THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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NAPOLEON'S recent address to the people of France is singularly empty and inconclusive, and in view of the events of the past six months is a remarkable exhibition of egotism and bombast. Bismarck's shrewdness was happily illustrated when he decreed the separation of the Emperor and the Empress. If she had been permitted to reside at Wilhelmshohe, this singularly absurd and meaningless proclamation of the Emperor would never have been promulgated, and Napoleon would not be the laughing stock of Europe. Through all the terrible days of the frightful, ruinous war, the gay Empress, to the world's amazement, has shown herself as capable as her husband is weak, as wise and thoughtful as he is stupid. If France, by any posibility, may be induced to restore the empire, the Empress should hereafter shape the country's laws, and the Emperor its bonnets. The Emperor says he was betrayed by "fortune" when his country's calamities can only be ascribed either to his ignorance of the condition of France or of the relative efficiency of French and German military resources. In either event, his conduct was inexcusable. He precipitated war, for which he was unprepared, and encountered an enemy whose strength he had abundant opportunities to measure. He prates about his "presentiments," which, with a sane ruler, a soldier and statesman, would have been convictions strong enough to have caused him to evade a necessity and conflict which he rudely precipitated. With unprecedented silliness he prates about his "rights," as if any man had the right to rule a country which he only knew how to humiliate by pandering to its worst fancies and passions and finally to plunge into an endless sea of woes. He pronounces all acts "illegitimate," save his own, which legitimately brought desolation, and death and wretched poverty to brood over every homestead in unhappy France.

NEWS ITEMS.

Jenny Lind will be fifty next October.

Jessie Fremont drives a pair of "bloods."

Marked men—Mark Lemon, Mark Twain, and Bismarck.

Bethlehem, Pa., has built a new jail at an expense of $92,000.

The terms of twenty-four Senators expire on the 4th of March.

At Newhallville, Conn., 300 girls are employed in making rifle cartridges.

Chinamen sew up pigs' mouths and eyes to prevent squealing and wandering when being driven.

Thirty bales of cotton were raised by the boys of the Mississippi Orphans' Home this year.

Troy, N. Y., has just decided a lawsuit involving $4000, which has cost the county and State $50,000.

The first part of Prof. Seeley's edition of Livy will appear shortly, with a preface and long dissertation.

A New York musical critic is of the opinion that Chicago people are "unable to tell a symphony from a sardine."

Three men claim to be Lieutenant Governor of Florida, and the dispute is distracting the Supreme Court of the State.

A New York cat was so rash as to lick the cheek of a lady of improved complexion, and in a few minutes was no more.

Pittsburg, in the opinion of *Hall's Journal of Health*, is the healthiest city in the country, San Francisco alone excepted.

Nilsson having given a former schoolmate three hundred dollars, is surprised at meeting long-lost schoolmates every day.

Two short treaties on Pennsylvania German are in course of compilation—a Grammar by Prof. Notz, and a Vocabulary by Mr. Rauch.

A sharp young woman says there is nothing more touching in this life than to see a poor but virtuous young man struggling with a weak mustache.

The railroad interests of Massachusetts are looked after by the Adams family, John Q. being on the Railway Committee, and Charles F., Jr., on the Railroad Commission.

It is asserted that, absurd as the high hat is, it does keep the head more comfortable, it does maintain a more equal temperature, and it does feel better than any other form of head covering.

The Potomac fisheries are a bad failure this year. The catch is reported to be unusually limited, and the fishermen, in consequence, are low spirited. The fish, it is feared, are deserting the river.

The *Catholic World* says that with 6,000,000 members there is but one Catholic paper in the United States with over 10,000 paying subscribers, and scarcely one that can afford to pay for contributions.

Agussi Boachi, of Batavia, a negro prince, son of an African grandee, was a student of the School of Mines at Freiburg, thirty years ago. He now sends a thousand florins to the German widows and orphans of the war.

The entire Bavarian army is supplied with the Werder breech-loading rifle, which the Prussians consider superior to the needle gun. The Bavarians also have in use a mitrailleuse which is more effective than the French one.

The second verse of "Five o'clock in the morning" commences with the words, "And Bessie the milk-maid merrily sang," etc. A critic thinks the sentence is very ungrammatical, if it intends to imply that Bessie made the milk sing.

Baron Haussman, ex-Prefect of the Seine, is at Rome, in consultation with the Italian authorities regarding the demolition of old buildings, and the reconstruction of the city in conformity with the requirements of the future capital of Italy.

The African Zouaves at Konigsberg, who never before saw snow or ice, are in chronic wonder at the scenes presented on the Court Lake, now frozen over, where by day and by night troops of gaily-dressed men and women go gliding over the ice.

Oranges raised in Los Angeles, Cal., to the number of 55,000, were recently received at San Francisco, California. Oranges now find ready sale in that market at thirty to fifty dollars per thousand, but will soon decline to twenty-five or thirty-five dollars.

A third edition of Dr. Nicholas' "Pedigree of the English People" is in preparation, containing considerable additions on the influence of the Norman conquest, and on the opinions of writers, Continental and English, as to the physical characteristics of races.

The Princess Dora D'Istria, who has permanently taken up her residence in Florence, has just been elected an honorary member of the Academy Picodella Mirandola. The Princess is at present engaged in preparing an important work on the popular songs of Turkey.

Dr. Pusey, it is said, is founding a new community of Anglican nuns, whose dress is to be entirely of white. Protestant sisterhoods, such as the Kaiserwerth Deaconesses, are very flourishing in Germany, and are gaining in public favor both in England and America.

THE BEAST PLAYING OUT.

The Devil Gets his Own—Senoral' Negley's Premium Perjury.

General Slocum Indignantly Snubbing General Butler—First Chapter in the Secret History of the Treasury Department, Etc.

Correspondence of the New York Sun.]

WASHINGTON, February 7.—The Butler-Asylum investigation will end in a few days' time, and the committee will make a report, with the accompanying testimony of General Negley, of Pennsylvania, who is chairman of the sub-committee, will no doubt endeavor to whitewash General Butler, as he thinks it will do the Republican party much harm to make a truthful report of facts as they exist. He took one of the witnesses to task a few days ago for giving his testimony against Butler, saying "It is a fight between Farnsworth and Butler, and only hurts the party, and you should not have testified as you did;" to which the witness replied: "Why, General Negley, what do you mean? Did you not yourself swear me to tell the truth? What do you take me for?" Negley saw his mistake, and vanished on sudden business in the house. This is a positive fact. Negley refused to sign the certificate of this witness for mileage and per diem, which the clerk of the committee had made out for him, amounting to $82 (this clerk, by the way, is a Mr. Smalley, who is the correspondent of the *False-Reporting Tribune*), and after a consultation with Butler, gave a certificate for only $28, which did not pay the witness for the actual outlay for railroad fare, and which certificate he accepted under protest, and when presented by him for payment to Mr. McPherson, clerk of the House of Representatives, was refused payment, because

"GENERAL BUTLER HAD ORDERED

these witnesses not to be paid, as he wanted to have the matter come up in the House, and had something to say in reference thereto." This was enough to stop payment, as "Butler" is the House.

The testimony taken was rather severe on the doughty general; and as the same clerk of the committee, Mr. Smalley, had falsely reported some statements to his *False-Reporting Tribune*, General Butler asked that in future the proceedings of the committee be secret, which was so ordered; in fact, the whole of the action of this committee is taken by the suggestions of Butler. Any and all the objections made by him are sustained by Negley, General Slocum, sitting quietly by, saying nothing. Only once has he interfered, and that was when "Butler," in his impudent and overbearing manner, endeavored to get a witness to swear positively to the writing of two words with lead pencil on a half-sheet of paper, and which paper he would not allow the witness to see, but kept passing it rapidly by his eyes, refusing him permission to take the paper and examine it.

BUTLER'S MEPHISTOPHELEAN MANAGEMENT.

It was really a laughable sight to see the determination of the witness not to answer, the papers round the table, the leering, pleased, and cunning smile of Butler, as though he felt he had everything his own way, until the clear voice of General Slocum broke the silence with the sound, practical and determined decision, "That paper is no evidence; when the time comes that General Butler shall offer it as evidence, it must be ruled out." Butler came near fainting. Meantime, General Farnsworth, who is prosecuting, got hold of the paper and handed it to the witness, and told him to examine the paper and answer whether or no it was his writing. (This paper was half a sheet of note paper, on one side of which were two extracts from Pomeroy's *Democrat*, fearfully truthful and abusive of Butler; on the other were written two words, "The commencement," in pencil, and much blurred by use, which writing Butler desired denied. The witness held the paper in his hands, examined the writing, and said: "I do not think this is my writing—it is blurred so much that I am not positive; but if General Butler's point is to know who sent it, if he will allow me to look at the front of it I will tell him whether I sent it or not, as

I AM NOT AFRAID OF HIM

Or any one else, except God." After reading the notices he smiled, and handing it back to Butler with a quick movement that made him jump, the witness replied, "Yes, I sent that to you!" This created an excitement among the committee; they saw they had a man to deal with, and one of the committee asked, "What was your object in sending this to General Butler?" To which witness cooly replied, "Mrs. Butler keeps a scrap book for such articles at the general's request, and I thought I would send my share to help fill it."

BUTLER JUMPED OUT OF HIS CHAIR,

bit his cigar in half, and spit one piece out and nearly swallowed the other in his rage, while the most of the committee smiled audibly. This was the witness who, to another insulting question, gave the answer that "he had been drunk, the same as Butler had; got drunk now occasionally, the same as Butler did; and at such times was not responsible any more than Butler was, for his thoughts or actions." And as Butler's appeal for protection received no attention from the committee, but himself a very

SEVERE REBUKE FROM GENERAL FARNSWORTH,

he said he had enough of the witness, who then left, and Butler ran around to the clerk's office ahead of him, and stopped his pay. What amount of latitude has a Congressman to insult by irrelevant questions and by personal questions a poor sinning witness? Has a witness any rights at all in a Congressional investigation? These questions are asked in view of a point made by this witness. He was informed by a member that Butler had taken letters of his former correspondence, and had shown extracts of these letters to the members outside of the committee room, for the purpose of injuring the testimony of witness. On the examination of witness he produced the whole of the correspondence, stated the facts, and in view of

BUTLER'S DIRTY ACTION,

demanded that the whole correspondence should be read, to which Butler very quickly objected, and Negley as quickly decided against. This is a spicy correspondence. The witness, in one of the letters, charges upon Butler an unmentionable crime, committed while he was confidential aide-de-camp to Butler, and which would rain him socially (?) should the letters have been read openly in that committee room, as the witness desired and demanded. I am promised a copy of this correspondence for publication in the *Sun*, and I can assure you it is rich. I expect to get it in a few days.

When the point was decided against the witness, he again made the point and demanded it as his right, but was ruled out; when General Farnsworth took the letters and said he would have them read, if at any time General Butler should attempt to offer any letters, and the committee decide to admit his letters; and in his hands they now are.

This case may end in a whitewash for Butler; but mark me,

HIS DAY IS GONE.

There will be other charges against him, and out of the investigation will grow much good. He has started a man who does not fear him or his influences; who would have done him kindness, notwithstanding the bitter persecution of Butler. Let him, now look to himself, especially when there is no Congress to protect him, as it did "Virginia Porter." I will in a few days give you for publication a few pages of the secret history of the Treasury Department; being the history of ($1,162,150) one million one hundred and sixty-two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars in Treasury notes and bonds, which did not go down on the steamer Golden Rule.

NO FICTION.

QUO WARRANTO.

The Cases Before the United States Circuit Court for East Tennessee.

Remarks of Judge Emmons on Continuing Them.

From the Knoxville *Whig and Rebelist* of Wednesday we learn that in the United States Circuit Court Tuesday morning, the *quo warranto* cases coming up for consideration, Judge Emmons made the following remarks:

The anomalous condition of the administration of Federal law in Tennessee, demands from the judges some explanation of the reasons which compel them to postpone, not only here, but in every district in the State, the long list of cases arising under the late Amendment to the Constitution, under which persons having taken an oath to support it, subsequently enter into rebellion, are prohibited from holding office.

Having differed in opinion in reference to all the leading questions involved in this whole class of cases, it is impossible for us, under the Federal laws, to try any one of them until these differences are settled by a higher Court.

THE CASE STATED.

It is assumed by the action of the government that the court of last resort in Tennessee, as well as other most important judicial tribunals, are organized in violation of the Constitution. The highest law officer of the State and numerous officials, many hundreds in all, are equally offenders. Considered apart from those circumstances, which many citizens insist greatly ameliorate its theoretical character, the crime imputed is of the most grave and dangerous nature. It is asserted to be a deliberate, publicly discussed and defiant offense. That it has been committed by the aid and concert of large bodies of men combined in established parties, speaking through representative agents and formal committees, and enters into the very organism and highest machinery of a sovereign State. Attention is challenged to the fact that the prohibition is not found in an ordinary and temporary statute, but in the great charter of the nation. That it did not find its way there through the misconception of years ago rendered inapplicable now by succeeding and unforeseen events, but is a recent addition to the organic law fresh from the latest expressed will of the people with no subsequent modifying action to authorize the government agents to emit its prompt enforcement. The very men who amended the Constitution and enacted the law are still in power. Without intimating any opinion whatever in reference to the argumentative use for which these unusual facts are so earnestly stated, we have here referred to them to suggest only that whatever else might be said of them this, at least, is true, that few conditions can be imagined better calculated to create the belief that prompt action would be taken by public prosecutors. The character and history of these enactments and the deliberation and universality of their violation all tended to justify such an expectation.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS INADEQUATE TO THE TASKS BEFORE THEM.

The Judges of this Court, therefore, without any prompting from mere feeling, would naturally anticipate such official efforts as bore some relation to the exciting legislative contests, State and National, which amended the Constitution and enacted the law to carry it into effect. In this we were greatly disappointed. The professional aid afforded by Congress was grossly inadequate to the necessary labor. Although local District Attorneys did all in their power, they were wholly unable to perform the extraordinary duties so suddenly imposed upon them. If the learned counsel for the defendants throughout the several Districts had pursued the usual courses in criminal trials, the Federal Courts in Tennessee, as now constituted, could not have tried these hundreds of causes in two years' continuous sittings. Both Judges could give but a small portion of this time to the duty. At Memphis, in the Western District, where these questions were first presented, great professional preparation, far beyond the ordinary measure, in common cases, had been made for defense. The over-worked and able Prosecuting Attorney was quite unable to manage, as justice demanded, the mass of other public cases there, irrespective of these numerous new and difficult prosecutions. Had no different adjustment been made, therefore, an exciting and, for the community, an injurious and nearly *ex parte* argument of weeks' duration would have ensued. These unfortunate circumstances were aggravated by the temporary affliction of the Circuit Judge, who was unable to make any examination of books or prepare any written opinion whatever to satisfy an excited public, save by the assistance of others. His urgent and repeated calls for some professional clerical assistance adequate to the occasion resulted in its denial. The Department of Justice had no authority to record it. The law-had withdrawn all liberty to provide for such exigencies.

HOW THE IRRITATING SUBJECT MAY BE ADJUSTED.

In these circumstances it was self-evident that if the learned counsel for the defendants would consent that all the cases should abide the decisions in a few leading ones to be certified to the Supreme Court, an immense waste of time, expense and injurious excitement would be saved. This was agreed to. It was not doubted in the least that where many hundreds of cases all depended upon the judgments to be rendered after a single argument in the Supreme Court, that a hearing and decision there would take precedence of all other business. A contrary course never for an instant entered the minds of either party here. It was deemed certain that by such an adjustment this whole irritating subject would be quietly terminated in a few weeks, in a mode at once the most kindly and speedy. It would be adjudged that no offenses had been committed, or every citizen illegally holding office would retire without trial. The only exception would be where there was a denial of the facts charged in the pleadings.

IN DEFERENCE TO THE SUPREME COURT THE CASES ARE CONTINUED.

To the great disappointment of all immediately concerned, such is the crowded state of the business at Washington that they cannot, for the present, be heard. The Attorney and Solicitor General were not unmindful of the pressing nature of these causes, and moved to advance them on the docket of the Supreme Court. That high tribunal, we have full confidence, gave the subject all the consideration it deserved, and, in view of the differ important and long delayed business before it, deemed it inconsistent with duty to interfere with what had been specially set for hearing, and refused the motion. The Judges of this Court, influenced by those feelings, always connecting themselves with what we are personally concerned, may experience much disappointment or even mortification that our plan for so speedy and quiet a disposition of this irritating question so wholly fails. We, however, accept, as every citizen should do, this decision of the superior tribunal as high evidence that it is right. It should give all much confidence that the evils we feared would result from delay are not to be experienced. Such certainly must have been the opinion of the learned and patriotic body of men as well qualified to judge, and as far removed from all influences to disturb the right exercise of their judgment as any in the whole country. Sitting, as we do here, in the midst of all the circumstances upon which it has been exercised, we cheerfully acquiesce in the disposition they have made, and continue this whole class of cases to the succeeding term.

THE EVILS GROWING OUT OF THE UNCERTAINTY OF OFFICIAL TENURE.

We have spoken of the injury supposed to result from the present conditions. Without explanation, this may mislead. It would be indecorous to intimate that Judges claimed to be ineligible would not rightfully judge the law; that an Attorney General, Sheriff, or other officer, will unfairly act between one class of citizens and another. We add, therefore, that what we most feared were the evils growing out of the uncertainty of official tenure, and the sad consequences, in our minds hardly capable of exaggeration, of suffering *any* law, no matter, how impolitic and unnecessary, to be wholly disregarded by local organizations of great power and influence. The minor and comparatively trifling questions of whether here and there the complained of offenders may violate private rights, and do individual injustice is of but little importance. It is the danger of popular opinion, of communities growing bold by their local unanimity, reasing themselves above and in defiance of the Constitution, which, irrespective of all the accidents of the occasion, we deprecated as citizens, and to terminate which at the earliest possible period, we did all in *our* power as Judges. However plain may be the principles, we deem it in the last degree dangerous and disorganizing to transfer the legal tribunals to the hustings, the discussion and decision of the validity of laws, after they have received the sanction of all the legislative bodies demanded by the Constitution.

THE PRESS TO AID IN RECONCILIATION.

If the people will still follow their party leaders in hostility to the regularly organized departments of the Government, if they will again assume to decide in passionate circumstances, so illy calculated to secure right consideration, and are led into this disorganizing and revolutionary action by the oldest and ablest members of the State, and all this while the miserable consequences flowing from the late war are, as yet, hardly modified by peace, it was natural, we submit, for Judges having the proclivities so generally belonging to their positions, to fear the consequences of this political experiment. It was a fear springing from principles the most general and universal in their application, having small reference to the persons and particular organizations and parties, through which, in this instance, the formal laws are overthrown. As we have already quite plainly said, the actual attitude of the offenders, the course pursued by their professional advisers, carrying out, undoubtedly, the wishes of clients, the treatment which these seemingly exciting facts receive in high quarters so entirely competent to correctly appreciate them, far to convince us that however true may be the generality upon which we insist, that there is nevertheless something in the peculiarities of its present violation and the general conditions of the country which warrant a policy different from that which we have so earnestly and confidently tried to promote. It is now quite in the power of leading men of influence, and of the press, to so aid by conciliation and good offices the healing influence of time, as to demonstrate at an early day their superiority over the severer process of courts, trials and punishments.

WASHINGTON.

FISHING UP THE FISHERY PAPERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 17. The State Department is busily engaged arranging for convenient reference all information in the archives bearing upon the Alabama, fishery and every other question of difference between the United States and Great Britain, with a view of the approaching Joint High Commission.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL—LEGAL TENDER ACT—A FOREIGN PRINCE IN THE SUPREME COURT.

The Appropriation Committee of the House have agered upon one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars for the New Orleans Custom-House.

The case of Biew & Kennard against the United States, from Kentucky, will soon be argued before the Supreme Court. The question is, whether the second section of the Thirteenth Amendment, authorizing appropriate legislation by Congress to carry into effect the first section of the amendment vested in Congress the constitutional power to enact the civil rights bill of April, 1866.

The case of Knox against Lee, from Texas, will be argued in the Supreme Court early next week. It involves the confiscation of property under the Confederate Government and the legal tender question, growing out of the collision in the San Francisco harbor, whether a foreign prince can sue in the Supreme Court.

CONGRESSIONAL

WASHINGTON, February 17.—*House.* Mr. Jones, of Kentucky, presented a petition in favor of the Cincinnati and Southern railroad.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on army appropriations, and by agreement speeches were limited to half an hour. The bill appropriates $27,500,000. The Committee arose without action.

The report of the Conference Committe, in regard to territorializing the District of Columbia, passed, and goes to the President, who will undoubtedly approve it.

The balance of the day was occupied in local legislation.

Senate.—The appropriation clause inserted last year by Senator Drake, prohibiting as evidence in the court of claims, certain Presidential pardons, The amendment authorizes any pardon or amnesty granted before the suppression of the rebellion under the proclamation of President Lincoln. The amendment is not to apply to suits in court or claims arising under the act of March, 1863, to provide for the collection of abandoned property and the prevention of frauds within the insurrectionary districts. By this amendment claims were opened to the amount of about ten million dollars. This amendment does not help pardoned persons by President Johnson after April, 1865. The amendment was rejected by 19 to 32. Mr. Trumbull reviewed the portions of the amendment repealing the proviso of the law which makes a pardon an evidence of guilt of the party accepting it. Mr. Conkling argued that a pardon was virtually a confession of guilt. Trumbull's amendment, that a pardon should not exclude the pardoned party from the Court of claims, was carried by the casting vote of the Vice President.

The debate was quite bitter and showed no disposition to give the southern claims any generally more generous consideration than heretofore.

ARKANSAS.

Impeachment of Clayton—Lieutenant-Governor Johnson—His Case before the Courts—Prospects of a Row.

Special to the Memphis APPEAL.]

LITTLE ROCK, February 17.—The Supreme Court to-day issued a writ of *quo warranto* upon Lieutenant Governor Johnson, returnable to-morrow at ten o'clock. The Lieutenant Governor has not been able to find the sheriff to have the writ served.

To-day the House of Representatives refused to recognize a message from Governor Clayton by a vote of forty-two to thirty-two.

As yet there is no conflict of authority between Governor Clayton and Lieutenant Governor Johnson.

Clayton's friends held a meeting of negroes last night to indorse him. It passed anti-Clayton resolutions before adjournment.

Considerable excitement prevails and some apprehensions of a disturbance are entertained.

The resolutions of impeachment against Chief Justice McClure were not pressed to day as intended last night, but, unless some compromise is effected before, they will very likely go through to-morrow.

PRESS DISPATCH.

ST. LOUIS, February 17.—The impeachment resolutions passed the Arkansas House of Representatives. The *Democrat's* special says Governor Clayton will not yield. It is rumored that Lieutenant-Governor Johnson will issue his proclamation calling on the peeple to stand by him.

TELEGRAMS.

New Jersey wants the Stevens battery.

The Cuban patriots are backing down.

The smallpox is epidemic at Yokohama, Japan.

Boston has denounced Canada. The Kannucks wilt.

Boston has subscribed $1500 for the released Fenians.

The British commission in Washington must consult Gladstone by cable.

H. L. Clusman suicided yesterday at Cincinnati because business was dull.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of Sam. Sym, of Oregon, as consul to Singapore.

DeBar raised $300 yesterday in his St. Louis opera house for the "little church round the corner."

The Crosby Opera House, Chicago, yesterday raised $3500 for the "little church round the corner."

The Pope has thanked the Catholics of Cincinnati for their sympathy, in a letter to Archbishop Purcell.

Railroads rob the river of tobacco hogsheads above Nashville, and the steamboatmen are disgruntled.

The London peace conference will do nothing till the new French Government is organized and represented.

The Fenian exiles were "demonstrated" in Brooklyn yesterday. They will attend the carnival in Washington.

On the 12th of January, two teachers of English in the college of Yokohama, Japan, were beset by ruffians and frightfully injured.

Meacham's cotton mill, on Swift creek, near Petersburg, Va., was totally destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $70,000; insurance, $56,000.

The body of Lawrence Mooney, one of the brakesmen of the train recently destroyed by fire near Hamburg, N. Y., was recovered yesterday in a good state of preservation.

Mr. Gladstone does not approve the declaration of Odo Russell that England would be forced to go to war, even alone, with Russia on the Eastern question.

The Legislature of New Jersey, in a joint session, elected A. S. Runyan for State Comptroller, and Joseph Sovy for Treasurer. All other State officers were nominated by the Republican caucus.

Sir John A. McDonald, a member of the High Commission, leaves Ottawa for Washington on the first of March. Sir George Cartier will be leader in the House of Commons during his absence.

The Duke of Argyl, since his connection by marriage with the royal family, supports the British ministry, which will probably control a majority of the House of Commons.

The British army is to be 431,000 strong, and the Government is to be authorized to seize railways in an emergency. Colonies must provide for their own defense, except their seaports.

Seward thinks Japan progressive and far ahead of China, of which country he is not hopeless. He says Americans must deal justly with the Chinese before they can expect the confidence of the Celestials.

Great Britain will now withdraw its representatives from the one-horse German courts. All this foreign minister business is rendered practically useless by the cable, and the people should demand the extinction of the plenipotentiaries and the filling of penitentiaries.

The steamer Great Republic, which arrived at San Francisco yesterday, brings nine Japanese students for San Francisco and seven for New York. She also brings 164 Chinese, and has 5700 packages tea to go overland to Chicago, 1144 for Boston, and 1000 and a large quantity of silk for New York.

The National Union League of Philadelphia favors universal amnesty, urges the elevation of working men (as if toil were a degradation), talks tariff reform, stands by Grant and orders Governor Geary to write an address, but he is not to speak of the invasion of States by the military to control local elections.

ALL SORTS.

An Italian author is writing a book intended to redeem the character of Catherine de Medicis from the uncomfortable reputation it has had to carry for years.

Mr. Brignoli, in attempting to say at the Nilsson concert in Indianapolis that M'lle Nilsson was suffering from a cold, declared that M'lle Nilsson was a "lootle horse."

Lord Willoughby is a fresh sensation for the New York softheads. There is no such title in the peerage, but Lord Willoughby is the nonsensation all the same.

It is stated that about 60 per cent. of the whole number of the German wounded have rejoined their regiments in the field or have been assigned to the reserve battalions.

The first two numbers have appeared of a new German novel entitled "Ham unt Sedan"—an illustrated historical romance of the past and the present, by Michael Burger.

The "Devil's Hopper," near the line of Brooks and Thomas counties, Georgia, has recently been, for the first time, entered, and proves the entrance to a cave some two hundred feet below the surface.

Mlle. Nilsson has written from Cincinnati a very complimentary letter to Miss Vienna Demorest, congratulating that young lady upon her late successful *debut* as a vocalist. At Nilsson's request, Strakosch has engaged Miss Demorest to sing in concert with the Swedish Nightingale at an early date.

FOREIGN DISPATCHES

FRANCE.

DOINGS OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

BORDEAUX, February 17.—At today's session of the National Assembly the following well known persons were chosen: Louis Joseph, Mortel Benoist, Dazey, Luderic, Vitel and Leon De Malville.

A resolution was introduced proposing Thiers for Chief Executive, with authority to nominate the ministry, and providing that the power of the Republic be exercised under the control of the Assembly. The resolution bears the signatures of Dufaure, De Malville, Vitel and Saint Hilaire.

A deputy censured the manifestation yesterday outside the chamber, and advised deputies to so act as to prevent discussion.

Violent recriminations ensued between conservative and republican deputies.

A letter was subsequently read from Faidherbe declining to accept membership.

The Senate confirmed the election of thirty-three Paris deputies.

Rochefort, Victor Hugo and Flavet were present at to-day's session.

The chamber is strongly guarded by troops outside the building.

GERMANS STILL PLUNDERING THE TOWNS.

The Prussians have demanded 300,000 francs from the town of Boinoy, under threat of bombardment.

The Germans continue to levy contributions in Normandy despite the armistice.

ENGLAND

VAST AND ABSURD EXPENDITURES.

LONDON, February 17.—The defensive works proposed by the Secretary of War, it is estimated, will cost £50,000,000, and the new artillery required will cost £10,000,000.

There was no meeting of the Conference yesterday, the members being disposed to await the arrival of the representatives of France.

PRINCE NAPOLEON MODEST.

A letter from Prince Napoleon explicitly denies that the Prince ever offered himself to Bismarck as the successor of Emperor Napoleon.

A Berlin correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that, if peace is not concluded prior to the assemblage of the German Diet, William will probably remain at Versailles and the meeting of Parliament be postponed.

The Versailles correspondent of the *Telegraph* says William is suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism.

It is stated that German troops are concentrating in large numbers on the Loire.

It is now announced that in case of the occupation of Paris by the Germans being found necessary, that Folkenstein will be designated as the governor.

BELGIUM.

SPEEDY PEACE.

BRUSSELS, February 17.—The *Echo du Parlement* says: The Count of Chambord has arrived here. It is reported that Emperor William will not return to Berlin before peace is made, a speedy conclusion of which is confidently expected in Paris.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

DEATH OF AN OLD JOKER.

NEW YORK, February 17.—R. Adams Lock, author of the celebrated Moon Hoax, is dead.

J. Stewart Gwynn, convicted of bigamy, has been sentenced to five years imprisonment.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, February 17.—Major Fish, of the Cliff House, Rocky river, was shot and killed last night by a German girl named Fannie Dresseba. The girl charges that Fish seduced and then abandoned her. She is now in custody in this city.

JEALOUSY AND MURDER.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, February 17.—A negro named Ridley fatally stabbed another negro, one Peterson, this morning, in a quarrel about a woman whom they both claimed as a wife. Ridley has not yet been arrested.

SUICIDE.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, February 17.—A woman about thirty years of age, supposed to be Johanna Essert, was found dead in Groesbeck Wood, near Clifton, last evening. The right wrist wrs terribly gashed, and it is thought that she committed suicide.

Peabody Trustees.

PHILADELPHIA, February 17.—The vacancies in the Peabody trustees have been filled by the election of Alex. H. Stewart, of Virginia, and Richard T. Taylor, of Louisiana. The board meets at Nashville in October.

Amnesty and Railroads.

ST. LOUIS, February 17.—The State Senate passed the concurrent resolutions previously adopted by the House, asking Congress to pass a full and complete amnesty act.

The House passed a bill for taxing all railroads in the State.

MARKETS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 17.—The dry goods market has been a little animated today, as the railroads diverging from here Westward have reduced the tariff of charges from $1 80 to $1 50 between here and Chicago. Prices, meantime, rule uniform. We quote: Laconia 8 yards muslins, 15c; Massachusetts 10c; do J, 18c; New Market 6, 9½c; Lancaster brown drills, 12½c; Suffolk C, 8c; do. X, 8c; do. H, 7½c; Atlantic H, 8½c. Prints are offered at as low as 6½c, which is so far below their intrinsic value; American, Hamilton; Manville Company; Lonsdale, 20c; New York C, 9 heavy cottonades, 8c; do. Rido, 37½c; do. plain, 19c; do. checks, 20c; do. plain nankeens, 18c; do. checks, 20c; do. twill do., 21½c; Everett O and OO cottonades, 28c; do. plain do., 19c; New York mills, 27½c.

WALL STREET.

NEW YORK, February 17.—Gold—The market opened at 111, and sold up to and closed at 111¾, leaving a majority of the loans were made at 3 per cent; one small lot at 1 per cent; clearances, $17,000,000. Government bonds dull all day, with but little change in prices, but closed firm at about ¼ per cent. advance on 5-20s '62s and '64s. Stock market dull and heavy; the only feature was Union Pacific, which ranged between 22¾ and 21¾ before the close of bank hours. Money better at 3 per cent., and 4 was the outside rate. The American Exchange Bank is now paying off in gold three million of the principal of the State debt of Illinois; the transaction leaves only two million dollars of debt against the State, in bonds not due till 1877. State bonds dull at nominal prices; Georgia bonds rather strong; North Carolinas not so firm; old Tennessees, 64½; new do., 64½. Sterling exchange, 109½. Government coupons—'62s, 114½; '63s, 113½; '64s, 111; '65s, 111½; Union Pacific, 22¾, 21¾; '66s, 113½; 10-40s, 110½; currency 6s, 112½.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, February 17.—Flour scarce and firm; superfine, $6 25@$6 50; XX, $7; XXX, $7 25. Corn firm; yellow, 78@80c; white, 75c. Oats firm at 70c. Bran dull at $1 10. Hay, $24@25. Pork dull; mess, $23 75. Bacon dull at 16@16½c; sides, 16½@17c; shoulders, 13½@14c. Lard firm; tierces, 12½@12¾c; keg, 14@14½c. Sugar—Supply light; demand good; common, 7@7½c; prime, 8@8¼c. Molasses—Supply light; prime, 60@65c. Coffee is quiet; prime, 19½@20c. Whisky dull at 90@$1 02½. Cotton active but easier; sales, 11,000 bales; good ordinary, 12½@12¾c; low middling, 13½@13¾c; middling, 14@14¼c; receipts, 11,159 bales; exports, foreign, 22,000; coastwise, 4127; stock, 209,169 bales. Exchange—Sterling, 109; sight, ¼ discount. Gold, 111¾.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, February 17.—Cotton steady and in moderate demand. Pork steady, with moderate demand; family, $6 50@$7. Wheat dull; holders anxious to sell; red, $1 37@$1 38; bom dull and nassellina, $1 35@$1 38. Rye unchanged. Oats and barley unchanged. Corn quiet and weak; asking 82@85; offering, 82c, at 6 day; sales of extra over running 18 and 19 pounds at $2 25@$2 35. Lard dull; demand fair; steam, 10½c; kettle, 10½c. Bulk meats quiet and weak; sales of shoulders at 8c; sides held at 10½@11c. Bacon quiet and weak; asking 9¾@11c; offering, 10c; but no sales. Whisky is steady at 90.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, February 17.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat—No. 2 spring firmer, closing quiet at $1 22@$1 22½ cash; this afternoon, $1 21 bid, $1 22½ asked and seller for March. Corn—No. 2 ¼@¼c lower, closing quiet at 80@80½c; this afternoon, dull. Oats—No. 2 dull at 46c. Rye—No. 2 firmer at 86c. Barley—No. 2 lower, closing nominal, at 76c Highwines, 86½c. Mess pork easier, closing at $21 75, cash. Lard quiet, closing at 12½@12¾c, cash. Meats a trifle easier. Dressed hogs dull at $8 40@$8 60. Live dull at $7@7 25. Cattle quiet at $4 25@6 00.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, February 17.—Flour better, owing to scarcity; superfine winter, $5 50@$5 85; extras, $5@5 25. Wheat in fair demand and advanced; No. 2 spring, $1 20; No. 3 red $1 25, and $1 27 refused for No. 2 red. Corn steady; moderate demand; mixed, on track across the river, 68@69½c. Oats steady at 65@66c, mixed, in bulk. Barley quiet; No. 2, 85c. Rye firmer at $1 05. Whisky steady at 89c. Pork dull; mess, $22 50. Bulk meats dull; clear sides in second-hand hogsrage, 12½c; clear ribbed, long ½ option April 10th, 12c. Bacon unchanged. Lard nominal at 12½c. Hogs firm at $7@8. Cattle unchanged, $3@5 50.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, February 17.—Bagging quiet and unchanged. Cotton dull; asking 18½c for middling. Flour quiet and firm; sales prevented shipments; extra family, $6. Grain quiet; sale of 200 bushels shelled corn, including sacks, at 60c, to parties on Arkansas river. Groceries in good jobbing demand; prices unchanged. Hay dull; selling $23 for choice timothy, delivered at depot. Provisions steady; demand light; mess pork held at $22 50. Lard, in tierces, 12½c; kegs, 13½c. Bacon, 9½@11c; sides, 10½c; shoulders, 9½@10c. Hams, sugar cured, 16c; plain, 15c, all packed. Only a fair demand at 65c. Tobacco steady and unchanged; previous quotations; sales, 23 hhds.

MARRIED.

CHASE—WARD—On Wednesday, the 15th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, Shelby county, by the Rev. A. H. Bowman, Mr. WM. J. CHASE, of this city, to Miss MATTIE WARD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOTTERY.—Official drawings of the Missouri State Lottery. CLASS 81.
6, 35, 30, 9, 54, 37, 48, 53, 55, 39, 31, 32.
CLASS 82.
5, 18, 28, 29, 70, 22, 51, 68, 44, 66, 16, 48.
Prizes from $100 to $20,000, paid in money. Lotteries drawing daily. Information furnished in the above Lottery by J. E. FRANCIS, 464½ North Court street, Box 147, Memphis, Tenn., P.O. MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Managers 8d, Louis, Mo. feb18

MASONIC NOTICE.

THE officers and members of Lelia Scott Lodge No. 29 are requested to attend a special meeting at their lodge rooms, at 7 p m., for work in the Fellow Craft's degree.

All F. C.'s are invited to attend.

By order of H. H. HIGBEE, W. M.
M. S. JUDAH Sec'y. feb18

Fresh Arrival
—OF—
BLEACHED DOMESTICS.

ALL POPULAR BRANDS ON HAND.

10-4 SHEETINGS from 30 cts. to 75 cts.

An entire new line of
MARSEILLES QUILTS,
HONEY-COMB QUILTS
will be sold very close.

8-4 SATIN DAMASK, Turkey Red Tea Cloths.
A FULL STOCK JUST RECEIVED.

IRISH LINENS! IRISH LINENS!
A COMPLETE LINE OF EVER