

AGENTS FOR THE INTELLIGENCER.

WALKER, EVANS & COGSWELL, Charleston, S. C. JOHN T. SLOAN, Jr., Columbia, S. C. W. H. B. TODD, General Agent.

South Carolina bonds were quoted in New York on Monday last—old 90; new 82.

We are requested to announce that Rev. J. B. ADGER, D. D., will preach in the Presbyterian Church next Sabbath, morning and afternoon.

The second quarterly meeting of the Methodist Church at this place will begin on Saturday next. The Presiding Elder, Rev. A. B. STEPHENS, is expected to be present.

We observe a lengthy advertisement in several exchanges, stating that the hotel at Williamston Springs, in this county, will be opened on the 20th of July for the reception of visitors.

We expect to send out a supplement next week, containing a full report of the proceedings of the recent State Convention of the "Union Reform Party of South Carolina," including the speeches delivered during the session of two days.

The members of the Loafers' Club have been disconsolate for the last several days, as the President is now at the Springs for the benefit of his health. It is feared that the healing and invigorating waters will infuse new life into his indolent frame, and that he will be compelled to resign the position so lazily occupied heretofore.

The New York World says this is evidently to be the hottest summer we have had for many years, and the weather in this region confirms its conjectures. May was hotter than the same month has been during the last ten years, and during the past week we have been in the midst of a heat as intense as that from which we usually suffer in the latter part of July.

The Greenville Mountaineer dissents from the nomination of Judge CARPENTER as the Union Reform candidate for Governor, and also rebukes the Charleston News for denouncing those who do not endorse the nomination. We agree with the Mountaineer that no one has the right to condemn any citizen who cannot conscientiously yield a cordial support to this movement and its chief standard-bearer.

The action of Congress in refusing to give a seat to B. F. WHITTEMORE, claiming to represent the First Congressional District of this State, has been commented on at length throughout the country. It is generally conceded that this rejection of the Representative is a stigma upon the constituency that re-elected him after his disgraceful exit from the House last February.

Whittemore's Defeat. The action of Congress in refusing to give a seat to B. F. WHITTEMORE, claiming to represent the First Congressional District of this State, has been commented on at length throughout the country. It is generally conceded that this rejection of the Representative is a stigma upon the constituency that re-elected him after his disgraceful exit from the House last February.

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Republican State Convention.

We observe that the chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee gives notice that the "Union Republican party of this State" will meet in convention at Columbia on the 26th of July, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor to be voted for at the next general election, which will take place on the third Wednesday in October next.

It will be seen that the Republican party is making arrangements for a vigorous and thorough campaign. Party machinery will be industriously used to keep intact their present organization and numbers. It is necessary, therefore, that the Union Reform party should begin to devise means for a similar compact organization, in order to meet the issues of the campaign and make progress in the ranks of the voters heretofore aligned with the Radical party.

We expect there will be a sharp active canvass, and we trust that the leaders of both parties will endeavor to make it as short as possible. The industrial interests of the country require this concession from the political leaders, in order that the labor of the country may not become demoralized nor any great loss of time be sustained by the people.

No More Winchester Rifle Speeches.

It is authoritatively announced that Governor SCOTT "deems it inconsistent with the proper discharge of his responsible duties to take an active part in the campaign," and "whoever announces him to make a speech will know, hereafter at least, that he is perpetrating a fraud." Well, it is a matter of regret that this conclusion was not reached a little earlier, and that the Governor had not deemed it inconsistent for him to deliver such a reckless and partisan speech as that which fell from his lips at Washington, when he advocated the Winchester rifle as the best law of the land.

Republicanism in Anderson.

We have come into possession of a handbill signed by "JOHN R. COCHRAN, chairman for Anderson county," calling a meeting of the Republican party for the purpose of selecting delegates to the Republican State Convention. The circular states that, in accordance with the published call of the Executive Committee, "the Republicans of Anderson county are requested to hold meetings in the various townships, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the County Convention," which meets at Anderson on Saturday morning, 23rd of July, at 10 o'clock, to choose delegates as aforesaid.

The Cheraw Democrat seems surprised that the Reform Convention only nominated candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and suggests that there are other offices of the highest importance to be filled. Our cotemporary surely does not mean candidates for Congress, as this would be at variance with the organization of the Reform Party, which eschews Federal politics, and besides it was a State Convention, which could only select candidates for State officers, and there are none to be elected next fall except Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

The first cotton bloom brought to this office was taken from Mr. JAS. WILSON'S patch yesterday.

Editor's Table.

RURAL CAROLINIAN.—The great trouble in noticing this agricultural monthly always is to select everything worthy of mention, and yet occupy only a reasonable space. This month we give up the task in despair, and shall only touch upon some of the principal points. The July number opens with a short and interesting sketch of Mr. PRABODY, illustrated with a handsome portrait of that great philanthropist. Then comes an able article on the value of Sugar Cane as a season crop, which in turn is followed by an elaborate and interesting essay on Guano and its uses.

TYPOGRAPHIC ADVERTISER.—The June number of this quarterly magazine has been received. It is devoted to the advancement of the interests of publishers, printers and binders of the South, and is a highly useful publication. We are profoundly grateful for the handsome notice of our new dress and improved appearance. Published by WALKER, EVANS & COGSWELL, Charleston.

THE LITTLE CORPORA.—The July number of this beautiful juvenile magazine comes to us greatly enlarged and improved, as well as finely illustrated. The wonderful growth of this young Napoleon of the juveniles has been as surprising as it is interesting. Its circulation has shot far ahead of that of any of its competitors. Its matter is entirely original and of a very high order. The freshness and vivacity of its pages cause the eyes of all our young people to sparkle. In its new, improved form it is one of the handsomest, as it is the cheapest, magazine we have ever seen.

Agricultural Items.

Hon. HORACE CAPRON, the Commissioner of Agriculture, has imported from India a small quantity of the seed of the jute plant, with the view of introducing its culture into the extreme section of the Union, south of the frost line. It is being distributed to planters in Texas and Florida, who will give it a fair trial. It is a fibrous plant, resembling coarse flax, of easy culture and rapid growth. It is the material of which gunny bags and cloth, and bagging for cotton, as well as cheap cordage, mats and carpets are made.

The Agricultural report for the current month states as follows: Cotton growers seem determined this year to reduce the price to fifteen cents, with every prospect of doing it.—The acreage is materially increased in every State, while that of wheat, and probably corn, (though the county estimates for the entire country do not come in until July 1st,) has decreased. If the neglect of all other interests can only be cured by cheap cotton, the sooner the reduction comes the better.

The present month is popularly known as the month of roses, but it merits likewise a prominence for great battles. The 17th of June was the anniversary of the battle of Dunker Hill, and on the 18th of June, 1815, was fought the battle of Waterloo. On the 14th of June, 1800, occurred the great battle of Marengo, which assured to Napoleon the Consular throne of France. On the 14th of June, 1807, Napoleon won the battle of Friedland against Russia, which terminated the campaign against that power, and made him for years the arbiter of Europe.

The Ladies of the Board of Control of the Confederate Widows' Home, Charleston, respectfully appeal to their friends, outside of the city, in behalf of that Institution. The Educational Department of the "Home," which is the most important and the most expensive, has entire reference to young ladies from without the city. It aims to afford them a home, the influences of well-ordered household, and the facilities of the best city schools.

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Circular.

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ITEMS—EDITORIAL AND OTHERWISE.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston and family were in Charleston last Saturday.

Hon. Lewis T. Wigfall is now in Colorado, engaged in mining.

David Henton, member of Congress from North Carolina, is dead.

The Radicals of West Virginia have re-nominated their present State officers.

The President has signed the bill paying loyal citizens for taking the census of 1860.

Mr. W. B. Johnston, who was formerly connected with the Columbia Phoenix, died in Chicago, Ill., on the 25th of May.

Rev. E. J. Meynardie has been honored with the degree of D. D., by the University of North Carolina.

It is stated that the Hon. Jefferson Davis will soon sail for Europe, to bring his family back to Memphis, Tenn.

The Columbia Phoenix has been informed that Judge Carpenter will soon take the field as the candidate of the Reformists.

The drought throughout Germany is severe. Advances from all quarters report crop prospects discouraging.

Prof. James S. Henderson died at Cedar Springs on the 19th inst. He was principal of the Asylum for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind.

Gen. A. C. Garlington, formerly of Newberry, delivers an address before the Alumni of the Georgia University at the commencement.

Senator Cassery, of California, who is a native of New York city, will deliver an oration before the Tammany Society on the 4th of July.

Rev. A. W. Walker, of the Methodist church, died on the 20th inst., says the Spartanburg Spartan, after a protracted illness of several months.

The workmen of New York city are organizing in opposition to the introduction of Chinese labor, and secret sessions of the labor union are to be held to discuss the subject.

The Columbus Star asks: Is Georgia a State? Can a cabinet officer be selected from a Military district? or does Grant credit Ackerman to New Hampshire?

The American Institute, of which Horace Greeley is President, will hold its thirty-ninth Annual Fair during the months of September and October, in New York city.

Who Whittemore has contrived to keep out of the penitentiary all this while is an enigma which even he, with all his shrewdness, would find it very difficult to explain.

In the Connecticut House of Representatives, a proposition to strike the word "white" from the State Constitution failed to pass for want of the requisite two-thirds. The vote was 119 yeas to 89 nays.

The notorious Kirk, who plundered East Tennessee and Western North Carolina during the war, has been commissioned colonel of the 2nd Regiment N. C. State troops by Gov. Holden, with headquarters at Asheville.

A correspondent of the Greenville Enterprise suggests the names of Col. S. S. Crittenden and Samuel B. Mays, Esq., as suitable persons to represent the county of Greenville in the next Legislature.

The General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of North America, which closed its session at Winchester, Va., a few days ago, has decided to locate a Theological Seminary in Columbia.

The Columbia Guardian states that Dr. John T. Darby is about to leave the State. He has been offered two positions—the chair of anatomy in the University of California and the chair of surgery in the Medical College at Louisville, Ky.

Mr. George E. Boggs, the popular Secretary of the Policyholders' Life Insurance Company of this State, met with a painful accident at a fire in Charleston last Friday night, by which his right arm was severely fractured at the elbow joint.

The canvass in North Carolina is about to open in earnest. Nearly all the Congressional districts and counties have made their nominations for the election, which takes place in August, and the different candidates have taken the field.

The Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the diocese of Indiana has declared its disapproval of the practice of raising money for church purposes by means of fairs, festivals, lotteries, tableaux, and private theatricals.

It is reported that there is trouble on account of wages between the contractors and employees of the Port Royal Railroad, and that a large number of the laborers ceased work on last pay-day because the money was not forthcoming.

The Senate has killed, by a bare majority of two votes, the House proposition for the abolition of the franking privilege. It passed the House almost unanimously last January, but no one thought it would get so large a vote as it did receive in the Senate.

Amos T. Akerman, of Elberton, Ga., has been confirmed by the Senate as Attorney General of the United States. There was no opposition, and the yeas and nays were not even called. Mr. Akerman has reached Washington and will shortly enter upon the duties of his office.

Hinton R. Helper, the Impending Crisis man, denies that he is a candidate for Congress from North Carolina, and says: "I certainly should not esteem it an honor to be sent to Congress or anywhere by such voters as have delighted to elect and re-elect to office individuals like Whittemore and Dowece."

The Harrison (Texas) Flag says: "The flow of immigration into Texas does not abate in the least. Every steamboat up Red river is crowded with people who are coming to Texas, while the numbers who have taken the overland route cannot be estimated. In one more year our State will be nearly filled up."

The death of C. C. Crowe, a prominent Radical politician of Alabama, is announced. He had just been confirmed by the United States Senate as Secretary of Utah Territory. Last year the President appointed him Governor of New Mexico, but he was not confirmed on account of his Confederate antecedents.

A letter from Ohio to a Republican evening paper in Washington, carefully reviewing the political situation in the several congressional districts of that State, produces facts showing conclusively that the Republicans will undoubtedly lose three, and probably four, members in the fall, including Bingham and Schenck.

It is stated that a number of changes in the Cabinet are at hand, and that Fish and others will probably follow Hoar. The President has expressed a determination to have around him as advisers such men as are acceptable to the Radical party and in harmony with it. Grant is finding that troubles are coming upon him thick and heavy.

The board of trustees of the Columbia Female College have concluded to extend the lease of their building—the Nickerson House, kept by Mr. Wright—beyond the term of the present arrangement. There is, therefore, little if any prospect of the exercises of the college being resumed in several years, and the building is to be continued as a hotel.

The Louisville Courier-Journal takes breath in reporting the world that Hokepokewin-gaewung, the "Potlabekeeballolum Chingaree," a distinguished citizen of the Peje Islands, is now in California, and will visit the Eastern cities as soon as the Pacific Railroad Company shall have increased their rolling stock sufficiently to supply transportation for his name.

The young men of the town of Wallhalla have formed a volunteer organization, under the name of the "Wallhalla Riflemen," the company numbering 106 members. The following are the officers: C. E. Watson, Captain; J. C. Carter, First Lieutenant; Robert Pierson, Second Lieutenant; Thos. P. Hoyt, Third Lieutenant; J. H. Ostendorf, Orderly. We learn that the services of this company will be tendered to the Governor.

Address of the Democratic Congressmen.

The Democratic members and Senators in Congress have issued the following address to the citizens of the United States, in which they direct attention to the great importance of the elections next fall, both for members of the Legislature and members of Congress. The address indicates strong reasons to hope for a favorable result, and advises the friends of reform in our national affairs to throw off apathy, and enter the canvass with energy and vigor. The Southern people are urged to incur no risks by the election of persons unable to qualify under the existing laws. It is wisely suggested that "there be no dissensions about minor matters, no time lost in the discussion of dead issues, no manifestation of narrow and proscription feeling, and no sacrifice of the cause to gratify personal ambition or resentment."

To our Fellow Citizens of the United States, Friends of Constitutional, Economical and Honest Government:

The undersigned beg leave to call your attention to the peculiar importance of the elections which take place this year, and respectfully to submit some suggestions for your consideration. By the State Legislatures to be elected nearly one-third of the members of the next House of Representatives are to be elected next fall. Upon the coming elections, then, depends the question whether the Democratic and Conservative element in the Senate shall be increased, and whether that element shall have a majority in the House of Representatives, and as a consequence whether we shall have a Constitutional, economical and honest government, or a continuance of revolutionary, extravagant and wasteful partisan rule; whether we shall have general, uniform, just and constitutional legislation, with reasonable taxation and frugal expenditure, or unconstitutional, partial unjust class legislation, with oppressive and unequal taxation and wasteful expenditure.

That we have strong reasons to hope for a favorable result is plainly apparent. Elections already held clearly show that the tide of reform has set in with a power that cannot be resisted if no blunders be committed by the friends of reform. If they do their duty and act wisely, and if they throw off all apathy and act with vigor and steadfastness, there is every reason to hope their efforts will be rewarded by success.

Let there be no dissensions about minor matters, no time lost in the discussion of dead issues, no manifestation of narrow or proscription feeling, no sacrifice of the cause to gratify personal ambition or resentment, and let the best men be chosen for candidates, and we may hope to see our country redeemed from misrule. In this connection we beg leave to say a word to our fellow-citizens of the Southern States: Do not risk the loss of Senators or Representatives by electing men who cannot take the test-oath or who are under the disability imposed by the fourteenth amendment. Whatever may be said of the validity of that amendment, or of the test-oath act, you may rest assured that Senators elected by the votes of Radicals will be thus disqualified and will not be permitted to take their seats, and members of the House of Representatives, thus disqualified, will also be excluded. It is the plainest dictate of practical wisdom not to incur any such risks.

We hope soon to see the day when all disabilities will be removed, but in the meantime do not, we entreat you, lose the opportunity to strengthen the Democratic and Conservative force in Congress, and the possibility, may probability, of obtaining a majority in the next House of Representatives, by putting in the power of our adversaries to overthrow or disregard your elections.

JUDGE ORR AT ABBEVILLE.—The annexed complimentary allusions to the presiding Judge and Solicitor of the Eighth Circuit are copied from the last Abbeville Press and Banner:

It is the first Circuit which has been held here since our annexation to the 8th Judicial Circuit, of which his Honor is the Presiding Judge, and our people have hailed with much gratification the advent into our midst of one who so admirably combines all the high qualities of the judicial magistrate. Abbeville may now congratulate herself upon having as her presiding Judge one who will throw around the administration of justice the respect due to pre-eminence ability, high character and extended reputation, and whose practical insight and rare judgment admirably fit him for adjusting the discordant elements which make up our present social conditions. Suitors from henceforth may be assured that their cases will be promptly, efficiently and impartially tried, and offenders may be warned in time that they will receive the just punishment of their transgressions, and the country at large be satisfied that the law will be vindicated and the tribunals of public justice maintain their due respect and merited honor.

It was also the first appearance here in his official capacity of Wm. H. Perry, Esq., the talented young solicitor of the 8th Circuit. Mr. Perry is an able and efficient officer, discharging his duties with a wise discretion and well tempered zeal, and to the satisfaction of all.

ADMISSION OF GEORGIA.—The following bill, providing for the admission of Georgia, passed the House of Representatives on Friday last, and has been sent to the Senate for concurrence. It will be seen that the bill provides for an election next fall, and grants the power to organize the State militia. The Senate will probably concur in this settlement of the Georgia question:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, That the State of Georgia having complied with the Reconstruction Acts, and the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States having been ratified in good faith by a legal Legislature of said State, it is hereby declared that the State of Georgia is entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States; but nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to deprive the people of Georgia of their right to an election for members of the General Assembly of said State, as provided for in the Constitution of said State.

SECTION 2. That so much of the Act entitled an Act making Appropriations for the Support of the Army, for the year ending June 30, 1868, and for other purposes, approved March 2d, 1867, as prohibits the organization, arming, or calling into service of the militia forces in the States of Georgia, Mississippi, Texas and Virginia, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

The Reconstruction Committee of the House of Representatives says the Richmond Enquirer, has at last reported what purports to be a general amnesty bill, but which might be more properly termed a bill for the more complete disfranchisement of all of the more prominent men in the South. Instead of doing a gracious thing, and giving general amnesty, the party in power seeks to continue under disabilities all persons educated at West Point or Annapolis—all ex-members of Congress—all heads of departments—all Governors during the rebellion—all members of conventions who signed ordinances of secession—all ex-ministers to foreign countries—all delinquents due prior to the war—and, as if to render more odious those named, it is added, and all deserters from the United States army and navy.

If the bill passes, then farewell to amnesty to any man belonging to the classes named, while radical rule continues, unless, like men whose names ought never to be mentioned, they degrade themselves by becoming renegades to their blood and section.

The Rejection of Whittemore.

The proceedings of Congress on the 21st inst., upon the application of Whittemore for a seat in the House of Representatives, are as follows:

The case of B. F. Whittemore of South Carolina, came up by special assignment. Mr. Logan (Rad., Ill.) offered a resolution reciting the action of the Committee on Military Affairs and the House in reporting a resolution declaring Mr. Whittemore, by selling military and naval cadetships, unworthy of a seat in the House of Representatives, reciting his election and the presentation of his credentials, and resolving that the House of Representatives decline to allow the said B. F. Whittemore to be sworn in as a Representative in the Forty-first Congress, and direct that his credentials be returned to him. Mr. Logan proceeded to address the House in support of the resolution, and quoted the statute which rendered Mr. Whittemore liable to be tried criminally for the offence, and on conviction to be rendered infamous and incapable of holding any place of trust or profit under the government of the United States. He held that judicial action of the House in the matter disqualified him, the same as if he had been tried and convicted in a court of justice. If the House had power to expel, then by a parity of reason it had the power to exclude; otherwise, the power to expel did not amount to anything. This man's constituents had been notified that the House had solemnly declared that he was unworthy to occupy a seat as a member; but they had thought proper, as if to insult the House, to re-elect him. The House had no right to say that men should be excluded on account of politics or faith, but it had the right to say that a man of infamous character should be excluded.

Mr. Eldridge (Dem., Wis.) suggested the danger of assuming such a right, which might be extended to exclusion of men on account of politics or religion.

Mr. Logan denied that the position which he took was open to such criticism. He had directly disclaimed the power of the House to exclude men on account of politics or religion, but only on account of what the law declared to be a crime. The case of Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, who was censured by the House for introducing anti-slavery resolutions, who resigned, and who was re-elected and admitted at the same Congress, was not a contrary precedent, because his offence was not a crime. So, too, with Brooks and Keitt of South Carolina. Their offences were not penitentiary crimes. The case of Matteson, of New York, was not a precedent either, because, although censured by the Thirty-fourth Congress, he was re-elected to the Thirty-fifth Congress, when the jurisdiction of the Thirty-fourth Congress had expired. The case of Wilkes in the British House of Commons, was a precedent, not against, but in favor of his position, because, although Wilkes, having been expelled several times by parliament, was admitted to his seat by another parliament, it was not before the record had been expunged and wiped out.

Mr. Farnsworth (Rad., Ill.) took offence at an allusion made against him by Mr. Logan as a friend of Mr. Whittemore. He did not want that gentleman to indulge in such a fling at his expense. He was no more that gentleman's friend than his colleague was. But he was in favor of deciding the case on a calm, dispassionate view of it, instead of deciding it in a passionate, ad captivandum style. Mr. Logan disclaimed any intention of offending his colleague.

Mr. Eldridge suggested the case of constituency desiring to be represented by just such a man as Mr. Whittemore, and participating in the benefits of his acts; and asked whether a refusal to admit him would not be touching on the right of representation.

Mr. Logan denied that it would be, and supposed the election of a colored man before he was declared entitled to citizenship, and who would certainly not have been admitted no matter how often elected. The parallel in this case was that his constituents knew Mr. Whittemore to be disqualified, just as it was known that colored men were disqualified. Mr. Whittemore had committed an infamous crime, and was therefore disqualified in the eyes of Congress and of the world, the only thing lacking being the judgment of a court; but he did not think that Congress was bound to appeal to a court to judge for it as to who was infamous. Congress should judge for itself.

Mr. Eldridge suggested that the principle of law was that every man was innocent until convicted by a court of justice. He referred to the case of Mr. Butler (Tenn.) as one precisely similar to that of Mr. Whittemore, he having been unanimously censured for the same offence, but not having resigned his seat.

Mr. Logan thought there was a distinction in the two cases, the House having refused to expel Mr. Butler.

Mr. Farnsworth addressed the House in opposition to the resolution, prefacing his speech with the remark that he knew that such a position as he took was unpopular, and that the newspapers would criticize it, and perhaps draw a contrast between himself and his colleague. He had voted for the expulsion of Mr. Butler, of Tennessee, and did not know but that he would vote for the exclusion of Mr. Whittemore; but he thought that the discussion thus far would satisfy every member that the matter should be investigated by a committee. In the case of Wilkes, the action in condemnation of him had not been expunged before his admission to Parliament. On the contrary, he had been allowed to make the motion himself, and with his own hand to draw the black lines across the resolution of exclusion as being unfit to remain on the journal, being subversive of the sentiments of the whole body of electors of the kingdom.

Mr. Poland (Rad., Vt.) asked Mr. Farnsworth to let him offer a resolution to refer the credentials of Mr. Whittemore to the Judiciary Committee, with leave to report at any time the laws and precedents applicable to the case, and their judgments as to whether Mr. Whittemore should be admitted to a seat in this House.

Mr. Schenck suggested to insert the words, referring also all the proceedings heretofore had in the case.

Mr. Logan said he had yielded to his colleague with the understanding that he would move the previous question, and he objected to any amendments being offered to his resolution.

At the close of Mr. Farnsworth's remarks Mr. Logan moved the previous question, and resisted all the appeals made to him to withdraw it.

Mr. Schenck suggested to the gentleman from Illinois whether other members might not have in view the same object that he (Logan) had, but different views as to the way of reaching it, and whether it was absolutely essential that they should continue to pursue the gentleman in this particular way.

Mr. Logan replied that it was no more necessary to follow him than it was for the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Schenck) to exercise a perfect tyranny over the House for four weeks. If the gentleman did not like the resolution, he might vote against it; but he (Mr. Logan) would not accept the dictation from any member of the House.

The previous question was seconded by 84 to 57, and then the resolution offered by Mr. Logan was adopted—yeas 131, nays 24.

Merchants and others interested will bear in mind that revenue laws strictly require that every check drawn by them since the first of May last, on banks or individuals, to have the necessary stamp or stamps affixed thereto, and that such checks must then be cancelled by having the initials of the drawer and the date of check written distinctly on the stamp. A neglect of this order of the Government carries with it a heavy penalty.