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All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1868.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For President,
HORATIO SEYMOUR,
OF NEW YORK.

For Vice President,
FRANK P. BLAIR,
OF MISSOURI.

Electors for the State at Large:
EX-GOV. R. C. WICKLIFFE, of West Feliciana.
ISAIAH GARRETT, of Ouachita.
ALTERNATES:
JAMES F. FERRET, of Jefferson.
JUDGE J. N. LEA, of Orleans.

District Electors:

First Congressional District	A. SAMBOLA.
Second "	M. R. BRADY.
Third "	A. J. STEARNS.
Fourth "	A. DEBLANC.
Fifth "	N. D. COLEMAN.
ALTERNATES:	
First Congressional District	T. P. SHERBURNE.
Second "	GEO. W. RACE.
Third "	J. E. KENNARD.
Fourth "	E. N. CULLOM.
Fifth "	W. F. BLACKMAN. J. H. BRIGHAM.

ORGANIZATION ESSENTIAL TO SUCCESS.

We cannot too persistently impress upon our readers the importance, nay, the absolute necessity of a thorough organization and continuous effort during the political campaign on which we have entered.

Louisiana is behind her sister States in this respect. We account for it partly by the absence from the State or death of our old and trained political leaders and the failure to take their places of those who should succeed them. Our young men should remember that upon them now rests the duty of bearing upon their shoulders the interests of the commonwealth. The labors of this campaign and all future political contests must be performed by them or not at all. All our old leaders have retired from the stage of action, or are incompetent to engage in such labors. We fear the generation who should have been prepared to succeed them are not ready to do so, but they must wake up and go into training without further delay.

Within the limits of the State we know of few young men of any reputation as speakers. Those who are probably in the State members of the Bar belonging to the profession now in the field of action, who can address public assemblies with more or less eloquence and force, but orators of note we have none. In fact, oratory seems to be on the decline with us. This is not creditable to the people of Louisiana.

To be an acknowledged orator is to possess a valuable gift and one which should be diligently cultivated by all those who aspire to exercising influence over the public. The gift may be and has been greatly abused, but that is no reason why it should be neglected.

There is a great deal of work to be done between now and November if we intend to carry this State for Seymour and Blair—work which does not need the exercise of the power to which we refer, but does need the expenditure of time and a deal of physical energy. Facility in which we are by no means deficient. The returns of the last election in Louisiana showed that in some parishes the Democracy had been doing solid work, while in others the Radicals had "walked over the course." This can only be accounted for by the inaction of our friends. We are glad to see, since that time, that colored clubs are being formed in the country parishes, and hope the good work will go on. We have great encouragement to exert ourselves to wean from the Radicals their colored followers, by what has been done in Mississippi and other States. As time progresses and as the eyes are gradually opened we shall have an ally in the colored man himself, and this by the sacrifice of no principle. The Radicals are fully organized and their clubs in operation. Let us be up and doing.

In New Orleans the Democratic clubs are in vigorous operation, and in November will give a good account of themselves.

JEFFERSON COLLEGE, ST. JAMES.—President Chauvin, of Jefferson College, St. James parish, La., informs us that the annual exhibition of the scholars of that institution, and distribution of premiums, will take place on Monday, the 27th of July, at 8 o'clock a. m. A dramatic entertainment will also be given in the College Hall on Sunday, the 26th inst., at 3 P. M. We acknowledge receipt of an invitation from the excellent President of the College to be present.

PONCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.—We call the attention of travelers and shippers to the advertisement of Superintendent Pandely, in another column. Travelers will have the privilege of using either the old or the new Depot for sending or receiving their baggage, light household effects, or family supplies, by conforming with the rules established by the company. See advertisement.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.
By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the St. Louis and Mississippi warehouse, choice St. Louis oats.

Passengers per steamship United States, Capt. Norton, from New York:
Mr Peletein, H Seymour, T E Ils, A Hoe, E Alog wife and son, Spanish Consul, landed at Key West, F Rafferdeau, J Ewing and child and servant, Mr Kickerby and son, Mrs J Wrizzy and two children, Mrs A W Wright, Mr Wm Wright, Mr Chas Wright, Boyston landed at Key West G W Ivy, Mr Wendell and son, I H Rich and wife, J C Clark, H Wright, J M Quade, A B Cox and others.

Louisiana Crop Items.

A CROP OF CANE.—V. Dubroca, Esq., showed us yesterday a splendid ribbon cane from the plantation of Boniface Allain, situated in the lower end of the parish, which had ten joints, eight of which were richly colored. Mr Allain has about a hundred acres of such cane, and expected make a handsome rolling this season. Our immediate neighbor, Joan Hill, Esq., has also a splendid crop of cane and will contest the palm with Mr. Allain as to quality and quantity. It is only, however, when the cane is ground that the superority can be decided. We have not heard of or seen a cane crop, large or small, in the parish that is not promising well. In about three years more we will have seed enough for all those capable if planting on a large scale. Speed the day! when we shall again see a large number of our sugar houses in full operation.—*West Baton Rouge Sugar Planter.*

The reports from the country are very contradictory on the condition of the crop. This is due to the fact that the rains which have passed over the country in the last month have not been general. Every neighborhood has been visited with occasional showers, and in a few favored spots there has been an abundance of rain, while in many localities the crops are suffering terribly. The corn crop is already been materially injured, and where the drought is most severe the growth of the cotton has been arrested. So soon as it takes a second growth it will throw off its forms, and it will do so if the weather continues dry for a few days longer. The prospect for a good crop of cotton in all the counties of Texas and parishes of Louisiana, which trade to this city, is good. Too much rain or a continuance of very dry weather will injure the cotton very much.—*Shreveport Gazette.*

Governor Warmoth's Inaugural.

The West Baton Rouge *Sugar Planter* says of this document:

The inaugural address of Gov. Warmoth is more of the saucily cant of Uriah Heep than the brain work of a statesman. It sounds very well to those who carelessly wade through it, but there is an acrimony, a spitefulness that peeps out here and there despite all his Excelsior's attempts to conceal it. While smoothly talking of the public welfare, and the great necessity of harmony, he should himself set the example by vetoing any bill passed by the Legislature tending to disturb that harmony. Let him show the people of the State that his smooth words and fluent command of language mean what he desires they should express, by discountenancing any attempt, even by the use of his "constabulary force," to prevent carpet baggers and others from breeding sedition and ill will between the different classes and colors. What is sauce for the goose should be sauce for the gander. Any attempt on his part to maintain peace and order in the State will be met fully half way by every good citizen without respect to race. Talking is easy enough when a man gets the hang of it, but acting is quite another thing with a great many. Gov. Warmoth is a stranger here, and by many is considered a better friend to the colored race than he is to his own. A chance is now presented to relieve himself of any imputations that may have been unjustly buried at him, by showing the people that he has been misrepresented or misunderstood. That done, he may yet build up an enviable reputation to which in after years he can look back upon with pride and honor.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson has accepted an invitation from citizens of Annapolis, Md., his native place, to meet them socially before his departure for England, and has designated Tuesday, July 21st, as the day.

Six liberal journals have just been started in the departments of France, and one of them at Lyons bears the bold title "L'Avenir Democratique," or the Democratic Future.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Reportorial Repertory.—The Austrian Consul has married Mlle Febringer, the distinguished actress and singer, who appeared last season at the National Theatre.

The Democratic and Radical race at the Opelousas Railroad depot, on Sunday, between the balloons respectively named "Seymour" and "Grant," resulted in Seymour mounting highest, and shooting Grant several hundred feet below with a rocket, causing the latter—Grant—to collapse and descend.

At last the firemen had a fair day and a fine turnout for their festival at the Fair Grounds, Sunday. There was also a large attendance at the Catholic Festival at the grounds of the Oakland Race Course.

Judge Durell, of the U. S. District Court, has recused himself, on the ground of interest, from making any order in the cases of Mrs Myra Clark Gaines vs. New Orleans, and Same vs F. D. De LaCroix et als., thus delaying the operation of the mandate of the Supreme Court at Washington, putting Mrs. Gaines in possession of the property claimed by her.

Speech of Hon. M. A. Foute.—We regret having omitted by oversight in our notice of the grand ratification meeting on Lafayette Square the mention of the name of Judge Foute, who made one of the most effective speeches, if not the most effective one, of the evening. His comparison of the nerve and fortitude of President Johnson as a break water to the radical tendencies of Congress, to the bearing of the helmsman, John Mennard, who beached the burning ship he was piloting and saved all on board though burned to death himself in his noble efforts, was absolutely thrilling. The speech was received with rapturous applause.

The Police Board.—Meeting yesterday, Dr M. A. Southworth President and four members.

Cases were disposed of as follows:

Policeman No. 89—J A Martin. Charge: Unofficer like conduct in releasing a prisoner whom he had arrested. Guilty, but owing to mitigating circumstances he was simply reprimanded.

No. 234—T Ryan. Charge: Neglect of duty in leaving his beat out of proper time. Same sentence as above.

No. 379—L Centlivre. Charge: Neglect of duty in remaining twenty minutes in a private house, sobriary to rules. Suspended from duty twenty days.

No. 201—R. Goathlin. Charge: Unofficer like conduct in getting drunk. Suspended for twenty days.

No. 46—D Whalen. Charge: Disobedience of orders and absence without leave. Guilty of absence and dismissed; of the latter charge, suspended for five days' suspension.

No 169—Wm. Chisham. Charge: Neglect of duty and unofficer like conduct in getting drunk, cursing and using foul language in public and coming to roll call intoxicated. Guilty of an officer like conduct and sentenced to fifteen days suspension. The accused seemed to lay some stress for his defense in having been a Federal soldier, but was informed by the Board that their duty was not to inquire whether he had been a Federal soldier or not.

City Mortality.—There were 79 deaths in the city of New Orleans during the week ending Sunday morning, July 19th. No cholera and not a case of yellow fever thus far reported.

Disturbance in Algiers—A Boy Killed.—Sunday a quarrel sprang up between three white and one colored boy in Algiers. The colored boy drew a knife and killed one of the white boys, R. Foote. A crowd of white men gathered after the colored boy had been pursued about a mile and arrested, and some of the more excited talked of taking the colored boy out of the hands of the officer for the purpose of mobbing him. An equally excited crowd of colored men gathered, but the more prudent ones of both sides succeeded in preventing any disturbance. The colored boy was taken across the river and lodged in the Parish Prison. The case will be investigated to-day, when further particulars may be ascertained.

The boy killed, Randolph J. Foote by name, was thirteen old. Coroner Roche held an inquest on the body in Algiers. Verdict, came to his death by an incised wound inflicted with a knife in the hand of Isaac Williams, (col.) who they (the jury) charge with murder.

The accused had a difficulty with the deceased's brother, and stabbed deceased when the latter ran up to see what was the matter.

Suicide.—Dr M. P. Avila, Coroner, held an inquest yesterday on the body of A. Casoni, 60 years old, and a native of France, who committed suicide at 119 Customhouse street, by taking a dose of poison, chloroform. The corpse appeared to have been lying in the room a few days, decomposition having commenced. On a table was found a note in French: "I die voluntarily, tired of the struggle against misfortune. Having his clothes, a couple of nickels and a pocket knife appear to have been the only effects he left. He was one of employment, and in debt, owing $70 at the Cosmopolitan Restaurant. His last known expenditure was 5 cents, which he borrowed, and with which he purchased chloroform.

Coal Oil Accident.—Officer Hennessy reports that an unknown man, while in the act of filling a coal oil lamp, was severely burned yesterday, at the Exchange Coffee Stand, on Royal street, by the oil running over and catching fire by some means. The man was taken to the Charity Hospital.

Amnesty and Political Rights.

[From the Chicago Times.]

The Supreme Court of the United States decided, in the Missouri test oath case and in the case of Garland, that to deprive any person of civil and political rights of which such person had been possessed, because of his participation in rebellion, operated as a punishment of him, and that such privation could not be lawfully made in this country if the person in interest be included in the full amnesty granted by the President. The Court decided the test oaths of Congress and of the State of Missouri to be unconstitutional.

If the decisions of the Supreme Court be binding on other departments of the Government and upon the States, the effect of the late proclamation of amnesty by President Johnson is to restore all persons disenfranchised by the reconstruction infamy every political right of which they had been deprived thereby. Mr. Justice Field, who delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of Garland, said: "The effect of the amnesty is to relieve the petitioner from all penalties and disabilities attached to the offence by his participation in the rebellion. So far as that offence is concerned, he is thus placed beyond the reach of punishment of any kind, but to exclude him by reason of that offence from continuing in the enjoyment of *a previously acquired right*, is to enforce a punishment for that offence, notwithstanding the pardon." He also declared the effect of amnesty to be "to obliterate the offence, and place those pardoned in the same position as if they never had committed the offence."

In the teeth of this decision, made by a Court, a majority of whose members are appointees of Abraham Lincoln, we find Jacobin newspapers now proclaiming such doctrine as the following:

"It may as well be explained, however, that this proclamation does not give these men any civil or public rights which they have lost. The right of suffrage and eligibility to office are things regulated by law, and not by Executive proclamations. The proclamation is in fact a barren gift at this time, because there is no person who has the remotest idea of prosecuting any person for a treasonable participation in the rebellion. The amnesty only relieves persons of the legal pains and penalties of treason and rebellion as felonies; and, by general consent, that has been the policy of the Government heretofore. The abortive efforts to try Jefferson Davis are the only instance of an attempt to proscribe any person.

"It appears, if the opinion of the Court be accepted as an authoritative and truthful exposition of the law, that Congress had no right to impose the test oath; and, if it had, it was enforced, the oath could not be enforced against those included in the amnesty. Notwithstanding this, the Reconstruction infamy has disfranchised every person who ever held civil office in the Southern States and who participated in the rebellion. The Constitution says the President may pardon. He has pardoned. The Court has declared the effect of the pardon. In contempt of the Constitution, of the supreme law of the land, the Reconstruction infamy has shut out the best men of the South from the polls, that negroes, but little more than half civilized, may come into possession of the State Government.

Under the decision of the Court in the Garland and Missouri cases, the question arises whether the ratification of the thing called the 14th Amendment will make the thing applicable to the persons it designed to effect. The Supreme Court says: The amnesty releases the punishment and blots out of existence the guilt, so that, in the eye of the law, the offender is as innocent as if he had never committed the offence.

"In the eye of the law," it necessarily follows that the only man in the country who has committed treason or participated in the rebellion is Jeff Davis. The people are possessed of the limited power in amending Constitutions, but of what avail will it be to them to declare that to exist which has no existence.

In contempt of law as well as decency, the whites of the South are placed under the political control of negroes. The 14th Amendment is designed to make negro dominancy perpetual. The demagogue who fooled the soap-tureen, wishing to court white influence in the South, urges the adoption of the amendment, and at the same time says, "Let us have peace."

Mr. Gladstone's Temper.

From the London Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.

Mr. Gladstone has been further signalizing himself this week by wrangling with Mr. Reeden, M P—the house agent of Piccadilly, who recently moved that the Queen be invited to resign. Mr. Gladstone cannot help letting his temper and his indiscretion getting the better of him, and he is always being drawn into some unseemly squabble. He thought it worth while to charge Mr. Reeden, in a letter, with infidelity to the Liberal Party, and Mr. Reeden, being a common, noisy man, pounced down upon Mr. Gladstone for an apology. Upon this, Mr. Gladstone wrote more letters, and so the thing went on, until everybody but the idolatrous Mr. Gladstone grew heartily sick and tired of it. The *Saturday Review* to-day, has one of the wittiest articles upon this miserable squabble which the paper has contained for some years. Take a little bit concerning Mr. Reeden:

"Mr. Reeden is a person who has all of a sudden emerged into some notoriety. Being a Piccadilly tradesman, it is quite possible that he may be talked about may suit his purpose. Mr. Reeden has his place in the great economy of things political. He unquestionably does belong to the Liberal Party. Nobody would think of calling him a Tory, and he certainly has not established a specific political definition for himself. And a party, like most other animal organizations, must have a tail. A tail implies a succession of joints and articulations, and a succession of joints involves a last joint. This happens to be Mr. Reeden. The last joint in a tail is apt to get most frequently into the dirt, and Mr. Reeden, being the last joint in the Liberal tail, is neither the most dignified nor the cleanest member of the organic Whig body. Recently Mr. Reeden has whacked himself into a very nasty puddle indeed. He got, or rather talked about putting, a question respectfully suggesting that the Queen should abdicate."

A disastrous fire occurred in Bremen, June 22d, and raged for eight hours. The damage will exceed 1,000,000 thalers.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

NINETEENTH DAY—JULY 20, 1868.

SENATE.—Mr. Lynch asked for a suspension of the rules to introduce a joint resolution relative to the memorial of citizens of Franklin and other parishes to the Governor, and communication of the Governor to the Senate, in reference to alleged outrages in those parishes.

Governor Warmoth recommends some legislation and the establishment of a constabulary force. The petition stated that fifty murders had been committed there during the year.

Mr Lynch's resolution calls upon the Commanding General to furnish necessary troops to secure peace by aiding the civil authorities. It was adopted on second reading, but the rules failed of suspension for a third reading.

Numerous notices of intended bills of no great importance were given, and a good deal of business of no general interest was transacted.

Mr Packard introduced a bill providing for a Board of Registration. Referred to a Special Committee.

Mr Jewell presented a minority report on the Printing bill. Received.

Mr Todd gave notice of a bill to annul the contract (Taylor's) for widening the New Canal.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—There was no session of the House yesterday for want of a quorum.

Washington Items.

Washington, July 15.—The third party movement has dwindled into insignificant proportions. Some gentlemen approached Johnson on the subject, but he quietly and promptly dismissed it. He does not think the Democratic party has given him as hearty a support as it should have done, but he will go for Seymour and Blair.

Secretary Browning thinks it is the strongest ticket that could have been nominated. McCulloch says it is the weakest, but indicated no purpose of withholding his support. Randall and Wellles indorse it. Seward and Schofield are entirely reticent.

Senator Doolittle has authorized a contradiction of the statement that he opposes it. Doolittle, Hendricks and Gen Ewing will speak at the ratification meeting Saturday night.

Congressmen are advised from all sections of great enthusiasm being manifested for the Democratic nominees.

Delegates from Mississippi and Georgia were before the Reconstruction Committee to-day, asking for some legislation to control those States in the interest of the "truly loyal." Evidently the whites are too much for negroes and carpet-baggers, hence the cry by the latter of fraud in the elections. Some think it is too late in the session for further legislation.

A number of influential Texans here have formally protested against the division of that State, and also against the attempt by the committee sent by the convention of that State to procure arms for the militia. The sole purpose of said committee is to arm the blacks to control the election.

The House has ordered an investigation into the expenditures made by Ordway, its Sergeant-at-Arms, in which there are alleged discrepancies. For instance, Ordway presents items of $377 for arresting members under call of the House, and about $5 20 for each member, when the cost is little or nothing, as he simply notifies the members at their lodgings that their presence at the House is necessary. These are among the items in his charges which it is said won't bear the test of scrutiny.

Evarts was confirmed by a vote of 27 to 7. Sumner stormed, but it was a tempest in a teapot.

Bradley's lawyer has brought suit for $20,000 damages against Judge Fisher, for striking his name from the rolls.

There are intimations that Col. Ed. Cooper may be tendered the position of Commissioner of Internal Revenue.—*Special to the Louisville Courier.*

Washington, July 15, 1868.—I have just seen Col. R. C. Mason, of Virginia, who spent day before yesterday with the Seymour, at Utica. He represents the Democratic nominee as the most agreeable and unostentatious of men, and his home as a paradise of comfort and hospitality. Mr Seymour talks freely of the New York Convention. He says that he went there with no other aim than to join in the selection of some good Democrat, that he was not hostile to Pendleton, but, on the contrary, was Pendleton's friend, and that the last thing he expected or desired was the result which finally placed him in the field. He thinks the financial question is not generally understood, and is confident that the West will approve his views when they come to be known more fully. Mr Seymour is of the opinion that Grant will make a poor run in all of the Middle States, and that he will lose several of the strong against him. The own majority in New York, he believes, will be upwards of one hundred thousand. He is very sanguine of a peaceful campaign and triumphant election. Col Mason tells me that all along the railroad line in New York, and at every station and village, the enthusiasm for Seymour was very great. In this city it is certainly gaining ground. Every day adds new confidence to the Democrats and witnesses the Radicals sugrier and more skeptical.

The carpet bag Senators draw their stationery to day. Several cartloads of gilledge paper, silver-mounted knives, gold pens, ivory paper cutters, and all the costly luxuries of a first class boarding house, supplied to the Government by contracts made by Forney at three times the value of the articles, were distributed among these impecunious wretches, who will doubtless resent them to their friends at a reasonable discount.—*Special to Louisville Courier.*

Washington, D. C., July 16, 1868.—Congress is earnestly at work, and will close the session on Wednesday next.

The intense heat the past few days, virtually suspended all business in the Executive Department.

In political nothing of interest is transpiring beyond an elaborate preparation by each party for the Presidential canvass. Respective National Committees are energetically arranging for the liberal distribution of campaign documents.

The feeling over the New York nominations which inspired the Radicals with false hopes is no longer heard. Chase indorses the ticket. Doolittle likewise, and Tom Ewing, Jr., is on the stump. Vindicators, as a party, put to the test, and President Johnson signified to your correspondent to day that the ticket had his best wishes and would secure all the support the Federal Executive could give.—*Special Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer.*

The Chairman of the State Central Committee of Pennsylvania is here, and says Pennsylvania is as certain for Seymour as New York, but by a smaller majority. He reports a ratification meeting at Philadelphia, on Saturday last, as the largest and most enthusiastic ever known in that city, while the Radicals have thus far failed to get up any ratification for Grant, notwithstanding a good for ten thousand majority for Governor Seymour.

It is confidentially stated by well posted politicians that Chase's indorsement of the Democratic ticket secures the electoral vote of Ohio for Seymour.

Illinois and Indiana politicians who claim to say their States will be carried enthusiastically for Democracy and Greenbacks.

The political aspect is completely changed here within a few days. The nominations are becoming as popular as that of Polk and Dallas in the better days of the Republic. Not a breath of dissatisfaction is heard, and the greatest enthusiasm prevails.

Complimentary Banquet to Hon. Reverdy Johnson.

It is seldom that a public servant, however distinguished, is thought in more general and assured esteem, without reference to political party associations, than is the Hon. Reverdy Johnson. It is not surprising, therefore, that now, when returned from the Senate of the United States, and being about to depart the country on a most important diplomatic mission, his fellow citizens of the State of Maryland, and especially of the city of Baltimore, among whom he has so long resided, should be moved to do him honor by such a grateful testimonial as it is in their power to confer, acceptable to himself. The banquet which it has been before been stated in these columns had been tendered him by leading citizens, members of the bar, merchants, manufacturers, etc., he has been pleased to accept, and by the following correspondence it will be seen that Wednesday next, the 15th instant, has been fixed upon for the entertainment.

BALTIMORE, July 8, 1868.

Hon Reverdy Johnson, United States Senate, Washington:

Dear Sir—The undersigned, citizens of Baltimore, on behalf of themselves and others, desire to tender you a banquet, at such time as may be most agreeable to you, before your departure on your mission to the Court of St. James.

It is with no ordinary feelings that we ask you to meet with us upon this occasion. For almost half a century your name and fame have been "household words" in our midst. At our bar, which has always numbered among its members men of rare intellectual and commanding talent, you gave early promise of the great legal ability which has enabled you to win and maintain such eminent rank in the National Court and Senate of the United States. And it is a source of just pride to us that the choice of your fellow citizens has received the unanimous confirmation of the Senate, and that the settlement of the intricate questions of international law upon which your mission this country and Great Britain is to be entrusted to one who enjoys an honorable transatlantic reputation, and possesses the requisite legal learning and skillful statesmanship to effect—if such qualities can command—a just and speedy termination of the questions at issue.

We are, dear sir, faithfully, your friends and servants:

John W. Garrett, Wm. Fell Giles, A Schumacher, Wm. Schley, I. M. Parr, and others.

WASHINGTON, July 10, 1868.

Gentlemen—I accept with grateful pleasure your invitation of the 8th inst. to a banquet to be given in Baltimore on such a day as may be agreeable to me, before my departure for England.

If Wednesday next, the 15th inst., will be convenient to you it will be to me, and for the very kind and complimentary terms with which you have addressed me I return you my most sincere thanks, and remain truly your friend,

REVERDY JOHNSON.

To Messrs. John W. Garrett, Wm. F. Giles, A. Schumacher, Wm. Schley, I. M. Parr, Wm. H Collins and others, Baltimore.

The final meeting of the committee of citizens having the matter in charge was held on Saturday night, at the Eutaw House, R. R. Kirkland, Esq., presiding, and John P. Poe, Esq., acting as secretary. The following committees were announced:

Committee of Arrangements—Washington Booth, W. Prescott Smith, W. T. Walters, C. Oliver O'Donnell, J. D. Kremelberg, Thos. L. Smith Dr. W. S. Rogers, Walter S. Wilkinson, I. M. Parr, R. R. Kirkland.

Committee of Finance—Robert T. Baldwin, Wm. Wilson, Jr., Wm. Devries, Hugh Sisson, John P. Poe, J. R. Seemuller, C. W. C. McCoy, Ernest Knabe and Geo. Cassard.

Committee on Invitations—R. R. Kirkland, R. T. Baldwin, W. Booth, T. M. Smith and W. S Rogers.

It was learned that subscriptions for two hundred tickets had been received, the number of gentlemen expected to be present, among whom will be the British Minister resident at Washington, the members of the United States Senate, and the Maryland delegation in the House of Representatives.—*Balt. Sun, 13th.*

The London *Herald* says "Historians is a mixture of Bright and water."

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

Veto of the Electoral College Bill.

The Bill Passed Over the Veto.

Letter from Secretary Seward on the Constitutional Amendment.

Georgia Legislature.

Letter from General Meade.

Indian Troubles at Fort Larned.

Miscellaneous Matters.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, July 20—SENATE.—The rights of naturalized citizens abroad was discussed all day, interrupted only by the reading of the President's veto message and the passage of the Electoral College bill over the veto by 45 to 8—the Southern Senators, except Pool, who was absent, voting with the majority.

The Senate then went into Executive session and adjourned.

HOUSE.—The credentials of Lush, from North Carolina, and Bowen, from South Carolina, were referred to the Election Committee.

Jones presented a bill extending the provisions of the law of July 8th, 1868, limiting the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims over North Carolina. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Vinnie Ream was restored to her studio in the Capitol by resolution.

Eldridge, of Wisconsin, asked leave to offer a resolution, requesting the Secretary of War to communicate to the House a statement of persons under sentence of military commission or courts martial at the Dry Tortugas, the crimes with which such persons are charged, and the names of persons in confinement by order of military commissions at Atlanta, Ga., and Charleston, S. C. Schofield of Pennsylvania, objected, and Eldridge withdrew the resolution.

Lash, of North Carolina, and Bowen, of South Carolina, were seated.

Mallory opposed Bowen's admission, said: "Bowen was born in Ohio and went to South Carolina 10 or 12 years ago. When the rebellion broke out he voluntarily went in the Confederate service, was a Major in the Capitol, and was subsequently promoted to Major—probably for his gallantry in shooting down Union men. While in the Capitol he was informed that Bowen killed his rebel Colonel, but of this he (Mr. M) would not complain. For this act Bowen was incarcerated and put in irons, but was released when the Federals arrived. He then had one of two things to do—either to be hung or join the Federal forces. He did the latter. Bowen, he (M) was informed by Gen Sickles himself that in the Federal army Bowen acted so badly that he had to be incarcerated by the Federal authorities. When the war was over he became a radical, and adopted the faith of franchise for the black man. He (M) had no disposition to oppose the pardon of men who showed proper penitence, but he would not reward treason by making those people rulers over us as soon as they came back. He doubted very much whether the House was pursuing the proper policy in this matter.

The Electoral College bill passed, the vote notwithstanding, by 151 to 36.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, July 20—Vetoing the Electoral College bill, the President maintains that the Southern States were never out of the Union, and asserts that they were practically and constitutionally in Congress when the vote was taken. Narrating the provisions of the Constitution, the President says the joint resolution by implication at least, concedes that these States were States by virtue of their organization prior to the 4th of March, 1867, but denies to them the right to participate in the election of President and Vice President of the United States. It follows either that this assumption of power is wholly unauthorized by the Constitution, or that the States so excluded from voting were out of the Union by reason of the rebellion, and have been restored to their rights in the Union by the action of Congress. The President concludes that "the Constitution does not contemplate such a condition; that for an act of war, carrying with it the forfeiture of all rights, and accompanied by the political severance of a majority of Congress, no power is vested in the Constitution authorizing the joint resolution, or the supposed law, the only difference being that one would be more palpably unconstitutional and more flagrantly wrong than the other. Both would rest upon the radical error that Congress has the power to prescribe terms and conditions to the rights of the people of the States to cast their votes for President and Vice President.

Washington, July 20.—Secretary Seward address a letter to whom it may concern, stating that Congress, on the 16th inst., passed a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, known as Article Fourteenth, which he quotes Seward states that the act of 1866 gave the Secretary of State to publish amendments to the Constitution when adopted, but no act authorized the Secretary of State to decide doubtful constitutional questions as to authenticity of organization of legislatures or the power of any State Legislature to recall previous ratification. Twenty-three States have ratified the amendment, and twelve bodies assuming themselves as Legislatures of Arkansas, North Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, South Carolina and Alabama. It appears that Ohio and New Jersey have with drawn their assent, but the efficacy of these withdrawals is doubtful. The whole number of States is 37. He then proclaims the amendment adopted, provided the original resolutions of Ohio and New Jersey are voted notwithstanding the withdrawal.

Washington, July 20.—The President has signed the new tax bill.

The Secretary of War has issued an order enforcing the eight hour law.

Washington, July 20.—The President has nominated Jno. L. Dawson, of Pennsylvania, Minister to Russia; W. S. Rosecrans, to Spain; J. A. McClernand, to Mexico; Henry W. Watts, to Austria; Wm. J. Wells, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; C. C. Cox, of Maryland, Commissioner of Pensions; Elisha Foot, Commissioner of Patents; Edmund Cooper, Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Mr. Evarts was installed as Attorney General.

Gen. Gillem's official majority of the Mississippi election shows that the Constitution was defeated by 7029.

General McKee was elected to Congress, other wise the Democrats made a clean sweep.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Montgomery, July 20.—A fine rain fell this morning, which will do much good.

The army worm has appeared on farms in this and Lowndes counties. Farmers are much alarmed at their visit.

In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Pennington offered a resolution looking to the removal of disabilities imposed on State voters. The State Constitution disfranchises all who are forbid by the Fourteenth Article from holding office. The resolution was adopted by a large vote. It provides for the appointment of a joint committee to report at once.

The Legislature is mostly of a local character.

Atlanta, July 20.—The Senate received a message from the Governor stating that the report of the Committee raised to investigate the eligibility of Senators under the act of Congress to admit the States of Georgia, etc., together with the evidence taken, were transmitted to the Commanding General, and the following was received from General Meade:

Governor—In acknowledging the receipt of yours of the 17th, transmitting the action of the Senate on the eligibility of its members under the 14th article of the Constitutional amendment, and your objection to the same, on the ground of the admission of certain members who, in the judgment of a minority of the committed and yourself are ineligible, I respectfully beg leave to state that the subject matter of your communication will be held by me for consideration, and action deferred till officially advised of the course pursued by the House of Representatives on the same subject.

On motion the message was laid on the table, and the Senate adjourned.

A resolution in the House to send to the Governor for papers and documents and the evidence in cases of alleged ineligibility of its members, was defeated.

The committee appointed to report to the Governor the action of the House on the ineligibility of its members reported that they had performed their duty, and that the Governor would transmit the report to the General commanding.

Columbia, S. C., July 20—The Legislature is fairly working—a bill being introduced for the reorganization of the courts and other department of the government.

Negroes are petitioning for the incorporation of military companies. The House went in secret session for the consideration of a special communication received by a member.

St. Louis, July 20.—Indian troubles at Fort Larned, on the Arkansas river, have been inaugurated. A Lieutenant and five soldiers have been killed. All the posts in the Department have been ordered to hold themselves prepared for immediate action.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London, July 20.—Napier thanked Parliament for the recent honors conferred upon himself and officers and men.

Six armed men sacked a gunsmith's shop in Cork. No arrests

The Emperor Napoleon is at Plombiers.

Lodoner has been appointed Austrian Ambassador to Washington.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, July 20—Evening.—Consols 94¾ to 94⅞. Bonds 72¾ to 72¾.

Liverpool, July 20—Evening.—Cotton quiet; sales 8000 bales; uplands 10¾d; Orleans 11¼d. Tallow 43 to 49. Sugar quiet and steady.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, July 20—Afternoon.—Cotton dull and unchanged. Sales 500 bales. Middlings 38c; Mobile 31¾c; Orleans 32c. Flour—State and Western 5 to 10c higher, mostly for medium to $9; Ohio $8 10 to $12 50; Southern dull, declining; common to fair extra $8 25 to $9 50. Wheat steady and in limited demand; under Southern $2 30. Corn in fair request, but unchanged. Oats 1 to 2c better. Mess Pork $27 85 to $28. Lard firmer—kettle rendered 18 to 18½c. Rosin $2 87½ to $3 50. Turpentine 41 to 41½c. Rosin $2 87½ to $3 50. Tallow $2 to 12½c. Freights firm. Governments dull. Gold 143¾. Sterling 109¾.

New York, July 20—Evening.—5 20's of '62, with coupons, 114; of '64, 111; of '65, 112¾; of '67, 109¾; 10 40's, 108¾; 7 30's, 108¾. Money very easy; supply unusually large at 5 to 6 per cent. Prime discounts 8 to 9. Governments generally dull, though better than yesterday. Stocks steady. Southern Bonds steady and firm.

Mobile, July 20—Cotton market quiet and firm, holders asking full prices. Sales to day 150 bales. Low middling 31c. Receipts 14. Exports 18 bales.

Charleston, July 20.—Cotton dull—no sales; middlings 31c; receipts 31 bales.

Louisville, July 20.—Flour—superfine $6 25 to $6 75; fancy $11 50. Wheat $1 75 to $1 85; white 90c. Corn 93 to 95c. Mess Pork $28 50. Lard 17¾ to 18c. Bacon—shoulders 13 to 13¼; clear rib sides 16¾; clear sides 17c. Bulk Meats—shoulders 13; clear sides 16c. Tobacco firm and unchanged.

Cincinnati, July 20—Flour and Wheat quiet and steady. Corn 91 to 92c. Oats 80 to 82c. Whisky firm at 30c, in bond. Mess Pork $28. Bulk Meats—shoulders 12½; sides 16c. Bacon—shoulders 13; clear rib sides 16¼; clear sides 17c. Butter and Eggs unchanged.

St. Louis, July 20—Tobacco higher; logs to bright leaf $4 to $10. Extra Flour $7 to $7 50. Corn 78 to 80c. Oats 72 to 63c. Mess Pork $26 75. Bacon shoulders 12½ to 13c; clear rib sides 16c; clear sides 17c. Hams 16c to 20c. Lard 17¾ to 18¼c.

[Previous Dispatches.]

London, July 20—Noon—Consols 94⅞ to 95. Bonds 72¾.

Paris, July 20—Bourse dull.

Frankfort, July 20—Bonds firm—76¾.

Liverpool, July 20—Noon—Cotton quiet and steady; sales 10,000 bales. Other markets unchanged.

Washington, July 20—The Senate has confirmed H. W. Merriam, Collector of Customs at Teche, La., B. H. Smith, Internal Revenue Collector for First South Carolina District, and R. Wallace, Postmaster at Montgomery, Ala.

Portland, Me., July 20.—Weston, the pedestrian, failed to make fifty miles in eleven hours by 1½ minutes.

Washington, July 20.—The artist Lentze died yesterday.

New York, July 20—Noon.—Old bonds 114; new 109¾. 10 40's 108¾. Virginia's, new issued, 72. Cotton 38c. Sugars firmer, on the spot 9¾. Gold 143¾. Sterling 109¾. Money—5 to 5 per cent. Flour dull and 5 to 10c lower. Wheat firm. Corn dull. Pork lower at $28 75. Lard quiet—steam rend