

The New Orleans Crescent.

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S. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 30, 1868.

THE LATE E. WARREN MOISE.

The death of E. Warren Moise, which occurred yesterday at his residence in Jefferson City, the result of a combination of chronic disorders, removes one of the most marked, gifted and brilliant men of an illustrious epoch of this State. The deceased was a native of Charleston, but came when a young man to Louisiana, where he continued to make his home up to his death, in the 57th year of his age. A lawyer by profession, and as such rarely acute, adroit and successful, he was still more distinguished in the politics of the State as a leading member of the Democratic party. In that sphere for many years, his ability and influence were always conspicuous, and his service to the Democratic cause invaluable on the stump or in caucus. He was in the State legislature for a series of terms, and was universally acknowledged to have been the best speaker of the House which that body ever had. During President Pierce's administration he was for a while United States district attorney, but resigned on account of a supposed slight from Attorney General Cushing, connected with the government prosecution of the New Orleans postmaster. He was subsequently attorney general of the State, and under the Confederate government circuit judge. Notwithstanding his positive qualities of character, and his incisive manner of speech, few men were personally more winning and popular than Mr. Moise. In his private and domestic relations he was irreproachable. He leaves a large family who may be assured of the sincere sorrow of this community for their bereavement.

See Supplement.

THE FIFTH DISTRICT COURT.—The annexed certificate, from a properly qualified officer, proves that the Hon. Charles Leammont has been re-elected judge of the Fifth District Court of New Orleans. The certificate shows a majority of 203 votes in favor of Judge Leammont; and, whilst we by no means wish to derogate from the claims or the talents and merits of Mr. Viviant, we feel sure that the New Orleans bar will, without exception, be rejoiced to have Judge Leammont continued in the position which he has dignified during the last five or six years. No district judge has been more conscientious, industrious and affable; and none have had fewer decisions reversed by the upper court. The following is the grand total of all the votes:

	A. Viviant.	C. Leammont.
First Ward	1,094	1,131
Second Ward	1,094	1,131
Third Ward	1,094	1,131
Fourth Ward	1,094	1,131
Fifth Ward	1,094	1,131
Sixth Ward	1,094	1,131
Seventh Ward	1,094	1,131
Eighth Ward	1,094	1,131
Ninth Ward	1,094	1,131
Tenth Ward	1,094	1,131
Eleventh Ward	1,094	1,131
Twelfth Ward	1,094	1,131
Majority in favor of Charles Leammont	203	

The above ballot boxes of the respective precincts at which the election of 17th and 18th April was held are all that are called for by circular No. 12, headquarters fifth military district, office of secretary of civil affairs, bearing date April 14, 1868; but I have found another ballot box marked precinct No. 1, poll No. 2, containing for A. Viviant 315 votes more for Judge of the Fifth District Court than Charles Leammont, 203 votes more for Judge of Fifth District Court of New Orleans, which, if included in this report, would still leave a majority in favor of C. Leammont for said office of 149 votes.

New Orleans, June 27, 1868.

A. A. DuBoussin, being duly sworn, doth depose and say that the above report, made by virtue of an order of the Sixth District Court of New Orleans, bearing date June 6, 1868, and annexed in case No. 21,868 of the docket of that court, entitled *Charles Leammont vs. Augustin Viviant*, contains a full, correct, true, complete and accurate count of the votes polled at the election held on the 17th and 18th of April, 1868, as far as Charles Leammont and Augustin Viviant are concerned, for Judge of the Fifth District Court of New Orleans, and that the same is without error or omission.

A. A. DU BOUSSIN.

New Orleans, June 27, 1868.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, the date and year above named.

W. M. WOELFER, Clerk.

SOUTHERN PATENTS.—Col. Rufus R. Rhodes, solicitor of patents, No. 23 Commercial Place, officially reports to the GRANTED the following complete list of patents granted Southern inventors for the week ending June 16, 1868:

District of Columbia.—Oscar T. Fox, Georgetown, gas heater; J. S. & J. H. Hood, Washington, perpetual register; R. D. O. Smith, Washington, connecting rod adjustment; Rebecca Weaver, Washington, fastening for buttons.

Maryland.—Samuel Hood Rising Sun, cultivator; G. C. Cassard, Baltimore, and corner of A. Dick, in, Baltimore, ventilating and drying corn and grain.

Virginia.—James E. Hanger, Staunton, cross-hatched for floors, etc.; Wm. H. & L. Wadell, Churchville, churn.

Kentucky.—Francis Zell, Louisville, saw fastener; Francis Zell, Louisville, shutter fastener.

Tennessee.—Eddie Louisa & Chas. Beeson, Nashville, artificial hair.

Missouri.—P. H. Mellon, St. Louis, quilting frame; Wm. Fidelity, St. Louis, railroad tie; J. M. Druczer, Carondelet, meat mincer; G. V. Brecht, St. Louis, clamp or hub boring machine.

Extensions.—Julia M. Clifton, Baltimore, Md., improvement in recording John's services; Bart Fink, Louisville, Ky., improvement in bridges.

LOOK AT THE RUNS!—Aye, look at the runs of what were once magnificent sets of teeth, to be seen everywhere in society. Look at them, and ask yourself if it is not marvelous that such destruction is permitted, when, by simply using sordid, any teeth, however fragile, may be preserved from decay or blanch as long as life lasts.

Washington specials of the 24th to the Cincinnati Enquirer say: "Presidential speculations are running high tide. Among the friends of the respective candidates for the nomination are all pressing their claims yet whoever receives the nomination will be enthusiastically supported by every lover of constitutional liberty throughout the country, regardless of former party associations. Southern politicians now here claim that Johnson is entitled to the nomination for his gallant fight in defense of the Constitution, standing alone against the mob of secessionists, and against the Jacobins; that a debt of gratitude is due him for his courageous defense of the Constitution, which the country can never pay. It is expected strong resolutions will be passed by the convention fully recognizing Johnson's services; but it is not regarded as possible, by the party leaders, that he will receive the nomination. Mr. Chase has many warm friends here, and a large proportion of managing men believe that policy dictates his nomination. Others contend that no greater failure can exist than to suppose that Chase can divide the negro vote of the Southern States, and that this vote will go with the radicals. The slavery of days past was not half so subject to servile as the negroes of today, who are the will of the carpet-bag Jacobins. Conservative politicians here regard the contest as between Pendleton and Hancock, with the chances in favor of the former."

END OF MILITARY INTERFERENCE—WHEN?

The protest of Gen. McMillan, of Carroll, against the interference of the military authority in the organization of the House, was excellent as a sentiment, and it was eminently proper that other members of the House should second it, as they did, and thus signify their sense of the dignity and independence of the legislative function. But viewed simply as a declaration of the actual status of a General Assembly called into existence as this was, it was either too late or too soon. Gen. Buchanan has as much right to conduct the ceremony of organizing the legislature, as he has had to interfere in any branch of civil affairs since he assumed command; as much right as any district commander has had, since the passage of the original reconstruction act, to enter the domain of civil functionaries. If his action in this case is without right, it can only be so because the law from which he derives his present position, and under which he professes to act, is itself unauthorized and incapable of conferring the power which he exercises. If he usurps, his usurpation is simply the sequence of congressional usurpation. The greater swallows up the less. To protest against the less, after having approved and accepted the greater, is absurdly illogical. According to the legislation of Congress, under which State reorganization has been carried on, there is as yet no civil government in Louisiana which is not provisional, and, therefore, subject to military interference. Until the ratification of the fourteenth amendment and the admission of senators and representatives from the State into Congress, this *ad interim* order of things must be recognized, unless the congressional theory of reconstruction is repudiated. If the State government is not provisional, then the order of Gen. Grant constituting Warmoth and Dunn governor and lieutenant governor is a flagrant outrage upon its integrity.

But the time is near at hand perhaps when the protest of Gen. McMillan, if repeated, would not be an anachronism, even in the mouths of members of a legislative body created by military agency acting as the paramount power in the State. When Louisiana is admitted on the terms laid down by Congress, if she is then ready a State in the Union on an equal footing with other States, and not a mere bogus organization to furnish the dominant party with a rotten borough, the military authority can have no more business with her affairs than with the affairs of New York or Ohio, and no more right to proceed, of its own motion, or under mandate of Congress, to touch the least of its functionaries or the most unimportant of its laws, than to depose the governor, disperse the legislature, and repeal the whole statutory code of Massachusetts. But the radical majority in Congress will not readily reconcile themselves to this termination of military interference, that is to say of Congressional interference through a military medium. The proposition recently presented in Congress to furnish arms to the militia was a thinly disguised measure for arming one class and disarming another class at the South in the interest of the radical party. A more detestable form of Congressional interference by military means could not be imagined. A like disposition to perpetuate military domination for the benefit of the ruling faction is evinced in General Grant's instructions to General McDowell to surrender civil authority to Arkansas when he deemed it safe to do so. This military supremacy continues in that State, notwithstanding that she is admitted to Congress and this body pretends to recognize her as a State in the Union. The right of the people of a State so clearly guaranteed by the Constitution, to keep and bear arms for the defense of their persons and the maintenance of their rights, is one that Congress regards with natural jealousy as incompatible with its centralizing usurpations. It is impossible, therefore, to foresee the delivery of these States from congressional interference by military means while the faction now controlling Congress has an interest in continuing it.

PLATFORM FOR THE SOUTH OR THE NORTH?

If the object of adopting a platform for a presidential campaign is not to keep pace with the progress of events, to conform to the logic of existing facts, and to find in the actual situation the elements of success, what rational purpose can this periodical ceremony serve? If that is not the theory upon which a party, through delegates assembled in national convention, formally declares principles and policies for future observance, then what is the use of such a declaration? For what purpose do delegates of a party, in national convention, confer in relation to the emergencies and questions of the day, unless to agree on propositions which shall be both relevant and adequate to those questions and emergencies? If such is not the office and the philosophy of a platform, periodically re-modeled, then the periodical announcement of a platform is a stupid and vain mummery, a barren and inconsequential superfluity.

The New York convention cannot afford to ignore any subject of public concern associated with the existing state of things, if it hopes to organize the Democracy as a live party in practical relation to the exigencies and the opportunities of the present hour and of the impending future. Some Democratic journalists have inconsiderately advised that the convention should evade an explicit declaration in regard to financial policy; and some have still more inconsiderately proposed that it should maintain silence with respect to negro suffrage, contenting itself with the doctrine of remitting the general question of suffrage to the States. To go into the presidential campaign with nothing to say about negro suffrage, would be very much like attempting to play Hamlet with Hamlet left out. It constitutes the most distinctive feature of radical policy, and is looked to as the fundamental element, hereafter, of radical power. The Democrats cannot, therefore, combat the radicals without confronting this question. If they fear to confront it, they might as well decline the battle. If they are to fight the battle with a resolute purpose to win, they must be prepared to deal with this question explicitly and decisively. And they must be prepared to deal with it according to facts as they are, not according to facts as they might have been or should be. They must resolve to meet it from the standpoint of reality, not of abstraction; from the basis of history, not of Utopian speculation.

These conditions accepted, it is next neces-

sary to consider whether the success of the Democrats in the presidential election would be better subserved by a position relative to negro suffrage that would, in effect, relinquish the negro vote in the South to the radicals, or by one taken with the design of securing a share of that vote for the Democratic candidate. Southern Democrats admit that the brunt of the contest will fall upon the Northern Democracy, and they have also generally expressed a willingness to concede to the latter the introduction of such features into the common platform as they should deem indispensable to success. Now, Democratic leaders at the North well know that if the contest is to be decided in that section, there is no hope of Democratic victory except in a large increase of the Democratic vote by the accession of certain voters who have heretofore acted with the other party. They also well know that they could not safely count on the accession of these voters—a class of Republicans who, opposed to radical excess and profligacy, have yet favored the policy of incorporating some form of negro suffrage in the basis of reconstruction—if the Democratic party should be committed by its platform to uncompromising hostility to negro suffrage at the South in any degree and in any form.

But suppose, on the other hand, that the convention cannot rely exclusively upon Democratic strength in the North, and that it admits the necessity of disputing the electoral votes of six or seven Southern States with the radicals. How is this necessity to be satisfied without adequate measures to secure the support of negro voters to the Democratic ticket? And how can measures to that end be adequate on behalf of a party known to favor the unqualified disfranchisement of the very voters to whose aid it is compelled, in its distress, to appeal? What follows as an essential prerequisite to success, whether the contest is to be decided in the North by accession from the other party, or in the South by dividing the negro vote with the radicals, can scarcely fail to command the attention of the New York convention. The condition is the same with respect to both sections. The position on the suffrage question that will most conduce to swell the Democratic ranks in the one, will most conduce to take votes from the radicals in the other. We speak simply of the question of success by means which are available in the actual situation. The question of fundamental principle and theoretical policy, abstracted from time and circumstance, is quite another matter.

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS, ETC.

Old Bull is going to China.

New York is drowning its unlicensed dogs.

Rev. Dr. Adam Poe, of Cincinnati, is dead.

Senator Morton is going to Canada for his health.

James A. Gresham, at 92 Camp street, has "The Land We Love" for July.

It is the intention of Stanton to resume the practice of the law, in partnership with his son.

The tall sons of one of Jerome's race-horses sleeps with his head on the pillow of his groom.

Hep raising has been condemned by the Free-wheel Baptists in Wisconsin.

A "society" lady in New York has been for two months coloring a meerschaum pipe.

Geo. Ellis has the police pictorial, New York Weekly and Clipper.

Somebody says an enraged man tears his hair; but an enraged woman tears her husband's.

Senator Sumner, who once denounced General Grant as a whitewasher, President Johnson, now whitewashes him.—[Pretence.]

Four of the handsomest belles in New York sell the Mail, are engaged and are to be married in the fall.

It is said that the elegant mansion of the late General Philip Kearny, near Newark, N. J., will be sold for a summer hotel.

The largest gold brick ever seen in Montana is on exhibition in a bank in Helena. Its weight is 1682 ounces, and its value is \$31,050.

An up town New York lady has two pet peacocks who strut about the drawing rooms in the style.

Miss Cushman's country place at Lenox, Mass., is kept in apple-pie order, preparatory to the arrival of the owner.

The thin "Brighton" cases are daily growing in popularity among young gentlemen in New York.

Fashionable young gentlemen, in New York, have discarded kids and have donned yellow silk thread gloves.

Mrs. Abraham Lincoln and her little son Tad will sail for Europe in a short time, for the purpose of staying with some friends in Scotland.

Gen. Sherman has adopted a son of the late Kit Carson, and will send him to the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, to be educated.

Eminent Berlin physicians, it is said, concur in the opinion that both Bismarck and King William are in the very soon and very suddenly.

In Albany, the other day, Mrs. Julia Kennedy was fined five dollars for kissing an ungallant youthful brute, named Connors, against his will.

Senator Dick Yates, of Illinois, objects to the late "visible admittance" bill of Ohio. The principal reason is there was too much water in it for so little brandy.—[New York Herald.]

Colfax says his "first name is pronounced as if written *Skyler*, and the last as if written *Confax*.

The "a" doubtless dropped out in crossing the ocean."

A Nashville paper charges a contemporary with borrowing from it the title, "Current Topics," but the Nashville paper "borrows" the topics themselves.

An officer of the ninth corps writes to the Boston Journal to claim for Gen. Baranide the credit of originating the plan of Sherman's march to the sea.

Secretary McCulloch goes to London to take charge of a banking house soon to open in that city by Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., says the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette.

A correspondent of the Portland Gazette says that Mr. "the handsome man" in Congress—"General Butler's eyes, we take it, are coked of the walk"—[Pretence.]

A representation of a state and a harp has been found in a tomb near the Pyramids, which is considered to prove that these instruments are at least four thousand years old.

A paragraph in the *Crescent* of Sunday, referring to New Orleans city affairs, was erroneously attributed to the New Orleans correspondent of the Chicago Tribune. It was from a New Orleans letter to the Mobile Tribune.

Victor Emanuel has received a curious present, the heart of a Venetian patriot who died fighting for his country. It is said to be "beautifully dried," and bears the inscription, "Sire, this heart, too, desired you for its king."

George "Artemus Ward's" favorite boy, is now at work in Houghton's "Riverside Press" printing office, under a provision of the humorist's will which required his apprenticeship to "the best printer in America."

We haven't had the last of Ristori yet. She is to be dined by distinguished citizens of New York. Later—Ristori sailed for Europe on the 27th. A magnificent photographic album was given to her by the Dramatic Fund Association.

Mlle. Vazini, (Mrs. Van Zandt, daughter of Signor Bazzi, has received an offer from Max Maretzek of \$8000 in gold for an engagement to sing in opera for six months. This promising prima donna has been received with great enthusiasm at the Covent Garden Opera House, London, where she is now performing.

George P. Train says: "When I sent Lady Russell my first book of travels, she acknowledged its receipt by a beautiful little note—not signed Lady Russell, or any of that high-falootin which is so much employed nowadays, but signed simply Fanny Russell."

"One day last week," says the editor of the *Fellows' Ledger*, "the editor of this paper unfortunately got mixed up in a personal broil, and came very near getting an extra and entirely useless button-hole put in his shirt. The matter has been adjusted."

"This reporter" of a neighboring contemporary devotes nearly half a column to a defense of his own inimitable rhetoric against a supposed attack thereon by our editorial paragrapher. This seems a little unreasonable, considering that he ranked his comments upon the schools among the exalted intellectual privileges of "the young idea" of this city, and commended his luminous journalistic models and suggestions of a pure style to our youthful students of belles lettres. Perhaps he regarded this as "a ruse," but we cannot be responsible for the mistaken impressions of people.

The confession of Deacon Andrews, in relation to the murder of Cornelius Holmes, has already been published in the *Crescent*. A Massachusetts paper gives in brief the singularly tragic history of the family of Andrews. "Elderly men among us," it says, "remember his grandmother as an insidiously persecuting character of a nun, going about the streets, covered with a black veil, incoherently begging and praying. The mother, as has already been stated, gave him birth in an insane asylum. For many years his wife has been a confirmed and almost helpless invalid. His father was assassinated in the streets of New Orleans, it is said, by mistake for another man. His only brother was killed in Kansas during the troubles there, and his nephew was caught in the machinery of the factory where he was at work, and so torn in pieces that he died in a few hours."

ITEMS BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

The Rev. Dr. Duffield, of Detroit, is dead.

St. John's Day was pretty generally observed by the Masonic fraternity throughout the country.

The Prince Napoleon was met at the city gates of Bucharest by Prince Charles, of Romania, and escorted to the palace.

One wall of the hospital of St. Mary of the Conception, now in process of erection in Chicago, fell on the 24th, burying five workmen in the ruins, two of whom have since died.

The railroad bridge projected at Bissell's Point, near St. Louis, has been planned by Benjamin H. Latrobe, of Baltimore. He estimates that it can be built for \$1,400,000.

State bonds to the amount of \$300,000 have been issued to the Southwestern Railroad Company, which proposes constructing a railroad from McMinnville, Tennessee, to Danville, Kentucky.

The commissioners some time ago appointed to revise and codify the laws of the United States, sent a communication to Congress, on the 25th, asking an alteration of the time—originally fixed for the completion of the task, to the 1st of July, and at three years, and now near its expiration—for completing the work.

Osmond Patten, of Westmoreland, Oneida county, New York, was stung directly over the left eye on Sunday, by a honey bee. The sting was soon taken out, but in about fifteen minutes he became dizzy and faint, and, although sensible at times, grew rapidly worse, and died in three hours.

The editor of the *Corro Gordo* (Iowa) Republican has "taken in" one of the office boys as a partner, and assigns as a reason that "Stephen has been to work for us all winter and wanted his pay, and we thought, after he had been prior a short time, he would understand that paying him was no easy job."

A man employed at a furnace in Harrisburg, a few days ago, attempted to walk over a bed of hot clinders, and broke through, when one of his shoes was at once filled with red hot material. He ran away, and, as he placed his foot in the water, but when the shoe was afterwards removed the sole of the foot came off as nicely as if removed with a knife.

Mr. Rose, formerly her Britannic majesty's consul in Abyssinia, and one of the party held so long in captivity by the late King Theodore, has arrived in England, and on the 23rd had a public reception at King's College, London, where he was heartily cheered and warmly welcomed by a large assembly of the dignitaries of the city.

The Chinese embassy will remain in Washington about three weeks to close up the diplomatic propositions with which they are intrusted, when they will again return to New York and start for a day or two. They will then leave for a short trip to Saratoga Springs, and returning direct to New York will take their departure to Europe. Their foreign engagements will consume the greater part of two years.

The statue of Martin Luther was inaugurated at Worms, by the 25th, the presence of a vast concourse of people from all parts of Europe and America. The king of Prussia and the crown prince witnessed the scene. As soon as the statue was unveiled salutes of artillery were fired, and as soon as the statue was unveiled a hymn was sung by several thousand voices with immense enthusiasm.

It seems that Mike McCoolle and Joe Coburn are determined to have their little dispute settled. The place talked of for their next meeting is somewhere in West Virginia.

A call to be issued for an international convention in Portland, Me., for the purpose of attracting attention if possible to the harbor of that city as a point for the exportation of Western produce, to the advantages of a direct line of rail across the continent from the Pacific Coast to Buffalo, Chicago and Louisville, by one connected line of railroad. The convention will be held on Tuesday, August 4th.

About two weeks since two men put into New York, N. Y., in a small boat called the *Drift*, from Newburyport, for Baltimore. The craft was visited by several experienced boatmen, and the unanimous opinion was that the chances were against their reaching her port of destination. The boat was not heard of since she left, and one supposition is that she went down in one of the heavy gales that set in soon after she departed.

Mr. Wm. Faxon, the assistant secretary of the navy, has written a letter to a Hartford paper in relation to the alleged fraudulent sale of the Washington City and Annapolis. It appears that after a vain endeavor to get bona fide bids for the vessels, they were finally sold at their appraised value. There has been a tremendous outcry raised in Congress over this transaction, which, in all probability, simply indicates that some of the lobby ring failed to get a percentage upon it.

The citizens of Randolph county, Missouri, have refused to subscribe \$100,000 to the capital of the Cairo and St. Louis Railroad, by a considerable majority. The explanation is found in the fact that the county court, the members of which are opposed to the road, attached to the proposition another \$100,000 for a railroad to Chester. The people being opposed to this road, and compelled to vote in both propositions, they could not defeat the Centralia proposition only by voting both down.

Mrs. Ernestine Adams, wife of late Henry Steinway, applied to Justice Gilbert on the 24th, in the Supreme Court of Brooklyn, for a writ of *habeas corpus*, directing Wm. Steinway, the piano manufacturer, of New York, to produce her children, whom she alleges have been unlawfully withheld from her by the respondent and placed in charge of a petty magistrate in Germany. Judge Gilbert ordered the *habeas corpus* to be issued, and the case will shortly be brought before court, when singular developments are expected.

The American Tract Society in forty-three years has issued 22,577,372 volumes, 273,551,528 tracts, and 106,600,000 periodicals, and, together with the institutions it aids in foreign lands, has issued publications in 141 languages and dialects. By its system of Union Missionary copyright it has in twenty-seven years issued 9,851,516 tracts, of which 1,221,614 were Protestant families have habitually absent from evangelical preaching; it has held or addressed 237,075 public meetings, and circulated by sale or grant 11,267,775 of its volumes.

Correspondent of the *Alta California* says that the "Magic City" of Chelyenne will see its fast days no more. The city itself is merely a hastily constructed lot of houses of wood and canvas, with two or three of stone and brick. Its real population may reach three thousand, and more than one-half of them would be glad to see their real estate at one-half its original cost. The streets swarm with idle men, many of whom are desperadoes, who are kept in tolerable order only through the terrifying persuasion of the vigilance committee. It will be a great wonder if there are not extensive highway robberies perpetrated here long upon travelers by stage and emigrants.

The Message Vetoing the Omnibus Bill.

To the House of Representatives:

In returning to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, a bill entitled an act to admit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana and Florida to representation in Congress, I deem it necessary to state at length the reasons which constrain me to withhold my approval. I will not, therefore, undertake at this time to reopen the discussion upon the grave Constitutional questions involved in the act of March 3, 1867, and the acts supplementary thereto, in pursuance of which it is claimed in the preamble of this bill that these States have framed and adopted Constitutions of State government, nor will I repeat the objection contained in my message of the 20th inst., returning, without my signature, the bill to admit to representation the State of Arkansas, and which are equally applicable to the pending measure.

Like the bill recently passed in reference to Arkansas, this bill supersedes the plain and simple mode prescribed by the Constitution for the admission to seats in the respective houses of senators and representatives from the several States. It assumes authority over six States of the Union which has never been delegated to Congress, or to any war-warranted by previous unconstitutional legislation upon the subject of restoration. It imposes conditions which are in derogation of the equal rights of the States, and is founded upon a theory which is subversive of the fundamental principles of the government.

In the case of Alabama, it violates the pledged faith of Congress by forcing upon that State a Constitution which was rejected by the people, according to the express terms of an act of Congress requiring that a majority of the registered electors should vote upon the question of its ratification.

For these objections, and many others that might be presented, I cannot approve this bill, and therefore return it to the action of Congress, requiring in each case by the ANDREW JOHNSON. (Signed)

Washington, D. C., June 25, 1868.

The receipts of customs for the week ending June 20th, were \$2,451,304.

DIED.

On Saturday, June 27, while en route to St. Paul, Minn., Mrs. HELENA S. wife of B. M. Pond, Esq., and daughter of the late Cyrus Smith, of Andover, Mass., at 50, M. & N. New York papers please copy.

Phaton's

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

"Flor De Mayo,"

A Wonderful Flower.

The Fragrance of this Extract is so delicious and durable that only two or three drops are necessary to perfume a handkerchief. None of the delicate and fragrant qualities of the flower are lost, but great care is taken to preserve the exquisite and soft perfume of the flower. The Extract is guaranteed to be complete without a doubt of the Extract. Warranted not to discolor the most delicate fabric. Prepared by PHATON & CO., 517 Broadway, N. Y., under St. Nicholas Hotel.

And for sale at all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers in the United States.

A Card.

NEW ORLEANS, June 24, 1868.

We, the undersigned, members of the Executive Committee of Class No. 24, of the Second Fair at the Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association, of Louisiana, do hereby certify that, under the rules of the Association, no musical instruments except those manufactured in the Southern States could be received for competition. That the Grand and Square Pianos, by E. & A. Co., of Baltimore, Md., the only Pianos of the style entered for competition, and the only Pianos manufactured by Messrs. Steinway & Sons, in New York, and exhibited by Mr. L. Grunwald, at home; decidedly the best instruments exhibited at the Fair, could or should have been awarded the First Premium, as they justly deserved.

THOMAS CRIPPS,

Chairman Committee.

EDWARD GROENEVELT,

G. F. PERPET,

J. GAUDIN.

A Card.

Having ascertained to my entire satisfaction that the

resolutions read to my admittance against Mr. F. W. SEILER, which related entirely to misrepresentation, and that he is in no manner to blame for the fraud practiced upon my firm I hereby, in duty to the good character of Mr. SEILER, publicly retract any and all charges against him.

F. A. LULING.