NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

LE COPIES: TEN CENTS. OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF LOUISIANA. TERMS: $16 00 PER ANNUM.

OLUME II—NO. 70. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 30, 1868. WHOLE NUMBER 380.

w Orleans Republican.

AL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

AL JOURNAL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS

AL JOURNAL OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

"MATCH HIM."

following lively campaign song, writ- W. C. Wendell, was sung at the Grant ratification meeting:

"Grant, the hero's on the course;
Match him, match him,
Democrats from any source,
Match him if you can.
Stage sure to meet the wall,
The vote the coming fall—
Grant is bound to beat you all,
Match him if you can.

"Lo, the conquering hero comes,"
Match him, match him;
Sound your trumpets, beat your drums,
Match him if you can.
Pretending, full revealed,
Firm as on the battle field—
Forward, boys, we'll never yield,"
Match him if you can.

"Peace" surrounds our candidate,
Match him, match him;
"Hope" is knocking at the gate,
Match him if you can.
"Choose from Democratic "stars"
Heroes of the triple bars—
We present the "Son of Mars"—
Match him if you can.

"Boys in blue" the challenge fling,
Match him, match him;
Who makes the welkin ring,
Match him if you can.
Crippled by the rebels' hate,
Wanted in a Northern State,
They present a candidate,
Match him if you can.

"Grant's the man to "fight it out,"
Match him, match him,
He will put the foe to route
Match him if you can.
Grant is on a mission bent,
To the White House from the tent,
Grant shall be our President,
Match him if you can.

A Sensible Southerner.

from a letter written by Judge B. F. , of the second judicial district of ssippi, and who is also a native of that State, written to the great Montgomery ratification meeting, we extract the graphs below. The axiom that the statesmanship is identical with good mon sense was never more clearly ated than in the observations which ude this letter. He writes:

"As an individual I will give Grant and his an earnest support. It is the ticket Reconstruction under the Constitution laws of the United States, of peace, and obedience to the authority of the Union. General Grant has been the instrument Providence of closing the war of a ction with which, while I had many and personal, I held no political sym- I shall hail him as he advances to ce, his sword upon the altar of perpet- peace as one whose administration will ate the Mason and Dixon line of dis- and allay forever the spirit of dissen- and civil war.

"The clamors of negro supremacy which this Presidential ticket receive no ance from me. No man in his s in the South or elsewhere, need fear in this intelligent country, and in this Union age, intellectual and moral power not reach the apex of the temple of lib- said hold it. It is the storm of revolu- which brings ignorance and anarchy upon surface of society. In times of peace submission to the law, they sink to rity, and control no nation's destiny. equality is not personal or social deg- tion. With very great respect, your ent servant,

BENJAMIN F. PORTER.

sudden death of Judge Porter, a few since, will be much regretted by the licans of the South, as he was a gen- of irreproachable character, and an champion of the Republican cause.

Rebel Outrages in Mississippi.

copy this from the Jackson *Pilot:*

"We are compelled to call the attention of s in every issue to the gross outrages rated in and throughout the State blood-thirsty rebel Democracy. Eve- mail brings us accounts of the most broked and fiendish attacks upon the s of Union men—Republicans whose and great offense is being connected the Republican party, and we can our readers, that do what we may, not fully represent to them the con- dition of things in every part of the particularly in the interior Repub- go with their lives in their hands ming the truth, and are everywhere with rebel insults, threats, and violence, by this time have so fired the hearts s traitors that it is not safe for a man w Union sentiments where there is no ry to give him protection.

"The rebel "reign of terror" has been d up to such a pitch of excitement madness that it is impossible at many in the State to get a fair and free poll. This is true of every poll where ites are in the ascendancy. There a d man is compelled by force and s to vote the Democratic ticket or n from voting at all. Rebel papers loudly about Democratic colored men, them they do so they know they are of uttering unmitigated falsehoods. hundred colored men in the State vote the Democratic ticket if they allowed to vote as their judgment dic- but are set on all sides by vil- unreconstructed Democrats, who s, in a cowardly and ruffianly ad- and compel them to vote- s, bowie knives and ers buckled to their sides they must the truth of our assertion.

The Great Republic Tragedy.

Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

greatest interest was manifested by Steamboatmen yesterday in regard to coming of Anderson by Captain Don- n, at St. Louis, Tuesday morning. The tch to the Associated Press, published e morning papers yesterday, stated Captain Donaldson was drunk, and in condition went to the baggage room a pistol in each hand, and after some with Anderson shot him through the " None of our steamboatmen be- that Captain Donaldson would take life of a human being except in self- e.

"A passenger on the Great Republic states from what he could learn Anderson at- ted an assault on Captain Donaldson a knife, and was backed up by Glover; Captain Donaldson, in self-defense, a pistol, and shot Anderson, and that sked the deck afterward for several s, exposing the proper ties in the g to deliver himself up to the authori- It is believed by many that a shot red by Glover at the captain, as who- atter was arrested he had in his posses- a pistol recently discharged."

Amos has brought to Washington g bust of Lincoln which she has exe- d for the government, and it has been d on exhibition in the rotunda of the tol. Hundreds who knew the martyr dent well stopped to gaze on the lath- production of his well-known features, were hard in their praises of the like- while artists were equally delighted the conception and the execution of work. It is decidedly the best bust of oln. Mrs. [illegible] is doing a [illegible] General Grant in [illegible]

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

ATTEMPT OF THE MILITARY TO ORGANIZE THE HOUSE.

The Republicans Protest.

GENERAL BUCHANAN BACKS DOWN.

TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION EFFECTED, AND TEST OATH ADMINISTERED.

DEMOCRATS SECEDE.

Organization of Senate.

A beautiful day heralded the birth of the regenerated State of Louisiana. At an early hour many citizens were seen wending their way toward Mechanics' Institute, intent on observing the events of the day. The crowded corners of Dryades and Canal streets reminded the observer somewhat of the never to be forgotten "thirtieth of July," and as the hour of noon approached the frequent marching files of policemen suggested more forcibly still thoughts of that fatal day. But fortunately for good order and safety of life these policemen were under command of loyal men, and marched to protect, not murder true citizens.

The Institute was surrounded by a dense crowd which greeted with cheers the approach of favorite and prominent leaders. Inside the police kept open the crowded passages, and from the door of the hall of the house to the bar preserved a clear passage for members.

Within the bar were assembled most of the members elect, and many of our distinguished citizens, among whom we observed Ex-Governor Hahn, Chief Justice Hyman, Judge Shannon, etc.

Contrary to the expectations of Republicans, but evidently greatly to the satisfaction of the Democracy, at this time appeared Colonel Batchelder, of Major General Buchanan's staff.

Leading Republicans communicated with Colonel Bachelder, deploring his presence and protesting against any military interference with the organization of the House.

Colonel Bachelder replied that his sympathies were entirely with the Republicans, and his position was most unpleasant and embarrassing, but the orders of his superior were imperative, and he could only execute them.

About ten minutes before twelve Dr. Southworth left the Assembly room at the request of members of the Legislature, and with the approval of Colonel Batchelder drove rapidly in the colonel's carriage to General Buchanan's headquarters. He informed the general that he had just come from the hall of the Assembly and from Colonel Batchelder to request him to revoke that part of his order to the colonel which requires him to administer to the members elect the oath of the new constitution, and not the test oath of the reconstruction laws. The general seemed disinclined to revoke his order, and disposed to enforce it, as it was, as he stated, in accordance with a telegram which he had received from General Grant. The general expressed a strong desire to be freed at the earliest possible moment from the embarrassments and annoyances of "these things." Dr. Southworth informed him that moment had now arrived; that the Legislature was quite prepared to attend to its own matters, and that it did not recognize the right of any military authority to interfere with its proceedings; that the attempt to enforce his order would result in serious confusion and trouble, which could be avoided only by its immediate revocation. After some discussion General Buchanan ordered General Neill to write an order to Colonel Batchelder, directing that after he had read the roll of members and a telegram from General Grant he should retire and allow the Legislature to proceed in its own way—thus revoking the objectionable part of his former order. But as there was not time to put the order in writing, Colonel Johnson, secretary for civil affairs, was ordered to deliver it in person to Colonel Batchelder at Mechanics' Institute.

Meanwhile affairs were progressing in the hall of the House.

At twelve o'clock Colonel Batchelder called the House to order. His voice, feeble and scarcely heard, was at once heeded, all within the bar seated, and the crowded lobbies were strangely silent. The countenances of members were grave and set, and their frowning brows told a tale of determination which augured ill for any long persistence of military interference.

As the colonel commenced calling the roll, General W. L. McMillen, of Carroll parish, arose and said:

As a member elect from the parish of Carroll to the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, I have to protest against the recognition of the authority of the general commanding the district to interfere by any of his officers in the organization of the House. (Cheers.)

Colonel Batchelder interrupted, stating no remarks were in order till the roll was called.

General McMillen resumed:

If you will permit me I will close my remarks. I think my friends will acquiesce in the proposition I am about to make. I proposed, my friends, that we waive all objections to the arrangements that have been made for the opening of the House, and acquiesce in the action of Colonel Batchelder, protesting against his right, and against the right of any other officer of the United States army, to act in calling the Legislature to order. (Applause.) And when this House is once organized, then I desire to announce to Colonel Batchelder and to General Buchanan, commanding, and to the United States army at large, if necessary, that all interference on the part of the army must cease. (Great cheering.)

The rollcall showed eighty members present.

At this moment an officer of General Buchanan's staff approached Colonel Batchelder, and after a whispered conversation between them the colonel announced that he had received orders from the general commanding to read a dispatch from General Grant, and immediately thereafter leave the Assembly. This he did, amid loud and triumphant cheers from the Republican members and lobbies.

All felt relieved. The tension to which all minds had been strung was intense. It was fully determined by the Republicans that Colonel Batchelder would *not* be allowed to administer the oaths and organize the house. Their courtesy had been strained to the last point; and had not General Buchanan in happy time recovered his sanity, and revoked his instructions, it is difficult to say what might have been the result.

But now all was clear from *civil* warfare.

On motion Hon. R. H. Isabelle was elected temporary Speaker, William Vigers Secretary, and Mr. Dunford Sergeant-at-Arms.

Protests from Democrats, motions from all sides, and considerable confusion ensued.

The Speaker pro tem. called on Chief Justice Hyman to swear the members. As the Chief Justice was about to administer the oath to him, he observed to the House:

"The State being under the military as well as under the reconstruction laws, I deem it necessary to take the test oath, as well as the oath prescribed by the constitution."

Being duly sworn, he called on the members to come forward and be sworn.

At this point a Democrat rose, and protested against the exaction of the test oath, and immediately thereafter himself and most of the Democracy elect withdrew from the hall.

Mr. Pope Noble, the pleasant-featured, long-haired, and diffuse "Town Talk" of neighbor *Times*, rose at the calling of his name, and stated that he could not *conscientiously* take the test oath, as he had left *willingly* to serve the rebellion. This said, "Town Talk" dropped from tragic statesmanship to reportorial gossip, and subsided among his confreres of the press.

The irrepressible Dr. Knapp, of St. Bernard, on Carondelet street, still lingered. With him

"Parting was such sweet sorrow
That he would say good-bye until to-morrow,"

if the Speaker had only consented to this indefinite prolonatation of his swan-like notes. But the sergeant-at-arms was rather too much for the indignant dentist, and he took a Knapp.

Fifty-five members were sworn.

On motion of Colonel Yorke, of Carroll, a committee of five were appointed on contested elections, with instructions to report at an early day.

The chair named as such committee Messrs P. J. Yorke, F. C. Antoine, Charles Gray, Harry Lott, and O. H. Brewster.

The House then adjourned until 12 M. to-day.

IN SENATE.

At twelve o'clock the Senate was called to order by the President ex officio, Lieutenant Governor O. J. Dunn.

Prayer was offered by Rev. W. M. Henry.

The President appointed Captain Merritt secretary pro tem., and William Mumford sergeant-at-arms pro tem., and Mr. Monroe doorkeeper.

The secretary then read the proclamation of the Governor convening the Legislature, and special orders 143, from headquarters Fifth Military District, appointing H. C. Warmoth Governor, vice Baker removed, and O. J. Dunn Lieutenant Governor, vice Voorhies, removed. The secretary also read the telegram signed by Major Keeler of eighteenth of June.

The roll was then called, when all the members elect answered to their names, with the exception of Messrs. Futch and Williams.

The president stated that as he was not advised whether all the members present could qualify under article ninety-nine of the constitution (which was read by the secretary) he deemed it his duty to require the test oath to be taken. If any were thereby wronged they would obtain redress at the hands of the Senate when fully organized. He based his action on article ninety-nine of the constitution.

Mr. Blackman appealed from the decision of the chair. He held that we were acting entirely inside the constitution framed by the Convention. The president of the Senate was but an officer created by that constitution. He then read article 100 of the constitution, which embodies the oath required of members of the Legislature.

The enforcement of any other oath was a violation of the constitution; besides, the question had already been settled by General Grant in a dispatch to General Meade, ordering him not to allow the enforcement of any test oath other than that prescribed by the constitution of a State. He claimed the right to appeal to the Senate from the decision of the President, and relied upon its justice and patriotism to sustain him.

Mr. Bacon seconded the motion of Mr. Blackman.

Mr. Sambola thought the motion unnecessary. If Senators took any oath whatever it must be that prescribed by the constitution.

The President said the gentlemen seemed to forget they had taken no oath whatever. The President was thus far the only qualified member of the Senate. It was necessary they should be sworn in before they could appeal from the decision of the chair. The gentleman who had addressed the Senate at length (Mr. Blackman) had failed to notice the article preceding the one read by him, which contained several exceptions. The oath taken must be in accordance with these.

Mr. Blackman said that the position of the President was incident to his office as Lieutenant Governor, and the oath required of him as such under a military appointment differed from that which should be required of Senators. No members who have made what is known as the "recantation oath" can be justly excluded. The avowed object of the war had been, on the part of the opposite side, the advancement of the United States army, to act in calling the Legislature to order. (Applause.) And when this House is once organized, then I desire to announce to Colonel Batchelder and to General Buchanan, commanding, and to the United States army at large, if necessary, that all interference on the part of the army must cease. (Great cheering.)

Mr. Jewell, of Orleans, said there was but one point to be decided—whether the President had a right to prescribe any oath. He had not. He was not an officer elected by the people, but by military appointment. He had no right to prescribe rules for the government of this body. Their rules were distinctly laid down in the constitution, whereas the President was responsible to the reconstruction acts because created by authority delegated by those acts.

If we are going to take the test oath we are not a Legislature acting under the terms and provisions of the constitution. The reconstruction acts themselves declare that we shall be qualified by the oath prescribed in our constitution.

Mr. Bacon said the President of the Senate was not the proper judge of the qualifications of members, and read article thirty-four of the constitution, which provides that "each house of the General Assembly shall judge of the qualifications, election, and returns of its members, but a contested election shall be determined in such manner as may be prescribed by law."

Now, this oath is one of the qualifications necessary. Article one hundred is the only one which designates an oath to be taken, and it specifies a different oath from the one which it is proposed to exact. Article ninety nine, to which the President has alluded, only speaks of the *general* qualifications of persons having and holding office. It does not speak of the oath of office proper in any manner whatever. If the President will read the article again he will see that it nowhere prescribes an oath of office. And certainly, with all due deference to the opinion of the chair, it does not say that we shall take the oath prescribed by the act of Congress of July 2, 1862. I appeal to Senators who are classed as Republicans, some of whom have devoted much time to the study of law under the constitution, to deliver their opinions upon this subject. Certainly their opinions will be of value to the chair, and all him in coming to an unprejudiced decision.

Mr. Lynch said that he would willingly comply with the suggestion of the gentleman who last spoke, but felt embarrassed in doing so, for the reason that he could not do so without intimating what his action would be if Senators were noncompetent to vote. It occurred to him that until they were sworn in they could not vote upon any question. He rose simply to ask if the motion which had been made was entertained by the chair.

The president decided that until members were sworn in it was not their province to appeal from his decision.

Mr. Anderson said he regretted exceedingly this difference of opinion between the president and members of the Senate. He had supposed article ninety-nine was to govern the action of the Senate. Article ninety-nine says certain persons shall not hold office. But it also provides the way in which they may remove their disability, viz: by taking the oath of recantation. Those who have openly assisted in carrying out the reconstruction laws prior to January 1, 1868, are not included in article ninety-nine. It is clear to my mind that members who have failed to do this, if there be any here, have only to take the oath of recantation required by the constitution and file it with the secretary of state, and then they are qualified to take the constitutional oath and become members of the Senate.

The President said every Senator had so far borne him out in his position by admitting that it is required that members should take the oath of recantation. That was a provision which must be complied with, hence his decision. Until this is done the chair will deem it his duty to require members to take the test oath.

Mr. Anderson said he had openly and actively assisted in carrying out the reconstruction acts prior to January 1, 1868, and therefore came within the terms of the provision in article ninety-nine, which made this a qualification, and claimed the right to take his seat upon taking the oath prescribed in article one hundred of the constitution.

Mr. Ray said he had no doubt as decision of the chair was rendered after mature deliberation, and that it was predicated upon the fact that we are now acting as a provisional government—that we had not yet gone through the formalities requisite to entitle it to admission into the Union. It could not otherwise be maintained, because there was no authority in the reconstruction laws for administering the test oath except to officers who are acting under a provisional government. He thought the provisional government consisted entirely of the government under the constitution of 1864, and the officers appointed in pursuance of that constitution. But he thought we were now acting under that provisional government, whether we were admitted or not, he were convened as a Senate and House of Representatives under the present constitution. In his judgment the question turned upon that point. If we are acting in a provisional capacity we should take the oath required by the reconstruction acts; but if as a Legislature no other oath should be administered than that provided by the constitution.

When the fourteenth amendment is adopted we are admitted into the Union as much as in 1864. Suppose the fourteenth amendment to be adopted, and this boy to be sitting twelve months hence, the state having in the meantime occupied its proper relations to the Federal Government as a State. Would the chair then be authorized to enforce any other oath than that prescribed by the constitution? The proposition is absurd. Then, I hold if the decision of the chair is to be sustained it all it is upon the principle that we are still acting in a provisional capacity. I do not understand it so. We are met under the constitution to organize a permanent State government. No officer has a right to prescribe any other oath than that prescribed by the constitution of Louisiana.

I ask the question, whether supposing we pass the Constitutional amendment to-day the members excluded by the enforcement of the test oath can come in tomorrow and take their seats?

The President said all members who could take the constitutional oath could take their seats after the passage of the fourteenth amendment. Then it is supposed Congress ceases its legislation in reference to Louisiana, and not till then. (Applause.)

The President. The Senate will please maintain order.

Mr. O'Hara said that as the Governor, who convened the Legislature, was appointed by military authority, it naturally followed the Senate was as yet acting under military authority. Louisiana is not yet a State in the Union. We must still look to the reconstruction laws to uphold us in everything we do. They require all officers, legislative as well as others, to subscribe to the test oath. As to the recantation path it must have been made before election; otherwise it was not available. After the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States had been ratified, any member who could take the oath of recantation was admissible.

The debate was further prolonged by Messrs. Jewell, Blackman, and others.

The President stated with reference to the telegrams that had been read he did not doubt their validity, but based his decision, as before stated, upon certain articles of the constitution.

Mr. Lynch thought there was but one way out of the difficulty. Members could not vote until they were sworn in, and an appeal was useless. Let the roll be called, and if there is a quorum prepared to act under the decision of the President we can then decide whether the decision of the chair shall be sustained.

Mr. Anderson offered a resolution that a committee of five be appointed to wait upon General Buchanan and ascertain whether or not the members of this Senate were to be required to take the test oath. This he did under the decision of the president that the body was acting as a provisional government.

A member moved to lay the motion on the table.

The president said it was unnecessary to move to lay it upon the table. The resolution was not received.

The secretary will call the roll.

Mr. Anderson moved to adjourn, which motion was seconded. The president declined to entertain it.

The following members, as their names were called, came forward and the test oath was administered by Commissioner Shannon:

Beares, Coupland, Darrall, François, Harris, Jenks, Kelso, Lynch, Lewis, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Wilcox, Whitney, and Wittgenstein.

Mr. Smith moved that a committee of five upon credentials be appointed by the President.

The motion was seconded.

Mr. Wilcox moved to amend by calling it a committee on elections and returns.

The amendment was accepted, and the motion prevailed.

The President appointed as the committee on elections and returns Messrs. Smith, Kelso, O'Hara, Poindexter, and Packard.

Mr. Lynch presented the credentials from the Board of Registration, showing that Hugh J. Campbell was entitled to a seat from the first senatorial district, and asked that they be referred to the Committee on Elections and Returns.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Mr. Lynch then presented the credentials of P. B. S. Pinchback claiming a seat from the first senatorial district on the ground that frauds had been perpetrated at the elections, and moved their reference to the committee on elections and returns. Carried.

Mr. Wilcox moved that the protests of George W. Mader, Daniel Wilson, and S. R. Moses be referred to the committee on elections and returns.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Coupland, and prevailed.

The President suggested that it would be in order to make a motion that all such papers be referred to the committee on elections and returns, and a motion to that effect was made and carried.

Mr. Ray moved that until otherwise ordered the daily hour to which the Senate shall be adjourned shall be twelve o'clock M.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Mr. Ray moved to adjourn, which was carried, and the Senate adjourned until Tuesday, June 30, at twelve o'clock.

The Mississippi Election.

We give the following additional returns from the Jackson *Pilot:*

A special dispatch from Warren county reports the Republican majority 2800, with another day's election to hear from, which will run the majority up to 3300.

The United dispatch from Adams county gives Republican majority of 1424.

Madison county in six precincts gives a Republican majority of 675. This majority we can confidently say will be swelled to 1200.

Yazoo county in five precincts reports 523 majority, with assurance that the majority will reach at least 1000.

Jefferson county reports over 700 majority, with large precincts to hear from.

Claiborne county returns 800 majority, with promises to increase it to 1200 or more.

Holmes county has gone largely Republican—many whites are voting the Republican ticket. Republican majority so far as heard from 678.

Copiah county is reported doubtful; the colored men are being kept from the polls.

Lowndes county reports 494 Republican majority so far as heard from in six precincts.

Chickasaw, Noxubee, Adams, Wilkinson, and Sunflower have gone Republican by immense majorities, while the large river counties, which are almost wholly Republican, will come in on the home stretch overwhelmingly for the constitution and the Republican ticket.

Further returns from Hinds increase the Republican majority to 1800. The election to-morrow will swell the number well nigh to 2500.

Newton, Jasper, Amite, Lee, Green, Smith, Simpson, Wayne, Neshoba, Tippah, Marshall, Tishomingo, and other white counties have gone largely Democratic.

We regret exceedingly that the small number of Swedes that came to this parish and located last winter have become dissatisfied and intend emigrating to some of the Western States at an early date. We are not advised as to the cause of their dissatisfaction, but presume it is owing mainly to the absence of more of their countrymen. We fear their departure from our midst will to some extent retard emigration from Sweden to this State, as they will doubtless inform their friends in the old country of their dissatisfaction and removal. We did hope their settlement in our parish would be permanent, as their influence over their relatives and friends across the Atlantic would have been inducing others to follow them. They are highly spoken of as men of strength and industry, and give complete satisfaction to their employer.—*Mansfield Times.*

The secret of the reluctance of European emigrants to work as plantation laborers is that they are neither accustomed nor will they submit to the rough fare and rougher usage of plantation hands in the days of slavery. They are not willing to subsist on the everlasting "hog and hominy," nor will they submit to the tyranny of the plantation overseer. To make plantation labor pleasant to Swedes and Germans good quarters, liberal rations, and generous treatment must be afforded them.

MORRIS JACOB RAPHALL, LL.D.—Rev. Dr. M. J. Raphall, the most eminent Jewish divine in the United States, died rather suddenly at his residence in West Washington place, on the twenty-third, aged sixty-three. The Israelites of the United States lose by his death a faithful leader, and the community at large a great scholar.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

ELECTION MATTERS IN MISSISSIPPI.

INTERESTING FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

Abstract of Governor Scott's Message.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

[Dispatches to the Associated Press.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—*House*—The joint resolution extending the Agricultural College act to Arkansas was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Cobb introduced the following:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to report without unnecessary delay a bill levying a tax of at least ten per cent on the interest of bonds of the United States, to be assessed and collected annually by the Secretary of the Treasury and such subordinate officers as are charged with the duty of paying interest on the bonded debt of the United States.

Mr. Price inquired if that included bonds held in foreign countries.

Mr. Cobb replied it did, and demanded the previous question.

Mr. Allison asked if the resolution was merely a story.

The Speaker replied affirmatively.

The House refused to second the previous question.

Mr. Washburne, of Indiana, moved to lay the resolution on the table. Rejected; yeas 27, nays 106.

Mr. Price moved that it be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, but the previous question having been seconded, Mr. Butler asked what effect this vote would have.

The Speaker replied that the effect would be to refer the resolution without instructions.

Mr. Blaine—"Is not the Ways and Means Committee privileged to report any time?"

Speaker—"It is."

Mr. Butler—"But everybody knows they will not report the resolution back unless they are compelled to do so."

In answer to further inquiries the speaker explained that as the previous question was not operating if the House refused to refer the resolution the question would recur upon its passage.

The House refused to refer the resolution. Yeas 61, nays 80. The question then recurred upon agreeing to the resolution, which passed. Yeas 92, nays 54. The Democrats, excepting Stigeaves, voted aye.

The river and harbor bill was resumed. A clause appropriating $115,000 for the Tennessee river was adopted. An appropriation of $18,000 was made for experiments in shifting sluices; also an appropriation for surveying the Ouachita and White rivers, in Arkansas.

Without further definite action the House adjourned.

Senate—A bill providing that when any State is in arrears for interest on bonds held in trust the Federal government shall withhold money due said State. Passed.

The civil appropriation bill was resumed. Night session ordered. Recess.

The President's family have gone to Tennessee to spend the summer

A general court martial has been ordered at Fortress Monroe July 1.

General Breckinridge is at Toronto, Canada, where he will remain some time.

The *Tribune* says editorially, alluding to General Grant's order placing the recently elected officials in office in Louisiana: "General Grant will to-day issue an order of the same nature applicable to the States of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama."

The Senate confirmed Admiral Dahlgren as chief of the ordnance bureau.

The deficiency bill reported in the House to-day appropriates $520,000 for reconstruction purposes.

A great many delegates to the National Democratic convention are here, nearly all of whom have visited the President.

It is understood that the President will send no important nominations to the Senate until after the convention.

From South Carolina—Message of Governor Scott.

CHARLESTON, June 29.—The *Daily News* publishes an abstract of the message of General Scott, Governor elect, which is to be delivered at the meeting of the Legislature on Monday next. General Scott urges that immediate provision be made for extinguishing the State debt so that at a future time loans may be effected at lower rates. He advises rigid economy and equitable taxation to insure regular payments of accrued and coming due interest. He says no obligations of the State should be evaded. In regard to education he recommends the establishment of a thorough system of public schools, and that Congress be memorialized for aid, as the State is too poor to pay for them by taxation.

He advises that crops be diversified and urges the passage of laws encouraging immigration. He advises the Legislature to relieve every citizen of all political disabilities. In regard to militia he advises a thorough reorganization and that no aid be required but to support the present constitution of the State. He strongly recommends the encouragement of railroad enterprises, and advises measures for securing the immediate completion of the Blue Ridge railroad. He advises the modification of penitentiary, jail, and judicial systems, and says he hopes the freedmen's bureau will be terminated in the State by October. He regrets the recent disturbance in Camden and Barnwell districts, and expresses his determination to enforce the law against all disturbers of the peace of the State without respect of persons; at the same time he expresses his belief that no organization exists in South Carolina for the purpose of resisting or obstructing the laws of the State. He states that every man shall be fully protected in person and property, and in the free exercise of all his rights as a citizen so far as they depend upon the exercise of the State. In conclusion he expresses the hope that an era of good feeling has been inaugurated, and that the martial valor of South Carolina, so justly renowned, will hereafter be displayed in supporting the flag of our common country.

From Southwest Pass.

SOUTHWEST PASS, June 29, 6 P. M.—Barometer 29.60. Wind southeast—light. No arrivals. No departures.

SOUTHWEST PASS, June 29, 11 A. M.—Barometer 29.60. Weather calm.

Arrived—Steamship Cuba, Dukehart, master, from Baltimore, with merchandise and passengers to Witherspoon, Halsey & Co. No departures.

From Mobile—Suicide—Convening the Alabama Legislature.

MOBILE, June 29.—John Ledehar, manager of the Galettes Music Hall, committed suicide this morning by taking strychnine. Disappointment in business is assigned as the cause.

W. H. Smith, Governor elect, has issued his proclamation convening the Legislature at Montgomery on Monday, July 13.

Mississippi Election.

JACKSON, June 29.—The second day's election closed here with a Radical majority of 616 in this county, where there is a registered colored majority of 1700. The election throughout the State will not close for several days. Full returns have been received from few counties. Some of the Radical strongholds have been heard from, leaving the majority for the Democrats as far as heard from 17,185. The Radical newspaper at this place says that in all the counties where the Democrats have received majorities the election must be declared illegal and void.

The official organ of the Radical party in the State has suspended publication.

The polls at Vicksburg were kept open till ten o'clock on Saturday night by order of General McDowell against the earnest protest of the citizens.

River Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE, June 29.—River falling slowly, with four feet seven inches in the canal by the mark. Weather cloudy and very warm.

ST. LOUIS, June 29.—River rising steadily.

From New York.

NEW YORK, June 29.—Prize shooting commenced this afternoon and continues to-morrow. Shooting organizations present from all parts of the country.

Financial Matters in New York.

NEW YORK, June 29, Evening.—Money more active; supply still large, and the demand is freely met at 3@5. Stocks closed more settled, with slight improvement. Governments closed nominal; 5-20's of 1862, with coupons, 113¼; of 1864, 110¼; of 1865, 111¼; ditto January and July, 114; of 1867, 114¼; of 1868, 116¼; 10-40's 107¼; 7-30's 109¾.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, June 29, Afternoon.—Cotton market quiet and steady; sales to-day 800 bales; middlings 31½c. Flour dull, new 5@10c. lower; State superfine $5 75@7 25; Southern grades declining 5@10c to fair extra $9@10 50. Wheat dull, slightly favoring buyers; new white Genesee $2 70. Corn drooping; Western mixed $1 01@1 03; white $1 08. Pork $27 [illegible]. Lard heavy; kettle rendered 17@17½c. Groceries quiet. Turpentine unchanged. Rosin $2 90@7. Freights firmer on grain—on cotton unchanged. Governments closed nominal. 5-20's of 1862, with coupons, 113¾. Gold stronger—140¼. Southern bonds weaker, and declined under the continued pressure to sell.

CINCINNATI, June 29.—Flour dull and nominal, family $9 50@9 75. Wheat $2@2 10. Corn 83@90c. Oats 75c. Whisky, bond, 33@35c. Pork $27 75. Bulk meats, shoulders 13½c.; Bacon, shoulders 12½c.; clear rib sides 16c.; clear sides 16½c. Hams 18@21½c. Lard 16c. Coffee 22@24½c. Butter 24@26c. Eggs 18c.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, June 29, Evening.—Money closed firm. Consols 94¾. Bonds 73¼@73½.

FRANKFORT, June 29.—Bonds 77½@77¾.

LIVERPOOL, June 29, Evening.—Bacon firmer; 48s. Oil. Pork flat; 78s. Beef and lard unchanged. Sugar steady; 25s. 9d.

LIVERPOOL, June 29, Evening.—Cotton closed steady; uplands 11⅜@11¾d; Orleans 11½@11¾d; sales to-day 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs dull.

Card from Mrs. Pollard.

The New York *Times* contains the following card from Mrs. E. A. Pollard, wife of the author of the "Lost Cause:"

As I am about to withdraw myself and my troubles from public observation, I desire to say a few words through the press in reference to my recent conduct, and in reply to the published statement of my husband.

For a few long and weary years my marital relations have been the source to me of constantly recurring wrongs and suffering. At length, when they assumed the shape of violence perpetrated upon my person in the presence of my husband, and by parties with whom he associated, I did suppose that the law would afford me some redress. With this view I sought the courts, but I sought them only to be disappointed. I found that my complaints were misinterpreted, that my wrongs were converted into food for public gossip and ridicule, and my sufferings tortured into mere dramatic representation.

In this view I am forced to the conclusion that it will be better for me to remain in the seclusion of private life, and leave to time the work of setting me right.

I desire, however, notwithstanding the studied force of composition with which Mr. Pollard has denied them, to reassert in the most solemn manner the truth of my story of our double marriage, and the necessity for the second celebration, and also each and every fact which I have stated in court, either under oath or otherwise. Those who are acquainted with our past history know the accuracy of there narrations.

And now I wish, once for all, to renounce Mr. E. A. Pollard before the world. No one alive to the sensitiveness of a true wife will need to be told that recent events must have put an impassable gulf between us. They are sufficiently forcible for this purpose. That when I was assaulted; when the body which flew but recently between him and the pistol of an assassin, and risked his life, lay prostrate upon the floor of a strange house, he fled—keeping up his flight until my shrieks brought strangers to my assistance; and that when I brought these parties to the halls of justice he appeared as a witness against me, his true wife, distorting every fact that was favorable, and adding pungancy to every fact that might injure me—all the while huddling in open court with my enemies—are facts which are engraved on my mind in characters of fire, consuming every vestige of love or esteem I ever bore him. Henceforth he and I are twain. I must bear his name, but I rejoice to know that it never will be mentioned in public without recalling at least some faint recollection of his inhumanities and cowardice.

Grant as a Humorist.

Flags of truce were occasionally sent back and forth between Cairo and Columbus, and the opposing generals who were in command of those posts were sometimes present. On one occasion General Polk proposed a toast, which he said all could drink. Those present filled their glasses, and he gave "To General George Washington." As he paused, purposely, at the end of the name, the company commenced to drink, when he added, "the first rebel." General Grant exclaimed, "That was scarcely fair, general, but I will be even with you some day." The laugh was, of course, against him, but the company parted in good humor. Some days afterward, another flag of truce was sent down to Columbus, General Grant accompanying it. After business was over General Grant strongly turned the conversation upon State rights. He allowed them to proceed a considerable length without attempting to refute anything. At length he arose to go, and proposed a toast at parting. Glasses were filled, and the general arose and gave, "Equal rights to all." He then made a pause, as General Polk had done, and when all were busily drinking to it, cried, "white and black," adding, "and now general, I think I am even with you." The reverend and gallant General Polk owned up flanked.

Life of General Grant, by General James G. Wilson.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* telegraphed this on Friday last:

Many of the Congressmen elect from the six States readmitted yesterday are in the city, but none of them can yet be allowed to take seats, as all the States must first act upon the pending fourteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution, and Georgia must also make an important amendment to her own new constitution. Florida has adopted the amendment, but the fact is not yet officially known. The Legislature of North Carolina and South Carolina meet next week, and Georgia week after next.

The editor of the Philadelphia *Age* finds a good deal of fault with the use of the word "bummer" in the following Grant chorus:

"Then rally again, then rally again,
Ho! ho the soldier, the sailor and bummer;
We'll make it sure here, on the old Union line,
So odds if it takes us all summer."

The word "bummer" may not be in good taste, but it is certain that the editor of the *Age* would have been unrepresented in the song if it had been omitted.—*Chicago Post.*