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AL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES,

AL JOURNAL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS

AL JOURNAL OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

OUT IN THE SHOWER.

t is the bird's do out in the shower,
n the sun has been in for more than an hour;
n mere are scatte ed, and drops of rain
ll into ones on the wind's gaile!

n all he world looks co'd and wan,
ea it does before the d-wn;
the water, soak ng through fragrant grasses,
the sparrow's nest as it passes?

can the redstart find his berries,
e rosbreast look up the black heart cherries?
can the wee wren keep her brood
ell sheltered and served with food?

n such pitiless, pelting weather,
ached and dripping from each pin-feather,
y they'd all get wet to the skin
one kind friend d dn's one t ken in.

e in the hedge there's the merry chaffinch,
ne nest is full, you know every inch;
the purple-martins that built in the basket
idn't take a fellow in, if you ask it.

hamming bird's such a sprightly elf
t very well take care of himself;
ight ran between the drops, I should think,
ly alon ing enough to drink.

rd a black cap whistle a tune
ch seemed to say, "It will clear away soon!"
the little jays pipe on together,
e as it were summy weather.

f the rainbow would grow and grow,
the drops f ll ever and ever so low,
tiny warbler, be it thrush or wren,
d chirrup for just such a shower again!

Test Oath in the House.

following members of the House of
entatives have taken the test oath,
re admitted to seats. They are sixty-
in number, all of whom are Repub-
except Messrs. Foute of Winn, Lan-
of Union, and Pierce of Livingston.
itting members are:

bbott, Isaac A., of Concordia;
lexander, Frank, of Orleans;
ntoine, P. C., of Orleans;
dolphe, C. J., of Orleans;
liot, Octave, of Orleans;
rewster, O. H., of Ouachita;
urrell, Dennis, of St. John Baptist;
eVey, J. H., of Caddo;
ollins, B., of Orleans;
alhoun, W. S., of Rapides;
arr, M., of Orleans;
ancy, Sam E., of Rapides;
elonde, P. G., of Iberville;
awers, R., of Bienville;
efresne, P. L., of Iberville;
emarest, A. J., of St. Mary;
epart, Ulger, of Terrebonne;
vans, T. R. W., of Jefferson;
ennard, J. B., of St. Mary;
alkinter, A. W., of Caldwell;
ooth, David C., of Winn;
aisgoner, P., of Avoyelles;
artscamp, J., of Jefferson;
ray, Charles, of St. James;
atory, Paul, of Terrebonne;
ill, G. H., of Ascension;
unore, E., of Pointe Coupee;
arper, Peter, of St. Charles;
utchinson, J. W. of St. Tammany;
olland, W. M. of Tensas;
abelle, R. H., of Orleans;
anders, J. B., of Union;
eo, A. L., of St. Bernard;
e Blanc, E., of Avoyelles;
e Roy, Chas., of Natchitoches;
ett, Harry, of Rapides;
owell, D. C. of Caddo;
orris, Milton, of Ascension;
ellers, S. C., of Assumption;
hier, Theophile, of West Baton Rouge;
Millen, W. L., of Carroll;
rrell, Wm., of Lafourche;
alvin, W. C., of Natchitoches;
ansion, Joseph, of Orleans;
lorey, P., of Ouachita;
oran, R. J., of Plaquemines;
athews, James S., of Tensas;
earce, John, of Bossier;
age, John, of Jefferson;
erce, W. H., of Livingston;
aymond, M., of Jefferson;
essey, D. B., of Lafourche;
ey, Henry L., of Orleans;
mith, William, of Pointe Coupee;
terrett, Moses, of Caddo;
aylor, Robt. J., of West Feliciana;
hreaud, A., of St. James;
Walsh, Jas. J., of De Soto.
Washington, Geo., of Assumption;
ren, D. C., of Bossier;
Williams, Wm. C., of West Feliciana;
Williams, Henderson, of Madison;
orke, P. Jones, of Carroll;
oung, David, of Concordia.

Sitting Members of the Senate.

e following embraces the names of the
bers of the Senate who have taken the
oath. They are all classed as Repub-
s:

D. Beares, twenty-fourth district;
gh J. Campbell, second district;
V. Coupland, third district;
R. Darrell, ninth district;
ex. R. Francois, fourteenth district;
an S. Harris, fifteenth district;
anzo B. Jenks, fourteenth district;
orge Y. Kelso, twenty-third district;
n Lynch, seventh district;
R. Lewis, twenty-second district;
J. Monette, third district;
rick O'Hara, eighth district;
C. Packard, fifth district;
bert Poindexter, eighth district;
tis Pollard, seventeenth district;
m Ray, eighteenth district;
rtner F. Smith, sixth district;
cius Willcox, twelth district;
bert K. Watney, fifteenth district;
eph Wittgenstein, seventh district.

Admission Bill Vetoed.

e following is the message of the Pres-
t of the United States sent to the House
epresentatives, returning, with his ob-
ns, the bill for the admission of North
South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia,
ama, and Florida to representation in
ress:

o the House of Representatives:

returning to the House of Representa-
, in which it originated, a bill entitled
act to admit the States of North and
th Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Ala-
a, and Florida to representation in
ress," I do not deem it necessary to
t at length the reasons which constrain
e to withhold my signature. I will not,
efore, undertake at this time to reopen
discussion upon the grave Constitutional
tions involved in the act of March 2,
, and the acts supplementary thereto,
sequence of which it is claimed in the
ble to this bill these States have
ed and adopted constitutions of State
rnments. Nor will I repeat the objec-
contained in my message of the twen-
instant, returning, without my signa-
, the bill to admit to representation the
e of Arkansas, and which are equally
cable to the pending measure.

to the act recently passed in reference
Arkansas this bill supersedes the plain
simple mode prescribed by the Consti-
n for the admission of new States by
mitting Houses of Senators and Repre-
tatives of the several States. It assumes
ority over the States of the Union which
never been delegated to Congress, nor
is warranted by previous unconstitu-
legislation upon the subject of restora-
It imposes conditions which are in
ction of the equal rights of the States,
is founded upon a theory which is
ugnant to the fundamental principles of
Constitution. In the case of Alabama it
ed the repealed clause of Congressional
ct which has been practically nullified
the action of the people according to the
ion thereof as act of Congress requiring
majority of the registered electors
vote upon the question of the adoption
Constitution.

These objections, and many others
might be presented, I can not approve
bill and therefore return it for the
ion of Congress trusted in such cases
Constitutional.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

ASHINGTON, D. C., June 25, 1868.

THE LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

GENERAL BUCHANAN'S COMMUNICATION.

UNSEATING OF BOGUS MEMBERS.

Admission of Republicans.

FULL ORGANIZATION OF THE SENATE.

Constitutional Amendment Proposition.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, June 30, 1868.

The House met yesterday at twelve o'clock.

The Speaker requested all persons who were not members to stand outside of the bar.

The roll was called.

General McMillen objected to the call of the names of persons not sworn in as members at the first session, and the Secretary was instructed to call only those sworn in.

Fifty-four sworn members answered to their names.

Prayer was offered by Rev. S. M. Kingston.

A member moved that Mr. Honore, of Pointe Coupee, be sworn in.

The Speaker announced the reception of a communication from General Buchanan covering a dispatch from General Grant in reference to the oath to be administered.

General McMillen moved that the communication be referred to a committee of three.

Adopted, and the Speaker appointed Messrs. McMillen, Burrell, and Carr that committee.

General McMillen moved that members who did not take the oath yesterday be allowed to do so now on the call of their names.

Adopted.

Mr. Zacharie, of the Fourth Ward, Orleans parish, whose seat was contested, inquired what oath was to be administered? If the test oath of 1862? The Speaker answered that it was.

Mr. Briant, of St. Martin, protested in behalf of his constituents against the usurpation of the House in demanding oaths not required by the constitution.

General McMillen objected to any person not qualified as a member addressing the Speaker.

The Speaker ordered the gentleman to take his seat.

Mr. Pierce, of Livingston parish, inquired why the order from General Grant in relation to the character of the oath was not respected?

The Speaker—There is no order from General Grant.

Messrs. Honore, Republican, of Pointe Coupee; Demarest, Republican, of St. Mary; Pierce, Democrat, of Livingston, took the test oath and the oath prescribed by the constitution.

Mr. Wiltz, of the Ninth Representative District, Orleans parish, and several others whose seats are contested, inquired why their names were not called.

General McMillen, from the committee on General Buchanan's communication, stated that the committee would be unable to report until the session to-morrow.

Mr. Knapp, of St. Bernard, began to read a protest against the transaction of any business by the House at the present time.

General McMillen objected to any remarks by the gentleman, whose seat was contested.

The Speaker directed Mr. Knapp to take his seat.

The Committee on Elections reported in favor of the contestant of the seat of Mr. Butler, of Bienville, Mr. Dewees. The report was accepted and adopted.

Mr. Butler attempted to speak, but the Chair refused to listen to any person who was not a qualified member.

Mr. Foute, Democrat, of Winn parish, here qualified by taking the necessary oaths.

Colonel Yorke, from the Committee on Elections, reported in favor of the contestant, James J. Walsh, to the seat of T. M. Gatlin, of De Soto parish. The report was accepted and adopted.

Colonel Yorke, from the Committee on Elections, reported in favor of the contestant, General A. L. Lee, instead of Dr. Knapp, of St. Bernard.

Mr. Knapp undertook to represent his case, but the Speaker decided he could not be heard.

Colonel Yorke moved that the report be read, and Mr. Knapp be then heard.

Mr. Knapp said he was not prepared to state his case until four o'clock.

On motion, General Lee was allowed the privilege of being heard in reference to his claims.

He said he was unwilling that the case should be acted upon by the House upon the bare report of the committee, but desired to lay before the House the evidence upon which the committee had acted and on which he claimed his seat. He then produced affidavits of electors of the parish of St. Bernard, and certificates from military headquarters based on the report of the election commissioners, showing for himself a clear majority of 111 votes. A further affidavit was read, conclusively showing that Dr. Knapp was himself a party to the frauds. This production of evidence was followed by forcible presentation of the case, which was listened to with intense interest by the House.

Mr. Knapp said that, according to his contestant sincerity and honesty, he claimed his rights as a member. He protested against the legality of organization of this House and the exclusion of members entitled to seats by the administration of oaths not required. Mr. Knapp proceeded at considerable length, until he was interrupted by a communication from the Senate at forty-five minutes past one o'clock P. M., informing the House that the Senate was organized by the election of Clerk, etc.

As Mr. Knapp was proceeding, Mr. Brewster, of Ouachita, moved that as Mr. Knapp appeared not to have been notified by the Committee on Elections that his seat was contested, the report be recommitted to the committee, and that both parties be regularly notified to appear before the committee.

General McMillen suggested that as General Lee had been heard it would be quite as well to hear all Mr. Knapp had to say, and then the house would be in possession of all the facts.

At two o'clock Dr. Gray, of St. James, moved that the whole matter be referred to the Committee on Elections.

General McMillen opposed this on the ground that as the matter had proceeded so far it had better be concluded to-day.

The motion to refer was withdrawn.

Mr. Knapp informed the Speaker of his intention to introduce a proposition to send for persons and papers relating to his case.

General McMillen, at five minutes past two, offered a motion that one hour be allowed Dr. Knapp to present his case, after which a vote should be taken on the report.

Carried.

Mr. Knapp proposed to send for one witness at a place he designated. He again alluded to his protest against the legality of the organization of the House. He persisted vehemently in his right to introduce a witness face to face with the members of the House.

The Speaker decided that his proposition must be made in writing, and stated that the House must act upon the matter in the form of a resolution by the House.

Mr. Knapp made a vehement appeal to individual Republican members of the House to give him time to maintain his claim to a seat.

Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell, moved that the consideration of the case be postponed until to-morrow. The motion was not seconded.

Mr. Harper, of St. Charles, at twenty five minutes past two, moved that the time allowed Mr. Knapp be closed. He would not consent longer to be brow-beaten by Mr. Knapp, who was occupying his time in insulting members.

General McMillen urged that the House should wait patiently until the hour had expired and then vote upon the question. It was of little consequence how he occupied his time.

Mr. Knapp proceeded at intervals making fervent appeals to the justice of the House.

Mr. Carr, of Orleans—I would remind the gentleman that it would help his cause more to present testimony than to appeal so much to the justice of members.

Mr. Knapp—I have testimony by the barrel full.

He then went off into flights of fancy.

Mr. Brewster, of Ouachita, at twenty minutes before three moved that the report be recommitted to the Committee on Elections, with power to send for persons and papers.

This motion was declared not in order, the hour granted to Mr. Knapp not having expired.

A motion to reconsider the vote granting one hour to Mr. Knapp for the presentation of his case was lost.

Mr. Carr, of Orleans, at fifteen minutes before three, said both Mr. Knapp and General Lee had been notified to appear before the Committee on Elections. That committee had examined the testimony in the case, and was satisfied that not only had gross frauds been perpetrated, but Mr. Knapp was a party to the frauds. He therefore moved the previous question, and that a vote be taken on the report.

The Speaker declared this motion out of order, the hour not having expired.

Mr. Carr—When does the hour expire?

The Speaker—At seven minutes past three.

General McMillen said an hour was granted to Mr. Knapp, who had evidently concluded his argument. He was treating the House with discourtesy in striking contrast with the courtesy extended by the House to the gentleman. He expressed the belief that the gentleman having finished his argument there was no reason why a vote should not now be taken on the question.

Mr. Knapp alluded to an order from the Commanding General in reference to the oath to members.

General McMillen replied that the oath was not in question. The only question was the right of the gentleman to a seat. It is not for him or any one else to dictate to this House the oath it should require from members. (Applause.)

At three o'clock General McMillen moved the previous question on the report of the committee in relation to the seat of the member from St. Bernard. The motion was adopted.

The report was then unanimously adopted.

Colonel Yorke, from the Committee on Elections, reported in favor of the contestants for seats in the parish of Caddo.

The report was adopted unanimously, and Messrs. J. H. McVey, Moses Sterrett, and D. C. Lowell admitted to seats instead of James Christian, John N. Howell, and Zac. Howell.

Messrs. Dewees, Walsh, Sterrett, Lowell, McVey, and Lee then took the oaths required as members, which were administered by Chief Justice Hyman, who administered oaths to other members.

On motion of Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell, at ten minutes past three the House adjourned till twelve o'clock to-day.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, June 30, 1868.

The Senate was called to order by the President at twelve o'clock.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Blake.

The roll was called, and the following members answered to their names:

J. D. Beares, F. V. Coupland, C. R. Darrell, A. R. Francois, J. S. Harris, L. B. Jenks, G. Y. Kelso, J. B. Lewis, J. Lynch, J. J. Monette, P. O'Hara, C. C. Packard, E. Poindexter, C. Pollard, J. Ray, R. F. Smith, A. B. Whitney, C. Wilcox, J. Wittgenstein.

Mr. Sambola—My name has not been called.

The President—There are other gentlemen occupying the same position as yourself whose names have not been called.

The minutes of the previous day's proceedings were read and approved.

The President—Are the Committee on Elections and Returns ready to report?

Mr. Smith—I have the honor to present the report of the Committee on Elections and Returns.

The President directed the reading of the report of the committee.

Mr. Blackman—Will the President allow me to make a few remarks?

The President—It is customary, in all legislative bodies that the qualified members only shall act. If any unseated member wishes to speak it must be by consent of the members that are qualified.

Mr. Ray—I move, Mr. President, that the gentleman have permission to address the Chair.

The President—I do not see that Mr. [illegible] is in our but

I repeat to you as heretofore that the members of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana are only required to take the oath prescribed by their own constitution, and are not required to take the oath prescribed in the reconstruction acts. Generals Meade and Canby are acting on this view of the case.

"U. S. GRANT, General."

And he instructs me to inform you that the oath prescribed in the new constitution of the State, and no other, will be required of the members of the House over which you are now presiding.

Very respectfully
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) JOHN B. JOHNSON,
Assistant Secretary of Civil Affairs.

The President suggested that a motion would be in order to refer that document to a committee, the committee to report to-morrow. The documents from headquarters were indefinite. In this General Grant is said to state that he has no orders to give.

Mr. Wittgenstein moved the appointment by the Chair of a committee of five for that purpose.

Motion was seconded.

Mr. Ray said the simple question was whether the Senate, as now organized, should be governed by the opinion of General Grant or that of the presiding officer of this Senate.

The President—The Senate being now in quorum, I can give no decision. If the Senate decides to appoint a committee, it will be appointed. I have only made a suggestion, and do not make any decision in the case.

Mr. Ray—Perhaps I was not properly understood by the President. On yesterday the President decided it was necessary that members should take both the test oath and the constitutional oath in order to become members of this body. Now, I understand, there is a telegram from General Grant, in which he expresses the opinion that it is unnecessary to take any oath except the one prescribed by the constitution. If there is any question before the Senate resting upon that telegram it is the simple question whether Senators who have not been sworn in should be required to take the oath required by the constitution only, or whether the decision of the Chair on yesterday is to be adhered to, and it seems to me that that question can be settled as well without the action of a committee as with it; and that for the purpose of facilitating business it would be better for the Senate to act directly upon it. I don't know that I distinctly understand the object of the President in saying he will be guided by the decision of the Senate. I understand that yesterday the Chair decided that both oaths were necessary. The question now arises whether one or both oaths should be required. There are a number of Senators here on the floor who had not taken what is called the ironclad oath, and who are either unable or unwilling to take it. Why can not the question be decided without the intervention of a committee? In my judgment it is unnecessary, and I therefore oppose the motion.

The question was then put and carried, Mr. Ray voting nay.

The President appointed as committee to whom should be referred the communications of General Buchanan, Messrs. Wittgenstein, Monette, Harris, Pollard, and Campbell.

Mr. O'Hara—I now move that we go into a permanent organization by electing a Secretary.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Mr. O'Hara nominated Captain Merritt. The nomination was seconded.

No other candidate being nominated, the nominations were closed and the Senate proceeded to an election by yeas and nays, resulting in the unanimous election of Captain Merritt.

The President declared Captain Merritt unanimously elected.

It was moved and seconded that the Senate proceed to the election of an Assistant Secretary, which being carried the following gentlemen were nominated for that position:

Mr. Blanchard, Mr. Stacs, and Mr. Noland.

The roll was called, and resulted as follows:

Mr. Blanchard	10
Mr. Noland	9
Mr. Stacs	4

The President declared Mr. Blanchard elected Assistant Secretary.

It was moved and seconded that the Senate proceed to the election of Sergeant-at-Arms, which was carried, and the following gentlemen were nominated:

J. N. Farrell, Wm. Mulford, O. H. Hempstead.

The roll being called, Mr. Mulford received ten votes out of nineteen, and was declared elected.

Mr. Wittgenstein moved an election for Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, which motion was seconded.

The President suggested that a Committee on Rules might be made, to decide what officers the Senate might require.

Mr. Ray moved the election of a Doorkeeper, in order to effect a permanent organization, which motion was seconded by Mr. Lynch, and being put to the Senate was carried.

Mr. O'Hara nominated Mr. Munroe. No other nomination being made the vote was taken, and resulted in the unanimous election of Mr. Munroe.

Mr. Wilcox moved the election of an Assistant Doorkeeper, which motion was seconded.

Mr. Lynch moved that the motion would be withdrawn, as the Senate had now a permanent organization.

The motion was withdrawn.

Mr. Lynch moved that the Senate notify the House that the Senate is now organized and ready for business, which motion was seconded.

The President said that before the motion of Mr. Lynch was put he would declare the Senate duly organized and ready for business.

The motion of Mr. Lynch was then carried, and a message dispatched to inform the House of the permanent organization of the Senate.

Mr. Bacon desired to present himself as the Senator elect from the first Senatorial district by means of a written communication.

The President said that no remarks from the gentleman were in order, as he was not a qualified member.

Mr. Bacon said he desired to make no remarks, but merely to make the issue by presenting himself as a Senator elect, and offering to take the oath of office under the Constitution of Louisiana.

The President said he understood that the object of the gentleman was merely to take the issue. The paper presented by him would not be received.

Mr. Lynch offered the following joint resolution:

A joint resolution ratifying a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States has adopted the following resolution with a proposed amendment to the United States, to be submitted to the Legislatures of the several States, as follows:

ARTICLE XIV.—*Section* 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of a Legislature thereof is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in proportion which the number of such male citizens shall be as to the whole number of male citizens twenty one years of age in such State.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection and rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, or claims, shall be held illegal and void.

SEC. 5. Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the said Constitutional amendment as proposed by the Congress of the United States be and the same is, on the part of the State of Louisiana, hereby ratified and accepted.

The resolution having been read by the Secretary, it was moved and seconded that it be adopted.

Mr. Lynch asked unanimous consent to lay the motion aside in order to hear from the House as to whether it was organized, and ready for business.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Mr. Ray offered a resolution that the standing rules and orders of the Senate of Louisiana of 1860 be adopted as the rules and orders for the proceedings of this Senate.

Mr. Lynch moved that the resolution be referred to a committee of five.

Mr. Ray said that it had been the uniform custom in both Houses to adopt the rules governing the preceding House. He offered the resolution that these rules might govern the Senate until it adopted others.

Mr. Lynch withdrew his motion to refer the resolution to a committee.

The President suggested that there might be objectionable features in these rules, and asked if the Senator had read them lately.

Mr. Ray said he had not read them recently, but mentioned the rules of 1860 because they were the last adopted by a Legislature in this State. If they were thought objectionable he would move to adopt the rules of the Senate of 1855.

The President said that the resolution of Mr. Ray had not yet been seconded.

Mr. Ray moved that a committee of three be appointed to report upon the resolutions.

The motion was seconded and carried.

The President appointed as a commitee Messrs. Ray, Lynch, and Kelso.

Mr. Wittgenstein moved that the Chair be empowered to appoint one Postmaster and four Pages.

Seconded.

Mr. Smith moved to amend by omitting the appointment of a Postmaster.

Mr. Wittgenstein moved to lay the motion of Mr. Smith on the table.

The motion was seconded and carried.

The question being called the motion of Mr. Wittgenstein prevailed.

The President appointed a Postmaster Mr. Honores.

Mr. Darrell moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait upon the Governor, and inform him that the Senate was organized and ready to proceed to business.

The motion was seconded.

Mr. Ray said he thought a joint committee of the two Houses was in such cases usually appointed to wait on the Governor and inform him of their permanent organization. He thought the resolution had better be withdrawn until we were notified by the House that they have organized.

Mr. Darrell withdrew his motion.

Mr. Ray moved that the House take a recess until three o'clock. By that time the House might be organized, and we be able to transact important business.

The President said that if there was a probability of the House completing its organization this afternoon, it would, perhaps, be well to take a recess.

After some moments Mr. Harris moved to adjourn, which motion was seconded by Mr. Ray and carried, and the Senate adjourned until Wednesday, July 1, at twelve o'clock.

BY TELEGRAPH.

From Europe.

LONDON, June 30.—The debate on the Irish Church question was concluded in the House of Lords last night. Lords Argyle and Russell supported, and Bishops Oxford and Lord Salisbury opposed the suspensory bill, which was finally rejected, 97 to 192.

In the French Corps Legislatif the opposition complain of the heavy expenses of the French armament in Italy as unnecessary.

A papal bull has been issued appointing the eighth of December next for the meeting of the general Catholic Council at the Vatican. All must attend in person or by proxy.

Bavaria has ratified the naturalization treaty with the United States.

From Southwest Pass.

SOUTHWEST PASS, June 30, 5 P. M.—Bar cleared 20 ft. Wind southeast and light. Arrived, steamship Harina, Lewis, Galveston, to C. A. Whitney; schooner Angelina, Ward, from Utilla, with fruit to J. B. Pignolo. No departures.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

NEW YORK, June 30.—Export of specie to-day, $550,000.

NEW YORK, June 30.—The celebrated Chippewa Calef Hole in the Day has been assassinated.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

(Dispatches to the Associated Press.)

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—*Senate*—The resolutions of the Texas Reconstruction Convention, narrating the disorders and murders in that State, were referred to the Military Committee.

Thomas W. Osborn, as Senator from Florida, was seated by a vote of 33 to 6.

The civil appropriation bill was resumed, and discussed until adjournment.

House—Several purely political motions referring to the finances were introduced and discussed without definite action. It is evident that the object of the Republicans is to make finance the paramount question in the approaching contest, ignoring or making secondary the condition of the South under the reconstruction acts.

The credentials of Florida Representatives were referred to the Committee on Elections.

The river and harbor bill was passed without amendment affecting the South, and goes to the Senate.

A joint resolution to adjourn to July 18 passed—91 to 47.

The Alaska appropriation bill was taken up, when a night session was ordered and the House took a recess.

Numbers of the Southern delegates continue passing Northward. Among those visiting the President to-day were Colonels W. A. Reed and Arthur Hood, of Georgia.

A full but brief Cabinet session was held to-day.

The sentiments of the Southern delegates give a glow to General Hancock's prospects, though the undercurrent for Chief Justice Chase is quite strong.

General Grant has departed Westward with his family. General Rawlins officiates during General Grant's absence.

Internal revenue receipts for the fiscal year ending to-day $193,000,000.

The Senate to-day went into executive session, but did nothing. Action of any kind in an executive way until after the Presidential nomination is improbable.

The Senate tabled the House resolution to adjourn till the fifteenth proximo.

Politics to-day are at an absolute stand still. Violent partisans of the different candidates still keep up their old confidence, but even in sporting circles no clue can be had. The issue seems to be so great as to be considered sacred by the sporting fraternity.

The proceedings of the Louisiana Legislature yesterday excite serious apprehensions among the more moderate Republicans that the people of the North will not sustain the action of the officers of the Senate and House. The step in advance is regarded as too long.

The application of the test oath is regarded in nearly all circles as extra judicial, while the nullification of General Grant's orders by Louisiana functionaries, as indicated by the dispatches, excites laughter, indignation, and apprehension. The reporters have sought in vain throughout the city for a party who fully indorsed what is deemed the extraordinary and aggressive action of Louisiana State officers.

From Georgia.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 30.—Sixteen cars left for Milledgeville this morning to remove the furniture of the State capitol to Atlanta.

The court for the trial of the Columbus prisoners met this morning at ten o'clock. Ex-Governor Brown and three associates appeared for the prosecution, and A. H. Stephens and others for the defense.

Mr. Stephens entered plea on behalf of the prisoners that they do not wish to be understood as admitting the rightful jurisdiction of this court, constituted and organized as it now is, under the rules and articles of war to try officers accused of crimes and customs of war, to take charge of the trial of an offense against the laws of the State of Georgia, whereof they are accused. They being all engaged in pursuits of civil life, and in no way connected with military service either in the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia thereof in actual service.

They hereby expressly reserve to themselves severally their rights hereafter to be claimed and asserted if need be to insist that this trial is not in conformity with the laws of the land, nor in accordance with their rights of trial by jury as guaranteed under the Constitution of the United States.

All plead not guilty. Charles Marshall, Sergeant United States Army, is the first witness. His testimony will consume the day, and implicates Kirksey, Hudson, and others in the shooting of Ashburn.

SAVANNAH, June 30.—The Savannah bar adopted a resolution to-day requesting Judge Fleming to adjourn the Superior Court until next term, on the ground that changes occurring in the political condition of the State may have serious effect upon the judicial system.

Lieutenant Colonel J. T. Martin, United States army, lost a considerable amount at faro, and had the gambler arrested by the military and confined in the barracks. The prisoner's counsel was denied admittance, then took out a warrant to arrest the Colonel on the charge of playing and betting at faro. The military refuse the right to the civil authorities to arrest the Colonel. The prisoner was afterward taken under guard to consult his counsel.

In Wilcox county two white men were murdered by a negro, who was afterward shot and captured, and brought to this city by fourteen of his own color.

From North Carolina.

RALEIGH, June 30.—The Legislature meets to-morrow. A quorum will be present. General Canby suspends the test oath. It is understood that he issued an order to Chief Justice Pearson yesterday to qualify before the United States Commissioner by taking the oath required by the new constitution, and then administer the same to other judges and officers.

To-day he appoints W. W. Holden Governor vice Jonathan Worth, removed, and orders the State officers to be sworn in to-morrow.

General Holden delivers his inaugural on the Fourth of July.

The city is pretty full of office hunters, among them many candidates for United States Senator.

Governor Abbott, of New Hampshire, is a prominent candidate for the United States Senate, also Colonel Heaton of Ohio.

It is rumored that General Littlefield has purchased from Governor Holden the *Standard* printing office for $20,000.

The venerable Edmund B. Freeman died to-day in his seventy-first year. He has been Clerk of the North Carolina Supreme Court for thirty five years. The old Court expired to-day, and so did its old and [illegible] Clerk.

From South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, June 30.—General Canby has removed the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of North and South Carolina, and appointed the same [illegible] officers in their stead. This will take effect on the meeting of the Legislature, and is designed to facilitate the inauguration of the officers elect, which takes place when the Howard amendment has been ratified.

From Arkansas.

RICHMOND, June 30.—No cars and steamers leaving here are crowded with visitors to the New Orleans Convention. Elcan, Anderson, Paterson, and Goldsmith, the convicted returning officers, left on the steamer to-day for Albany to serve out their terms.

River Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE, June 30.—River falling with four and a half feet of water in the canal. Weather clear and warm.

ST. LOUIS, June 30.—River stationary.