Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOLUME LXXXIII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1868. NUMBER 164.

FIRST EDITION.

TWELVE O'CLOCK M.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Four More Ballots—Horatio Seymour Nominated on the Twenty-second Ballot by Acclamation—Frank P. Blair the Candidate for Vice President—Exciting Proceedings.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, July 9, 1868.

The delegates assembled about 10 o'clock. Mr. Seymour, permanent President, took the Chair amid applause, and called the Convention to order at 10:20 o'clock, but immediately thereafter retired, when Vice President Price, of New York, took the Chair. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Plummer.

Mr. Niblack, of Indiana, moved to dispense with the reading of the journal of yesterday. Agreed to.

A delegate rose to a privileged question, and complained that the order of the Convention inviting them to seats on the floor had not been enforced. He asked that the Sergeant-at-Arms be instructed to do it. There were great complaints that many were refused admission.

The Secretary stated that tickets had been issued to the soldiers and sailors, who were admitted to the extent of the capacity of the hall.

Mr. Broadhead, of Missouri, rose to nominate Francis P. Blair as a candidate before this Convention for President. He had firmness of purpose, great courage, indomitable will, especially required at this time. He would give a living meaning to the pledge to preserve and defend the Constitution and assert and maintain the independence of the Executive. He knows the duties of the Executive station and will dare maintain them. He nominated Mr. Blair on behalf of the Missouri delegation.

Mr. Miller, of Pennsylvania, rose and complained of the violation by Mr. Tilden, yesterday, of the rules of the Convention, in making remarks on announcing the change of vote of that State. His remarks were excited and in bad temper. Referring incidentally to the name of Chase, the galleries broke out in great cheering.

The Chair announced the business in order was the nineteenth ballot.

A delegate from California, in a few remarks, presented Judge Stephen Field, of that State, as a candidate for the Presidency, whom he eulogised as a guardian of the Constitution of the country against the assaults of Radicals at Washington. [Subdued cheers.]

Mr. Vallandigham said he had a communication in writing which, with leave of the Chair, he would read from the stand. His appearance on the platform was greeted with moderate cheers. He read a letter from Mr. Pendleton, dated at Cincinnati, July 2d, and addressed to Washington McLean, of the Ohio delegation, authorizing the withdrawal of his name whenever it should seem desirable. He deemed the success of the party far more important than the gratification of any personal ambition. If at any time a name could be presented that was likely to more heartily unite the party, then his (Pendleton's) name should be withdrawn.

Mr. Vallandigham said it was Mr. McLean's desire to present this letter early yesterday, but the Ohio delegation thought best to keep his name before the Convention throughout yesterday. He commended the magnanimity and unselfish patriotism of this letter, and finally withdrew Mr. Pendleton's name with thanks to those who had supported him with such fidelity. [Great cheers.]

The following is Mr. Pendleton's letter:

CINCINNATI, July 2d, 1868.

WASHINGTON McLEAN, Fifth Avenue Hotel—*My Dear Sir:*—You know better than any one, the principles and feelings which have guided my conduct since the suggestion of my name for the Presidential nomination. You know that while I receive the good opinion of my countrymen, and would feel an honest pride in so distinguished a mark of their confidence, I do not desire it at the expense of one single electoral vote, (great applause,) or or the least disturbance of the harmony of our party. I consider the success of the Democratic party in the next election of far greater importance than the gratification of any personal ambition, however pure and lofty it might be. (Loud cheers.) If, therefore, at any time, a name shall be suggested which, in the opinion of yourself and those friends who have shared our confidence, shall be stronger before the country, or which can more thoroughly unite our own party, I beg that you will instantly withdraw my name and pledge to the Convention my hearty and zealous aid and active support for its nominee.

Very truly yours,
[Signed] GEO. H. PENDLETON.

NINETEENTH BALLOT.

The roll was called for the nineteenth ballot. Alabama and Arkansas led off for Hancock, [Cheers.] Connecticut returned to the support of English. Delaware went to Hancock. [Cheers.] Richardson cast the entire vote of Illinois for Hendricks. A delegate from the Second District rose to object to being counted for Hendricks, but was ruled out of order. Massachusetts voted solidly for Hancock. Nevada for Field. New Jersey voted 7 for Field. New York adhered to Hendricks. Ohio went solid for Packer, of Pennsylvania. Oregon gave Packer 1, and Field 2. Pennsylvania retired for consultation. Tennessee cast 10 for Hancock. [Cheers.] Pennsylvania came in and cast 26 for Hancock. [Great cheers.]

The Chair announced the result:

Hancock	135½	Blair	13½
English	6	Field	15
Packer	22	Chase	½
Doolittle	12	Seymour	4
Hendricks	107½		

TWENTIETH BALLOT.

The roll was called on the twentieth ballot. Arkansas broke from Hancock and gave Hendricks four of her five votes. Massachusetts asked time and was passed. [It is rumored she will go for Chase.] New Jersey voted seven for Hendricks. New York adhered to Hendricks. Ohio asked time and was passed. [Excitement and interest intense.] Pennsylvania adhered to Hancock. Kentucky gave Hendricks 5 and Hancock 3½. Massachusetts asked and obtained leave to retire for fifteen minutes. Ohio gave gave English ten and Hancock eleven, and then obtained leave to retire for consultation.

The Chair announced a general recess for fifteen minutes.

[During recess John Morrissey offered bets that English would be the nominee. The caucussing was active all over the hall, each delegation reviewing the field, discussing the chances of the different candidates and determining how to vote on the next ballot, or how to change their votes if there should be any general change of votes before the twentieth ballot, still pending.]

The Convention was again called to order. The result was announced as follows:

English	16	Hancock	142½
Doolittle	12	Hendricks	121
Blair	13	Field	9
Seymour	2		

TWENTY-FIRST BALLOT.

The roll was called on the twenty-first ballot. Kentucky and Massachusetts again asked time and were passed. Missouri abandoned Blair and gave Hancock six and Hendricks four. Tennessee split again, giving Johnson five, Hancock two and one-half, and McClellan one-half. (Cheers in the gallery.)

(Mr. Seymour resumed the Chair.) Massachusetts gave four for Chase. (Great, prolonged and repeated cheering in the galleries, and hisses on the floor.)

The result was announced:

English	19	Hancock	135½
Johnson	5	Doolittle	12
Hendricks	132	Field	8
Chase	4	McClellan	½
Hoffman	½		

Chase was again hissed, which was responded to by overwhelming cheers.

TWENTY-SECOND BALLOT.

On the twenty-second ballot California voted solid for Hendricks. Minnesota gave Hendricks her entire four. Missouri gave Hendricks eight. Nevada gave him three. New York adhered to him. North Carolina gave him her nine. (Great cheers.)

When Ohio was called Gen. McCook, by unanimous direction of his delegation, and with the assent and approval of every public man in that State, including Mr. Pendleton, put in nomination, against his inclination, but no longer against his honor, the name of Hon. Horatio Seymour. He said: Let us vote for a man whom the Presidency has sought and who has not sought the Presidency. This he believed would drive from power the Radical cabal at Washington. He believed this nomination would command the unanimous approval of Democrats and Conservative men of all sections. He asked, on behalf of the country, that Mr. Seymour should yield to this wish of the Convention. (Great excitement and applause, delegates rising and cheering.)

Mr. McCook cast twenty-one votes for Horatio Seymour. [Renewed cheering.]

Mr. Seymour rose and said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION:—(Cheers.) The motion just made by the gentleman from Ohio excites in my mind with the most mingled emotions. (Applause.) I have not terms in which to express my gratitude for the generosity of this Convention. (Cheers.) I have no terms in which to tell of my regret that my name has been brought before this Convention. God knows, my life, and all I value most in life, I would give for the good of my country, which I believe to be identical with my own. (Applause and cries of "take the nomination, then.") I do not stand here as a man proud of his opinions, or obstinate in his purpose; but upon a question of honor, I must stand upon my own convictions against the world. (Applause, and a voice, "God bless you, Horatio Seymour.") Gentlemen, when I said here at an early day that honor forbade my accepting a nomination by this Convention, I meant it. When, in the course of my intercourse with those of my own delegation and my friends, I said that I could not be a candidate, I meant it. And now, permit me to say, I know, after all that has taken place, I could not receive the nomination without placing not only myself, but the Democratic party, in a false position. (Applause.) But, gentlemen of the Convention, more than that. We have had to-day an exhibition from the distinguished citizen of Ohio that has touched my heart as it has touched yours. (Cheers.) I thank God, and I congratulate this country, that there is in the great State of Ohio one whose magnificent position gives it so great a control over the action of our country. A young man, rising in the estimation of his countrymen, and whose future is all glorious, who has said that he could tread beneath his feet every other consideration but that of duty. And when he expressed to his delegation, and expressed in more than direct terms, that he was willing that I should be nominated, who stood in such opposition to his own nomination, I should feel a dishonored man if I could not tread the same honorable path which he has marked out. (Great applause.) Gentlemen, I thank you, and may God bless you for your kindness to me; but your candidate I cannot be. (Three cheers for Seymour.)

Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio—Mr. President; in times of great public exigency, in times of great public calamity, every personal consideration must be yielded to the public good. (Applause.) The safety of the people is the supreme law, and the safety of the American republic demands the nomination of Horatio Seymour, of New York. (Cheers.) Ohio cannot, Ohio will not, accept his declaration, and her twenty-one votes shall stand recorded in his name. (Cries of "good," "good," and cheers.) And now I call upon the delegations from all the States represented on this floor, upon the delegations from all the States of this Union, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the great lakes to the gulf, disregarding all minor considerations, to make this nomination unanimous. And before God I believe in November the judgment of this Convention will be confirmed and ratified by the people of all the United States. (Applause.) Let the vote of Ohio stand recorded, then, twenty-one votes for Horatio Seymour. (Applause.)

Mr. Kiernan, of New York, to relieve everybody in the New York delegation, said they had no lot nor part in this movement of Ohio. They had heard something of it, but declined to take any part in it, out of regard for the proper sensitiveness of the President of the Convention, until other States should show by their action that Mr. Seymour was demanded by the party in Convention. He urged the necessity of success in the campaign and expressed his opinion that Mr. Seymour could now accept the judgment of the Convention with honor, and that he should yield, as a matter of duty, to its wish, and with him as a candidate New York was good for one hundred thousand majority.

The call of the roll was then proceeded with. Tennessee gave Horatio Seymour ten votes. When Wisconsin was called Mr. Palmer seconded the State of Ohio and cast eight votes for Horatio Seymour. [Great cheering.] Massachusetts gave twelve for Horatio Seymour. North Carolina changed her nine votes from Hendricks to Seymour. [Cheers.] Pennsylvania asked not to be recorded for the present. Mississippi changed from Hancock to Horatio Seymour. [Great cheering and confusion ensued, delegations standing upon their seats. Cries of "sit down," "sit down," "order."]

Mr. Price took the Chair and insisted that gentlemen must take seats, and would recognize no one until order was restored.

Mr. "Woodward, of Pa., now rose and transferred her twenty-six votes to Horatio Seymour. (Great cheering and disorder.)

Cries of delegates all over the room to their respective chairmen, "change our vote," "change our vote." Half a dozen States at once wanted to change their vote.

Missouri changed to Seymour eleven. Illinois followed *en masse* for Seymour. (Tremendous cheering and indescribable confusion.) Indiana changed solid thirteen to Seymour. Iowa came next eight for Seymour. Texas cast her six.

Here the cannon in the street began to fire a salute for the nominee, as State after State came in, but the confusion and noise was so great that not a word could be distinguished of what anybody said. Mr. Seymour was clearly nominated.

The confusion subsiding, Alabama, Maine, Kansas, and Arkansas followed successively with a unanimous vote for Seymour.

Mr. Dawson, of Pa., moved his nomination, but there was so much confusion that nothing was done with it.

A delegate from Minnesota, frantically waving one of the State standards, attracted the attention of the Chairman, and cast the vote of Minnesota for Seymour. Georgia paid the last tribute to Hancock, the most knightly soldier of the war, who she had supported earnestly, but she now united in voting unanimously for Seymour. Louisiana gave her seven to Seymour.

Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, said that State came to the Convention with the single purpose to nominate a candidate who could certainly be elected. That position she occupied to-day. He proceeded to eulogize Seymour as the greatest statesman now living and cast Michigan's vote for him.

The band on 14th street struck up "The Battle Cry of Freedom," the cannon still saluting.

A delegate from South Carolina said he was from a State which felt most heavily the chains of oppression of Radical rule. He said South Carolina came here caring more for men than measures. They were satisfied with the platform adopted so unanimously, and South Carolina, with the invocation of God's blessing on the party on which rests the last hope of the country, casts her vote for Seymour.

Maryland changed to Seymour.

Mr. Tilden, of New York, rose. Great interest to hear him was manifested and cries were uttered of "take the platform." He spoke from his place, and said he did not, last evening, believe that the event which has now occurred could have happened. [His remarks here were not distinctly audible to the reporter because of the conversation in his vicinity.] He was understood to say he had no expectation that Ohio would have come to the support of the State of New York. He had opposed Ohio's earnest wishes. In conclusion he announced the unanimous vote of New York for Horatio Seymour.

Mr. Clark, of Wisconsin, called for the ratification of the nomination by three cheers for Horatio Seymour, which were given with a will. The Chair announced the result, all the States having voted. The result was: For Seymour, 317 votes. (Enthusiasm and cheering, the whole Convention and audience rising, waving hats, handkerchiefs, fans, etc., for several minutes. Loud calls for Seymour, and cries of "Sit down in front.")

The Chair rapped with his gavel and called order in vain for several minutes.

The Chair (Mr. Price) announced that Mr. Seymour having received the unanimous vote of the Convention, was the standard bearer for the coming campaign.

Mr. Preston, Ky., offered a resolution to proceed to nominate a candidate for Vice President.

Mr. Woodward seconded the motion. [A new scene of confusion ensued.]

On the call of the States for the nomination of candidates for the Vice Presidency, one of the delegates from California eulogized H. H. Haight of that State, but was understood to say that the State presented no candidate. Mr. Steele, of California, said that this was a mistake, and that a majority of the delegation nominated Frank P. Blair.

Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, urged the nomination for Vice Presidency as a matter of great importance, and moved a recess for consultation.

Mr. Preston made the point of order that no motion to adjourn or take a recess was in order while the roll of the States was being called.

Mr. Woodward moved to suspend the rules in order to enable Pennsylvania to make a nomination. Lost.

The Chair put the question on the motion by Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, for a recess of one hour.

The motion seemed clearly lost, but the Chair announced it had been carried, so a recess for one hour was taken.

When the roll of the States had been called through and before the general changing began, the twenty-second ballot stood as follows: Alabama, Hancock, 8; Arkansas, Hendricks, 5; California, Hendricks, 5; Connecticut, English, 6; Delaware, Hancock, 3; Florida, Hendricks, 3; Georgia, Hancock, 9; Illinois, Hendricks, 16; Indiana, Hendricks, 13; Iowa, Hendricks, 8; Kansas, Hancock, 3, Hendricks, 2; Kentucky, Seymour, 11; (cheers,) Louisiana, Hancock, 7; Maine, Hancock, 4½, Hendricks, 2½; Maryland, Hancock, 6, Hendricks, 1; Massachusetts, Seymour, 12; Michigan, Hendricks, 8; Minnesota, Hendricks, 4; Mississippi, Hancock, 7; Missouri, English, 1, Hancock, 2, Hendricks, 8; Nebraska, Hendricks, 3; Nevada, Hendricks, 3; New Hampshire, Hancock, 4½, Hendricks, ½; New York, Hendricks, 33; North Carolina, Hendricks, 9; Ohio, Seymour, 21; Oregon, Hendricks, 3; Pennsylvania, Hancock, 26; Rhode Island, Doolittle, 4; South Carolina, Hancock, 6; Tennessee, Hancock, 3½, A. Johnson, 4, Hendricks, 1½, Seymour, 1; (cheers,) Texas, Hancock, 6, Hendricks, 5; Virginia, Hancock, 10; West Virginia, Hendricks, 5, Doolittle, 5.

2 P. M.—The delegates are reassembling. The various State delegations are caucussing informally in the Hall. There seems a general conviction that the second place on the ticket must be assigned to a soldier. The names of Gen. F. P. Blair, Gen. Thomas Ewing, Jr., Gen. Hancock, and Gen. Morgan, of Ohio, are freely canvassed. In this connection Hancock's locality as a Pennsylvanian is urged as a fatal objection to him, since New York has the Presidential nomination. Ewing appears popular. The friends of Blair urge that the latter will excite more enthusiasm among the soldiers. It is said New York will probably give him her vote.

It is now understood that before the recess Judge Woodward, on behalf of Pennsylvania, was to nominate Blair. Since then the delegation is much divided between Blair, Morgan and Ewing. General McClernand, of Illinois, is also talked of for Vice President.

Mr. Price called the Convention to order at 2:30, Gov. Seymour having retired to his quarters at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

The call of States was continued for nominations for the Vice Presidency.

Illinois presented the name of John A. McClernand, a compeer of Clay and Webster, a distinguished General of the late war, whose brain conceived the capture of Vicksburg, though the credit of that achievement was given to a much inferior man. (Cheers.)

Gen. McClernand rose to thank the Convention, but asked the delegates to withdraw his name. (Cries of "no, no.") He had no ambition except to assist in fellowing the country from the thralldom in which now finds it. (Applause.) He would heartily unite with the Democracy in the Southern States, and would support the Hon. Mr. Seymour. The Union soldiers and sailors were not all for a sham hero, a creature of fortuitous circumstances. More than one-half of them would vote for the patriot orator and Statesman, Horatio Seymour. He said he was in earnest in asking the withdrawal of his name.

The Illinois delegate who nominated him withdrew his name at his request.

Mr. O'Neill, of Iowa, presented Augustus C. Dodge, of that State, whom he eulogized as a man of integrity, of unswerving fidelity to his party, a man with a national reputation, who served his State in four Congresses and for two terms in the United States Senate, and had been Minister to Spain. [Coldly received.]

A Kansas delegate presented a letter from the Soldiers and Sailors Convention, which he said expressed the views and wishes of that Convention under certain circumstances. After a brief and eloquent tribute to his character and qualifications, he nominated Gen. Thos. Ewing, Jr., of Kansas.

The letter from the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention was read by the Secretary. It was dated on the 8th inst. and names Gen. Ewing as the choice of the Convention for the second place on the ticket should the first be taken from the East. Ordered to be spread on the minutes.

Mr. Preston, of Kentucky, make a few remarks, in which he said this nomination was due to the West and presented Gen. F. B. Blair, of Missouri, as a Southern soldier. He had differed from Gen. Blair in the war. He desired to say that the soldiers of the South extended their hands to the soldiers of the North in tone of amity and good will.

Gen. Steadman, of Louisiana, seconded the nomination of his companion in arms, General F. P. Blair. He claimed the support given by the South to General Hancock and the nomination of Blair by Preston, was an evidence that the soldiers of the South accepted the situation and the issue of the war in good faith.

Mr. Anderson, of Maine, seconded the nomination of Mr. Ewing, and presented a letter from the Soldiers and Sailors' Convention of that State in his favor, under certain circumstances.

Maryland said she would sustain Blair. Mississippi and Maine, Nebraska and Nevada also seconded Blair. North Carolina, in order to show that she had no prejudice against a soldier who fought gallantly for his own side during the war, seconded the nomination of Blair. Oregon also seconded Blair. Pennsylvania seconded the nomination of that great soldier and sound statesman, Blair. [Cheers].

When South Carolina was called, her chairman rose and introduced Wade Hampton to announce her response. He was received with uproarious applause. Mr. Hampton said: The soldiers of the South, frankly, cheerfully and cordially accept the hand of amity extended to them here. He thought it due to the soldiers of the North they should have a second place on the ticket, and he seconded, therefore, the nomination of General Blair. [Cheers.]

As he took his seat General McClernand crossed the hall and took Hampton by the hand amid vociferous applause.

Virginia seconded Mr. Blair in token of acceptance of the proffer by the Northern soldiers of amnesty and good will.

At the close, Mr. Tilden, of New York, concurred in the nomination of Mr. Blair.

The delegate from Kansas who nominated Mr. Ewing, now arose and said by request of that gentleman, and by instruction of his delegation, he withdrew the nomination of Mr. Ewing and moved that Gen. Blair be nominated by acclamation.

Maine seconded the motion.

Iowa then withdrew the nomination of General Dodge, which left Blair the only nomination before the Convention.

(Great cries of "No," "No." "Call the roll," "Call the roll,") which was ordered. Each State in its order voted unanimously for Gen. Blair. A delegate of Alabama led off, saying: "As a rebel soldier of Alabama, I take pleasure in casting her vote for the gallant Union soldier, F. P. Blair."

Mr. Woodward, in casting the vote of Pennsylvania for Blair, pledged twenty thousand majority for the ticket in that State in November next.

When Tennessee was called, Mr. Nelson introduced Gen. N. B. Forrest to cast the vote. (Great cheers.) Gen. Forrest rose, cast the vote for Blair, and thanked the Convention for the courtesy and kindness extended by its members to the soldiers of the South.

Col. Ashbet Smith, with a few remarks, cast the vote of Texas for Blair.

The Chair announced that a unanimous vote having been cast for F. P. Blair, he was the nominee of the Convention for Vice President.

S. S. Cox, of New York, rose to move the nomination be ratified by the unanimous voice of both the delegates and audience. The entire assemblage united in three cheers.

Mr. McDonald, of Indiana, moved the Chair appoint a committee of one member from each State to inform the nominees of their election.

The Secretary read a call of the National Democratic Committee at eight o'clock tonight for organization.

The Secretary read a telegram from Lancaster, Pa., announcing that the Democracy there were firing a salute for the nomination of Horatio Seymour, which nomination was received with great enthusiasm.

Mr. Keenan, of Pa., offered, and the Convention adopted, a resolution of thanks to the citizens of New York for their hospitality, &c.

Mr. White, of Indiana, offered a resolution of thanks to the President and other officers of the Convention. Adopted.

Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, offered a resolution sympathizing cordially with the workingmen of the United States, etc. Adopted.

Mr. Cavanagh, of Montana, moved that a delegation from each territory be added to the Committee to inform the nominees of their selection.

A resolution of thanks was adopted to the Tammany Society for the use of their magnificent hall, and the Manhattan Club for their liberal hospitality.

A resolution was adopted, on motion of Mr. Kerr, of Pa., thanking the press of New York for their impartial and faithful reports of the proceedings of this Convention.

Mr. Cox, of New York, requested the Secretary, the distinguished Chief Justice of Utah, to announce that a grand ratification meeting would be held to-night in Union Square, under the auspices of the Tammany Society.

The Chair announced the Committee to inform the nominees of this Convention of their selection.

Mr. Kiernan, of New York, at the suggestion of many members of the various delegations, moved the thanks of this Convention be tendered to Chief Justice Chase for the able and impartial manner in which he presided over the impeachment trial of President Johnson.

Then, on motion of Gen. McCook, of Ohio, the Convention adjourned with repeated cheers.

—Democratic jubilees over the nomination of Seymour and Blair were held last evening in St. Louis, Louisville, Memphis and Nashville. In Chicago a salute of one hundred guns was fired, but the nominations did not appear to create great enthusiasm. Mr. Pendleton telegraphed to Mr. Seymour from Cincinnati his congratulations, and assured him his earnest and active support.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

The Tax Bill Passed the Senate—Farewell of Senator Reverdy Johnson—Attempts to Take Up the Tariff Bill in the House—Reduction of the Army to the Peace Establishment.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, July 9, 1868.

SENATE.

Mr. HARLAN introduced resolutions of the Iowa Legislature, with an accompanying bill, declaring certain portions of the Iowa River not a navigable stream. Referred to Committee on Commerce.

Mr. HARLAN reported from the Committee on Postoffices a bill relative to the construction of bridges, and declaring them post roads.

On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, the Secretary of State was requested to notify the Senate what States have ratified the fourteenth amendment, with all information on the subject.

Mr. CATTELL called up the bill to provide for the further issue of temporary loan certificates, for the purpose of redeeming and retiring the remainder of the outstanding compound interest notes.

After some discussion, it was postponed.

The joint resolution to drop from the rolls of the army certain officers for absenting themselves from their commands without leave was passed.

The tax bill was considered.

Mr. POMEROY'S amendment to restore the two dollar tax was rejected—fourteen to twenty-seven.

Mr. NORTON moved to make the amount ninety cents.

After debate the amendment was lost—fourteen against twenty-three.

Yeas—Messrs. Cole, Edmunds, Howe, Harlan, Norton, Nye, Osborne, M'Donald, Pomeroy, Ross, Tipton, Wade, Wilson, Yates.

Nays—Messrs. Buckalew, Cattell, Conkling, Conness, Cragin, Davis, Drake, Fessenden, Fowler, Howard, Johnson, McCreery, Morgan, Ramsey, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, VanWinkle, Vickers, Welsh, Willey, and Williams.

Mr. VANWINKLE moved to relieve petroleum and kindred substances from internal taxation. Adopted—18 to 16.

Mr. HARLAN offered an amendment increasing the tax on whisky in bond from four to six. Rejected.

The bill then passed.

Mr. JOHNSON asked permission of the Senate to trouble them with a few words. He had committed to writing what he desired, and would ask his colleague to read them.

Mr. VICKERS then read the MSS. of Mr. Johnson, as follows: Mr. President—May I be excused for arressing, for a moment or two, the ordinary business of the Senate by a few words personal to myself. Having agreed to accept a public trust abroad, committed to me by the President, with the approval of the Senate, I am about to resign my seat in this body. Having been a member for nearly six years, and contracted friendships which have been a constant source of pleasure, and which I shall ever value, I cannot retire but with the deepest regret. During the period of my service a civil war of unexampled magnitude was waged, threatening our national life and its successful termination by arms. The consequences of the conflict have not wholly disappeared. In this period questions of the greatest importance, involving the powers of the Government and the reserved rights of the States, have been discussed in this chamber with a solicitude to uphold the Government in its rightful authority and to restore the entire country to its wonted prosperity. In these discussions I have more or less participated, and although widely differing with a majority of the Senate, and supporting my opinions with earnestness, it will always be a great gratification to me to remember that at all times by every member I was treated with uniform courtesy, and I need hardly say, Mr. President, that such courtesy I never failed gladly to reciprocate. In the new office of public duty in which I am about to enter, I may find subjects of controversy that for a time, as they have already done, may more or less distract the friendly relations between the Government of Great Britain and our own, but that this disturbance will be temporarary, I do not doubt. The interests of both nations are so firmly dependant upon a mutual and friendly understanding, that the people of each cannot fail to see the duty of having it observed, and I believe this can be accomplished by the manifestations of reciprocal good will. As our government is actuated by such a feeling, the complications of the present time, I am satisfied, will soon be removed. Inwhatever part, under the instructions of the Prerident, I may take in the regulations preliminary to such a result, I shall be influenced by a sincere wish to secure for both Governments an adjustment honorable to both, and I have every reason to think I shall be met in the same spirit by the government. In all I may do I shall look with hope to the approval of my associates in this body, and although I may fail in all respects to meet with it, I cannot be mistaken in thinking they will do me the justice to believe that I have been governed throughout by an earnest desire to maintain all the rights and protect the interests of our beloved country. It is not as all probable, that I shall again be a member of the Senate, and it oppresses me to think I may never, after I leave the country, have the pleasure of seeing again all its members. But I beg you, Mr. President, and them, to be assured that whatever distance may separate us, I shall never cease gratefully to remember the kindness evinced for me in this Chamber, or to hope for the happiness and prosperity of its members. When I return from my embassy, I trust and believe there will be an enduring peace between ourselves and the other nations of the world, and this, I am sure, can be secured by a firm and courteous maintenance of our own rights and a scrupulous regard for the rights of others. And above all, I trust that all the troubles incident to our recent domestic conflict will then have totally disappeared and we shall be in the uninterrupted enjoyment of that unity of government which, in the parting words of Washington, is the main pillar in the edifice of our real independence the support of our tranquility at home, of our peace abroad, of our safety, of our prosperity, of that very liberty which we so highly prize. These ends being accomplished, imagination itself will be at a loss to picture adequately the future greatness of our land. And now, Mr. President, I leave the body with one more word, but a word which to friends it is ever most painful to utter, "farewell."

The Senators generally flocked around Mr. Johnson to bid him farewell. He was visibly affected.

The funding bill was postponed until one o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. EDMUNDS called up his bill to regulate the representation of certain States in the Electoral College.

Mr. DRAKE moved a substitute as an amendment, providing that no electoral vote shall be given or counted from any State heretofore in insurrection, unless previous to the legal time for election the State shall have been re-admitted to representation in Congress, nor unless an election has been held under the permanent, not the provisional State government authorized by Congress.

Messrs. Edmunds, Howard and Morton opposed the amendment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Senate joint resolution giving the assent of Congress to the construction of a bridge across Marquetta River, in Iowa, was amended by adding a new section authorizing the construction of draws and a bridge across Iowa River, in Iowa, above the town of Wapela, and passed.

The bill for the relief of the loyal Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians was passed, with a provision that no money be paid or bonds delivered under the bill, except actually entitled in his own right to receive the same, and no contract or power of attorney relating to the same shall be regarded or held of any validity, unless assigned and executed after the passage of the act.

Mr. GARFIELD, from Military Committee, reported a bill to reduce the army to a peace establishment. and to declare the meaning of the several acts relative to retired officers of the army. Ordered to be printed, and recommitted.

Mr. SHANKS, from Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the petition of New York merchants relative to the reappraisement of foreign merchandise imported, and recommended no bill for any such purpose be passed, which was tabled.

Mr. BUTLER introduced a bill to equalize taxation and reduce the interest of the public debt, which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The Senate bill legalizing the acts of the two tax Commissioners in Arkassas was referred to Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. BANKS moved to postpone till Tuesday next the vote on the passage of the Alaska bill. Adopted—98 against 35.

The Missouri contested election case was postponed until Tuesday.

The SPEAKER presented a communication from the Secretary of War, with a letter from the Corresponding Secretary of the Baptist Home Mission Society, respecting a mission building at Sault St. Marie. Referred to the Military Committee by a vote of 62 to 58.

The House went into a Committee of the Whole and laid aside a large number of bills on the calendar in an effort to reach the tariff bill.

During the proceedings a dispatch was circulated through the hall to the effect that Mr. Eldridge was killed in New York by the premature discharge of a cannon, but the feeling of sadness soon disappeared by the appearance of Mr. Eldridge in his seat, having returned from New York.

The Committee finding itself without a quorum, finally Mr. FARNSWORTH asked leave to report and put upon its passage a bill from the Committee on Reconstruction providing for an election in the State of Virginia. He said it was important it should pass at this session.

Objection was made.

The bill provides that the Constitution formed by the Convention which met in Richmond on the 3d of December, 1867, shall be submitted for ratification on the 13th, 14th and 15th of August to voters whose names shall be registered and qualified under the reconstruction acts, an election to be held at the same time for members of Congress and members of the General Assembly and State officers, the members of the General Assembly to meet in Richmond on the 1st of September.

Mr. CHANLER, from the Committee on Elections, made a report on the Utah contested case, that Mr. M. C. Grouty, the contestant, is not entitled to the seat, and that Mr. Hooper, the sitting delegate, is. Ordered to be printed and laid aside for future action.

The House again went into Committee of the Whole. All bills preceding the tariff bill on the Calendar were laid aside. The first reading of the tariff having been completed, the Committee rose.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, from the Committee on Elections, reported a bill providing for an election in Virginia. He explained the necessity for it as arising from the fact that the time had passed within which the Commanding General could order the election to take place, and there was now no authority anywhere for that purpose. The bill passed without a division.

On motion of Mr. PRICE, the Secretary of the Interior was directed to furnish a copy of the report of General Dodge, Chief Engineer of the Union Pacific Railroad, concerning the operations of the Company for the year 1867.

The House proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table, and disposed thereof as follows:

The Senate amendments to the House bill to amend the act of March 3d, 1865, providing for the construction of wagon roads in Dakotah Territory, were concurred in.

The Senate amendments to the House bill making a grant of land to Minnesota to aid in the improvement of the navigation of the Missisippi river, after considerable debate, was non-concurred in—yeas 54, naye 58.

Recess till 7:30.

Another Letter from Pendleton.

NEW YORK, July 9, 1868.

The following private letter from Mr. Pendleton was addressed to Washington McLean, of the Ohio delegation, before that delegation left Ohio, and was handed to John A. Green, Jr., on their arrival in New York:

Cincinnati, Thursday, June 25th, 1868.

My Dear Sir: You left my office this morning before I was aware of it. I seek you at home, but you are not here. I must say what I want to say by note. As soon as you get to New York, see Governor Seymour. You know well what were my feelings before and after I heard from him last fall. He is to-day the foremost man in our party in the United States. His ability, cultivation and experience put him at the head of our statesmen. He commands my entire confidence. I would rather trust him than myself with the delicate duties of the next four years. You know I am sincere. Make him feel this, and that he can rely on me and my friends. I have a national pride, an honest pride, in the good will of my countrymen; but you know, better than any one else, it is neither egotistical nor overruling, and that I am ready and anxious to give up the nomination to anybody who can get one single vote more than myself. Express all this frankly to the Governor, but delicately, and let him understand my views of men and measures as I have frequently given them to you. Good bye. God bless you.

Yours, truly,
GEO. H. PENDLETON.