THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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GENERAL PRIM.

His Assassination—An Authentic Account of It—Defense of the Spanish Republicans.

From the London Times.]

MADRID, January 17.—A Deputy of the Republican minority, Senor Roque Barcia, has published an extraordinary letter in the *Igualdad* with the object of clearing his party from the odium of being the instigators of the assassination of General Prim. He gives some particulars of the affair which have not before been made public, and which add a melancholy interest to what we already know. He says that at the conclusion of the session of the Cortes on the memorable 27th of December, a knot of some twenty or twenty-five Deputies, composed of all factions of the Chamber, were speaking together in the lobby (*pasillo*). The conversation turned upon *fusiles* (guns). Prim, who was passing, overheard the word *fusiles*, and approached, saying: "*poco a poco, senores, que eso de fusiles me toca a mi.*" ("Gently, gentlemen, this about guns is in my line.") Nobody invited him to join in the conversation, yet it had been said since his death that he had been drawn into it merely to detain him, and that, too, by a Republican Deputy! Senor Barcia denies that any one detained him; he says he joined the conversation spontaneously, and that, so far from any intention to entice him into it, he contributed to its hilarity by asking one of the Republicans why he would not go to Cartagena to receive the King! "Federal! why don't you come to Cartagena with us to receive our King?" To this joking question a joking answer was given. What new turn the conversation took Senor Barcia does not tell us, but he says, that to some remarks of a Republican Deputy, Prim replied, "Take care, for you will find my hand very hard," to which the other answered with the Spanish proverb, "General, to every hog there arrives his San Martin!" Five minutes after this the assassins fired into his carriage in the Calle Turco. There is always a crowd more or less large at the door of the Congress, by which the members emerge. As Prim crossed the sidewalk to his carriage, a distance of only two or three yards, a man enveloped in a cloak struck a lucifer match. So says Senor Barcia, and so I have heard from others. This is supposed to have been the first of a series of "telegrams" to the assassins that he had entered his carriage.

As the carriage started, a second man, also cloaked, standing at the corner of the building, where it abuts on Calle Florin and Calle Sordo, struck a second match. Quickly, but noiselessly, owing to the snow, the carriage passed on, carrying the doomed man to his death. As it entered the Calle Turco a third cloaked villain struck a third match. By this the assassins at the other end of the street, some 100 or 150 yards only, knew their victim was approaching. His carriage lights were now visible to them. Senor Barcia asks, is it possible they did not shudder when they saw those lights? Could it be conceived that any one for money could commit a murder so vile and so deliberate? Everything betokened care and premeditation—the two cabs so placed as to compel the carriage to stop for an instant, and that instant so well employed. The Adjutant Moya turned his instant to the window to see the cause of the obstruction. He saw three ruffians on each side, all armed and taking aim. He had but time to cry out, "General! stoop; they are firing on us!" The most audacious of the assassins was close to the window. Breaking it with the muzzle of his *trabuco* (blunderbuss), and saying, "*Preparate vas a morir.*" ("Prepare thyself, then art to die!") to the General, and "*fuego!*" ("fire") to his five companions, they made their murderous discharge. Senor Barcia says there were six, three on each side, and so careful were they not to hit each other that they fired diagonally. The next instant the coachman had cleared the obstruction by overturning one of the cabs, and the next had reached the foot of the stone staircase leading up to the Ministry of War, the Palace of Buenavista, formerly the property of the infamous Godoy. Senor Barcia tells us that one of the assassins, who had probably stained his hand with powder, must have wiped it on the wall, for early next morning there appeared the black impress of a hand there, which the police wiped out! He says the police were wrong to do that, and in this I am sure your detectives will agree. Senor Barcia says it should have remained there till word had gone through all Spain that at the spot where Prim was murdered there appeared a black hand. He thinks that street corner will not be the last wall which that same hand will paint with powder or with blood, for the ease and facility with which the assassins got clear have left them open to similar engagements in the future. He contends they must have been hired and paid. "The malefactors of the Calle Turco must have been impelled by malefactors who tread on carpets. No crime like that is ever born in a poor man's house. The most stupendous crimes are engendered in great houses." He says:

We must look upward and not downward for the explanation of this mystery. If cursed be the hand which fired, cursed also be the hand which paid! Despots in corruption and luxury above—pariahs, slaves, assassins in misery, superstition, intoxication, and brutality, below! Somebody must have paid the workmen. The men who waited for the two carriage lights were the workmen. Who were the masters? Cursed were the hands which received—cursed the hands which gave!

Senor Barcia says:

Prim comprehended the gravity of his situation in a moment. Mounting the stone staircase of the Ministry of War, he held on by the hand-rail, which remained wet with his blood. Arrived at his own apartments, to the inquiry of his anxious and alarmed wife, he prudently and considerately answered that he was slightly wounded. When the first operations were over, a friend asked him—

"How do you feel?"

"I feel death," replied Prim, calmly.

"Can you give any guess at the assassins?"

"No, I cannot. I don't know who they were, but those who killed me were not Republicans."

The day he died he said to General Bregna:

"What day of the month is it?"

"The 30th."

"The 30th! The King will disembark to-day, and I shall die. Long live the King! (*El dia 30? El Rey desembarca hoy; y yo me muero! Viva el Rey!*"

Sad enthusiasm. He viva'd the new King and the new King killed him; not by leaden bullet or steel weapon, but by his coming. If Amedeo had not come Don Juan Prim would not now lie in the sepulchre. At 7 that night he tried to take leave of his family. The congestion of his brain disturbed his thoughts. Passing his left hand before his eyes, as if to clear his vision, he articulated accents which could not be understood. O God Eternal! Did he see the shades of Carvajal, of Guilien, and of Bohorquez—the boy Bohorquz, whose young life was so cruelly snatched from a tender father!

These references may not be understood in England, but they are here. Carvajal and Guilien were two Republican Deputies, who perished in the insurrection in Andalusia, "shot in action," say the authorities; "murdered in cold blood after defeat, and without trial," say their friends. Bohorquez was the half-witted boy shot by order of Colonel Casalis, near Barcelona, after making use of him as a guide to conduct him to a rebel haunt. After making this allusion, Senor Barcia bursts out:

"Juan Prim, breathe thy last breath without anguish, without sorrow, without remorse! Those victims pardoned thee. Pardon thou likewise the infamous ones who took thy life! Pardon them, Senora widow! Pardon them, children of the assassinated! Pardon them, all of us! O, when shall we be done with these fearful carnages! When shall we live like men?"

WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

NEW YORK, February 15.—The *Tribune's* Washington correspondent telegraphs that Secretary Boutwell says concerning the retention in the Treasury of a currency balance of about $25,000,000 that it is necessary in order to provide for the redemption of forty-five millions' worth of 3 per cent. certificates authorized to refire by act of July 12, 1870. These certificates are liable to be presented at any time, and the government must keep on hand funds available for that purpose. As currency receipts are much diminished, the only way in which the payment of these can be provided for is by holding this large balance or selling gold to raise the money as it is needed. The large balance is injurious to no one but the government, and to that only by the loss of interest. Any other plan would, by the derangement of the financial machinery of the country, result in far greater loss.

CLAIMS! CLAIMS! CLAIMS!!!

The House Committee on Claims have eight hundred and forty-two cases upon their docket. About one hundred and twenty have been acted upon favorably; three hundred and eighty unfavorably, and the remainder have not been reached. Even this large number does not include all the claims introduced into the House; nearly every Committee has some to consider. The Pension Committee have more than eight hundred pension claims; the Military Committee have about five hundred war claims; the Committee on private land claims, naval affairs, foreign affairs, railroads, patents, judiciary and appropriation, have each a large number. No moderate estimate can put the number of claims filed in the House during the present Congress at less than three thousand, and there are probably one thousand more in the Senate. The establishment of a court of claims for the express purpose of relieving Congress of this business of passing upon private claims had no apparent effect in lessening the flood which demands relief, which pours upon both Houses.

CANBY TO BE INVESTIGATED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 15. Representative Booker, of Virginia, appeared before the House Judiciary Committee this morning, and presented a memorial from the citizens of Virginia, asking an investigation into the official conduct of General Canby while in command.

The State Committee agreed to report a bill dividing the State of Kentucky into two judicial districts.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

To the Senate and House Representatives—I have this day transmitted to the Senate the announcement of the Senate bill number 218, an act prescribing that another oath of office be taken by any person who participated in the late rebellion, and who is not disqualified from holding office by the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, to become a law in the manner prescribed by the Constitution, without the signature of the President. If this were a bill for repeal of the test oath, and required persons to be elected or appointed to offices of honor or trust, it would meet my approval. The effect of the law is to relieve from taking a prescribed oath all those persons whom it was intended to exclude from such office and require it from all others. By this law, the soldier who fought and bled for his country is sworn as to his loyalty, while the general who commanded troops for the overthrow of his government is admitted to place without it. I cannot affix my name to a law which discriminates against the upholder of his government. I believe, however, that it is not wise policy to keep from office by the oath those who are not disqualified by the Constitution and are the choice of the legal voters; but whilst relieving them from the oath which they cannot take, I recommend the release also of those to whom the law has no application.

[Signed] U. S. GRANT.

[BY MAIL.]

THE SUPPLEMENTAL ELECTION LAW.

WASHINGTON, February 13.—The determination of the Republican Congress to force through a supplemental enforcement act was shown by a vote in the House to-day fixing upon Wednesday next for the passage of the bill after allowing but four hours' debate thereon. The Democrats demanded a greater latitude for discussion, but were unable to secure more time. The bill comprises eighteen sections, but it may be briefly summed up as a measure making the Federal Election Law of last session more stringent in most every respect, by imposing penalties of fine and imprisonment regarding the registration of voters; extending its operations to all cities whose population exceeds twenty thousand inhabitants, provided two citizens shall apply to the Judge of the United States Circuit Court in whose circuit the town or city may be located, that they desire the law to be enforced in said place, and requiring said Court to provide for the appointment of Federal Inspectors and Supervisors of Elections to attend at all registration of voters and elections for Representatives or Delegate in Congress, and to remain in session while the act is being enforced to transact business under it. Elaborate powers are given to the Inspectors to inspect, at all times, on the day of election, the way the voting is done and the way the register, tally-books and lists are kept, and to personally scrutinize, count and canvass every ballot, whatever may be the indorsement on said ballot, or in whatever box it may be placed or found, and to forward their report to a Chief Supervisor provided by this act for each Judicial District. Provision is made for the United States Marshal and a number of deputies to protect and assist the Inspectors, and to arrest, without any warrant, any one who interferes with with the voting or registration, under color of even State or municipal law, or who commits any of the offenses prescribed by this act. No person, however, is to be arrested without process for any offense not committed in the presence of the Marshal or his deputies, or without process for any offense committed on the day of registration, but all those who attempt to interfere in any way, under color of State or municipal authority, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished by a fine of $3000 and imprisonment for not more than two years. It is further provided that whoever shall, during the progress of any verification of any list of the persons who may have registered or voted, and which shall be had or made under any of the provisions of this act, refuse to answer or refrain from answering, or shall give false information in respect to any inquiry lawfully made, such person is made liable to arrest and imprisonment as for a misdemeanor. The Marshals are authorized and required, in case of necessity, to call the commanding officer of the nearest United States military or naval force to furnish forthwith a sufficient portion of such military or naval force to enable the Marshal or his deputies to discharge their duties under this act and the old law, and it is made the duty of such commanding officer, upon such requisition, to obey it without delay, and forthwith to detail and employ the military or naval force of the United States. It is provided, further, that if an aggrieved citizen sues one of the officers under this act, the latter may transfer the case to the United States Circuit Court, and the judgment of a State court in such a case shall be null and void. Sections five and six of the act of last session to amend the naturalization laws and to punish crime against the same are repealed by this bill, though such repeal is not to affect pending suits. This bill will, of course, pass the House and probably the Senate.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES

MISSISSIPPI.

Doings of the Legislature—Alcorn's Retirement.

Negroes in Ladies' Cars—President Wicks Wrothy—Poor Shoupe.

Special to Memphis APPEAL.]

JACKSON, MISS., February 15.—*Senate.*—A bill was introduced to prevent railroads running on Sunday.

The Governor vetoed a bill repealing the law authorizing him to remove officers. The veto was sustained by a large vote. Poor Shoupe's fate is sealed by this.

House.—The House passed the Harrison harbor bill. The bill gives the company exclusive privilege with perpetual succession to build and maintain a harbor for a distance of twenty miles. This is the largest monopoly on the tapis.

The railroad kings, Wicks, White, West, Frost, Murdock and Emanuel, met the negro legislators to agree about access to the cars regardless of race or color. The negroes put King on the witness stand. King proposed to furnish separate cars, but the negroes refused and wanted and intended to have access to the ladies' car with their families. Wicks gave an emphatic "no." The parley closed without result.

There are sumors of the Governor's retiring from public life. He says his children will be starved if he remains.

ARKANSAS.

John Grant Commits Suicide at Forrest City.

Lieut. Gov. Johnson Doomed---His Removal a Partizan Necessity.

Special to the Memphis APPEAL.]

LITTLE ROCK, February 16.—News reached here this evening that Mr. John Grant, who lived at Forrest City, a grocery merchant, bought out Mr. Thomas, Yearsley only a short time since; had been on a spree, but supposed to be sober at the time of suicide. He came into his wife's presence and took something from a vial, and threw it in the fire, observing: "I will be a dead man in half an hour;" and before aid could be procured he was dead. No cause was assigned. He leaves a wife and six children.

In the motion for a writ of *quo warranto* in the case of the State vs. Lieutenant Governor Johnson, the Supreme Court to-day overruled the demurrer to the motion, and set Friday for Johnson to answer why the writ should not be issued. The action of the court is regarded by the bar as a great outrage, and considerable indignation prevails. Justices Gregg and Harrison dissented and complained of the haste of the court.

GREAT FIRE.

An Entire Block of Buildings Burned at Helena, Ark.

Loss, $86,000—Insurance, $22,000—Names of Sufferers.

Special to Memphis APPEAL.]

HELENA, February 15.—A fire broke out in a frame building on Main street about four o'clock this morning and consumed the entire front of one block, from and including the drug store of Jacks, Moore & Co. south to the levee. The loss is about $86,000; insurance, about $22,000. The sufferers are Jacks, Moore & Co., Straub & Lehman, T. B. Faulkner, A. C. Chester & Co., G. D. Jacques & Co., Naugle & Co., F. H. Rice & Co., Spitzer, Farry, Smith, R. H. Knoblauch and the estate of Jos. C. O. Smith. The insurance is with the Ætna, Phoenix of Hartford, and Security insurance companies.

The indefatigable exertions of the fire department saved the large storehouse of H. P. Coolidge & Co., and prevented the fire from crossing the street at other points. The origin of the fire is not known.

BOWEN, THE RADICAL.

Strange Inducement to Marry for a Little While—A Curious Case of Bigamy.

WASHINGTON, February 14.—The trial of Representative Bowen, for bigamy, was continued in the Criminal Court to-day. A novel feature of the proceedings was the testimony of John Wilkinson, who swore that he believed he was married to the woman known as Mrs. Parke Bowen, or Tabitha Bronneta, and that Judge Henderson performed the ceremony, in 1860. She wanted to be married to have C. Bowen's name, which he assumed. She offered the witness two hundred dollars as compensation. He took the money, but did not remain with her; never saw her again until yesterday in court. Wilkinson said he had no particular business, but played cards and kept a faro bank.

Judge Henderson was recalled, and said that he never saw Wilkinson before and did not marry him to Tabitha Parke. Henderson, also swore, in 1860, that he was clerk of the Circuit Court and Judge of the Probate Court of Tallahassee. He identified the certificate of marriage issued to Tabitha Parke and C. Bowen by him as clerk, and as Judge performed the marriage. He recognized Mrs. Bowen, now in Court, as the lady he married. They lived as man and wife for twelve months, to his knowledge.

Wilkinson having left the courtroom he was sent for but could not be found. The above refers to the first marriage of Bowen, the second marriage with Mrs. Susan Plain being unquestioned.

FOREIGN DISPATCHES

FRANCE.

BELFORT.

Special to New York World.]

DIJON, February 15.—Belfort has surrendered. The garrison was allowed to march out with all the honors of war. The armistice has been extended to the Departments of D'Or, Jura and Doubs.

ENGLAND SNUBBED.

BRUSSELS, February 14.—It is reported in diplomatic circles that Germany has refused the request of the British Government to communicate the conditions upon which it is willing to make peace.

BISMARCK MOLLIFIED.

LONDON, February 15.—In consequence of the pacific results of the French elections, Count Von Bismarck has conceded that an armistice by the week shall be a definite agreement, dependent on certain conditions of the military.

RAVENOUS GERMANS.

The Prussians continue to violate the armistice, and are still imposing contributions on the people. Where districts are unable to pay, mayors are arrested and imprisoned as hostages.

THE EMPEROR WILL ENTER PARIS.

VERSAILLES, February 14.—The Emperor is very unwell, but persists in the inclination to enter Paris. As the resumption of hostilities is strongly apprehended at headquarters, orders have been given for the destruction of the monster guns in Fort Valerien.

BELFORT CAPITULATES.

CARLSRUHE, February 14.—The Baden Minister has received a telegram from the Commandant at Mulhouse stating that the garrison and people of Belfort have agreed to the armistice, and there is a general desire to capitulate.

DISTURBANCES APPREHENDED.

BRUSSELS, February 14.—The report that disturbances have occurred in Paris are not confirmed, and are believed to be premature. The people of Paris are very excited, and grave apprehensions of serious disorder are felt in the French capital.

TRAINS RUNNING AGAIN.

LILLE, February 14.—Railway communication with Paris is partially suspended. Trains hence for Paris are stopped by the Prussians, but trains from Paris bound north are not interfered with. The Republican ticket in the Department of Semme, for the Assembly, has been badly defeated.

UNDER WHICH KING, BEZONIAN?

BERLIN, February 15.—The *Cross Gazette* estimates that the French elections have resulted in at least a two-thirds vote in favor of monarchial institutions and says that scarcely one third of the members chosen for the Assembly are Republicans. The Imperialists are also badly beaten and the future of France seems to be between the Bourbons and Orleanists.

LETTER FROM GARIBALDI.

BORDEAUX, February 14.—A letter received yesterday by the government from Garibaldi, states that, seeing his mission is finished, he resigns his command of the army of the Vosges. The government has forwarded a reply accepting his resignation, and expressing the thanks of the whole country for the heroic services rendered by the General, and regret that he feels compelled to leave the service of France. Garibaldi left Bordeaux last night for Marseilles, whence he will embark at once for his home in the Island of Caprera.

PARIS AND THE APPROACHING PEACE.

LONDON, February 15.—The press of Paris allude to the proposed entry of the German army in excited terms. The *Reforme* opposes the entry of the German troops as such, and foresees a bloody encounter between them and the citizens. A majority of the journals counsel the citizens to remain in doors and display mourning emblems from their residences during the passage of the German troops. Dissatisfaction prevails in Paris at the *meagerness* with which provisions are distributed, but distress and mortality is decreasing. Sealed letters can now be transmitted by mail to Paris.

It is stated that the Paris government will publish the minutes of its sitting, from the 4th of September to the close of the armistice. The *Siecle* urges the Bordeaux Government to do likewise.

Several deputations of citizens from the department and surrounding country waited on the German commander at Rouen and vainly appealed for the abatement of the exactions imposed on them.

A Lyons paper says that General Brazzames, commander of the 24th corps, has been arrested on the Swiss frontier, and notice of his dismissal from command has been sent to Lyons and thence to Bordeaux.

Details continually reach London of the increasing exactions of the Germans in the department of the Seine.

It is stated that General Faidherbe in a recent communication to the French Government, stated the army was in readiness to again meet either foreigners or internal disturbers.

GERMANY.

DEATH.

PRAGUE, February 15.—Count Mensdorf died to-day.

ENGLAND

PRINCE NAP.

LONDON, February 15.—The *Era* this evening says that Prince Napoleon is in London, and will make this city his permanent residence.

PARLIAMENT—RIOT IN CORK.

LONDON, February 14.—In the House of Lords, this afternoon, Earl Granville stated that the Anglo-American High Commission was without power to settle the question of the fisheries, and must confine itself to paving the way for an adjustment of that issue. Whatever it did in this regard must meet the unanimous consent of the governments of the members.

In the House of Commons, Viscount Enfield, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said that, in the case of the vessels under British colors sank in the Seine by the Prussian Government, he had no doubt Bismarck would amply redeem his promise to compensate the owners for the losses and injuries they had sustained.

Riotous demonstrations occurred in Cork yesterday, on the occasion of the welcome given to the released Fenian captives. The streets were cleared by mounted police, with drawn sabers.

NOVA SCOTIA.

THE FISHERIES.

HALIFAX, February 15.—In the Nova Scotia Assembly, yesterday, Mr. Hill made a strong speech condemning the local government in not giving its moral support to the Dominion government on the fishery question, and concluded by moving the adoption of a resolution to communicate with the Governor General, urging him to see that the rights in the Nova Scotia fisheries had not been conceded in negotiations. The Commissioner appointed Attorney General Wilkins. Hon. Mr. Vail replied that the Government had the subject under consideration and intended moving it; that the fisheries would never be given up in the settlement of the Alabama claims; resolutions would be moved protesting against anything of the kind. The appointment of Sir John A. McDonald was argued as an evidence that the interest of the maritime provinces were not duly cared for.

HOME DISPATCHES.

Coal Oil Johnny.

TAMQUA, PA., February 15.—The miners still adhere to the three dollar basis. Two colliers here preparing to resume work.

Coal.

MOUNT CARMEL, PA., February 15. All the colliers here resumed work this morning, except one which commences to-morrow.

Peabody Trustees.

PHILADELPHIA, February 15.—A private meeting of the Peabody educational fund trustees was held to-day at the Continental. The board will continue in session for three or four days.

Want Water.

NEW YORK, February 15.—The people of Brooklyn are much excited over the prospect of a water famine, there should be now twenty feet of water in the reservoir, but yesterday there was only eleven feet, and last night it was entirely drawn off. The water will be turned on again this morning. The water is lower than it has been for several years.

About the Pacific Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, February 15.—The report that Mr. Bridges has sold his interest in the Missouri Pacific railroad is untrue. It is neither his design to sell his stock nor allow the management to go out of his hands. St. Louis and Missouri men will divide his interest so that the burden of carrying the floating debt will be borne by other parties, but the control and management of it and the road will remain in his hands.

The Stevens Gunboat.

NEW YORK, February 15.—Stevens' gunboat will be ready for launching in June. Most of the machinery is in position and the vessel will be completed during this and next month, except a portion of the joiner's work. Stevens bequeathed the battery to the State of New Jersey. It is not certain that the State can hold the bequest. If it cannot it will probably be disposed of so the battery will pass into the hands of our own or some other government. It is not intended to arm the vessel until after she is finally disposed of.

First Cargo of Pacific Coal.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 15.—It is reported that Tom Shauner, ex-State Senator, will succeed General Lagrange as Superintendent of the Mints.

The first cargo of anthracite coal ever received here from an American Pacific port has been landed from the barkentine Lula, from Queen Charlotte. It is rumored that the Colonial Government of British Columbia had offered $2500 premium for the first cargo exported. This coal resembles the Lackawanna. Arrangements have been made to deliver full supplies from the same source hereafter.

CASUALTIES AND ACCIDENTS.

RAILROAD DISASTERS.

LOUISVILLE, February 15.—Yesterday the axle of an engine-tender to the train going east on the Knoxville branch road broke and the train was completely wrecked. The express car was dragged a hundred feet without a wheel under it. Fortunately no one was seriously hurt.

ALMOST BURNED TO DEATH.

CINCINNATI, February 15.—Wiliam Reddington and his daughter, fourteen months old, were both dangerously burned on Monday night by the explosion of a lamp filled with non-explosive gasoline. The flames first communicated to the child, and the father was burned while endeavoring to extinguish his daughter's burning clothes.

ANOTHER RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

ALBANY, N. Y., February 15.—The Montreal express train left New York thirty-five minutes behind time last night. At the Spuyten Duyvel creek bridge the engineer slowed down, when the Yonkers train came thundering behind, around the curve, at full speed, ran into and demolished one car and smashed the platforms of several others. Miraculously, no lives were lost. Several persons were severely injured.

THE HAMBURG HORROR.

ALBANY, February 15.—The Investigation Committee of the Legislature into the Hudson River Railroad disaster at New Hamburg continued, yesterday, the testimony concerning the disaster, which was similar to that already published. A dispatch was received from Commodore Vanderbilt asked a suspension of the investigation until the railroad company was represented by counsel, and the request was complied with.

"THEY NEVER COME SINGLY."

LOUISVILLE, February 14.—This a.m. the morning train from Indianapolis ran into a wagon and team, two miles from Edinburgh, Indiana. Patent brakes stopped the train within three hundred feet. The wagon was smashed to pieces, the mules and driver caught and carried on the cow-catcher unhurt.

Monday night a stranger came hurriedly on board the steamer Indiana, at Portland wharf; the mate spoke to him, when he turned quickly to leave the boat, and fell or jumped in the river. Cries for help were heard and nothing more is known of his fate.

Saturday morning John Helbig, residing five miles from Hamburg, Indiana, went out to work his shingle machine, and was found some time afterward in the pit of the fly-wheel, torn and mangled shockingly. His arm and leg were torn from his body, the leg torn in three pieces. He leaves a wife and four children.

COAL OIL AND CHICAGO PLEASANTRIES.

CHICAGO, February 15.—The Chicago Board of Trade to-day contributed five thousand dollars for the relief of the suffering people of France.

Mrs. Maguire was burned to death at Siskopee, Minn., yesterday, occasioned by upsetting a lamp while intoxicated.

The Western Enterprise foundry and machine shop at Lasalle, Ill., was burned last night; loss $12,000. Insured in the American, of New York, for $2500.

An unknown man was instantly killed this morning, being run over in the street by a coal cart.

Yesterday evening Malcolm Ross, aged eleven years, was killed, and two other boys were severely hurt, on Hubbard street, by the caving in of a snow bank, under which they had dug caves and were playing.

Patrick McGinnis, an inmate of the hospital, about two weeks since refused to take food or medicines, and died last night from actual starvation.

The Secretary of the Treasury has furnished the Committee on Appropriations with the following list of public buildings which he recommends as necessary to be erected at different points, with the estimates of the cost of each: Hartford, Connecticut, $296,789, and $300,000 for a site; Grand Rapids, Michigan, $283,270; Albany, New York, $300,000 if built for future extension, $440,000 if not; Jefferson City, Missouri, $100,000; Trenton, New Jersey, $190,000; Montgomery, Alabama, $200,000; Raleigh, North Carolina, $200,000; Nashville, Tennessee, $400,000; Columbia, South Carolina, $285,161; Machias, Maine, $30,000; Indianapolis extension, $100,000. These appropriations the Secretary regards as of more importance than the others in the estimates.

NEW-HAMBURGH.

"Doc. Simmons, the engineer, refused to jump off as the train approached the bridge, and perished with his engine.—*Extract from daily paper.*

"Down brakes! Down brakes! set her screaming;
There's trouble ahead on the track,
And folks, maybe, pleasantly dreaming
In the cars at my back."

"Down brakes! Down brakes!! Don't you curse her;
Taint her fault, Jack. The engine can't stop.
Anyhow *I'll* try and reverse her;
As for you, just you drop."

"Down brakes! Down brakes!! Here we go, boys,
To Hell as fast as we can;
And I'm bound, by the gods, just to show, boys,
How to die like a man."

"One whistle to bid 'em good-by now.
Good-by little *I-for-a-wag* wife!
Good-by! Good God, must I die now?
Good-by, honest life."

A. D. G.

ARKANSAS.

HORSE THIEVES.

From the Jacksonport Statesman.]

A gang of ten horse thieves, with sixteen horses, made their appearance on Big Creek, Craighead county, the early part of this week. The citizens attempted their capture, but the thieves made their escape with eight horses. On Thursday a party of armed men passed through Jacksonport, in pursuit. Look out for the rascals.

EARTHQUAKE.

From the Arkadelphia Tribune.]

About half-past two o'clock on Sunday, a shock of an earthquake was felt at this place, attended with a rumbling noise similar to distant thunder. Buildings were shaken considerably for a moment, but no further effects were produced except in a few seconds after the shaking was felt a noise like the roaring of a heavy waterfall was distinctly heard.

FEARFUL ACCIDENT.

From the Monticellonian.]

On last Saturday, while sitting by the fire with Mrs. Baker's babe upon her lap, Miss Annie Godwin fell with her face in the fire and was terribly burned. It is not known how she came to fall, but it is supposed to have been syncope or fainting. She lay in the fire some minute or two insensible, and there was no one in the room except a young lady, who was confined to her bed, and unable to go to her relief. Her face is terribly burned.

From the Little Rock Gazette.]

DEATH OF THOMAS COX, ESQ.

A private letter from Hon. William Byers, of Batesville, to our fellow townsman, Dr. John Kirkwood, announces the sad intelligence of the death of Thomas Cox, Esq., of that place. Mr. Cox was generally recognized as being one of the brightest members of the bar of northern Arkansas, and his death will be a source of deep regret to the legal fraternity. For a number of years he had been a partner of the Hon. Wm. Byers, the firm making one of the strongest in the State. As a man, Mr. Cox was justly esteemed a good citizen, and his death will be universally mourned.

THE LEGISLATURE.

From the Arkadelphia Standard.]

The Legislature now in session at Little Rock is the most conglomerated mass of rottenness and corruption that ever assembled in a legislative capacity, the Congress of the United States not excepted. In each house there are a few members who appear disposed to legislate for the good of the country; all the others are actuated by party motives, and no scheme that looks to the perpetuation in power of the Radical party is too low for them to stoop to, to carry their point. They have now been in session over a month, and if they have passed a single law or done a single good deed we have seen no account of it. They appear to have accomplished the object of their assembling, which was to elect Powell Clayton to the Senate, and having accomplished that, they are afraid to do anything for fear of injuring the Radical party. The retrenchment and reform so faithfully promised before the election have been wholly ignored, and on the contrary they have increased expenses and promised to create new offices as bribes to refractory members of their party. The whole course of the members has been characterized by an utter disregard of principle, law and decency, and is such as is calculated to bring not only themselves, but the State of Arkansas, into contempt with every decent man.

A SAD CASE.

From the Jacksonport Statesman.]

A colored boy, hunting hogs under the old Moon building, discovered the dead body of a white man in an old well, about six feet deep, in the rear of the old building. He gave the alarm at once, and a large crowd of citizens soon assembled on the spot, and made preparations to remove the body. When we arrived, a coroner's jury had been empanneled, and the body brought to the surface. From appearances, we would judge that the unfortunate victim was about thirty-five years of age, well built and of medium size; black whiskers and hair. After the jury had been sworn in by Captain Brain, they proceeded to make an examination. In his pockets were found a two dollar Little Rock city bond, $1 80 in fractional currency, a memorandum book, with the name W. J. Hunter therein, and a pocket-book. The following is the statement of Dr. Jas. B. Porter: "William Hunter came to my house about the last of November, and worked for me about six weeks. He was not dissipated in any way except that he would get drunk occasionally. Said that he came from Washington county, Ark., and that during the war his wife deserted him and went to live with a Mr. Dawson. Hunter has often threatened to kill Dawson if he did not give up the property taken from his wife, consisting of stock and $300 in gold. Hunter was raised near Bowling Green, Ky., and was the son of a Methodist minister. His mother and sister still reside there. He has a brother, Robert Hunter, living at Cincinnati, Ark. He left me about the 20th of January."

MARRIED.

SAFFARRANS—PICKETT—Yesterday, at 10 a.m., at Calvary Church, by Rev. J. T. Pickett, of Holly Springs, Col. ISAAC SAFFARRANS and Miss JENNIE W., daughter of W. S. Pickett.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MASONIC NOTICE.

A SPECIAL communication of Isaiadore Pike Lodge of Adoption will be held at South Memphis Hall, this (THURSDAY) evening, at 7½ o'clock, for work in the A. degree.

All members are requested to be present.

J. M. PETTIGREW, V. M.
JOHN A. HOLT, Reg. feb16

Notice.

THERE will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Memphis Wood and Willow-ware Manufacturing Company, at the Hall of the Chamber of Commerce, on SATURDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, 15th inst. All are earnestly requested to be present, as business of importance will be laid before them. R. A. ALLISON, President.

Notice.

CONTINUED ill health renders it necessary that I should withdraw from business entirely. The firm of F. Bankesmith & Co. will be continued by F. Bankesmith alone, without any change of firm.

E. BANKESMITH.
Memphis, February 16, 1871. feb16

Tennessee Supreme Court Reports.

THE first volume of HEISKELL'S REPORTS will be ready for delivery on the 25th of February. Orders will be filled by us at $5 50 per volume. Address

FAUL & TAVEL, 46 Union street,
feb8 Nashville, Tennessee.

LOTTERY.—Official drawings of the Missouri State Lottery. CLASS 77.
50, 72, 68, 59, 32, 03, 55, 10, 57, 73, 7, 40, 10, 64.
CLASS 18.
25, 33, 47, 51, 62, 49, 24, 7, 69, 15, 44, 40, 6.
Prizes from $100 to $50 000, paid in money. Lottories drawing daily. Information furnished in the above Lottery by J. E. FRANCIS, 405 North Court street, Box 767, Memphis, Tenn., P. O. MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Managers St. Louis, Mo. feb18

MARKETS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 16.—Cotton demand fair, but lower rates; middling uplands, 15½c. Flour dull, dropping; $6 65@6 70 for shipping grades extra. Wheat dull; red amber, $1 67@1 68. Corn dull and unchanged; mixed western, 89@95c. Whisky firm; 90½@91c. Coffee firm; demand fair; Rio, 19½@19¾c. Sugar: Cuba, 9¼@9½c. Molasses: New Orleans, 55@60c. Rice, 7¾@8½c. Metals: Manufactured copper steady; ingot, Lake Superior, 27½@28c; bar iron, 7½c; sheet iron, Russia, 10½@16c; gold nails, cut, 6½@5½c; pinch, 5½@6c; horse-shoe, 2½@3c.

Dry Goods—Pending adjustment of freight rates hence to interior points, the market continues dull and prices unchanged; but ere the close of the week we look for some radical changes in rates, and business is likely to revive. Emory prints steady and in moderate request at 11c; leading makes, 18c. Delaines: Lawns, leading makes, 14@16c; for 36 cloths, percales Pacific Mills, 22c; standard brown sheetings, 12½@13c; New York mills muslin, 12c; Wamsutta, 20c; Forestdale, 18c; Glasgow ginghams, 13c; and Lancaster and Salem, 16c.

WALL STREET.

NEW YORK, February 15.—Gold opened at 111¼, fell down to 108¾, rallied, and sold up to 111¾@111¾. Loans made at 3@5 per cent; clearances, $12,000,000. Government securities very steady to-day, at about same prices as close last night; transactions limited. Awards of Treasury bonds for the purchase of $2,000,000 at 109 30-32@109 7-8. Stocks dull; prices remain about same. Union Pacific stock was active, selling at 29¾@30¼, on reported favorable news from Washington. New York and Lake Shore steady, with but few transactions; market closed heavy, with but little change in prices. Money easy at 4@5 per cent. State bonds dull, with but little or no change in prices. North Carolins not quite so strong; old Tennessees, 64¼; new, 66¾. Exchange, 109¾. Government bonds: Coupons of 1861, 113; do. 62, 110¼; 64, 110½; 65, 110¼; do. new, 109¾; 67, 109¾; 68, 110¾; 10-40s, 108¾. Currency 6s, 117¾.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, February 15.—Flour scarce, firmer; superfine, $6 25@6 50; extra, $7 62½; XXX, $7 12½@7 25. Corn firmer; white, 70c; Oats firmer; St. Louis and Galena, 70c. Bran, $1 15@1 20. Hay, $14@20. Pork quiet; stock light; mess, $23 75@24. Bacon firmer; 10¾ and 12¾@13c. Sugar-cured hams, 17c. Lard quiet; tierce, 12½@13c; keg, 14@14½c. Sugar firm; prime, 9½@9¾c. Molasses: Fair demand; prime, 50@55c; choice, 58@60c. Whisky: Western rectified, 90@95c. Coffee demand good; prime, 18½@19½c. Cotton easier; good demand; sales, 8200. Good ordinary, 15½@16c; low middling, 16½@16¾c; middling, 16½@16¾c. Receipts, 636 bales; exports, foreign, 6715; stock, 296,623. Sterling, 20¾; sight, 7@8¾ discount; gold, 11.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, February 15.—Flour dull. Wheat—No. 2 spring, weak, closing strong at $1 22½@1 23½ cash, and this afternoon dull at the latter price to seller for March. Corn—No. 2 quiet and ½c lower, closing firm at 50½c cash, and this afternoon quiet and unchanged. Oats—No. 2 quiet, closing dull at 43½c. Rye—No. 2 firm and quiet. Barley—No. 2 dull, closing nominal at 78c. Highwines steady and unchanged. Mess pork weak at $21 75@22. Lard and meats unchanged. Dressed hogs, quiet, 15@30c lower, closing at $4 85@5; live hogs dull at $7@8 10. Cattle dull and declined 15@20c; selling at $4 25@6 25.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, February 15.—Bagging dull and nominal. Cotton quiet and lower; low middlings 15½c. Flour firm and in demand; good extra family $6 00. Grain, firm and in demand. Groceries, firm and in good demand. Pork dull and unchanged. Bacon dull and unchanged. Choice timothy, $3 00 delivered at depot. Provisions quiet and firm. Tobacco, active and firm; sales, 41 hhds at $4 75@10 for trash