THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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MISSISSIPPI.

Radical Expenditures as Compared With those of the White Government of 1861.

Estimated Expenditures for the Year 1871 Made by the Auditor of the State.

Proceedings in the Infamous Scheme to Revive the Union Bank Bonds—Duplicated Office-Holders.

From the Jackson Clarion of the 17th.]

Below we append the estimated expenditures for the present year contained in the annual report of the Auditor of Public Accounts. A brief examination will serve to reveal some very remarkable, and, to taxpayers especially, highly important features.

The aggregate sum, contrasted with the expenditures of former years, when the State was prosperous and Auditor's warrants were equivalent to specie, is enormous.

According to the Governor's message, the expenditures of 1861, exclusive of the militia item, amounted to $256,932. The aggregate of the estimate for the year 1871 (excluding the militia item of $25,000), submitted by the Auditor, reaches the sum of $1,194,626.

A comparison of the expenditures for the years 1861 and 1871 under the separate heads here given, as presented in the Govern or's message, on the one hand, and the Auditor's estimate on the other, produce amazing results, as follows:

	1861.	1871. (60 days)
Legislative	$56,909	$135,000
Public printing	8,928	50,000
Judiciary	144,565	328,000
Executive	13,719	34,800
	$223,221	$547,800

By this exhibit it will be seen that under every head named the cost of the State government to the people will be more than double in 1871 the cost in 1861. And under one of the heads (public printing) it exceeds six times the expenditure of 1861. The estimate of 1871 is based on the supposition of a session of sixty days. That time has nearly elapsed already, and the indications are that the Legislature will sit at least six months longer, which will add to the estimate the trifle of $300,000.

There are various other sums mentioned which should elicit special observation. For instance, the $46,000 item on account of the New Code; for preparing the work the Commissioners (three) are each allowed, $4000, which we concede to be no more than their labor is worth, making $12,000, which still leaves a balance of $34,000 to be expended in what manner the auditor does not explain, certainly not in printing. The printing of 5000 copies of the Code of 1857, containing 943 pages, and executed in a faultless style, cost the State but $3 per copy, or $15,000 in the aggregate. How the auditor expects the extravagant sum mentioned by him to be made away with in the preparation of the Code now under revision, we are at a total loss to conceive.

Another item, comparatively small by the side of others, but still contributing to make up the huge aggregate, attracts observation—"cost of engraving Certificates of Indebtedness and Bonds—$6500." These issues, it is known, are very artistically embellished with the likeness of the Auditor himself, who has modestly improved the opportunity thus afforded of advertising the public what manner of looking man he is; and for this device the law itself appropriates the expenditure of $6000; but here we have an application for $1600 additional for so trifling and uncomprehensive an object:

EXPENDITURES.

Legislative, sixty days' session	$135,000 00
Judiciary	328,000 00
Executive	34,800 00
Library	1,000 00
Militia	25,000 00
Commissions for assessing	175,000 00
Penitentiary	25,000 00
Public printing	50,000 00
Capitol expenses	400 00
Capitol repairs	1,000 00
University	33,551 19
Recording tax titles	1,500 00
Distributing laws and journals	500 00
Lunatic Asylum	40,000 00
Executive contingent fund	4,000 00
Auditor's contingent fund	2,000 00
Library contingent fund	200 00
Chickasaw school fund interest	178,000 00
Institution for the Blind	8,280 00
Geological survey	4,000 00
State Hospital at Natchez	14,500 00
Repairs on Lunatic Asylum	141,175 00
Code of Mississippi	46,000 00
State census of 1870	20,000 00
Repairs on State Capitol	28,000 00
State Normal School	4,000 00
Six months' interest on first series of bonds	4,000 00
Cost of engraving certificates of indebtedness and bonds	6,500 00
Institution for Deaf and Dumb	8,000 00
Total	$1,219,626 19

THE BOND-PAYING MOVEMENT.

Senator Duncan has furnished the *Vallonian* with the following report of the proceedings in this scheme, in a more minute and succinct form than we have seen. We have reproduced it for record:

Monday, February 6th, Senator Morgan introduced the following resolution:

Be it Resolved by the Senate, the House concurring, That a committee of two on the part of the Senate, and —— on the part of the House, be appointed by the Chair, whose duty it shall be to investigate and inquire into the character and condition of the debt of this State commonly known as the "Repudiated Debt of the State of Mississippi."

Be it further Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the said committee to require all persons holding claims, of whatever character, against this State, which shall have become due, and which were remaining unpaid on the first day of January, A. D. 1869, to have the same audited before the said committee, with the name, address and residence of the holder thereof, whether the holder be a citizen resident of this or any other country now at peace with the United States.

Be it further resolved, That all proceedings thus had, and all inquiries and investigations thus made shall be upon the assumption that the present government of this State is not legally liable for debts of this State contracted prior to the close of the war.

MORGAN.

Tabled by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Abbott, Bennett, Duncan, Gartman, Johnson, Lyles, Millsaps, Morgan, Rushing, Smith, Stone, Warner, Watts, Williams—15.

Nays—Messrs. Gibbs, Leachman, Packer, Palne—4.

By Mr. Morgan, (Feb. 7) Tuesday.

A resolution denying that any moral or legal obligation rests upon the people of the State of Mississippi to pay the repudiated debt.

Be it resolved by the Senate (the House concurring), That the State of Mississippi, by her representatives in Legislature assembled, solemnly denies that any moral or legal obligation rests upon the people of this State to discharge in any manner or form, in whole or in part, the bonds of the Union and Planters' Bank, commonly known as the "repudiated bonds, or repudiated debt of the State of Mississippi."

Tabled by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Abbott, Bennett, Duncan, Gartman, Johnson, Leachman, Millsaps, Paine, Rushing, Smith, Stone, Watts, Williams—13.

Nays—Gibbs, Morgan, Packer, Stricklin—4.

We voted to lay on the table the resolution of Senator Morgan, declaring "that it is the opinion of this Legislature that the State of Mississippi is not legally or morally bound to pay the Planters and Union Bank bonds," because we think that the question should not be agitated, as we deem it a settled question—decided by the people at the ballot box, by the Legislature, and by the courts of the State. And we are in favor of letting this decision remain where it has thus been placed.

JOSEPH BENNETT,
H. L. DUNCAN,
J. M. STONE,
W. L. LYLES,
S. JOHNSON,
JOHN WATTS.

THE DUPLICATED OFFICE-HOLDERS.

Some ten or a dozen members of the Legislature are holding offices by Executive appointment, which they are farming out while they are here at the Capitol pursuing the occupation that gives them the mileage and per diem of legislators. A bill has been introduced into the House to put a stop to this scandalous practice, which is one of the innovations of the carpet-bag regime; but it seems to make slow progress against the opposition of the office-holding ring. The Vicksburg *Times and Republican*, referring to the fact that "Mr. Johnson," a Congo member from Warren, is also a member of the Board of Supervisors of Warren county, appointed by the Governor, says:

"Whether it is owing to his distinguished and prominent fitness, so far surpassing that of all other denizens of this benighted region, or because of some service, that from his official position he was able to render the appointing power, we leave the reader to judge. Certain it is that such a proceeding is an innovation upon the customs that have heretofore obtained in such cases, at once shocking to every sense of propriety, disgraceful to the State, and dangerous in the extreme to the independence and purity of legislative bodies. The stamp of public opprobrium should brand, at once, such a proceeding as an outrage not to be tolerated in a free government."

P. S. Since the foregoing was prepared, we are gratified to note that the following resolution, introduced as a substitute by Senator Hardy, of Jasper, striking directly at the evil, has passed the Senate:

"WHEREAS, Members of this body are exercising and discharging the function, and duties of more than one office in this State, belonging to the different departments of government, in violation of, and repugnant to the spirit and letter of the Constitution of the State of Mississippi; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this Senate that said members who now hold and exercise the duties and functions of any other State, county or municipal office in this State, should resign the same within ten days after the adoption of this resolution."

An act of similar purport so far as we can judge from the meagre report of its provisions in the official paper, has passed the House.

EASTER.

How It is Ushered in in Many Countries—Shrove Tuesday and Ash Wednesday.

From the Cincinnati Chronicle.]

The forty days of fasting which precede the jubilee of Easter, the day celebrated of Christ's resurrection, commences on Wednesday (to-morrow) the 22d instant. The primitive churches always held a fast before Easter, but the time and the length of the fast varied until the sixth century, when Gregory the Great occupied the Papal chair. He then fixed the time of Lent to begin on Ash Wednesday and to end at Easter. The true Lent is thus described by the old English poet Herrick:

"Is this a Fast, to keep,
The larder-lean
And clean
From fat of veales and sheep?

Is it to quit the dish
Of flesh, yet still
To fill
The platter high with fish?

Is it to fast an houre,
Or rag'd to go,
Or show
A down-cast look and sowre?

No, 'tis a fast to dole
Thy sheaf of wheat,
And meat,
Unto the hungry soule.

It is to fast from strife,
From old debate,
And hate,
To circumcise thy life.

To show a heart grief-rent,
To starve thy sin,
Not bin;
And that's to keep thy Lent."

In Catholic countries a week of festivities, ending in a carnival, where all is wild mirth and *abandon*, always ushers in this fast. This week of revelry, like everything of the kind, is said to have its origin in the feasts instituted at Rome in honor of Bacchus, which took place at this time of the year.

SHROVE TUESDAY.

Formerly, as a preparation for the austerities of Lent, the people were required to appear at the confessional on the Tuesday previous, to confess their sins, and receive absolution. Therefore this Tuesday grew to be called Shrove Tuesday, from the Anglo-Saxon word *scrifan*, to confess, as on that day the masses were shriven of their sins. Through with this ceremony, they might go their way and indulge in any amusement until the midnight bell warned them that their gayety must be put away—the penitential season had begun.

CUSTOMS OF SHROVE TUESDAY.

Shrove Tuesday was characterized by many singular customs. In France a fat, fluffy figure, a sort of effigy of good living, and so called, was dressed up and carried about. He was a fine fellow, but his hours were numbered, so they begged money to defray the expenses of his funeral, and as night came on buried him with many ceremonies. They also plucked to pieces a grotesque figure, which they called interring the carnival.

Playing at ball and throwing at cocks tied to stakes, were among the principal amusements of the people of England on this day. The origin of the latter sport is in doubt. One author thinks it grew out of a legend that some cocks, by their crowing on the morning of Shrove Tuesday, prevented the Saxons from massacreing their conquerors, the Danes, while asleep in their beds. Another suggests that the cock is tortured in memory of the sin committed by Peter, in denying his Lord when questioned by a servant of the High Priest. In confirmation of this he quotes:

"Why st thou to pelthing for St. Peter's crime,
And on Shrove Tuesday perish in thy prime?"
From Rose Lane on a Cock.

The great diversion between men and women was the baking and eating of pancakes. A bell was rung at noon, to call the people to confession, at the sound of which all housewives began to cook their pancakes. This was known as the *pancake bell*. Confession over, the kitchens were filled with merry youths and maidens, trying to turn the cakes by tossing them in the air. The point was not to have them scorched, and to catch them in the pan.

"And every man and maid doth take their turne
And toss their pancake up for fear the burne;
And all the kitchen doth with laughter sound
To see the pancakes fall upon the ground."

ASH WEDNESDAY.

And so Ash Wednesday morning dawned, and the people who had spent the last week in mad revelry and sin met in the churches to begin their humiliation. The palms which had been blessed the year previous, and used to celebrate Christ's entry into Jerusalem, were reduced to ashes; and these ashes, after being blessed and hallowed with the sign of the cross, and sprinkled with holy water, the priests distributed on the heads of the people or signed them with them on the forehead with the sign of the cross, "to put them in remembrance of penance in the beginning of Lent, and to remind them that their bodies are but dust and ashes." Anciently great sinners appeared on this day in sackcloth, and with ashes upon their heads.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In England, where the Episcopal Church is the church established by law and united to to the Government, the Queen being the head, Lent is more strictly kept than among those of the same communion with us.

In the High Church, public festivities are forbidden; marriages, except in cases of necessity, are not solemnized; there are no great parties or balls; there is a lull in what is called society, while the churches are open, and there are services daily.

The Queen of England, therefore, in the estimation of this Church of the Episcopacy, has committed a grave error in appointing the marriage of the Princess Louise to take place in the Lenten season. They overlooked it in the case of the Prince of Wales, but against its repetition the dignitaries of the church have expostulated, regarding it not only as an unnecessary violation of the rules of the church, but a positive sin, and a disregard shown by one in high place to the spiritual advisers which the law and the church have given to the people. They therefore propose, if the Queen continues obstinate and the marriage takes place at the time designated, to hold a penitential service for the sin at the hour appointed for the ceremony.

THE BIG BLOW.

The Damage Opposite Helena, on the Mississippi Side.

We learn reliably that the tornado which proved so destructive of property and life at Helena was equally disastrous on this side of the river. Trees of immense size and large growth were uprooted, and thrown together helter-skelter, some of them roots upward. A large store-house, supposed to be one of the best constructed in Mississippi, the property of Governor Alcorn, was blown down, and, with the contents, will prove an entire loss, amounting to $2500. Every house and hut on the Barksdale plantation was swept away; indeed, every place in the passage of the fearful wind suffered more or less. Gates, posts and fences were blown down, and also gin-houses. There is wreck and ruin in every direction, and much suffering must ensue in some places.

WASHINGTON.

REVELS OF TEMPERANCE MEN.

WASHINGTON, February 20.—The temperance organizations of Washington, at the request of the Congressional Society, propose to observe Washington's birthday by a meeting in the afternoon, and addresses by Revels and other Senators, Representatives and citizens. In the evening there will be two meetings, which will be addressed by distinguished speakers.

INSPECTORS FOR WEST POINT.

WASHINGTON, February 20.—The Board of Visitors appointed by the President to attend the annual examination at the Military Academy in June, 1871, consists of Rev. Dr. Sunderland, of Washington City; Rev. Dr. Vincent, of Plainfield, N. J.; ex-Governor Aiken, of South Carolina; Judge Miller, of Tuscaloosa, Ala.; General Isaac F. Quinby, of Rochester University, N. Y., and Joseph J. Wood, of Kansas.

THE COTTON TAX.

The Supreme Court to-day affirmed the constitutionality of the cotton tax by a divided count.

THE CARNIVAL.

Pennsylvania avenue, at an early hour, was crowded with citizens and strangers, they being present in thousands. Many stands were erected on the public reservations, and in front of the stores, which were early occupied. Flags, emblems and evergreens deck all the houses, from Fifteenth street to the Capitol, and on both sides of the avenue, and displayed along the whole length for a general illumination to-night. So large an assemblage was never seen before, except on Presidential inauguration days. In various parts are bands of music playing. The President and other prominent persons have quarters on the balcony at one of the hotels, and a stand on the Markethouse Square is occupied by members of Congress and families. All is excitement and gayety.

[BY MAIL.]

From the Baltimore Gazette.]

THE NEW ENFORCEMENT BILL.

WASHINGTON, February 16.—Those who have watched closely the stealthy movements of the Radicals, need not be told that a civil war will be risked rather than power surrendered at the behest of the ballot-box. The encroachments of Congress and the executive move steadily along. The new enforcement bill, which has just passed the House, is but another of a series of measures designed to drive the people to extremes. With a fourth of the real legal *voters* of the country, the revolutionary leaders think they can perpetuate their rule: and unless the people display more concern and *earnestness* than they have for the past six years, the programme must undoubtedly succeed, for a time at least; perhaps for the next decade.

GRANT'S LAST STUPIDITY.

Several learned Thebans of the Radical persuasion have tried hard today, in my presence, to pick a grain of common sense out of the special message of General Grant to Congress yesterday *allowing* the test oath to be partially repealed. "By this law," he says, "the soldier who fought and bled for his country is to swear to his loyalty before assuming official functions, whilst the General who commanded hosts 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." If there were any logic in this view, then it is manifest that he should have sent in this precise message (*before* he suffered the bill to become a law) *as a veto*. He fails to assign a single reason why he permitted this iniquity (as he considers it) to become operative, into whose hands has His Excellency fallen within the past few days? He received the cue in time from Edmunds and even Morton!

FORNEY TO SUCKED CRESSWELL.

I begin to think that Mr. Cresswell will be compelled by Congress to vacate his Cabinet position. It seems that certain members of his own party in Congress have determined to drive him into retirement. Grant will stand by him, but charges are accumulating, and the scandal so marked, that he must, in time, be forced to "let him go." It is rumored to-day that Forney will succeed him. Pray, what will be gained to the nation's exchequer by this swap? If there be a man smutted from head to foot in jobbery and fraudulent contracts, I thought it was the author of the "Consuelo" letter.

Tenne-see Industrial Exposition.

NASHVILLE, February 20.—The Tennessee Industrial Exposition will commence on the 1st of May next. To secure a large and thorough exhibition of native manufactures, minerals and ores, a department is also to be provided for fine arts. A suitable building is to be built for the occasion.

THE TORNADO.

The Destruction at Pocahontas—An Appeal for Help.

The Catholic Church at Iuka Blown Away.

The tornado of Friday afternoon struck Pocahontas at half-past four o'clock. It thus passed from Helena to Pocahontas in an hour and a quarter, about sixty miles per hour. Twenty-two houses were destroyed at the little village of Pocahontas, on the Memphis and Charleston road, seventy-five miles east of Memphis. The railroad station-house was utterly demolished, and the contents damaged or blown away. The two-story Masonic Hall was utterly destroyed. The Methodist Church, even the sills and its heaviest timbers, was moved three hundred yards; Dr. Higgins' drug store was destroyed, with all its contents; Captain T. Holcomb's house was blown away, with his stock of dry goods and groceries; E. Regan's groceries; G. W. Garrett's two houses were destroyed, but his stock was not so grievously damaged; G. M. Nolan's house was overturned, and his saloon bottles and demijohns all broken and smashed; the cotton shed of Colonel Price was destroyed, and the roof swept away from his store-house; S. H. Rosson's family grocery was utterly demolished, but a part of the contents were saved. Nelson, Ray & Taylor's store-house was almost ruined, but many of the goods were uninjured. The residence of Mr. Dorris, Justice of the Peace, was blown down. His family was in at the time; the window was open, and they came out through it, unharmed. William Stone's residence and everything in it was blown into Hatchie river bottom, now covered with water, and everything was lost. They have neither food nor clothing left. Thomas J. Atkins' house was utterly destroyed; a little of his furniture was saved, but his family are in want. Mr. Dorris has a family—a wife and four little girls—who are in great destitution. Elliot's shoe shop was knocked down, and timbers scattered. Reid's blacksmith shop was twisted like a corkscrew, and the buggy shop of W. C. Adams was blown away and several vehicles injured or destroyed. Every dwelling house in the place was more or less injured, many were moved, and only one business house is fit to be occupied. The people stand guard over their effects while houses are being repaired. Every fence in the town, and for many miles along the path of the tempest, was utterly destroyed. Several persons, Mr. Duke among others, were seriously injured by falling timbers. Mr. McFarland escaped from Higgins' drug store just as it fell. The whole damage done to the village exceeds $20,000. Many people are in want of the commonest necessaries of life, and merchants should meet on 'Change this morning to devise measures of relief. For most of the facts above recited we are indebted to Mr. J. P. Wooster, whose statements are wholly trustworthy.

AT IUKA.

By a special dispatch, we learn that the tornado followed the line of the Memphis and Charleston railroad for some distance, tearing up trees and blowing down fences in its route. At Iuka it blew down and utterly demolished the Roman Catholic Church, which was, fortunately, the only damage at this thriving point. All other houses withstood the furious gusts, which dashed against them with wild efforts. We shall probably hear of more damage at other points, as the storm had not expended its force when it passed over Iuka.

FOREIGN DISPATCHES

FRANCE.

PEACE PROSPECTS—PARIS POLITICS.

LONDON, February 20.—A correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs from Versailles as follows:

"The *Moniteur* says that a prolongation of the armistice would injure the position of the Germans. Germany is resolved to continue the war if compensation for the past and guarantees for the future are not given; Germany must insist upon guarantees, and especially those procurable by the occupation of Paris.

"No food is allowed to leave Versailles for Paris."

The *Times'* Berlin correspondent telegraphs that the German terms of peace have been presented in definite form and are *ultimatum*.

The same correspondent says that a prolongation of the armistice was accorded in return for the surrender of Belfort.

The *Telegraph* has a dispatch from Paris, dated the 19th inst., which says that the police are searching the turbulent districts for firearms and hand grenades, many of which have been already seized.

A German named Hause has been appointed Prefect of St. Denis, from which place 800,000 francs are exacted by the Prussians.

TERMS OF PEACE BEING DISCUSSED.

BORDEAUX, February 19.—Deliberations are now going on in regard to the conditions of peace. The cession of Nice and neutralization of Savoy, in order to completely isolate France, are now under discussion. France will thus be separated from Germany by neutralized territories of Belgium, Luxembourg and Switzerland and by the newly acquired Alsace and Lorraine, and from her old ally, Italy, by neutral territory, full of obstacles to military operation. The great object of the Germans is to incapacitate France from taking her threatened revenge. Bismarck is willing to renounce Metz on condition of dismantlement, but Moltke insists on retaining the fortress, as necessary for a strategic point. Moltke also insists on retaining a belt of territory, including Belfort, as the people of this region entirely French. Bismarck is unwilling to insist. The question is still under debate in the Imperial council.

No further extension of the armistice will be conceded on any ground whatever. If peace is not concluded by 12, noon, on the 23d, the German armies will march south and Paris will be treated as a captured city.

A United States Official Shot.

ST. LOUIS, February 20.—Ellis T. Jenkins, Deputy United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Missouri, and Deputy Collector of the Second Revenue District, was shot and killed on Wednesday night last while standing in the sitting room of a hotel in New Madrid. The fatal shot was fired through the window of the sitting-room. Jenkins had, during the day, angry words with a son of the Sheriff of New Madrid county, and it is said that pistols were drawn, but it is not known whether this man committed the deed. No arrests were made at last accounts.

ARKANSAS.

History and Present Status of the Clayton-Johnson Imbroglio.

Movements of Both Parties—Their Relative Strength—Clayton Can't Kick up a Row.

The Military Have Orders to Preserve the Peace as Neutrals—Clayton Can't Rely on the Militia.

Clayton Without Friends Save in the Senate and Supreme Court—The President, Congress and the People Against Him.

Special to Memphis APPEAL.]

HISTORY AND PRESENT STATUS OF THE ROW.

LITTLE ROCK, February 20.—Clayton, who was a few weeks ago elected to the United States Senate, by the aid of the Democrats in the Legislature, desired, while managing and manipulating Arkansas affairs at the Capital of the Republic, to be able, through his successor, so to control the political destiny of the State as to maintain himself the upper dog in perpetuity. This was made manifest on the thirteenth instant, when, in reply to the committee from the House of Representatives apprising him, officially, of his election to the United States Senate, he said he would inform them, when the time had arrived for him to qualify for the office, whether or not he would accept the position; that it depended entirely upon what the interests of the State demanded at that time, whether he would vacate the Executive chair. The interests of the State, in this case, meant the supremacy of the Clayton Radicals. The dirty business of maintaining this supremacy could not be intrusted to Lieutenant-Governor Johnson, who, although a Republican, is regarded with great respect as a liberal, upright and just citizen. Clayton, therefore, set himself to work to have him removed, with a view of having Mallory, of Pine Bluff, appointed his successor. He entered upon this work with all the more determination that he knew he had

A MAJORITY OF THE SENATE ON HIS SIDE,

and was sure of the Supreme Court, three of the members of which were decided in expressing their leaning toward him and their determination to stand by him. The *quo warranto* proceedings were immediately begun. To these Johnson demurred, through counsel. The demurrer, much to the chagrin and mortification of the bar of this city, not to say disgrace of the bench, was not sustained. Chief Justice McClure and Justice Bennett were barefaced in the perpetration of this outrage against law and justice. Justices Gregg and Harrison, to their honor, be it said, dissented. The writ was issued and served upon Johnson. Upon this showing of Clayton's designs and intentions, the war for power and a vindication of the law ensued—Clayton for power, the Representatives in vindication of the law and the people. Clayton was impeached by a vote of 42 yeas to 38 nays, whereupon two members of the Supreme Court—Wilshire and Bowen—precipitately resigned, their places being filled by McClure and Bennett, the former of whom has since been impeached, and, from all accounts, deservedly so. A majority of

THE SENATE

being for Clayton, it is entirely controlled in his interest, and has been adjourned at his instance, so that the articles of impeachment against the Governor have not yet been served upon that body. In pursuance of their determination to remain adjourned so long as that course will serve the purposes of their master, the Clayton Senators are secreted so that the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate cannot find them. This continued adjournment of the Senate affords Clayton plenty of time to look about him and prepare for the future, which, he thinks, himself sure of, as in any event, even if the articles of impeachment be served upon the Senate, he is sure of acquittal, as he owns fifteen more than half the whole number of Senators. What he is contending for is to place Mallory, of Pine Bluff, in Johnson's place as Lieutenant Governor, and in the line of succession to him when he leaves for Washington, where he is due on the 4th of March next. All of the

BRAG AND BLUFF,

which he has played during the past week, was "put on," with a view to excite Congress and Grant to some action in his favor. For this, however, there is no hope, because Grant is the unyielding friend of Senator McDonald, who, together with Senator Rice and Represenatives Rogers, Bowles and Roots, is sternly opposed to Clayton and determined upon his overthrow. We know that the

UNITED STATES TROOPS

have orders from Washington *to hold themselves in readiness to act for the preservation of peace and strictly as neutrals;* and we do not think, knowing how earnestly Brooks (who has the absolute management of the negroes and the Radical whites of Arkansas) is opposed to Clayton, that the Governor will be able to control the

MILITIA,

since that gallant (?) corps must be largely made up of both these classes. Upham, the infamous, who proved his title to that character, and also to "mansions (not) in the skies," is Major-General of the Militia of Pulaski county, is a strong Clayton man, and would willingly lend himself, as he has often done before, to Clayton's vilest purposes, but, without the rank and file, he is wanting in the power to prove himself again a desperate villain. Catterson, who once served Clayton faithfully, and in very vile an cruel ways, is United States Marshal for the district in which Little Rock is situated, but as he is now a bitter enemy of Clayton, it is not likely that he can be even hired to move a peg in his favor. Besides all this, the Johnson men in the Senate have taken a new turn on the rebellious Governor. This morning they met for the purpose of forcing a quorum. They elected a president, and adjourned, after reading the following

NOTICE TO M'CLURE:

SENATE CHAMBER, LITTLE ROCK, *February 20.—Hon. John McClure, Chief Justice:* "You are hereby notified that W. B. Padgett, Alex. Mason, D. J. Smith and F. M. Thompson, managers on the part of the House of Representatives, have impeached you of high crimes and misdemeanors, and have demanded the Senate to take notice and cause an order to be taken for you to appear at the bar of the Senate to answer said impeachment. You are hereby notified of said impeachment, and will, in due time, be summoned to appear before the bar of the Senate to answer said impeachment.

[Signed] "HODGES,
"President of the Senate *pro tem.*
"R. L. ARCHER,
"Secretary of the Senate."

This [illegible] upon the Chief Justice [illegible] Johnson's counsel have had [illegible]

CASE IN THE SUPREME COURT,

which was occupied to-day in hearing arguments upon a motion for a trial by jury. The motion was denied, Justices Gregg and Harrison dissenting. The counsel took exception, under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. This is supposed to lay a basis for an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. The excitement in the city is abating; yet the Governor still keeps an armed body of men at the State House.

TO SUM UP

Clayton is opposed by the whole Congressional delegation, by Congress and Grant, by a majority of the House, by a majority of the people of all shades and political faiths, and by all the United States civil officers in Arkansas; and can only rely upon a majority of the Senate and the three members of the Supreme court, who received their appointment upon the distinct understanding that they would stand by him until the last moment. Such is the status of the imbroglio that may, before it ends, lead to results that all good men everywhere would deplore, as only to-day the *Republican* contained another incendiary article, threatening fire and sword and vilest visitations upon the people, and Clayton has notified the citizens of this city not to gather about the State-house or his residence.

SAFE.

Gen. Wade and his Fellow-Commissioners to San Domingo Heard From.

The Piebald Population in Favor of Annexation—Hobnobbing Between Baez and Old Ben.

The Commissioners will Extend Their Spree Another Week—"Wats the Hods, Uncle Sam will pay the Costs."

NEW YORK, February 20.—The steamship North America, from Rio Janiero, via St. Thomas, has just arrived, and brings news of the safe arrival of the Tennessee at San Domingo.

SAN DOMINGO, February 3.—The Commissioners arrived from Samana Bay yesterday. Everyone connected with the party are in excellent health. Want of coaling facilities delayed the ship six days at Samana. The commission found the inhabitants in the peninsula in very general favor of annexation. A full investigation made into the ownership of the land around the harbor showed that no United States official was involved in any private transaction there whatever.

Fabens and his associates and O'Sullivan have a perpetual lease, at a nominal price, of nearly all the available water front for large vessels around the harbor of Samana. There are no valuable minerals in that section.

The Commission landed here this morning, and were formally received by Baez. Mr. Wade explained its character and object, and Baez gave him a cordial welcome. Baez said peace and a stable government would follow union with the United States. The people are all anxious for the union.

Cabral had no Dominicans with him. The force he was supposed to command were Haytiens, and Hayti was the real mover in the whole matter. He had information that the incursion would be made while the Commissioners were here, to influence them, and from his agents he had learned the whole movement. He expressed the hope that the Commissioners would examine all the cases, and promised to extend them every facility. Five of the party came across the island from San Cina to this place.

The Commissioners find thus far no appearance of public disturbances or dissensions. The officers and crews of the United States steamers Tennessee, Nantucket and Yantic, now in this harbor, are all well. The Commission will here a week longer, and will probably visit Azua next. The stories of trouble there are untrue. The Commissioners intend to start for home in about four weeks. Baez has agreed to give safe conduct to Cabral or any of his officers should they come here and meet the Commission, and a messenger will be dispatched at once.

MARKETS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 20.—Cotton—demand active, advanced ⅛c; middling uplands, 19½c. Flour dull and dropping 10@20c. Wheat—for shipping grades of extra. Wheat—dull and nominal; winter red and amber western, $1 18@$1 20. Corn opened firm and closed dull; No. 2, mixed, 82@82½c. Whisky, 89@90c. Sugar—dull and dropping 1-16@⅛c. Molasses—New Orleans, 34@70c. Rice, 9½@9¾c.

Dry Goods—The decline in freights, aided by more favorable weather, has given some impetus to the dry goods trade, but business is still far from being active, as buyers expect to see a still lower tariff on foreign before buying. Prints ruled very steady, with a fair request at No for desirable makes. Fancy colors of printed lawns, select styles, are in fair demand. Printing cloths are less in request and can be bought readily at 7c, while heavy sheetings and brown drills rule steady at 12½@13c.

WALL STREET.

NEW YORK, February 20.—Gold opened at 111¼, sold down to 111¼, and closed at 111¼@111½; loans, 2@3 per cent.; clearances, 120,000,000. Government securities were dull and prices were but little different from those of Saturday; the Government purchase of bonds will take to-morrow (Tuesday), owing to the fact that Wednesday is a legal holiday: coupons of 1881, 114¾; do. 1862, 111¾; do. 1864, 111¼; do. 1865, 111¼; do. 1866, new, 110¾; do. 1867, 110¾; do. 1868, 110¾; 10-40s, 110¾; currency 6s, 112¾. Stocks were dull and firm; late in the day Wabash was active, selling up and closing at 52. Western Union Telegraph and Pacific Mail were strong; New York Central, Lake Shore, Northwestern and St. Paul stocks were steady; the market closing firm. Money was easy at 4 per cent. State bonds were dull, with but very little change in prices; old Tennessees, 66¼; new do., 60½; Sterling exchange, 109½.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, February 20.—Flour scarce and in good current demand; superfine, $6 37@$6 87; XX, $7; XXX, $7 12½@$7 25. Corn easier; mixed and yellow, 79; white, 79@79c. Oats, scarce; Western Rivers, 70c. Hay, St. Louis, 70c. Bran, 55. Hay, firm; prime, $24@25; choice, $26@27. Pork, dull at $27 50@$28. Bacon, 10½@12½c; clear ribs, 12½@12¾c; clear sides, 13@13½c. Lard—prime, 12½@12¾c; keg, 13@13½c. Sugar—dull, good common, 7@7½c; prime, 8@8¼c. Molasses, dull; prime, 60@65c. Whisky, firm at $1 [illegible]@$1 [illegible]. Cotton—unchanged; sales, 6700 bales; middlings, 18½@19c; receipts, 12,000; bales; exports, foreign, 3,000 bales; coastwise, 700 bales. Exchange—Sterling, nominal at 20½; sight, ⅛ discount. Gold, 110½. The New Orleans Cotton Exchange opened to-day.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS February 20.—Flour—Scarce and firm; superfine, winter, $5 25@$5 65. Wheat—irregular; No. 2 red, $1 24; 50c. Fred, fall is held at $1 30, with $1 [illegible] offered. Corn—dull and drooping; mixed, sacked, 56c; choice white, ditto, 61@62c. Oats—firmer at 50@52c in elevator. Barley—unchanged. Rye—dull and drooping; 82@ 83. Whisky—nothing doing. Provisions—dull and nominally lower; only jobbing sales; mess pork, $27@27 25; bulk meats, 8@8¼@8½@12c; bacon, 9¾@11@12¼@12¾c. Hams—sugar cured, canvassed, 13@14c. Lard—quiet; jobbing, 12@12½c for tierce; 13@13½c for keg. Hogs—lower; $6 80@7 20 for very light. Cattle—unchanged; $3@6 50.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, February 20.—Bagging—very quiet and nominal. Cotton better; middling, 19½c. Flour—quiet and firm; extra family, $8. Grain—firm; good demand for wheat, corn and oats. Groceries—firm and in fair demand. Hay—improved demand; sales of choice at $26. Provisions—firm and in fair demand in orders; mess pork, $28 50; bacon, 9@12½c. Hams—sugar cured, 13c; plain, 12c. Whisky—steady at 87c. Tobacco—active, sales, 200 hhds at $5 to $6 25 for trash to low leaf; $6@$15 for medium to good leaf.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, February 20.—Cotton in fair demand and advanced; middling, 19½c. Flour dull and drooping; family, $7@$8 50. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; red, $1 20@$1 25. Corn steady and in moderate demand at 79@80c. Oats in good demand, and No. 2 ⅛c higher. Barley steady. Pork dull and nominal; asking $27@$28 50. Lard dull and nominal; held and gut, 12½c; steam, 12½c; kettle, 13½c. Bulk meats dull and nominal; asking 8, 10@10½, and 11c for short rib and nominal at 9½, 10½ and 10c, in order to sell; any article of provisions of any importance, concessions would have to be made; there is considerable country stuff on the market, seeking an offer. Whisky steady at 87c.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, February 20.—Flour—quiet at $6 25@$7. Wheat—opened firm and closed dull at $1 22@$1 22, cash, closing at inside prices; this afternoon it was steady at $1 22½, cash. Corn—No. 2, dull at 56@56½c cash, closing at inside prices; this afternoon, unchanged. Oats—No. 2, quiet at 40@40½c. Rye—No. 2, weak at 82c. Barley—No. 2, 85@86c. Highwines, 86c. Provisions—dull and weak; mess pork, closing at $21 50, cash. Lard—closed at 12@12½c, cash. Bulk meats—quiet at 8@8 75@9c. Dressed hogs fairly active, closing firm at $6 80@7 20. Cattle—fairly active but closed weak at 10@25c lower; $3 40@6 15.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, February 20.—Consols, 92. United States bonds, 5-20s, 81@82; do. 10-40s, 80½; do. 67s, 80½; do. 10-40s, 82. Erie, 28¼. Illinois Central, 109; Atlantic, 32.

FRANKFORT, February 20.—United States coupons, 92@95.

LIVERPOOL, February 20.—Cotton steady and in moderate demand; middling uplands, 9 7-16d; middling Orleans, 9 9-16d; to arrive, 7 9-16@7d; sales, 10,000 bales, of which 1000 were for speculation and export. California wheat, 10s 5d. Flour, 27s 9d.

MARRIED.

GARDNER—WALKER—At the residence of General Frank C. Armstrong, on Howard street, Fort Smith, on Wednesday evening, the 8th inst., by Rev. D. McManus, of the Episcopal Church, Mr. JOHN GARDNER to Miss NELLIE WALKER, daughter of the late Colonel J. Knox Walker, of Tennessee, and niece of the late Colonel Sam. P. Walker, of Memphis, both of this city.

MURRY—SAXON—On Tuesday 16th inst. at the residence of the bride's father, L. A. Saxton, of New Orleans, La., by the Rev. Dr. Lewis, Mr. A. J. MURRAY, of this city, to Miss INA SAXON.

No cards.

Mr. Murray has long been connected with our engineer corps, and has most hosts of friends, all of whom will rejoice in his present happiness, and wish to wish him and his fair bride many years of perfect beatitude.

NEBLETT—WILKINS—On Wednesday, the 8th inst., at Forest House, by the Rev. Mr. Wendell, Dr. H. M. NEBLETT, of Virginia, to Miss ANNIE WIL