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THE KING'S FAVORITE.

An Oriental Tale.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

A shepherd who was wont to keep
With so much care his flock of sheep
That not a man in all the plains
Could show the like in fleecy gains—
Was noticed by the King, who said,
One who so long has wisely led
His worldly charge must surely be
A proper man to govern me!
A sobler flock; I make thee, then,
A magistrate—to govern men!"
"What," mused the shepherd, "shall I do?
A hermit and a wolf or two
My whole acquaintance constitute
(Except my sheep) of man or brute ...
His reason bade the chosen decide
Against the place; not so his pride.
Ambition's plea at last prevails,
And lo! the shepherd takes the scales!

Soon as his hermit neighbor heard
That to the shepherd had occurred
His honest mind he thus expressed;
"It surely but a royal jest
To make of thee, who never saw
A written page of statute law,
Chief Justice of the realm!—I deem
The tale is false—or do I dream?
Ah! princely gifts are fatal things;
Beware! I say, beware of Kings!"
The shepherd listens, but the while
His only answer is a smile.
Alone whose happiness provokes
The envy of inferior folks.
"Alas!" the hermit cried, "I see
The fabled wagoner in thee,
Who lost his whip, and by mistake
Took up instead a torpid snake,
That, warming in his fingers, stung
The foolish hand to which it clung;
Mortal bite! do thou, my friend,
Beware the like unhappy end!"
And soon indeed the favorite found
The hermit's plain advice was sound.
Judge—although he did his best—
Was most unequal to the test;
His judgments, set to legal light,
Were quite as often wrong as right;
And, worst of all, around him rose
A crowd of envious, spiteful foes,
Who, one and all, contrive to bring
The blackest slanders to the king.
The hero, amazed, the story told
Of justice daily bought and sold!
Indeed, his enemies declare
"His Honor" takes the lion's share,
And with the fruit of bribes alone
Has built a palace of his own!
The King, astounded at his guilt,
Would see the palace he had built;
And finds—when all his search is done—
A modest house of wood and stone.
He opens next the fabled box
Where, fast beneath a dozen locks,
The Judge's famous jewels lie;
But nothing meets the royal eye
Except a shepherd's coat and cap,
The former rent in many a gap,
And—to reward his further look—
A shepherd's rusty pipe and crook!
"Treasure precious so my eyes!"
The Judge exclaims—"from thee arise
Ye hateful cares, nor envious lies!
Base I resume, and learn, though late,
How ill aspires to serve the State
Who first consider well the case
Of he is equal to the place;
And long reflect before he makes
That most egregious of mistakes—
He's true vocation weakly spurned,
To serve a trade he never learned!"

(Communicated.)

FIDELITY TO LOYAL MEN IN RAPIDES PARISH.

At the time, in May a suit criminal and civil was filed in the United States District Court against John G. P. Hooe, et al., for an assault with intent to kill". W. B. Phillips, and for their appearance was accepted, they returned to Rapides.

On this Hooe had three affidavits manufactured against Mr. Phillips on trumped up charges that could not be sustained in any court of justice, and he was arrested, treated with insult and indignity, and imprisoned, bail being fixed at the excessive amount of $5,000. A writ of habeas corpus from the United States authorities rescued Mr. Phillips from the clutches of the rebels of Rapides.

That is the record of the rebels toward loyal men of Rapides! Captain Haynes haunted like a wild beast, beaten nearly to death, shot at two or three times, and threatened to be kicked out of the grand room, where he went to seek redress for some of his injuries, and finally had to leave the parish to save his life.

Mr. Barlow was knocked down, and recently abused for expressing opinions favorable to the government, and saying he was and would stand by the stars and stripes.

An internal revenue officer, O'Connell, was knocked down whenever an opportunity presented itself.

A register, Mr. Wild, was followed up and pitched upon in order to provoke a difficulty that they might kill him.

Mr. Rawley, recently elected clerk of the court, finds the atmosphere near the military at Alexandria more salubrious and welcome than his place on Savoie Bœuf.

These instances, Senator Kelso, and representatives Calhoun, Lott, and Conway, meritorious and good men, much enduring until it was ascertained that their cause or country was beyond a price, and they could not be influenced to work with the rebels, but since that they have been treated with manifest disrespect and

The names of many other Republicans might be mentioned to illustrate the position that Union men have sought safety in flight from the parish, to which they will attempt to return until the establishment of civil law with a state militia to protect them.

There are some of the public and overt acts of hostility to loyal men in Rapides. We challenge the rebels to name a man, loyal and indorses the acts of Congress, and who has expressed himself, who has not been roughly treated by them.

The ultimate aim of these people is to intimidate the voters at the November election, and that purpose they find it necessary to draw from the country parishes all the loyal Republicans. They are everywhere stirring the clubs and preparing for the fray. Colored orators are employed to talk to the colored voters. Such is the condition of the interior of our country that the Senators and Representatives who sit in Congress are surrounded by bayonets can only realize the facts.

Protection must be afforded, or the rebels will consummate their purpose of forcing from the interior leading Republicans before the November election.

It is to be hoped that the Legislature in its wisdom will enact some stringent laws to restrain the planters from using the arbitrary and unlawful authority they exercised at last election. Thousands of votes were controlled in this way.

Let the men at Grant and Dufrix at the head of general government, and Warmoth and Dunn in our State government, legislate, act fairly, and accelerate as fast as we can traverse the land bearing the fruit which bloody assassins who contrived for political causes and dry the tears of the widows and orphans.

R. R. CRUMBLEY.

Indians may have a way of stopping a horse by tying, which consists in tying a stone to the animal's tail. He can't fly any, unless he can bring his tail to a vertical position, and this being impossible when the weight is suspended, barbaric power is suppressed. The Indians from China, and its efficacy is being tried on a mule in Madison.

CONVENING THE LEGISLATURE.

Proclamation of Governor H. C. Warmoth.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., June 26, 1868.

In accordance with section two of the act entitled "An act to admit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida to representation in Congress," I, H. C. Warmoth, Governor elect of the State of Louisiana, do hereby convene the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana to meet in the city of New Orleans, at Mechanics' Institute, on Monday, the twenty-ninth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. of said day.

Given under my hand this Friday, the twenty-sixth day of June, 1868.

H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor Elect.

THE CITY.

The weather during the past week has been seasonably warm, with but little rain. The accounts from the country continue to be encouraging. A few weeks more of such favorable weather will secure the cotton crop beyond a probable contingency.

After much undignified scrambling for the high places, the City Council became organized on Wednesday night. A committee appointed for that purpose had waited upon the commanding general the same day with a request that he elect the salaried chairmen of the committees. But the implied admission of incompetency and want of manhood shown by the request disgusted the doughty warrior with his unworthy proteges, and he peremptorily ordered them from his presence, and threatened to drive them from the public crib. This threat had a soothing effect, under the influences of which an organization was effected by electing some of the most anxious if not the most competent members to the salaried offices, which were the bone of contention.

The past week has been characterized by an important event. The omnibus bill has become a law, and Governor Warmoth has already issued his proclamation convening the Legislature. Thus the treasonable work which culminated on the twenty-sixth of January, 1861, has nearly been undone. The Legislature will meet to-morrow, and will no doubt, as soon as organized, ratify the fourteenth amendment to the constitution. Immediately after that is done we learn that all the executive and judicial officers of the State will be sworn in, and we shall be ready to proceed to business.

A feeble attempt was made early in the week to get up a Copperhead meeting of the ex-soldiers and sailors of the Union army. The result was about fourteen persons, about half of whom were in the rebel army, appeared at the appointed time and place. A more perfect failure has not been witnessed in this city for a long time.

A shocking homicide was committed on Thursday night, which has caused some little excitement. As there has not been any formal examination of the homicide we forbear comment for the present, having no desire to excite the public mind one way or another on the subject.

City matters in general remain in the same unsatisfactory condition so often referred to by us before. The temporary relief hoped for from the issuing of certificates of indebtedness has not been realized, in consequence of the refusal of the Mayor to sign them. The reasons given for this refusal are deemed insufficient by most of the gentlemen whom we have heard express an opinion on the subject. It would look, therefore, as though Mr. Conway is disregarding the law or ordinance authorizing the use of the certificates. We do not attach any special importance to these certificates, but at the same time hold that all are in duty bound to obey the existing laws. City money still rules at thirty-seven and a half to thirty-nine per cent discount. It is paid out freely by the treasurer every day, and there is no prospect of another destruction of city notes at an early day. The probabilities rather favor an increase in the issue. By means of the great depreciation in city money the pay of policemen, city officers, teachers, and those who supply the departments with various necessaries is reduced nearly one-half, while the people derive no benefit, either present or prospective, from the reduction.

A change of great importance is contemplated in the judicial and municipal offices in New Orleans. According to our specials the offices named are to be declared vacant by act of Congress, and the Governor authorized to fill the vacancies.

SHOCKING REBEL BARBARITIES.

Shooting and Beheading Republicans—Tales That Make the Blood Run Cold.

Our readers are conversant with the circumstances of the attempted assassination of Mr. Honneus, the Republican candidate for Sheriff in Bienville parish, and formerly an officer of the Sixth Massachusetts battery, which he joined while a resident of Roxbury, in that State. He served more than four years in the army, went into the service with one hundred and fifty men, and went out of it with only twenty-six.

On the night of the twenty-eighth of May he went out to the door of his house in Bienville parish by some parties who before a word could be spoken on either side fired upon, shot him down, and then shot him and beat him until he was supposed to be dead, after he was down. Mr Honneus arrived in this city yesterday in a very feeble condition. He requires crutches to walk with, and presents the appearance of a battle-scarred soldier. He carries several of the villainous rebel buckshot in his person, lodged there on the night in question.

He informs us that on the same night the assassins attempted to murder him a party of men attacked a colored man named Moses Lawhorn, who was then in his own house, dragged him out of his house, carried him to the woods and shot him, and then, horrible to relate, cut his head off! They tried at him in the afternoon, but did not hit him, and he escaped from them at the time by fleeing to the woods. This was about ten miles from the house where Mr. Honneus was attacked. Mr. Lawhorn was an intelligent man, an active and zealous Republican, and owned the place where he resided.

A Texan writing to the St. Louis *Republican* urging the construction of a railroad from St. Louis to Texas says: "Between the Nueces and Rio Grande rivers there are 1,000,000 head of horned cattle, and 100,000 head of horses and mules. The route to San Antonio with Mexico amounts to $8,000,000 annually. It would take a railroad five years to carry all the cattle in Western Texas to St. Louis. Cattle in that country are being killed for their hides alone." He says such a railroad would not only make St. Louis the shortest route of America, but it would develop the finest copper, coal, and silver mines in the world.

THE VICTOR RESTAURANT HOMICIDE.

Arraignment of Colonel Luckett before the Recorder.

Last evening Recorder Gastinel arraigned Colonel Luckett, the gentleman who was arrested by Coroner Bradford as having been in some manner connected with the killing of Colonel Manney in Victor's restaurant on the evening of the twenty-fifth instant, and proceeded to an examination, Judges Foute and Ogden appearing as counsel for accused.

All the witnesses who testified before the coroner's jury were on the stand, but not a single word of evidence was given that could be construed to the disadvantage of the prisoner. In fact all the testimony adduced was nearly the same as given during the holding of the inquest, except, perhaps, the following statement of Mr. Hare, which is more explicit than previously:

When Mr. Hare entered the saloon he saw deceased at the counter in a discussion with the proprietor. Luckett was near the front door; saw deceased make motions as if about to draw a weapon; it was said that he had two derringer pistols in his pocket; deceased was told by a friend that his conduct was not correct; during this time Luckett had gone out of the front door; deceased said to proprietor "I'll meet you at the oaks; by hell, I am not afraid of anything" Lucket and some one else entered just then, and stood by the first table in the saloon; saw deceased raise his hand as if to attract his attention, and said to Luckett, "Do you take exceptions to what I said?" and after one or two words more which witness did not hear Luckett said "You have cursed me," and other words which escaped witness; deceased then in a boisterous manner averred that he had not cursed him; witness then saw the man in company with Luckett slap deceased in the face, and then stab him twice with a knife; saw the bloody knife when withdrawn from the wound and then plunged in again; witness was so horrified that he could not speak; Luckett made some exclamation; the man who committed the murder was between deceased and accused; witness was ten feet from the parties; Manney did not say a word after he was wounded; do not know the man who did the stabbing; but thinks he would know him if he should see him.

When all the witnesses summoned had testified, the counsel for accused asked that their client be discharged; but the Recorder, considering the short space of time that had elapsed since the homicide, did not feel warranted in discharging the prisoner, for it was not impossible new facts might be developed within a week or two, therefore he would release him on bonds of $2000 to appear as a material witness in the case, should it come up hereafter. Colonel Luckett produced a bondsman at once.

Below we give the evidence of Colonel Luckett as he gave it to the coroner's jury after the room had been cleared of all persons except certain officials and the jury:

At about eight, or half an hour later, on Thursday evening, myself and friend were sitting at a side table, near the door, at Victor's restaurant; had called for a mutton chop and a plate of soup. While eating saw two gentlemen enter the room, neither of whom witness personally knew. The taller of the two witness recognized by his cravat as a gentleman witness had seen while witness was leaving the room. The other witness did not know. The tall man referred to was the deceased. While witness was eating witness heard the deceased use the most violent language toward the restaurateur, calling him, among other things, a G—d ¢—d son of a b—h, and threatening to cut his throat—murder him and kill him. The difficulty appeared to be about a bill. Deceased then got up from the table where he was sitting, and advanced toward the restaurateur, now behind the counter. He at the same time threatened to kill him (the restaurateur), and suited the words by throwing his right hand behind him, as though he was about to draw a weapon. The restaurateur then stepped into his office, as though he was about to draw a weapon. He, however, only took up a ruler. I at this moment remarked to my friend, "I am going to settle my bill, and go away from here." My friend's office is on ——street. His business ——.

Instead I walked down toward the counter my companion retained his seat. Meanwhile, as witness approached Manney turned to him, and made this remark: "G—d d—n your soul to h—l, maybe you want to settle this difficulty" Witness answered to him that he could not be a party between him and the proprietor who kept the restaurant. Deceased continued to curse witness two or three times. Witness then replied that he did not allow any man to curse him; that if he (Manney) did not hush he (witness) would knock him down. At this moment Captain Craig, the gentleman who came with deceased, caught hold of witness, and said, "Don't notice him; he is outrageously drunk;" that he would arrange the matter the next day. I remarked to him, then, "Why don't you take him out of here?" "I am trying to do so," was his answer. Witness then suggested, "It will send a policeman and he will quiet the matter." Witness then walked out; did not happen to meet any policemen on any of the corners. He continued on to No 18 Bourbon street, where he roomed, and there he saw a young man his friend for twenty-five or thirty minutes. Witness then proposed taking a walk. This was done, and the walk was continued from Customhouse until opposite Victor's. The friend who was with witness then proposed that they should go over to Victor's and see who the party was that was so abusive, or at least to inquire the name of the party.

When witness came to the place he stopped and looked in to see if the parties were in. He did not see the parties—otherwise he would not have gone in. The friend of the witness was now in advance about fifteen feet, and led the way. Witness on entering passed Craig, who was taking down his hat. Within a few steps of the door witness passed on toward the office and met the deceased and the party who did the killing about four steps beyond Craig toward the office. They were talking apparently without anger. Did not hear the language.

As witness was in the act of passing the right hand on his cane. Deceased now made use of an oath. "If," said he, "you take exceptions to what I said, G—d d—m you, I am the man to give you satisfaction." I remarked that I had nothing to say to him until he had commenced cursing me. He then reiterated the remark about satisfaction.

I then caught hold of his coat, and said, "Your friend will arrange that to-morrow." I immediately turned away, and advanced toward the office.

The deceased and my companion were now standing not far from the middle of the room. Leaving them I had gone for about some three or four steps. At this moment I heard deceased call my name. This was immediately followed by a scuffle. Turning around I saw my companion strike a blow on the side of his cheek. A scuffle thereupon ensued. I now cried out, "Let him alone! let him alone!"

At this time Mr. Hare was sitting opposite the parties. In the scuffle which followed the disputants got to the front window, and then to the door. At that place they separated, and the party with witness passed out of the door.

I now approached the deceased and asked him what was the matter. His answer was, "I am stabbed." I said, "send for a doctor; give him a chair." Just then he fell in the hall, or at the hall door.

I then turned and walked out the back way. I have not seen my companion since. I believed deceased was dead when he fell. But not use any exertions to get my companion away. I went this morning and gave myself up. It was in consequence of seeing my name in the morning papers.

The jury retired to the coroner's office, and returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death from two wounds (described in the post mortem examination) inflicted by a knife in the hands of Quintero, and the jury believes said Quintero guilty of the crime of murder. One of the jury believes Colonel Luckett an accessory.

IMPORTANT MILITARY ORDER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., June 27, 1868.

Brevet Major General R. C. Buchanan, Commanding Fifth Mutary District, New Orleans, Louisiana:

To avoid any question as to who shall exercise the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the State of Louisiana, after notice convening of the Legislature of said State under the act of Congress passed June 25, 1868, you will appoint Henry C. Warmoth, Governor elect, Governor of the State of Louisiana, vice Joshua Baker, removed, and Oscar J. Dunn, Lieutenant Governor elect, Lieutenant Governor of the State of Louisiana, vice Albert Voorhies, removed. These appointments and removals to take effect at the date of the convening of said Legislature.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, General.

A true copy:

JOHN B. JOHNSON, Brevet Lt. Col. U. S. A., Assistant Sec'y Civil Affairs.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
New Orleans, June 27, 1868.

Special Orders No. 144.

[Extract.]

7. The new constitution of the State of Louisiana having been approved by Congress, the parish and municipal officers declared elected by special orders Nos. 121 and 125, current series from these headquarters, are hereby authorized to assume the several offices to which they were elected, upon their taking the oath prescribed by the constitution.

Bonded officers will, in addition to the above oath, furnish the proper bonds as prescribed by law.

It is intended that contestants for offices filled by this order—the emoluments of which consist either in whole or in part of fees—shall be secured in their rights of contestation; and they may demand that proper security be taken for the net fees of the office by the court before which the contest may be carried on, in such sums as the court may prescribe.

8. In obedience to instructions from the general commanding the army, Henry C. Warmoth is appointed Governor of the State of Louisiana, in place of Joshua Baker, removed, and Oscar J. Dunn is appointed Lieutenant Governor in place of Albert Voorhies, removed, to take effect on Monday, the twenty-ninth inst., the date on which the Legislature of the State is notified to convene by the Governor elect.

The appointees will transmit to these headquarters a copy of the required oath upon acceptance of their appointments.

By command of Brevet Major General R. C. Buchanan.

THOMAS H. NEILL,
Major Twentieth Infantry, Brevet Brigadier General U. S. A., A. A. A. G.

INTERESTING SUIT FOR DAMAGES

Cruel Treatment of a Union Man in Rapides Parish—Five Hundred Dollars Damages Awarded

United States Circuit Court, before Hon. E. H. Durell and a jury.—Dennis E. Haynes vs. Archie Smith and Van Saux.

This was a suit brought to recover damages for assault and battery committed in September, 1863, in the parish of Rapides.

The facts of the case as developed by the testimony are that some time in the month of September, 1863, while the plaintiff was at his home in the parish of Rapides a company of rebel guerrillas were brought there under the guidance of Archie Smith, the defendant in this case; that Captain Haynes was taken prisoner by the rebel gang, taken away from his house some thirty miles to a place where he was put under guard in a place of confinement; that shortly afterward he escaped, and was making his way toward bishonie, when he found himself in the vicinity of the house and plantation of Smith; that Van Saux took him to Smith's house, when Smith seeing him called out to his (Smith's) wife to bring his double-barreled shot gun. Haynes hearing this, turned to retreat, and coming upon the high road, demanded of Smith and Van Saux to let him pass, stating to them that he was unarmed while Van Saux had a pistol and Smith was preparing to use his shot gun; that Haynes also requested Smith and Van Saux to let him go home; these requests of Haynes, Smith and Van Saux refused to grant, and while he was parleying with these men Van Saux shot Haynes in his right shoulder, the ball passing through and into his right breast. Haynes then started to go toward the swamp, when Smith and Van Saux took Haynes and put him on a horse, which they whipped, and drove him in his dangerously wounded condition for a distance of some six miles to the headquarters of a gang of guerrillas, under the command of one Ivy, when he was put in an iron cage, where he was kept for several days without any one to care for or attend to the wounds which had been inflicted upon him.

While here the question was debated and put to a vote whether Haynes as a Union refugee should not be shot, and while the guerrillas were awaiting the coming of a noted desperado called "Bloody Martin," who had murdered a great number of Union refugees in northwestern Louisiana, Haynes escaped and took to the swamp with two of his young sons.

This assault, for which this action was brought, was committed on or about the 7th of September, 1863, and in 1865 Captain Haynes went to the parishes of Rapides and made an unsuccessful attempt to obtain justice for the wrongs and injuries which had been inflicted upon him by the parties in this suit.

Failing in this, he came to this city, and in July, 1866, commenced this suit by the service of a citation and petition on Smith, under the provisions of the act of Congress known as the civil rights bill.

General David Stuart appeared in the suit as the attorney and counsel for Smith, and interposed an exception to the jurisdiction of the court, which in the month of May last was overruled by the court, and subsequently an answer to the plaintiff's petition was filed in which Smith asked a trial by jury.

Captain Haynes in the course of his testimony stated that in the year 1863 he acted as the guide to the expedition of General Franklin up the Bayou Teche, and in 1864 commanded a company of Louisiana scouts, a regularly organized body of soldiers mustered into the service of the United States in the month of April 1864, which body of men did efficient service for the United States government in northwestern Louisiana.

It was also proved in this case that no justice could be obtained for Union or loyal men in the parish of Rapides, by one question which was put to Mr. Calhoun, a witness for the plaintiff, by General Stuart, to wit: "Do you mean to say that in a controversy, between me (the counsel) and a rebel that I could not get justice in any of the courts in Rapides parish?" Answer—"That is just it, Mr. Stuart—just what I mean to say."

The case was submitted to the jury upon the summing up by R. H. Shannon, Esq., for the plaintiff, and General David Stuart for the defendant, Smith, when the jury retired, and after several hours deliberation returned into court with a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $500 damages and costs.

ANOTHER TALE OF BLOOD.

Murder of a Man in Irons—The Captain of the steamer Great Republic Committed as the Murderer.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of Thursday has the following:

The magnificent steamer Great Republic arrived at our landing about twelve o'clock night before last, and between one and two o'clock a human life was taken on board that boat under circumstances which must send a thrill of horror through the heart of every one reading the testimony elicited at the coroner's inquest, which was of several hours' duration, all the persons upon the boat being examined whose evidence could have any bearing upon the case.

While on her way from New Orleans to St. Louis one of the cabin boys, or rather the texas-tender, who was detailed by the steward to attend to the texas, named Lawrence Glover, refused to scrub, for reasons of his own, which the steward considered not good, and he was therefore handcuffed and placed in the baggage room. Henry Anderson, another cabin boy, was incensed at the usage of Glover, made remarks to the effect that the crew ought to quit if the boy was not released, and spoke to the captain about it, who refused to act in the matter, and some of the cabin crew went to the baggage room and took the prisoner out, but no violence was used. Afterward both Anderson and Glover were placed in irons and confined in the baggage room, where they were on the arrival of the Great Republic at the St. Louis landing. After her arrival, between the hours stated, Anderson was shot through the forehead and killed. It would appear from the evidence that Captain Donaldson, the porter, and the boy Lawrence Glover were in the baggage room at the time of the killing. Captain Barr, one of the clerks, was either inside or just outside the baggage room—the evidence differs as to his exact locality. Glover escaped and told his story at the police station, and officers were sent to arrest the captain, who upon their arrival was not on board, he having gone up into the city. Search was made, and about nine o'clock yesterday morning Officers Goodky and Darlington met and arrested him on Cherry street, coming to the boat. Captain Donaldson denied all knowledge of the killing.

These are the circumstances in brief. A terrible murder has been committed, but it is not our province to prejudge the case by indulging in personal comments. The evidence substantially and in the order given appears below.

Captain W. B Donaldson is a young man, perhaps thirty-five years of age, but is remarkably well known, and we believe much liked on the Western waters for his gentlemanly and generous deportment. He superintended the building of the Great Republic, and has been in command since her launch. It is understood he has a large interest in her. He is a married man and resides in Pittsburg.

Judge Denison was yesterday afternoon called upon to take bail, but peremptorily refused to do so. L. M. Shreve, Esq., appeared in behalf of the prisoner at the coroner's inquest, which was held in the wash room of the boat, the body of the murdered man remaining upon the floor of the baggage room, the handcuffs, however, having been removed.

Henry Anderson, the deceased, is a negro, very dark, perhaps thirty years old, five feet seven or eight inches high, with mustache and imperial. Of his home or family nothing was learned. The wound is near the temple, and death must have been instantaneous.

The testimony occupies too much space for our columns. It is of such a nature that the life of Captain Donaldson, the alleged murderer, is placed in great peril by it.

We give the testimony of only one witness:

Samuel Ray—I am porter on the Great Republic; live in Cincinnati; about 1½ o'clock last night I was called down stairs; I took a lantern and went in the baggage room; Captain Barr and Captain Donaldson went in with me; we talked some time; while I was drawing some whisky to put on a boy's foot a pistol was fired; I saw a pistol in Captain Donaldson's hand; am not positive that they were in there when I went for; I was called in; I held the light while Captain Donaldson talked to the two prisoners; he asked deceased how he got the handcuffs from behind him; deceased said he slipped them in front; the captain told him to slip them back; afterward he told him to sit down; told the other boy to get up—made them both get up and sit down; some words passed, but what they were I could not tell; heard the captain say: "Don't talk that way to me." About that time I stooped to draw whisky to put on the boy's foot, and heard the report of a pistol; after which I saw no one holding a pistol. I saw Captain Donaldson have a pistol in his hand before; I gave Captain Barr the keys of the baggage room and went away; the captain, before the shot, fell over against me, and I tried to get him up stairs.

Question—Was he drunk?

Answer—Yes, sir, I think he was.

We then turned around and got to talking again. The deceased offered no resistance to the captain when ordered to get up and sit down that I saw.

The coroner's jury agreed upon this verdict: That Henry Anderson came to his death from the effects of a gunshot wound through his brain, caused by a bullet from a pistol fired by the hands of Captain W. B. Donaldson, on the morning of the twenty-fourth day of June, 1868, on board of the steamer Great Republic, and that the deed was committed without any provocation on the part of the deceased.

He is therefore held on the charge of murder, which the coroner will prefer against him.

FROM TEXAS.

Arrest and Rescue in Limestone County.

The Galveston *News* publishes a letter dated June 14 from a correspondent in Fairfield, Limestone county, for whose accuracy the editor vouches, relating the particulars of an arrest of three citizens by United States soldiers, and their rescue by a force of between one and two hundred armed men, who assembled on the road ahead of the soldiers for the purpose of effecting the rescue. The parties arrested are W. B. Davis, John Dunn, and James H. Oliver. The squad of soldiers was under command of Lieutenant H. S. Howe. Upon coming up with the armed men in the road Lieutenant Howe was met by a deputation who demanded the release of the prisoners, so that they might be tried by the civil authorities. Refusal to deliver the prisoners to the crowd was declared by Lieutenant Howe, whereupon a second demand was made, which was complied with, and the prisoners turned over to their friends. These arrests were alleged to have been made upon a charge of Mark Walker, a freedman, that these parties and others had attempted to kill him some time in April last, and that he escaped with a slight wound. Lieutenant Howe stated that he intended to take the prisoners to Austin to be tried by civil law. Assurances were given that Mark should not be destroyed in proceeding before the civil tribunals of the county.

It is unknown on what ground some of the turbulent spirits that set at law, civil and military, at open defiance. Long impunity has made them bold, and they begin to think they are exempt from any kind of responsibility.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[Special Dispatch to the N. O. Republican.]

Important from Washington

OUR STATE OFFICERS TO BE INSTALLED ON MONDAY.

Another Reconstruction Bill

OUR JUDICIAL AND MUNICIPAL OFFICES TO BE VACATED.

THE GOVERNOR TO FILL THE VACANCIES.

WASHINGTON, June 27, 1868.

General Grant has issued an order directing that Governor H. C. Warmoth and Lieutenant Governor O. J. Dunn shall be duly installed into the offices to which they have been elected on Monday next.

A bill will probably be reported by the Reconstruction Committee and passed by the House on Monday declaring the judicial offices of the parish of Orleans and the municipal offices of the city of New Orleans vacant, and giving authority to the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the State Senate, to fill such vacancies, until a new election shall be ordered by the Legislature, and the officers chosen at such election duly installed.

There is no reason to doubt that this bill will pass the Senate. SPECIAL.

FROM WASHINGTON

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

ELECTION IN MISSISSIPPI.

General McDowell Denies Recent Dispatch.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

Important from the West Indies.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

[Dispatches to the Associated Press.]

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—*Senate*—Mr. Sumner presented memorials from Boston merchants stating that the pending legislation on rum exportation was very injurious to commerce.

The Judiciary Committee reported adversely to increasing federal jurors' fees.

The Committee on Claims reported a bill compensating Joseph Segar for property used by the government at Fortress Monroe.

Colorado's admission was resumed.

Executive session—adjourned.

House—The Committee on Claims reported a bill granting sixteen thousand dollars to the owners of the bark Barry, destroyed at sea by the rebel cruiser Florida.

The river and harbor bill was resumed. This bill causes much confusion, as nearly every member has a pet harbor or river needing money. Opponents of the bill vote for every proposition in the House, loading it so that the bill doubtless ultimately fail.

Adjourned.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular warning the people that taxes and all dues arising under the revenue laws, whether from fines or penalties, can only be receipted for by bonded officers, or in certain cases by clerks of courts. All direct or implied authority to special agents to collect money is revoked.

The Brooks and Butler investigation committee will report that the matters charged against Mr. Brooks are not subjects for Congressional legislation, and that the matters charged against Mr. Butler occurred before his election.

The bill ignoring the votes of citizen soldiers during recent municipal election is a law by the lapse of ten days.

Governor Bullock who leaves for Atlanta to-night expects the Congressional conditions to be accepted. Senators elected and Georgia Representatives admitted by or before the seventh proximo.

The Senate has rejected the nomination of General Mulford as collector for the Richmond district, and confirmed General McMahon as Minister to Paraguay.

General Grant has telegraphed General McDowell to turn over Arkansas to the civil authorities as soon as it is safe to do so.

Investigation by military commission into the Ashburn murder commences Monday.

Telegraphic advices from the city of Mexico of June 15, state that Juarez remains firm in his refusal to change the cabinet.

Romero has been ordered home from Washington. He has informed the English bondholders that their negotiations with Maximilian annulled all obligations on the part of Mexico.

There is no cordiality between the American legation and President Juarez, owing to the protection given Europeans by the American consulate.

General Alatorz is to command the expedition against the Puebla insurgents.

Revolutionary movements were where were increasing.

The Carro Gordo revolutionists, who were devoted to General Mejia, executed with Maximilian, have offered the leadership of their revolt to Escobedo.

Advices from the West Indies report Port au Prince still besieged, but the peasants at Cul de Sac were arming for Salnave.

The schooner J. W. Allen, with yellow fever on board, is detained at the Philadelphia lazaretto, having run away from quarantine at Fortress Monroe.

From Mississippi.

JACKSON, Miss., June 27.—Election returns from three boxes here give 269. Returns come in slowly but encouragingly for the Democracy. Estimated majority so far as heard from 15,000.

Several counties claimed by the Radicals return large Democratic majorities.

The home of Jacobson, Radical candidate for Lieutenant Governor, polled a unanimous Democratic vote.

General McDowell telegraphs to General Freeman, president of the Democratic executive committee, that he has sent no communication to General Grant or any other party, indicating the course the election will take for or against the constitution.

The rejection by Congress where on Monday and Tuesday next. The greatest confidence is felt by the Democrats, which is hourly strengthened by returns.

There were two fights here to-day. The Loyal Leagues severely beat a member of the Conservative Democratic club, and a negro knocked a white man down.

From Europe.

LONDON, June 27.—Late and important telegrams have been received from Japan by way of Shanghai. The last dispatch announces that the Mikado had arrived with an army near Jeddo, abreast of the city, and that the Tycoon had sent a flag of truce to his powerful enemy, offering to retire from Jeddo, and disband his army if the city is spared. It was thought that the Mikado would accept these terms.

MARSEILLES, June 27.—The steamship Urgent, with Lord Napier and staff on board, arrived at Malta to-day on the way to England.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 27.—Prince Napoleon arrived from Bucharest to-day.

PARIS, June 27.—Napoleon celebrated the battle of Magenta by a grand review at Chalons sur Morne. The troops were very enthusiastic.

PETERSBURG, June 27.—There has been no fighting of any consequence in Asia since last advices. The Prussians still occupy Bokara.

BERLIN, June 27.—The health of Bismarck has much improved within the past few days.

From Texas.

GALVESTON, June 27.—The *Bulletin's* Austin special says: "The question of division of the State came up to day. Dr. Smith endeavored to have the boundaries so changed that Galveston should get entire control of the harbor, and for this purpose proposed to run a line due south from the mouth of Trinity to the gulf. The Eastern members fought it vigorously."

From Havana.

HAVANA, June 26.—Senor Romero has telegraphed the American consul here to inform President Juarez by telegraph from Vera Cruz that his business is settled, and that he will return to Mexico by the next English steamer.

From Southwest Pass.

SOUTHWEST PASS, June 27, 6 P. M.—Barometer 29.70. Wind ea[illegible] and fresh. Arrived, steamship George Washington, Gager, master, from New [illegible] to A Moulton. Sailed, steamships Mo[illegible] William G Hewes.

River In[illegible].

LOUISVILLE, June [illegible] River falling, with five feet in the ca[illegible] Weather clear and warm.

ST. LOUIS, June 27.—River rising. Upper Mississippi and Missouri swelling.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

POTTSTOWN, PA., June 27.—The rail and nail works of the Pottstown company were burned to-day; loss $1,500,000.

NEW YORK, June 27.—Seventy-five thousand dollars worth of tea was burned by the recent fire on Fulton street.

BURLINGTON, VT., June 27.—Two car loads of Fenian arms stored at St. Albans were quietly moved by Fenian teams last night.

RICHMOND, June 27.—The tobacco manufacturers here sent a committee to Washington to urge a reduction of the tax.

Recent heavy losses in the mails distributed at Culpepper Court House led to the arrest of George W. Cook, deputy postmaster at that place, to-day. He confessed the crime.

The first lot of new Virginia wheat sold here to-day at $3 per bushel.

[From Yesterday's Evening Papers.]

NEW YORK, June 27.—Steamship Crescent City, from New Orleans, arrived today. Colonel J. Cole, of New Orleans, died on board, and was buried at sea.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Ex-Mayor Wallach was held in $3000 bail for knocking his successor down on a question of veracity.

Mexican advices state that the ministerial crisis is over. Jusacto Marycal is Minister of Justice.

In a recent fight with the revolutionists under Aurelium Ricera, the Juarist commander, was lassoed.

The President has told General Grant that unless he moved promptly in the matter of the Columbus, Georgia, prisoners, the President would act himself. Several Georgian refugees are here.

Colonel Lamar, who had been here and at New York in the interests of the Columbus prisoners, leaves for home to-night. Prominent lawyers in New York have volunteered to defend the prisoners.

The President's special agent to investigate the matter is an officer and a brother of General Schofield.

VICKSBURG, June 27.—Passed up: Ruth, at 10 P. M. yesterday. Down: Allen at 11 A. M., and Pargoud at noon. River falling rapidly.

LIVERPOOL, June 27, Noon.—Cotton firm; sales 12,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Lard 62s.

LONDON, June 27, Evening.—Consols 94¾ @94¾. Bonds 73½@73¾.

FRANKFORT, June 27.—Bonds 77¼@77½.

LIVERPOOL, June 27, Evening.—Cotton quiet and steady; sales 10,000 bales. Corn 34s. 3d. Wheat 12s. 2d. Flour 31s. Pork 78s. 6d. Lard heavy.

The explosion of a steam fire engine in New York, which has already been mentioned by telegraph, was caused as follows:

A fire was discovered about nine o'clock in the evening on the fifth floor of No. 53 Bowery, directly opposite the Bowery theatre. First to arrive on the scene was engine company No. 9, in charge of Stuart Carson, foreman, and Patrick W. Hand, engineer. This engine took position in front of the pit entrance to the theatre, and began working.

The engine continued to work steadily and without incident for thirty minutes, when an order was issued to "take up" preparatory to entering the theatre. This was not the one usually in charge of the company, but the original No 1, the first of the Amoskeag pattern built for the New York fire department, and had been in continuous use for two years.

As the order to take up was given, an act of the performance in the theatre concluded, and a crowd of men and boys poured out of the pit and other doors upon the sidewalk directly in the vicinity of the engine. The engineer, upon receiving the order, turned on cold water upon his heated