NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
BUCHOLZ & LIMET, PUBLISHERS.
No. 73 Chartres Street.
TERMS OF THE BEE:
Daily, per annum, in advance, $12; half-yearly, $6; quarterly, $4.
Single copies, 10 cents.
The Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday morning. $6 per annum, invariably in advance.
Terms of Advertising—Transient advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion, $1 per square, 10 lines, and subsequent insertions, 75 cents per square.
Yearly Advertisements—Per Yearly Advertisements, each insertion, $1 per square.
Advertisements inserted at intervals, will be charged as transient.
Business Notices, Resolutions, Marriages, Funerals, Lectures, Concerts, and Amusements, one dollar per square.
Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions, will be published till forbid, and charged for accordingly.
Advertisements, when advertised weekly, shall be charged each insertion from the above second insertion.
Advertisements of Auctions, Sales, Lotteries, Gift Enterprises, etc., to be charged $2 per square.
Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 25 cents per line, each insertion.
Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 7, 1868.

THE STATE PRINTING BILL.

The bill to define the duties and fix the compensation of the State Printer, introduced by Mr. W. L. Hamilton, the member from Carroll parish, into the lower branch of the Legislature, embodies the principal features of which we publish yesterday, is certainly a bold piece of legislation, and signalizes the fact that we have indeed entered upon a new era. It would be useless to point out the objections we have to this act becoming a law, because thoroughly convinced that the most praiseworthy arguments would not have the slightest effect upon those who have brought forward this bill by upon those who act in view upon it. Suffice it to say, that it is the one of the most audacious attempts to rob the people of this State, on the pretext of paying for work done in the shape of printing the laws, ever manifested to any legislative body from or elsewhere. The price allowed is exorbitant. The work can be executed for fifty per cent less than this bill authorizes to be paid to the State Printer, if the public are permitted to exhibit their competition for the office. It removes the publication of all State, parochial and municipal advertisements in the official journal to place it without from the parties to suit in the State Courts and before Justices of the Peace, the right they have in Boards to Sheriffs and Constables in what parish newspaper sales of property and other notices shall be published. Many are not aware of the fact that they are not required, shall be advertised. It declares that all municipal advertisements, of every description whatsoever, of the corporation of the city of New Orleans, whether the same may be authorized by a law of this State, an ordinance of the Common Council, or by any officer or department of the city government. And any such advertisement or publication, whether parochial or municipal, shall be entirely null and void, unless published in the official journal.

This bill also takes from the city of New Orleans the right to elect a city printer, the three persons provided for by this bill being appointed to do the city printing also.

This law also provides that the laws shall be published in the English language only, notwithstanding the fact that a considerable portion of the citizens of the State cannot speak that language, and that the laws have hitherto, for years, been published in the French language as well as the English. To characterize this part of this bill as illiberal would be using a comparatively mild term. It is contemptible. The right which parties litigant in the Courts have to dictate to the Sheriffs and Constables in which newspaper the official advertisements in which they are concerned shall be published is the right in which it is altogether unjust to interfere. It is establishing a gigantic monopoly which is opposed to all our ideas of fairness and justice. In fine, the recommendation to the firmness of this bill. They are providing for themselves and care nothing for the interests of the people at large. How long such a state of things can continue it is impossible to say, but it might be well for the men who are engaged in this disgraceful work to remember that "they who sow the wind shall reap the whirlwind."

THE PERSONAL SOLECISM.—Our cotemporary the *Bulletin*, in its issue of yesterday, expressed the sentiments of the community concerning the general good conduct of the soldiers of the United States Army in our midst. The majority of enlisted white men of the army are in danger of a white man's government, and in the event of a collision with the enraged negro citizens, would doubtless range themselves with the men of their own color and race. We certainly concur with the *Bulletin* in wishing for some suitable occasion when our citizens could meet their friends of the army and express to them their appreciation of the services rendered by them to the cause of peace and good order in this community. Undoubtedly these men have endeared themselves with marked propriety.

THE NEW YORK CONVENTION.—We refer to our telegraphic columns for the action of this Convention yesterday. As will be seen, neither the platform nor the nominations have yet been made. The friends of Chase seem to be making a desperate effort for him, and the opposition to do away with the "two-thirds" rule would appear to indicate the chances in favor of Pendleton. To-day will probably determine the matter.

BALL AT MAGNOLIA, MISS.—Gen Charles E. Rhodes, proprietor of the Central House, Magnolia, Miss., informs us he proposes giving a ball on the night of the 17th inst., and that the Jackson Railroad Company will run a special train for the occasion. We thank the General for invitation to the same, of which we shall be happy to avail ourselves if more important engagements do not prevent.

Magnolia is one of the most pleasant resorts in the vicinity of New Orleans and easily reached. A few hours inhalation of the high and dry atmosphere of that locality and intercourse with the excellent society of the place impart to a jaded system new life, especially when one places himself under the care of so capable and favorable a host as Gen. Rhodes.

We are requested by D. E. Murphy, auctioneer, to call the attention of dealers to the sale of corn advertised by him for this day, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., on the Levee, foot of Toy Anne street.

HON. E. TOOMBS OF GEORGIA.—We observe the arrival in the city of this distinguished gentleman. Mr. Toombs is at the City Hotel.

THE LEGISLATURE.—Neither House transacted any business of consequence yesterday. The resolution of the lower branch, adopting the Fourteenth Constitution Amendment, passed its first reading, but has not yet been concurred in by the Senate.

Powers of Military Commanders—General McDowell's Views.

James Stewart, of Jackson, Miss., recently wrote to Gen. McDowell, inquiring if a person holding a pardon from the President, dated anterior to the passage of the act of Congress intended to cover such cases, had a right to register and vote. In reply Gen. McDowell quoted from the law of July 19, 1867, to the effect that a pardon would not avail. Mr. Stewart again wrote and received the following reply:

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
(Mississippi and Arkansas,)
Vicksburg, Miss., June 17, 1868.

James S. Stewart, Esq., Jackson, Miss.:

SIR.—I am instructed by the District Commander to say that his only guide in deciding on applications like that in your letter of the 15th inst., are the acts of Congress under which the registration is made, and the election is to be held. Whether or not those acts are, in whole or in part, in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, he is not competent to determine. This is a question for the United States Courts to decide. Such as they are, they have been acted on by the General Commanding, in a military order, as the rule by which he is to act in carrying out the matter to which they relate, in the discharge of his duties.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN TYLER,
First Lieutenant Forty third Infantry, Brevet Major U. S. Army, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE LAST VOYAGE OF THE STEAMSHIP FOREST CITY from the Passageoula.

STEAMSHIP FORREST, SANDY HOOK,
3:45 P. M., June 29, 1868.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Times:

BIR: With great pleasure I accede to the request made to me by my fellow passengers to duly record regarding the voyage now ending in the Forest. This ship left Brest at 9 o'clock P. M. the 20th instant, and has thus accomplished her voyage in 9 days 6 hours and 45 minutes, apparent time, under circumstances of Weather not altogether favorable for a rapid passage, and is now anchored from Sandy Hook per dock at New York this evening by want of water to cross the bar. I have never been on board a ship better appointed or more worthy, further more comfortable. Discipline and service have been admirably maintained throughout, without noise or confusion, and all reasonable wants have been anticipated, not exceedingly, but in ordinary course.

I beg to congratulate Capt. Dechesne on the high degree of perfection to which he has disciplined the French marine, as shown on the occasion *Forest*, a ship certainly second on none, under whatever flag.

(Signed) D. B.,
Not said on behalf of fellow-passengers.

A WEPPY ACT ON THE PART OF A COLORED MAN.—A colored man in Richmond, Va., John Dabney by name, purchased his freedom from his mistress just before the war for $2000, agreeing to pay the amount by installments. During the vicissitudes of the struggle he paid about one-half of it in Confederate currency, which was at last so depreciated in value that his late mistress refused him to discount. Thereupon Dabney said the debt was paid, and the money was abolished the debt was forever no longer due; but notwithstanding he was sued, against such a course, and the court decided in his old mistress, and he was compelled to pay the balance of the $2000 he had agreed to pay.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 7, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,486

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Reportorial Roguery.—The Fireman's Benevolent, which was to have come off at the Fair Grounds Sunday, had to be postponed on account of the bad weather till next Sunday.

The bad weather Sunday seriously but not entirely interrupted the Catholic Festival given at the Oakland Base Ball Grounds, for the benefit of the St. Joseph church. It is to be renewed, we learn, next Sunday, and we hope under more favorable auspices.

The alleged Fillibusters are still in the military prison. Have they no relief by *habeas corpus?*

Dr. Newman's paper, the *Christian Advocate*, calls Dunn one of Louisiana's foremost "statesmen."

Abraham Cole, colored, was arrested on Sunday evening on Broad street, and locked up in La Beaux Station, charged with shooting at two policemen with an Enfield rifle.

All the Courts except the Second District Court, have adjourned till November.

There is a suspicion that the killing of the negro Britton Wood, by Robert Vess, colored, was the result of jealousy of Vess, and not as Vess stated, on account of Woods having attempted to enter the premises at night. Vess is said to bear a bad reputation.

Query!—Is there any such thing as contempt of court, now that Booker is Recorder?

Answer—Yes but! *There isn't anything else!*

New Orleans Typographical Union.—The following officers were elected by the New Orleans Typographical Union, at a meeting held last Sunday: Henry W. Weaver, President; Robt. L. Ker, Vice President; Recording Secretary, James P. Gordon; M. M. Wootten, Financial Secretary; Robt. Hall, Treasurer; J. Blackstone, Doorkeeper.

Appointments in the Sheriff's Office.—The new Sheriff of the Civil Courts, Thomas L. Maxwell, has made the following appointments in his office: F. P. Dick, Chief Deputy; M. Morel, Jr., Assistant; Arthur Hart, Bookkeeper, and S. M. Bennett, M. Walsh, H. Tardy, Paul T. Abadie, Joshua Corprew, R. Williams, L. E. Gaudette, H. K. Nixon, C. C. Jones, E. Bonneau, Thomas Mohan, Sam Rousseau, George B. Madan, J. P. Viglini, B. Robertson and John Sweeney.

Among those who will recognize those of a brother and a nephew of General Rousseau of the United States Army. The selections, particularly of Messrs. Dick and de Armas, are good.

Mr. Warzburger, Sheriff of the Criminal Court, has not yet, we learn, made any appointments, but will probably do so in a few days.

Democratic Members in the Lowisiana House of Representatives.—The following are the names of those Democratic members in the House of Representatives whose seats are not contested:

W. W. Bennett, of Claiborne, Leslie Bailey, of Sabine; J. B. Bergeron, of St. Martin; Andry; David C. Boyd, of Bienville; Wm. Wm. Blanchard, of Calcasieu; J. T. Hewlin, of Orleans; Amos Kent, of St. Helena; M. D. Kavanagh, of St. Landry; J. R. L. Hoss, of Orleans; J. B. Landers, of Union; James McCallon, of East Baton Rouge; C. E. May, of Orleans; Joseph Moore, of Washington; W. Pope Hall, of Orleans; C. M. Pratt, of Claiborne; Wm. B. Pierce, of Livingston; Willis Prescott, of St. Landry; R. C. Stokes, of Jackson; Onésime Tate, of St. Landry—Total, 20.

All of these, with the exception of Mr. Bassee, of Sabine, have been qualified, and participated in the proceedings of the House. Mr. Barbee has not yet arrived in the city.

The names of those Democratic members whose seats are contested are as follows:

F. Bergeron, L. P. Bryant, of St. Martin; E. B. Chaney, of East Baton Rouge; James R. Covert, of Orleans, Joe H. DeGrange, of Orleans, Chas. A. Eager, of Orleans; J. S. Hagans, of East Baton Rouge; J. T. Hewlin, Franklin, J. M. Judice, of Lafayette; J. K. Rangstorf, of Orleans, Charles Stringer, of Orleans; D. W. Wallace, of De Soto; P. H. Foster, of Orleans; F. A. Willis, of Orleans; Hilliard Young, of Vermilion; W. C. Zacharie, of Orleans; Jacob Zeally, of Orleans. Total 17.

Dr. Knapp, Doorkeeper, was returned as elected by order of Gen. Buchanan, but was not permitted to take his seat, which was given to A. L. Lee, Radical, by the arbitrary majority of the House.

The number of the Radical members of the House is 64, including the Speaker. One Radical seat was vacant, it will appear, and one was not qualified. The House is composed of 101 members: 37 Democrats and 64 Radicals.

The Democratic members whose seats have been given to the Radicals are as follows: C. C. Butler, Democrat, of Bienville, replaced by E. W. Davies, Republican.

F. R. Lewis, Democrat, of St. Bernard, replaced by A. L. Lee, Republican.

John R. Howell, Lech. Howell and James Christian, Democrats, of Caddo, replaced by C. W. Lewelling, H. M. McVeas and Moses Terrett, Republicans.

T. M. Gaither, Democrat, of DeSoto, replaced by James A. Walker, Republican.

In the Senate the only member contested is Mr. Anthony Sambola, Democrat, whose seat has been arbitrarily awarded to Hugh J. Campbell, Republican.

The Alleged Fillibusters.—A party of some sixty or seventy civilians, it will be remembered, were arrested on Grand Terre Island on the night of the 24th of June, and were brought to this city and lodged in the military prison, where they have remained ever since without the privilege of bail, a privilege to which all freemen are entitled, even to a grizzly or Indian cent. We have been told that affidavits have been made against them, but have seen none. All that we know of it is that they were arrested by the military authorities, on suspicion that they had violated, or were about to violate the neutrality laws; at all events they are entitled to a speedy trial or discharge, and should not be forced thus unfairly to drag a miserable existence in a hot prison. They have their remedy, it is true, by writ of *habeas corpus*, but many scarcely whom there is no showing of guilt, so far as we can understand, should not be forced to resort to this difficult remedy. Let the Commanding General consider the case if the civil authorities are loth to do the prisoners justice, in order that guilt or innocence, as the case may be, may be established in the interest of public justice. If the accused are not guilty they should be discharged and not kept confined in defiance of the expense of the Government.

Larceny of a Colored Church.—Late Sunday night, as the congregation of the colored church at the corner of Pres and Dryades streets, were separating, a difficulty occurred between two colored men, one of whom was named Means and Hazel Thompson, in which the latter was severely wounded by being stabbed in the left side by the former. The wounded man was conveyed to his residence, and the assailant arrested and locked up in the Fourth District station.

Second Recorder's Court.—Assistant Recorder Snethen presided yesterday, and disposed of business with about the same rapidity that Recorder Gastrell does. The sequents were regularly "stuck in," as we heard suggested, by an outsider.

Hennie Dubuque, charged w th stealing in the market, was sent to the Workhouse for thirty days. Alex Mag Kelly, for getting drunk and disturbing the peace on Ursulines street, Alex. White, charged for violating ordinance 267; M. Leahey, for being drunk, Wm. Woods, colored, for vagrancy.

Other cases were disposed of with the following penal indictions:

Kate Williams, drunk, etc., $10 fine or twenty days in the Parish Prison; Chas. J. Gilmore, drunk, etc., $5 fine or five days in the Parish Prison; Amanda Pitman, drunk, etc., on Frank in street, fifteen days in the Workhouse; Paul Simms, colored, drunk, etc., on Orleans street, $10 fine or fifteen days in the Parish Prison; James Pilat, drunk, etc., on Franklin street, $5 or ten days in the Parish Prison; Edward Howard, drunk on Conti street, $5 fine or five days in the Parish Prison; Mary Ann Burk, drunk on Dauphin street, fifteen days in the Workhouse.

Lawrence Ward, found digging at the Bayou Bridge for gold, where there is supposed to be none, and, consequently, supposed to be insane, was sent off to a lunatic asylum.

Sherbert Smith, colored, charged with stealing a pair of shoes from L. Gimbel, and Marie Jackson, colored, for selling drunk on Burgundy street, were workhoused, the first for sixty, and the latter for thirty days.

One colored delinquent paid her fine of $5 in silver.

First District Court—Judge Rosen.—The case of Samuel H. Houston, indicted for the embezzlement of part proceeds of 200 bales entrusted to him for sale for account of E. S. Hartley, was called yesterday. Houston, it is alleged, to pay over to Hartley the proceeds of sale after deducting one-half the profits realized from said sale over and above $10,000. The indictment was quashed on the alleged embezzlement, if any, having occurred outside the parish of Orleans, the limits of the jurisdiction of this court.

The case of August Mallet, charged with stealing Mrs. Sophie Delaviguie, the 15th of April last, was continued over.

The sentence of Dennis Young and Emma Hays, both colored, who plead guilty of burglary and larceny committed the 14th of May, as charged by the Recorder, was confirmed.

The sentence of Hannah Davis, (col.) who plead guilty of a willful and malicious attempt to set fire to a dwelling known as No. 382 Barone street, was confirmed.

The case of Francisco Valotti, convicted of assault with intent to murder, stabbing with intent to murder, and wounding with a dangerous weapon—Giuseppe Guiglielmo being the party attacked out of mistake, it appeared, for another party—was continued in order that he may be enabled to appear as a witness in the case of Cancao and Bastiora, alleged to have hired him to assassinate Massina.

Albert Pierrat was sentenced to one year hard labor in the Penitentiary, and John Davis 3 months imprisonment in the Parish Prison, for the larceny of some cloth from A. Gaillard.

T. Mahoney, for the larceny of 300 yards of goods stolen from D. C. McCann, was sentenced to three months imprisonment, dating from his arrest.

Henry White, (col.) for house stealing was sentenced to twelve months hard labor in the Penitentiary, and James Wilson, (col.) to six months in same, for stealing shoes from Joseph Girod.

Walter Gaines, for feloniously entering the dwelling of M. Holden, in Algiers, the night of the 19th of April last, was sentenced to five years hard labor in the Penitentiary.

Jacob Patterson, for stealing a watch worth $10 from A. Krummel, was sentenced to three months in the Parish Prison.

Self-Appointing Body.—The new Police jury of Algiers is composed, we learn, of three whites and three negroes—the latter being the other member having resulted in a tie between a white and colored man.

At the first meeting of this Board the President being one Maurry—Who is a carpet-bagger, and is ex officio President by virtue of his position as Justice of the Peace, the Board compelled the resignations of the last meeting of their predecessors and virtually elected themselves to fill the various parish offices. The white member, we learn, having voted for Maurry for Parish Treasurer, and the three colored members for another party. Maurry decided the matter in his own favor, by voting for himself. The other offices were distributed by members of the Board, substitutions or appointments themselves the incumbents. How would it look for the city of New Orleans to do likewise?

City Mortality.—There were 33 deaths in the city of New Orleans during the week ending Sunday morning, July 5th. Of this number three were one death of yellow fever, unspecific. There are cases of this kind every summer.

A Woman Kills Her Husband—Supposed Insanity.—About 9 o'clock on Sunday, while John Clancy, who keeps a grocery at the corner of Adele and Rousseau streets, was lying asleep, his wife approached his bedside with a large carving knife, and inflicted a mortal wound in his left side. It appears she is Clancy's second wife, his first being her sister. For some time past she has been laboring under temporary insanity. In these fits of insanity, we are told, she is in the habit of drinking excessively. Her husband was well aware of the mental disorder, but preferred keeping her in his own house to sending her to an asylum. But a few days since she was arrested, and would have been sent to the Home for the Insane had he not interposed. She did not pretend to deny inflicting the wound, and spoke of the affair in rather an unconcerned manner. Mr. Clancy, who was a very worthy man, died about 10 o'clock Sunday evening. Before he died he sent for Recorder Jackson, Col. Wm. Kinkead, and other friends, in whose presence he made his will. The Coroner held an inquest and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts. Mrs. Clancy was arrested and locked up in the Fourth District Police Station. If her own statements are credible, she had previously contemplated the killing of her husband on three before.

The verdict of the jury was that John Clancy came to his death by a penetrating wound in the abdomen, cutting the blood-vessel leading to the liver and also the large blood-vessel known as the aorta, going to the lower part of the body, causing hemorrhage and death; and wound having been inflicted with a knife in the hands of Ann Clancy, his wife, supposed to have been in a state of insanity at the time the deed was committed.

The inquest was held by Coroner Roche.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

SEVENTH DAY—JULY 5, 1868.

SENATE.—The Senate met at noon yesterday, pursuant to adjournment, Lieut. Gov. Dunn presiding and a full quorum present.

Rev. M. Fiske prayed.

The President announced the following as the Committee on Rules: Messrs. Campbell, Kelly, Fitch, Copeland, Poindexter, Thompson and O'Hara.

Mr. Campbell presented a memorial from some twenty citizens, protesting against the right of Mr. A. B. Bacon to a seat as a Senator for the Fourth Senatorial District. Referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. O'Hara presented protest from B. B. Lemsy against the right of Mr. Blackman to a seat as a Senator from Bossier and Claiborne. Referred.

Mr. Day gave notice that he would at a future day introduce an act relating to the State Penitentiary.

A message from the House requested concurrence in certain bills.

Mr. Day moved that all bills introduced and bills brought from the House for concurrence be printed. Withdrawn.

Mr. Jewell gave notice that he would next day introduce a bill in conformity with article —— of the Constitution relative to cause not pending before the courts.

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

On motion of Mr. Ray the election of a Warrant Clerk was postponed till Tuesday.

Mr. Jewell moved to take up the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Ogden moved to lay bills on the table.

Mr. Campbell rose to a point of order—stating that Mr. Jewell was out of order.

Mr. Ray held that other bills had precedence over this resolution, and Mr. Jewell was out of order.

Mr. Lynch was very glad to see the Democratic members so anxious to meet the Constitutional Amendment, but the Republican members wanted to enjoy a good thing as long as possible, and he for one was in favor of postponing the vote till to-morrow. (Tuesday.)

The motion of Mr. Jewell was laid on the table, all the Senators voting yea.

A section to reconsider was lost.

Mr. Jewell contended that the action of the Senate on the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment had forever sealed the Senate could not now take up the House resolution adopting the Constitutional Amendment.

Mr. Lynch claimed that the Senate had a right to take up the House resolution ratifying the Constitutional Amendment, and he moved that it be taken up.

Mr. Ray contended that no one resolution had been passed by the House and another by the Senate, and as the House resolution had passed all its readings and been sent to the Senate for concurrence, the Senate right to drop it over and take up the House resolution.

Mr. Branigan sustained the position taken by Mr. Jewell, that the Senate had acted finally on the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment.

After some further discussion, Mr. Bacon (Dem) stated that all this controversy seemed to him to spring from a misapprehension. He thought the position of Senator Ray was correct. The Senate resolution had been disposed of and the House resolution could be taken up.

After some further debate the Senate decided to take up the House resolution ratifying the Constitutional Amendment.

Mr. Jewell moved to refer this resolution to the Committee on Federal Relations. Lost.

The resolution passed its first reading.

The House bill creating the Board of Police Commissioners was taken up and read the first time. A motion to suspend the rules to place it on the second reading was lost for the want of the requisite four-fifths vote.

On motion of Mr. Ray the act relating to the finances of the State was taken up and read the first time. It makes the taxes payable in United States currency. A motion to suspend the rules to place it on its second reading was lost.

House bill No. 5 was taken up, directing the Governor to enforce the provisions of the 34 section to the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, and all the provisions of article 29 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana. It gives the Governor the power to remove any person from office in the interest of public justice. If the accused are not guilty they should be discharged and not kept confined indefinitely at the expense of the Government.

Apropos to a Colored Church.—Late Sunday night, as the congregation of the colored church at the corner of Pres and Dryades streets, were separating, a difficulty occurred between two colored men, one of whom was named Means and Hazel Thompson, in which the latter was severely wounded by being stabbed in the left side by the former. The wounded man was conveyed to his residence, and the assailant arrested and locked up in the Fourth District station.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

National Democratic Convention.

Letter from Justice Chase Read.

Resolution Urging Universal Amnesty Without Exception Adopted Unanimously.

Address from the Soldiers and Sailors' Convention.

Adjourned Till This Morning.

Organization of the Georgia Legislature.

Miscellaneous Matters.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, July 6.—HOUSE.—The Committee on Commerce was directed to enquire into the advisability of requiring the law requiring lockes safety valves on steamboats, and still forbidding bridges over the Ohio being less than fifty feet above high water, and five hundred feet apart, excepting the bridges at Louisville.

North Carolina's adoption of the 14th article and the credentials of her Representatives were presented by the proper committee, and the Representatives named French Dawson and Jones sworn in. Adjourned.

SENATE.—After unimportant business considered Sax bill to adjourn, passed, and the amendments of the Finance Committee adopted about half through.

Gen. Mahone was confirmed Collector of the Richmond District.

Senate ordered a night session and adjourned.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, July 6.—The preamble of the Soldiers and Sailors' Convention resolutions, alluding to the charges of Congress, contains the sentence: "It has placed in power traitors to virtue and honor of the Union soldiers by imposing upon those who comprised the late Confederate organization, some their enemies, notions 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 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 Southern States is peace and prosperity, with all rights secured and disabilities removed and all rights restored to all citizens, and it is my opinion that that end will be hastened by according suffrage to all men. 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.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

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

A resolution endorsing Johnson and applauding Chase on the impeachment question created applause.

A resolution urging universal amnesty, without any exceptions, was unanimously adopted.

Adjourned to 4 o'clock P. M.

The Massachusetts and Rhode Island delegations will offer a joint resolution for the Democratic ticket, consisting of Pendleton's friends obtain 150 votes on the first ballot. It is generally believed he will receive the nomination.

The Chase letter is published, alluding to suffrage and other domestic affairs. After expressing himself in favor of according suffrage to all citizens, Chase says: "Upon this question I adhere to my old States rights doctrine. In the course of nomination and canvass, I shall not 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 reason to regret their choice. It is an intense desire with me to see the Democratic party meeting the questions of the day in the spirit of the Declaration and resuming its lead by virtue of ascendency. It can do so if it will."

When the Convention reassembled the Soldiers' and Sailors' Address was read, Senator Doolittle, 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.

After General Swing 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 reading of the platform and 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.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Jackson, July 6—Returns from all the counties but two give a Democratic majority of 11,600.

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

Atlanta, July 6—The Senate and House finished organization to day. In the Senate all the officers are Republican. In the House Mr. A. Harden, Clerk, and James Oster, Messenger, are Democrats. Eleven new members were sworn in, giving the Democrats a majority. Messrs. Hill, Speer and Chandler, of Congress, formed a committee to wait on Gov. 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 (Rep) received 76 votes, Price (Democrat) 74. Price voting for McWhorter, saying the supposed that the latter had cast his vote for Price. On learning the contrary, Price asked permission to withdraw his vote and vote for McWhorter, which required the Governor, who, however, decided McWhorter elected.

The defendants for the Columbus prisoners commenced to day. The main points are to prove *alibis*.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

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

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, July 6—Afternoon.—Cotton is to be better; sales 1600 bales; middlings 32½c to 33c. Flour unchanged. Wheat more firm. Rye steady. Western $1 40 to $1 09; White Southern $1 13. Oats 1c to 2c higher. Pork a shade better, $27 87½ to $28." Lard steady—kettle rendered 16½c to 17½. Groceries quiet and firm. Naval stores quiet. Freights firm.

New York, July 6—Evening.—Governments closed quiet; Tennessees 6s, new, 69½; North Carolinas 56½, old, new, 75½. Money easy. Call loans 3½. Gold 140½. Sterling 110½.

Louisville, July 6.—Tobacco dull; sales 56 hhds, with 14 rejections, at $6 to $12 50 and $18 50 for common lugs to medium and fair. Meal Pork $27 75. Bulk meat—shoulders 15½ to 15¾c; clear rib sides 15 to 15½c; clear sides 15¾c. Bacon—shoulders 15¾c; clear ribs sides 16½c; clear sides 17½c. Lard 16½ to 17c. Oats 75 to 78c. Corn 90 to 93c. Wheat $1 85 to $1 95. Flour—superfine $7 50.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

South West Pass, July 6—6 P. M.—Barometer 29.65. Wind East and light.

Arrived, schooner Mercedes, Espinola, five days from Sisal, to B. Fernandez & Co.

No departures.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, July 6—Passed up Gen. Quitman at 6 and J. Archer at 9 A. M.

Louisville, July 6—River stationary—4 feet 2 inches in the canal.

[Pictorial Dispatches.]

Southwest Pass, July 6—11 A. M.—Barometer 29.70; wind east, good breeze.

Arrived: Brig Maria W. Sherwood, Washburn, master, from Matanzas, with cargo of sugar to Chaffraix & Agar. No departures.

Vicksburg, July 6—Passed down, Kilgour at midnight; Kellogg, with cargoes, at 4 A. M.

River falling rapidly.

London, July 6—Noon.—Consols 95 to 95½. Bonds 73¾.

Frankfort, July 6.—Bonds 77½.

Liverpool, July 6—Noon.—Cotton market firm; sales 12,000 bales; prices unchanged.—Breadstuffs quiet. Others unchanged.

Liverpool, July 6—Afternoon.—Cotton active and buoyant. Uplands 11½ to 11¾d. Orleans 11½ to 11¾d.

Estimated sales, 15,000 bales. Corn 35s. 6d. Sugar firm.

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 Wm. Quinn.

Reading of the journals of Saturday was dispensed with.

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

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported, For President, Hon. Horatio Seymour, of New York, (great cheering) 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 Sigler, 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 returns thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and counseled moderation, toleration, and harmony.

He said the most important questions were forced upon the consideration of this Convention.

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

He discussed briefly the Republican Platform, and admitted 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 that party of extravagance in wasting the public money, burdening the national credit, extorting immigration by overburdening labor with taxation, and breaking down all constitutional guarantees of republican liberty.

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

New York, July 6.—Gold 140¾. Bonds, old, 113; new, 108¾.

Wheat unchanged, but excited. Pork 927 75. Lard quiet. Cotton firmer; sales 31 bales. Freights quiet.

[Sunday's Dispatches.]

Washington, July 5.—Weather stormy tonight. No advices from New York to-day indicating to-morrow's programme.

Augusta, July 4.—The day was generally observed here.

Little doing in Cotton. Sales about 60 bales; middlings 32c.

Southwest Pass, July 5, 6 P. M.—Barometer, 29.65. Wind S W., strong.

Arrived, British ship of war Cherwell, from Havana; steamship Gen. Meade, Sampson, master, New York, merchandise and passengers; schooner Ellen, Lewis master, merchandise; steamship Cortez, Nelson, New York, merchandise and passengers. Sailed, steamships Gen. Washington and General Grant, ship St. James and schooner Wilsna.

Another Beautiful Specimen of Jacobin Legislation.

The following is an extract from a bill offered in the House