

VOLUME XVII.

THE OREGONIAN'S DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

GEN. HANCOCK'S NEW COMMAND.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

THE ALABAMA BILL.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

THE WHISKY BILL.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Gen. Hancock commands the department of the Atlantic.

Senate—Resolutions adopted inquiring of the president whether he had established a new military district since August, and if so, under what name?

The report of the conference committee on the tax bill was rejected. Nye said it would fill the pockets of government officials.

House—The important proceedings, the Alabama bill was resumed and discussed at great length.

A motion to strike out the second section was adopted—74 to 32. Stevens's amendment granting universal suffrage was defeated without a division.

Spaulding's substitute was adopted—77 to 54. It declared the Montgomery Constitution the fundamental law of the provisional government.

The officers recently elected shall qualify and enter upon the discharge of their duties on the 1st of May.

The legislature may submit the Montgomery Constitution to the qualified electors with or without amendments.

When the majority of the electors qualified under the set of Congress of March 23, 1867, have adopted a Constitution, and the legislature may submit the Montgomery Constitution to the qualified electors with or without amendments.

When the majority of the electors qualified under the set of Congress of March 23, 1867, have adopted a Constitution, and the legislature may submit the Montgomery Constitution to the qualified electors with or without amendments.

When the majority of the electors qualified under the set of Congress of March 23, 1867, have adopted a Constitution, and the legislature may submit the Montgomery Constitution to the qualified electors with or without amendments.

When the majority of the electors qualified under the set of Congress of March 23, 1867, have adopted a Constitution, and the legislature may submit the Montgomery Constitution to the qualified electors with or without amendments.

When the majority of the electors qualified under the set of Congress of March 23, 1867, have adopted a Constitution, and the legislature may submit the Montgomery Constitution to the qualified electors with or without amendments.

When the majority of the electors qualified under the set of Congress of March 23, 1867, have adopted a Constitution, and the legislature may submit the Montgomery Constitution to the qualified electors with or without amendments.

When the majority of the electors qualified under the set of Congress of March 23, 1867, have adopted a Constitution, and the legislature may submit the Montgomery Constitution to the qualified electors with or without amendments.

When the majority of the electors qualified under the set of Congress of March 23, 1867, have adopted a Constitution, and the legislature may submit the Montgomery Constitution to the qualified electors with or without amendments.

When the majority of the electors qualified under the set of Congress of March 23, 1867, have adopted a Constitution, and the legislature may submit the Montgomery Constitution to the qualified electors with or without amendments.

When the majority of the electors qualified under the set of Congress of March 23, 1867, have adopted a Constitution, and the legislature may submit the Montgomery Constitution to the qualified electors with or without amendments.

When the majority of the electors qualified under the set of Congress of March 23, 1867, have adopted a Constitution, and the legislature may submit the Montgomery Constitution to the qualified electors with or without amendments.

When the majority of the electors qualified under the set of Congress of March 23, 1867, have adopted a Constitution, and the legislature may submit the Montgomery Constitution to the qualified electors with or without amendments.

When the majority of the electors qualified under the set of Congress of March 23, 1867, have adopted a Constitution, and the legislature may submit the Montgomery Constitution to the qualified electors with or without amendments.

When the majority of the electors qualified under the set of Congress of March 23, 1867, have adopted a Constitution, and the legislature may submit the Montgomery Constitution to the qualified electors with or without amendments.

When the majority of the electors qualified under the set of Congress of March 23, 1867, have adopted a Constitution, and the legislature may submit the Montgomery Constitution to the qualified electors with or without amendments.

When the majority of the electors qualified under the set of Congress of March 23, 1867, have adopted a Constitution, and the legislature may submit the Montgomery Constitution to the qualified electors with or without amendments.

When the majority of the electors qualified under the set of Congress of March 23, 1867, have adopted a Constitution, and the legislature may submit the Montgomery Constitution to the qualified electors with or without amendments.

When the majority of the electors qualified under the set of Congress of March 23, 1867, have adopted a Constitution, and the legislature may submit the Montgomery Constitution to the qualified electors with or without amendments.

When the majority of the electors qualified under the set of Congress of March 23, 1867, have adopted a Constitution, and the legislature may submit the Montgomery Constitution to the qualified electors with or without amendments.

When the majority of the electors qualified under the set of Congress of March 23, 1867, have adopted a Constitution, and the legislature may submit the Montgomery Constitution to the qualified electors with or without amendments.

When the majority of the electors qualified under the set of Congress of March 23, 1867, have adopted a Constitution, and the legislature may submit the Montgomery Constitution to the qualified electors with or without amendments.

When the majority of the electors qualified under the set of Congress of March 23, 1867, have adopted a Constitution, and the legislature may submit the Montgomery Constitution to the qualified electors with or without amendments.

When the majority of the electors qualified under the set of Congress of March 23, 1867, have adopted a Constitution, and the legislature may submit the Montgomery Constitution to the qualified electors with or without amendments.

When the majority of the electors qualified under the set of Congress of March 23, 1867, have adopted a Constitution, and the legislature may submit the Montgomery Constitution to the qualified electors with or without amendments.

When the majority of the electors qualified under the set of Congress of March 23, 1867, have adopted a Constitution, and the legislature may submit the Montgomery Constitution to the qualified electors with or without amendments.

When the majority of the electors qualified under the set of Congress of March 23, 1867, have adopted a Constitution, and the legislature may submit the Montgomery Constitution to the qualified electors with or without amendments.

When the majority of the electors qualified under the set of Congress of March 23, 1867, have adopted a Constitution, and the legislature may submit the Montgomery Constitution to the qualified electors with or without amendments.

When the majority of the electors qualified under the set of Congress of March 23, 1867, have adopted a Constitution, and the legislature may submit the Montgomery Constitution to the qualified electors with or without amendments.

When the majority of the electors qualified under the set of Congress of March 23, 1867, have adopted a Constitution, and the legislature may submit the Montgomery Constitution to the qualified electors with or without amendments.

When the majority of the electors qualified under the set of Congress of March 23, 1867, have adopted a Constitution, and the legislature may submit the Montgomery Constitution to the qualified electors with or without amendments.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LONDON, March 28, Noon.—American securities firmer and a fraction higher.

LIVERPOOL, March 28, Noon.—Cotton buoyant and excited, with a sharp upward turn in prices; brisk speculative demand; sales 20,000 bales; middling uplands on the spot 10 1/2, about 10 1/4; middling downlands 10 1/4.

LONDON, March 28, Evening.—Bonds quiet at 72 1/2.

LIVERPOOL, March 28, Evening.—Cotton closed active and excited at a further advance. Sales 10,000 bales; uplands 10 1/2; Orleans 11.

NEW YORK, March 28, Noon.—Cotton active and excited. Sales 1200 bales; Middling Uplands, 26 1/2; closed quiet with no buyers over 26 1/2.

NEW YORK, March 28, Evening.—Groceries quiet at 15 1/2.

NEW YORK, March 28, Evening.—Money easier at 6 1/2.

NEW YORK, March 28, Evening.—Government securities firmer. The bank statement shows a decline in loans of \$1,025,000; in specie of \$2,000,000; in circulation of \$2,000,000; in deposits of \$1,000,000; and an increase in legal tenders of \$1,000,000. Gold firm, 13 1/2. Government gold 11 1/2.

NEW YORK, March 28, Evening.—Cotton firmer. Sales 480 bales; middlings bid at 25. Receipts 140 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 28.—Cotton active at an advance of 1 cent. Sales 1800 bales; middlings 26 1/2; exports 600 bales. Exports 4 1/2 bales.

BALTIMORE, March 28.—Cotton active and firm. Middlings, 26. Flour active, with better feeling, but not quite so high. Wheat unchanged.

CORN FIRM.—White, 1 1/2; yellow, 1 1/2 @ 20. Corn 85 1/2. New York quiet, 17 1/2.

CORN ADVANCING, 85 @ 89. Oats firmer, 70c. Rye and barley unchanged. Tobacco steady. Mess pork quiet, 24 @ 25 1/2. Bulk shoulders 10 1/2.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Tobacco active. Sales 160 lbs; hags to fair leaf 55 @ 57 1/2. Flour—superior 38 @ 39 1/2. Wheat 12 @ 12 1/2. Cotton in bulk 78 @ 79 1/2. Bacon quiet, 12 1/2.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Cotton opened firm and closed irregular. Sales 1800 bales; middlings 25 @ 26. Receipts 413 bales. Exports 6125 bales upland and 292 Sea Island.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Cotton opened firm and closed irregular. Sales 1800 bales; middlings 25 @ 26. Receipts 413 bales. Exports 6125 bales upland and 292 Sea Island.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Cotton opened firm and closed irregular. Sales 1800 bales; middlings 25 @ 26. Receipts 413 bales. Exports 6125 bales upland and 292 Sea Island.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Cotton opened firm and closed irregular. Sales 1800 bales; middlings 25 @ 26. Receipts 413 bales. Exports 6125 bales upland and 292 Sea Island.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Cotton opened firm and closed irregular. Sales 1800 bales; middlings 25 @ 26. Receipts 413 bales. Exports 6125 bales upland and 292 Sea Island.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Cotton opened firm and closed irregular. Sales 1800 bales; middlings 25 @ 26. Receipts 413 bales. Exports 6125 bales upland and 292 Sea Island.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Cotton opened firm and closed irregular. Sales 1800 bales; middlings 25 @ 26. Receipts 413 bales. Exports 6125 bales upland and 292 Sea Island.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Cotton opened firm and closed irregular. Sales 1800 bales; middlings 25 @ 26. Receipts 413 bales. Exports 6125 bales upland and 292 Sea Island.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Cotton opened firm and closed irregular. Sales 1800 bales; middlings 25 @ 26. Receipts 413 bales. Exports 6125 bales upland and 292 Sea Island.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Cotton opened firm and closed irregular. Sales 1800 bales; middlings 25 @ 26. Receipts 413 bales. Exports 6125 bales upland and 292 Sea Island.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Cotton opened firm and closed irregular. Sales 1800 bales; middlings 25 @ 26. Receipts 413 bales. Exports 6125 bales upland and 292 Sea Island.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Cotton opened firm and closed irregular. Sales 1800 bales; middlings 25 @ 26. Receipts 413 bales. Exports 6125 bales upland and 292 Sea Island.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Cotton opened firm and closed irregular. Sales 1800 bales; middlings 25 @ 26. Receipts 413 bales. Exports 6125 bales upland and 292 Sea Island.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Cotton opened firm and closed irregular. Sales 1800 bales; middlings 25 @ 26. Receipts 413 bales. Exports 6125 bales upland and 292 Sea Island.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Cotton opened firm and closed irregular. Sales 1800 bales; middlings 25 @ 26. Receipts 413 bales. Exports 6125 bales upland and 292 Sea Island.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Cotton opened firm and closed irregular. Sales 1800 bales; middlings 25 @ 26. Receipts 413 bales. Exports 6125 bales upland and 292 Sea Island.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Cotton opened firm and closed irregular. Sales 1800 bales; middlings 25 @ 26. Receipts 413 bales. Exports 6125 bales upland and 292 Sea Island.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Cotton opened firm and closed irregular. Sales 1800 bales; middlings 25 @ 26. Receipts 413 bales. Exports 6125 bales upland and 292 Sea Island.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Cotton opened firm and closed irregular. Sales 1800 bales; middlings 25 @ 26. Receipts 413 bales. Exports 6125 bales upland and 292 Sea Island.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Cotton opened firm and closed irregular. Sales 1800 bales; middlings 25 @ 26. Receipts 413 bales. Exports 6125 bales upland and 292 Sea Island.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Cotton opened firm and closed irregular. Sales 1800 bales; middlings 25 @ 26. Receipts 413 bales. Exports 6125 bales upland and 292 Sea Island.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Cotton opened firm and closed irregular. Sales 1800 bales; middlings 25 @ 26. Receipts 413 bales. Exports 6125 bales upland and 292 Sea Island.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Cotton opened firm and closed irregular. Sales 1800 bales; middlings 25 @ 26. Receipts 413 bales. Exports 6125 bales upland and 292 Sea Island.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Cotton opened firm and closed irregular. Sales 1800 bales; middlings 25 @ 26. Receipts 413 bales. Exports 6125 bales upland and 292 Sea Island.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Cotton opened firm and closed irregular. Sales 1800 bales; middlings 25 @ 26. Receipts 413 bales. Exports 6125 bales upland and 292 Sea Island.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Cotton opened firm and closed irregular. Sales 1800 bales; middlings 25 @ 26. Receipts 413 bales. Exports 6125 bales upland and 292 Sea Island.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Cotton opened firm and closed irregular. Sales 1800 bales; middlings 25 @ 26. Receipts 413 bales. Exports 6125 bales upland and 292 Sea Island.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Cotton opened firm and closed irregular. Sales 1800 bales; middlings 25 @ 26. Receipts 413 bales. Exports 6125 bales upland and 292 Sea Island.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Cotton opened firm and closed irregular. Sales 1800 bales; middlings 25 @ 26. Receipts 413 bales. Exports 6125 bales upland and 292 Sea Island.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Cotton opened firm and closed irregular. Sales 1800 bales; middlings 25 @ 26. Receipts 413 bales. Exports 6125 bales upland and 292 Sea Island.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Cotton opened firm and closed irregular. Sales 1800 bales; middlings 25 @ 26. Receipts 413 bales. Exports 6125 bales upland and 292 Sea Island.

Local Intelligence.

REPUBLICAN REVENUES.—The sailing vessel N. Boynton has just made the round trip between this port and Havre in eighty-five days.

REPUBLICAN REVENUES.—The sailing vessel N. Boynton has just made the round trip between this port and Havre in eighty-five days.

REPUBLICAN REVENUES.—The sailing vessel N. Boynton has just made the round trip between this port and Havre in eighty-five days.

REPUBLICAN REVENUES.—The sailing vessel N. Boynton has just made the round trip between this port and Havre in eighty-five days.

REPUBLICAN REVENUES.—The sailing vessel N. Boynton has just made the round trip between this port and Havre in eighty-five days.

REPUBLICAN REVENUES.—The sailing vessel N. Boynton has just made the round trip between this port and Havre in eighty-five days.

REPUBLICAN REVENUES.—The sailing vessel N. Boynton has just made the round trip between this port and Havre in eighty-five days.

REPUBLICAN REVENUES.—The sailing vessel N. Boynton has just made the round trip between this port and Havre in eighty-five days.

REPUBLICAN REVENUES.—The sailing vessel N. Boynton has just made the round trip between this port and Havre in eighty-five days.

REPUBLICAN REVENUES.—The sailing vessel N. Boynton has just made the round trip between this port and Havre in eighty-five days.

REPUBLICAN REVENUES.—The sailing vessel N. Boynton has just made the round trip between this port and Havre in eighty-five days.

REPUBLICAN REVENUES.—The sailing vessel N. Boynton has just made the round trip between this port and Havre in eighty-five days.

REPUBLICAN REVENUES.—The sailing vessel N. Boynton has just made the round trip between this port and Havre in eighty-five days.

REPUBLICAN REVENUES.—The sailing vessel N. Boynton has just made the round trip between this port and Havre in eighty-five days.

REPUBLICAN REVENUES.—The sailing vessel N. Boynton has just made the round trip between this port and Havre in eighty-five days.

REPUBLICAN REVENUES.—The sailing vessel N. Boynton has just made the round trip between this port and Havre in eighty-five days.

REPUBLICAN REVENUES.—The sailing vessel N. Boynton has just made the round trip between this port and Havre in eighty-five days.

REPUBLICAN REVENUES.—The sailing vessel N. Boynton has just made the round trip between this port and Havre in eighty-five days.

REPUBLICAN REVENUES.—The sailing vessel N. Boynton has just made the round trip between this port and Havre in eighty-five days.

REPUBLICAN REVENUES.—The sailing vessel N. Boynton has just made the round trip between this port and Havre in eighty-five days.

REPUBLICAN REVENUES.—The sailing vessel N. Boynton has just made the round trip between this port and Havre in eighty-five days.

REPUBLICAN REVENUES.—The sailing vessel N. Boynton has just made the round trip between this port and Havre in eighty-five days.

REPUBLICAN REVENUES.—The sailing vessel N. Boynton has just made the round trip between this port and Havre in eighty-five days.

REPUBLICAN REVENUES.—The sailing vessel N. Boynton has just made the round trip between this port and Havre in eighty-five days.

REPUBLICAN REVENUES.—The sailing vessel N. Boynton has just made the round trip between this port and Havre in eighty-five days.

REPUBLICAN REVENUES.—The sailing vessel N. Boynton has just made the round trip between this port and Havre in eighty-five days.

REPUBLICAN REVENUES.—The sailing vessel N. Boynton has just made the round trip between this port and Havre in eighty-five days.

REPUBLICAN REVENUES.—The sailing vessel N. Boynton has just made the round trip between this port and Havre in eighty-five days.

REPUBLICAN REVENUES.—The sailing vessel N. Boynton has just made the round trip between this port and Havre in eighty-five days.

REPUBLICAN REVENUES.—The sailing vessel N. Boynton has just made the round trip between this port and Havre in eighty-five days.

REPUBLICAN REVENUES.—The sailing vessel N. Boynton has just made the round trip between this port and Havre in eighty-five days.

REPUBLICAN REVENUES.—The sailing vessel N. Boynton has just made the round trip between this port and Havre in eighty-five days.

REPUBLICAN REVENUES.—The sailing vessel N. Boynton has just made the round trip between this port and Havre in eighty-five days.

REPUBLICAN REVENUES.—The sailing vessel N. Boynton has just made the round trip between this port and Havre in eighty-five days.

REPUBLICAN REVENUES.—The sailing vessel N. Boynton has just made the round trip between this port and Havre in eighty-five days.

REPUBLICAN REVENUES.—The sailing vessel N. Boynton has just made the round trip between this port and Havre in eighty-five days.

REPUBLICAN REVENUES.—The sailing vessel N. Boynton has just made the round trip between this port and Havre in eighty-five days.

REPUBLICAN REVENUES.—The sailing vessel N. Boynton has just made the round trip between this port and Havre in eighty-five days.

REPUBLICAN REVENUES.—The sailing vessel N. Boynton has just made the round trip between this port and Havre in eighty-five days.

REPUBLICAN REVENUES.—The sailing vessel N. Boynton has just made the round trip between this port and Havre in eighty-five days.

REPUBLICAN REVENUES.—The sailing vessel N. Boynton has just made the round trip between this port and Havre in eighty-five days.

REPUBLICAN REVENUES.—The sailing vessel N. Boynton has just made the round trip between this port and Havre in eighty-five days.

REPUBLICAN REVENUES.—The sailing vessel N. Boynton has just made the round trip between this port and Havre in eighty-five days.

REPUBLICAN REVENUES.—The sailing vessel N. Boynton has just made the round trip between this port and Havre in eighty-five days.

REPUBLICAN REVENUES.—The sailing vessel N. Boynton has just made the round trip between this port and Havre in eighty-five days.

Editorial Remarks, Etc.

Forrest and the Florence are in Chicago. General Banks has been promised the mission to St. Petersburg by Seward.

Butler opens the impeachment case on Monday, and is preparing.

There is a rumor that John C. Breckinridge is in New York to-night.

Tight lacing, which is again coming in fashion, is politely termed "economizing the waist."

Baltimore proposes to build a great City Hall, and borrow one million dollars to pay for it.

Victor Emmanuel didn't eat anything the other day when Farragut took dinner with him.

Sheridan has been promoted to an uncleship, by no merit of his own.

Bright Young is a widower to the extent of five wives, fallen a prey to pneumonia.

Charleston is rushing to the opera, and Gran is happy.

A telegram has been received at Havana from Madrid ordering the bishop of Havana to Spain.

The Nicolson pavement is reported to be getting out of repair in Memphis.

Pennsylvania is emigrating to Tennessee. Fifty arrived at Nashville a few days ago, en route to McMinnville.

The president has sent to the Senate the nomination of R. F. Miller, an associate justice of the Supreme Court for Idaho.

The Galveston News hears encouraging reports of the industry of the freedmen from nearly all parts of Texas.

The postoffice authorities, of Montreal, have intercepted a large number of copies of a New York weekly journal, on the charge of obscenity.

Chase is "annoyed" by the reports of his affiliation with the Democracy. So is the Democracy.

Col. Emory, who commanded the 8th marine infantry during the war, died at Baltimore, Tuesday.

The New York Herald wants to know "what's in the wind." A political weathercock in the name of Bennett.—[Ex.]

Dr. R. H. Gilbert is to deliver, in New York, a lecture on the life of Artemus Ward, in aid of the printers' fund to erect a monument.

Brougham occupies his leisure leisure with editing his old letters, with a view to posthumous publication.

Johnson Brown, of Jefferson county, Indiana, who is now 100 years old, can yet take his ride and kill squirrels as well as anybody.

The New York Herald very truthfully says: "We know where we are to-day, but we know not where we may be to-morrow."

It is said D. Appleton & Co. have offered Mr. Dickes the munificent sum of \$25,000 for the advance sheets of his next novel.

A New York paper says that old maids are on the increase in that city, but it don't explain how they can increase and be old maids at the same time.—[Ex.]

P. T. Barnum intends to build, this summer, several houses in the vicinity of the Seaside Park, Bridgeport, Connecticut, for himself and his daughters.

A writer in the April Atlantic advocates the establishment of an old people's gymnasium, to which no one will be admitted who is under twenty-five years of age.

General Butler, it is said, is writing the military history of Gen. Grant. Perhaps, when he has finished it, he had better try his hand at his own.—[Louisville Journal.]

A block of stores on the Memphis barge was burned Thursday night. Loss thirty to forty thousand dollars. The buildings belonged to Elliott & Co.

Mr. Dixon, of Connecticut, says Agate, is the political barometer of the Senate. His talk is as useful in telling which way the wind is blowing as when the storm is coming as any tube from the meteorologist.

A San Francisco dispatch of the 26th says: The Mexican government has removed the prohibition on the importation of goods of every description, and sugar, coffee, boots, shoes, etc., heretofore not allowed, are now admitted on the same terms as other goods.

The New York World calls the alms giving daily still resisting Thad "the great moral Mantilla," and compares him to that person who at all odd hours of the day was necessarily committing suicide, and making of himself a "demition, cold, damp, unpleasent body."

It is said that Garrett Davis has expressed his solemn objections to any constitution of the court of impeachment that compels him to sit there by the hour and listen to the speeches of a lot of men like Bingham and Butler, without having a chance to open his own mouth.

At Paducah, on Saturday week, Samuel White, second engineer of