THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Opinions of the Press upon the Grand Democratic Victory.

It is Regarded as the Breaking Up of the Radical Party--Political Statistics.

From the New York Tribune, Radical].

This vote means mainly, if not wholly, Republican apathy, born of over-confidence on the continuous triumphs of sixteen years, and Republican disaffection, engendered by local quarrels, liquor and the unwise and untimely Sumner trouble. It is not by the continuance of such causes that parties are sundered, and if the lesson is to be learned in time for 1872, it has not been given us a month too soon. Let us take it for warning and incitement, and close up the ranks.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Radical]:

The people of New Hampshire, in common with the citizens of our own and all the other States, are heartily tired of the onorous income tax. They know, as do the people at large, that this onerous burden on the industries of the nation, at once inquisitorial and exacting in character, should have ceased with the suppression of the rebellion. It was strictly a war measure, and should have ceased in May, 1865. It was the duty of the Republican majorities in the Senate and House to have removed this tax, instead of which they persistently retained it in the face of the popular demand for its abrogation. In New Hampshire the Republicans actually went to the length of favoring the retention of this tax, and, as a result, we have for the first time since 1853, a Democratic majority in the Granite State. It is for the President and other Republican majority in Congress to say whether the expressed wish of the people shall longer be disregarded. The lesson taught by the New Hampshire election is a bitter, but, let us hope, a salutory one. The best way to close up the ranks is for Congress to abolish the income tax and for the Senate, mindful of its own dignity and jealous of dictation from the Executive, to reinstate Mr Sumner in his old position. Beside this, the unsavory San Domingo job should be buried out of sight and sound. It may help the matter, too, if President Grant will adhere in practice to the declaration he made in his inaugural, to the effect that he would have no policy to which the sense of the people was opposed.

From the Evansville (Md.) Courier, Dem.]

Amidst the general rejoicing which has followed the election of a Democratic Governor and three members of Congress in New Hampshire, it becomes a matter of public interest to know who the Governor elect is, as he will unquestionably be looked upon as one of the men who has broken the Radical sway in New England. Except Connecticut, at intervals, the whole of New England has been intensely Radical for the last seventeen years. It was Know-Nothing in 1854, Fremont and Freedom in 1856, anti-Lecompton in 1858, Republican in 1860, *Loyal* during the war, and Radical since peace has been proclaimed.

The people of New Hampshire followed in the Radical pathway without a shadow of turning until 1871. Now when they find the great advocate of emancipation degraded in the United States Senate, it is but natural that they should abandon the lead of the men who have attempted to sacrifice the great apostle of freedom. They have naturally, we say, rebuked the public disgrace of Senator Sumner.

* * * * *

We do not blame our Radical friends for "whistling to keep their courage up." They may account for this defeat as best they can, but the true solution is to be found in the words of Scripture, "*Mene mene tekel upharsin.*" In plain English you have outraged public sentiment, and have lost public favor.

From the Little Rock Gazette, Democrat.]

* * * * *

But the victory has a still more important and significant import. It shows that the spirit of radicalism—the spirit of sectional hatred and intolerant bigotry, is dying out and fading away even in the very cradle in which it had its birth and was nurtured in its infancy. It shows that there is a returning sense of justice, a yearning after the old landmarks, and a desire to restore the harmony of the Constitution and friendly relations among all the sections, coming back upon the popular heart of that people, and promising a speedy return to the wise and patriotic counsels of the fathers of the republic, and to the just, pacific and considerate government that they instituted for themselves and their posterity.

When we see such encouraging evidences of a radical change of sentiment in the popular heart of New England, we no longer fear the arbitrary and despotic measures that are now being concocted in Congress to enslave the people and crush out the last vestiges of constitutional freedom and liberty. We no longer fear the tyrants, with all their standing armies and "bayonet election laws," when we hear the omnipotent voice of the people breaking out from the unexpected quarters of New England, and proclaiming, in the language of this New Hampshire election, "thus far shalt thou go and no farther."

From the Louisville Ledger, Democrat.]

* * * The election in New Hampshire means that the people are tired of Radical roguery and Radical proscription and reconstruction laws; that they are disgusted with the Ku-Klux shams and the story of pretended Southern outrages, and that they are restive under an Administration noted for nothing but its venality and stupid obstinacy. Our contemporary, the *Commercial*, says that "the election in New Hampshire means something more than pleasure proval of a fancied slight to Mr. Sumner." The *Commercial* is correct. It is partially correct, too, when it warns its party, as it does in the same article from which we have quoted, that unless it desists from further legislation on the reconstruction question and passes a general amnesty bill, "not even the blunders which the Democrats are certain to make will save it." The *Commercial* is wrong only in so far as it predicates the success of its party on any sort of contingency. No act, or acts, of omission or commission of that party can cover the multitude of sins which have irrevocably damned it in the eyes of the American people. We repeat the injunction of the *Commercial* to Radical placemen, to put their traps in order for a voyage up the far-famed Salt river, and we wish the *Commercial* *une bonne voyage.*

From the Nashville Union and American, Democrat.]

In New Hampshire, and indeed all of the New England States, we believe, an absolute majority of all votes cast is required to make an election for Governor. Such being the case, we presume that Weston, the Democratic candidate, is defeated. There were four candidates running, the Democratic, the Radical, the Labor Reform and the Temperance. The Democratic candidate (Weston) received the highest vote, but his plurality over the Radical (Pike) we fear is not sufficiently great to overcome the votes received by the Labor Reform and Temperance candidates. If not elected before the people, it is not probable that he will be elected by the Legislature, owing to the Radical districting of the State, which is such as to almost render it impossible for the Democracy to obtain a majority on joint ballot. But, nevertheless, we have gained a great triumph. Grant feels it. Sumner feels it. Radicalism feels it. The Democracy feel it and rejoice over it.

The Cincinnati *Chronicle*, an extreme Grant—anti-Sumner— Radical paper, expresses its feelings thus: "Whatever the result in detail, we have met with a serious loss in New Hampshire, and one that has its lesson for all real friends of the Republican party." So mote it be, now and forever.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Radical.]

To this apathy and lack of interest in political affairs may be attributed the defeat which the Republican party has sustained in New Hampshire. That defeat cannot be attributed in any part to the recent difficulty in the Senate regarding the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations. The people of the country do not regard the difficulty with so much interest as the newspapers have done. It occurred so recently that it had no time to work any detriment, even if it were a matter of so much importance as some would have us believe. If the election had taken place in Massachusetts there might be some plausibility for attributing the defeat to that cause. But in New Hampshire it could not have exerted any influence on the people, so soon, to cause them to cast their votes one way or another.

From the Philadelphia Press, Forney, Radical.]

New Hampshire has always been a State of hard fights and small majorities, but the event of yesterday's battle there will fall with startling surprise on the country this morning.

* * * * *

The Granite State has done badly. The change, so unexpected, would seem to indicate that some new elements have entered into the contest.

POLITICAL STATISTICS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

New Hampshire has been carried every year since 1854 by the Republicans, a period of seventeen years. The Republican and Democratic tickets were as follows:

	Republican.	Democrat.
Governor	James Pike	Jas. A. Weal
R.R. Com'r	D. W. Buckminster	D Gilchrist.
Congress—		
First Dis'ct	Wm. B. Small	E. A. Hibbard.
Second "	Aaron F. Stevens	Sam'l N. Bell.
Third "	Simon G Griffin	H. W. Parker.

There was a Labor Reform ticket in the field, and also a Temperance ticket, nominated by a few bolters from the Temperance Convention. The Republican ticket was indorsed by the larger portion of the Temperance Convention. The following are the latest votes:

	Rep.	Dem.	Labor Reform	Temp.
1869	32,227	25,564		
1870	31,812	26,922	7,269	1,197

The vote for Congressmen in 1869 was as follows:

Dist.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep maj.
1. Eva	13,158	Hibbard 11,379	1,779
2. Stevens	13,853	Harrington 10,904	2,949
3. Benton	11,254	Parker 10,691	563

The vote of the State for the last fifteen years has uniformly resulted in favor of the Republican party. The majorities in the several years was as follows:

1856. For Governor	2,448
1857. For President	5,556
1858. For Governor	5,192
1859. For Governor	3,543
1860. For Governor	4,494
1860. For President	11,698
1861. For Governor	4,015
1862. For Governor	5,584
1864. For Governor	5,666
1864. For President	8,570
1865. For Governor	6,128
1866. For Governor	4,656
1867. For Governor	3,146
1868. For Governor	2,023
1868. For President	6,007
1869. For Governor	3,774
1870. For Governor	1,525

From the Indianapolis Sentinel, Democrat.]

The Cincinnati *Commercial* is of the opinion that the Radical defeat in New Hampshire was owing to the degradation of Sumner, but the *Gazette*, after laboring over the matter in a column editorial, giving the rise and fall of parties in that State for the past century or more, with its reasons for the ups and downs that have occurred with the different political organizations, and especially for the recent defeat of the Republicans, very frankly says:

"We do not attribute much influence to the Grant-Sumner trouble. It was made known too late to alter many votes, and we doubt whether it would have hurt the Republicans materially had it occurred a month ago. We think we have alleged causes enough for the defeat of the Republicans without bringing in outside complications."

We have no doubt that New Hampshire would have gone Democratic if Sumner had not been outraged by Grant, or some other man. The State was ripe for a revolution, and the only wonder is that the majority was not larger, although enough for all practical purposes. New Hampshire will keep on being Democratic, and at the next election by a much larger majority.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Democrat.]

A more important political result we have not had for years than the glorious redemption of New Hampshire. It is a small State, it is true, but there are circumstances attending its past history that give it peculiar significance. It was formerly a Democratic Gibraltar. It was the only Northern State, with the exception of Illinois, that withstood the political tornado of 1840, and gave a vote for President Van Buren against Tippecanoe and Tyler too. It was steadily Democratic from 1828, the date of General Jackson's election, until 1854, a period of twenty-six years. But in 1854 it flew the Democratic track under the pressure of the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and for seventeen long and weary years the Democracy have never been able to restore her to her old allegiance. Her population is a fixed one, liable to but few changes, and when they once take a political position they hold it, as we have seen, with remarkable persistency, and victory in such a State holds out every idea of permanency. It is the beginning of the end which is to terminate the career of the Republican party. Mr. Greeley attributes its defeat in New Hampshire to the indifference and lack of zeal, and to the disgust at the Administration for the removal of Senator Sumner from the Committee on Foreign Relations. This excuse is all well enough for Greeley to tell the remains of his party, but for himself he knows better. He knows that the first symptoms of the dissolution of a party is a large installment of its followers beginning to "lack zeal," and absenting themselves from the polls; a second installment is to vote directly the opposition ticket. He will find next year a still greater "lack of zeal" and thousands more voting the entire Democratic ticket.

From the Richmond Whig, Democrat.]

The election in New Hampshire, in which the Radicals sustained a Waterloo defeat, has excited extraordinary interest. In Washington it has for two days, and still is, the theme of every tongue. General Grant at first refused to believe it, but when assured by Cameron that it was too true, he ascribed it to Senator Patterson's taking the stump in that State against the annexation of San Domingo. "He then (says a correspondent) refused to receive or give consolation, got mad, slammed his office door and gave orders that he wouldn't see anybody for the rest of the day." In both Houses of Congress the Democrats were jubilant, and cracked jokes all the time. Sumner's was the only smiling face in the Radical ranks. He went everywhere—bowing and smiling—and taking the whole glory to himself. Butler's hideous face was more hideous than ever; and the news came just at the nick of time to smash his malignant concoction against the South. By indefatigable exertions, he had succeeded in getting a majority of a caucus to indorse his Ku-Klux bill; but Speaker Blaine, with the Democratic cannon from New Hampshire ringing in his ears, knew the time had passed for such stuff as that, prepared a resolution for a committee of investigation. This resolution being approved by the Democrats, was submitted and at once adopted—blowing the great Butler sky-high. Butler, by way of stigma, was made chairman of the committee. This position, in a letter addressed to the Republicans, steeped in gall and bitterness, he declined. He denounced the resolution as a trick—a combination between Democrats and High Tariffites—in other words, that Speaker Blaine was a trickster and intriguer. This brought the Speaker to the floor, who poured hot shot into his Yankee kinsman. *Hoc juvat et melli est.* But, pleasant as this reading may be, it wants the solid satisfaction imparted by the fact that the Radical party in Congress is no longer a unit, and cannot command a majority to enact cruel and tyrannical laws. Twenty-five or thirty "Moderate Republicans" or "Revenue Reformers" or of some other name, refuse to obey King Caucus, and baffle the best laid schemes of Radical malignity. The New York *Tribune* concedes that "Revenue Reform has a majority in the present Congress or at least in the House." This grand fact makes the whole land breathe freer. Radical despotism is paralyzed, and its days are numbered. The *Tribune* itself has misgivings of the future, and seems unconsciously to confess to an 1840 *feel* in its bones. Coming events cast their shadows before: "We can hardly conceive of any greater political mischief than that which would probably arise from a general 'Democratic' triumph next year. It seems to all of us now impossible, yet such a political revolution would hardly be greater than the very decided one of 1840."

THREE GRAVES IN THE SEA.

The Captain, First Mate and Third Mate of the Steamer Europa Washed Overboard.

The Scene at Night—Efforts Made by the Second Mate and Crew to Save their Comrades.

From the New York Herald.]

When the terror of a storm seizes the passengers and crew of a vessel at sea, the wildest excitement of human dread and fear creates consternation and dismay. Bad as it is when the heavens lend all their disturbed elements to rock the ship to pieces by day,

THE SCENE MUST BE TERRIBLE

at night, when, beneath a starless sky and amid howling, raging winds, hundreds of persons lock themselves together within the limits of a few yards of space awaiting the sentence of Him who rules the winds and the waves for life or death. Such a night was it on the 4th inst., when the steamship Europa had been out from Glasgow, bound for this port, seven days, and was overtaken by a gale that brought

DEATH TO THREE STRONG MEN,

officers of the ship, who were swept into eternity while attending to their duty. From the day the Europa left her port westerly winds prevailed for the most of the time during the first seven days; but on the evening of the 7th, about nine o'clock, a heavy gale set in, and the ship was obliged to steady at her best in a perfect deluge of rising waves, which

HAMMERED THE VESSEL ROUGHLY.

The gale had scarcely set in when the double reef main and mizzen topsails were swept away, and then the wind began sighing mournfully, abating in its furious vigor for awhile. But suddenly the most piercing shriek of wind and sea tore through the ship, and in a second, like a thunder clap, the force of a thousand maddened billows rolled against the vessel, and in the swell of the ups and downs that have occurred with the different political organizations, and especially for the recent defeat of the Republicans, very frankly says:

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MISSISSIPPI.

Difference Between the House and Senate as to the Code.

Special to MEMPHIS APPEAL.]

JACKSON, MISS., March 20.—*Senate.* In considering the code the House has agreed to take the code of 1857 as a basis, so far as it is practicable. The Senate thinks it can make a decided improvement, and consequently disagrees to the House's amendment, thereby causing committees of conference and lengthening the session very materially, a consummation devoutly to be wished by a majority of the legislators.

House.—The House passed a bill incorporating the Grenada, Houston and Easton railroad.

A bill was introduced appointing a committee to locate normal schools. An appropriation of one thousand dollars was made to defray their expenses.

ARKANSAS.

Another Jonah Swallows Another Whale—He Spews it Up.

"It is Very Like a Whale"—End of the Monstrous Farce.

Special to MEMPHIS APPEAL.]

LITTLE ROCK, March 20.—The impeachment trial of Chief Justice McClure was resumed this morning. The respondent was permitted to read his statement of the case, which was very elaborate, and, as a cotemporary expressed, to be "likened only to *politico-judicio* document, with a stump speech in the belly of it." The farce will probably terminate to-morrow.

There is nothing of special importance before either House.

NAPOLEON.

His Advent in England—Welcome of the Mob.

LONDON, March 20.—The Emperor Napoleon left Wilhelmshohe Sunday for England. He was escorted to the railroad station at Cassel by a guard of honor, composed of two companies of the Eighty-third Prussian regiment. He arrived at Dover at 1 o'clock this afternoon. Immense crowds were awaiting his arrival at the landing, including a large number of French refugees, who cheered enthusiastically as the Emperor made his appearance on the dock.

BEN. WADE.

Funny—The Unprincipled Conflict in San Domingo.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, March 20.—The United States war steamer Nanteseck has sailed for San Domingo, via Port au Prince. Two officers of the Tennessee are on board, under arrest.

There is much excitement among the people, because the constabulary received ten dollars a head for the capture of seventy-seven drunk seamen belonging to the Tennessee—the effect of offering money to negro police for the capture of white Americans being regarded as mischievous.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Democracy Master of the Situation—Supreme in both Branches of Legislature.

CONCORD, March 20.—The provisional certificate having been given, the Democratic members to Congress elect, Messrs. Hubbard and Bell, left by the morning train for Washington, to be joined in New York by Mr. Barker. The State Senate stands: five Republicans, six Democrats. Fling, of the Tenth District, has but six majority; Thrasher, Eleventh District, has but nineteen majority, both Democrats. The *Statesman* claims for the House 166 Republicans, 164 Democrats, giving the Democrats in organization four Labor Reformers. The Democrats also claim, and doubtless are sure of, a part if not the whole of them, giving them a majority of six, which they say by the vote of the disaffected or bolting Republicans, will be raised to twelve or fourteen, giving them allotment of officers, completely ousting the present incumbents. Change of acts in relation to the Supreme Judicial Court and to create election circuits are subjects of discussion in Democratic circles.

LATER.

The *Monitor* has returns from all the towns in the State, and classifies the Representatives as follows: Republicans, 165; Democrats and Labor Reformers, 166. The *Patriot* says that the House will stand, 168 Democrats and 162 Republicans, the Labor Reformers being classed as Democrats. The *Statesman* adheres to its estimate of 166 Republicans and 164 Democrats. Probably nothing more definite will be arrived at before the meeting of the Legislature.

Lost in the Snow.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20.—A number of the inhabitants of Looking-Glass valley went into the coast range of mountains for a few hours to hunt, intending to return before dark. Diligent search has been made for them, but no trace has been found.

Descent Upon Gamblers.

NEW YORK, March 20.—The excitement in the police court Sunday in consequence of the arrest of gamblers continued throughout the day, owing to the ineffectual attempt to bail the prisoners. Scores of men and women called at the court looking after friends and relatives, and endeavoring to secure their release on bail. The magistrate invariably responded that he had not the power to take bail on Sunday. All of their gaming implements were captured and brought to the court as evidence of their guilt. Superintendent Kelso announces his determination to continue these raids on keno establishments until they are effectually broken up. He will also endeavor to have the owners of premises where such gaming is carried on indicted by the grand jury.

General Pronvort, it is said, will be made Collector of the Port of Philadelphia.

Governor Scott, of South Carolina, sends to Washington for troops to aid in enforcing the laws.

Blaine, Butler and others go to "Yarrup" after the session. They go to visit their brother reds of Montmartre.

The Superintendent General of recruiting in New York, has ordered forward two hundred recruits from his department to the department of Louisville, Kentucky, to be assigned to the military division off the South.

News from Louisville last night says that the Louisville and Memphis railroad is fully repaired to Humboldt, Tennessee, and trains will commence running regular to-morrow morning. New Orleans and Mobile passengers go through without detention.

PARIS.

Devilries of the Crazed Mob--The Government Overawed.

Palladines' Removal from Command ---Montmartre and Belleville Seized by Insurgents.

Murder of Lecomte and Thomas---Prominent Men Leaving Paris.

PARIS, March 20, 10 p.m.—The Attorney of the International Workingmen's Society was president of the court which condemned to death Generals Lecompte and Thomas. The bodies of both Generals were very much mutilated.

The National Guards are now the only armed force in Paris, most of whom are now marching through the streets.

There are barricades in Rue Des Martyr, Trudaine, Chaussee, Da Clignaucteourt, Faubourg St. Denis, Rue Rachechoazurt and in the vicinity of Hotel de Ville and St. Antoine. Elsewhere everything is calm. No acts of pillage have as yet occurred, but there is no traffic. The insurrectionists hold the mayorsity's office.

The Parisian mayors and deputies demand the removal of Generals Paladines and Vinoy, the Prefect of Police at Valentine. Ferry is suggested as the latter's successor, and the Government has given its consent to the change. General Langens, who succeeded General Palladines after the latter was taken prisoner, went to Hotel de Ville, but the insurgents refused to recognize him. Belleville and Montmartre have been fortified. The cannon in tarrondissement Des Buttes and Chaumont were returned to the authorities on Saturday by the National Guards in that section, being unwilling to become insurgents.

PROCLAMATION OF INSURGENTS.

PARIS, March 20.—The Nationals have placarded two proclamations. The first one says that the French people waited calmly until the attempt was made to touch the life of the Republic. The army did not raise its hands against the arch of the liberties of the Republic—the only Government that can close the era of invasion and civil war. The people of Paris are convoked for *communal* elections. The proclamation is signed by the Central Committee of the National Guards, and dated Hotel de Ville. The second proclamation is as follows: To the People of Paris—You have intrusted us with the defense of the rights of Paris. We have given up the Government which destroyed us, and our mission is fulfilled, and we now report to you to prepare for a *communal* election. Give us, as our only recompense, the establishment of a real Republic.

A HERO'S DEATH AT THE HANDS OF SAVAGES—HIS LAST WORDS—GRIEF OF THIERS.

PARIS, March 20.—Gen. Lecomte was abandoned by his troops and arrested on the hights of Montmartre. General Thomas was arrested in plain clothes. The latter's last word was, "Cowards!" He fell at the third discharge. Thiers is firm, but full of grief. General Vinoy's indignation is boundless.

DRUNKEN REVELRY OF THE SAVAGE BRUTES—FLIGHT OF DECENCY—ASSASSINATION OF GENERAL CHAUSSEY!

Only the wine shops are open, and drunkenness is rampant. Even the women are armed.

General Chaussey, upon his arrival in Paris, was arrested at the station by Montmartreans, and it is said that he will be shot to-day.

All persons of prominence are fleeing from Paris.

THE GERMANS GONE, THE MOB HEROIC—IT HOLDS PARIS.

Saturday the *gendarmes* fired upon the Nationals; the latter returned the fire. Several *gendarmes* were wounded. General Vinoy has been mobbed. The mob is triumphant, and virtually in possession of the city.

UNIVERSAL REIGN OF DISORDER.

It is thought the revolutionary movement now in progress in Paris will extend to Marseilles and Lyons, and even to Bordeaux; and the Thiers Government contemplates moving to Tours.

GERMANS REFUSE TO INTERFERE.

It is said the Germans refuse to interfere with the affairs in Paris.

A report from the French capital says the gensdarmes, collected from the provinces by General Vinoy, have deserted and joined the insurgents.

FRIGHTFUL DEEDS OF THE RADICALS—PROGRESS OF THE COUNTER REVOLUTION—COURAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

VERSAILLES, March 19.—The *Journal Officiel* announces that the whole Government, all authorities of Paris and 40,000 good troops, under General Vinoy, are here. Department authorities have been instructed that they must obey only orders from Versailles, otherwise they will forfeit their positions.

PRUSSIAN THREATS—BONAPARTIST MACHINATIONS.

The Prussians at St. Den's will enter Paris, if the garrison is increased beyond the allotment of forty thousand men.

The city is full of Bonapartist agents. Organized insurgents for some days past have received five francs daily, which is supposed to be furnished by these agents.

VERSAILLES THREATENED BY PARISIAN MADMEN.

The *Etoile Belge* has advices denying that negotiations have been opened with the insurgents in Paris, and representing the rioters flushed with their success and in full possession of the city. The windows of the Hotel DeVille, are crowded with armed Nationals; Chassepats being distributed among the people, and the cry of the mob is "Versailles!" The center of the city remains undisturbed.

GARIBALDI, JR., LEADS THE ASSASSINS—HIS BRUTALITY.

The insurgents hold Hotel DeVille. Complete apathy is displayed by the bourgeois. No resistance has been made to the insurgents.

The murder of Generals Lecompte and Thomas was perpetrated by an order of Garibaldi, who directed the insurrection. They were shot in the Garden Rue Des Rasiens. Thomas resisted vigorously, but Garibaldi ordered him held against the wall while his body was riddled with bullets. Lecompte died with the utmost coolness—smoking a cigar, and refusing bandages over his eyes. Many other executions occurred. Government has telegraphed for 30,000 men at Camp Sarton to come to Paris.

WASHBURNE'S STORY—HE STICKS TO THINGS

Secretary Fish received last night from the French Minister the following dispatch: "The National Guards' Committee master Paris. The Departments of the Interior and Justice and Prefecture of Police are occupied by the insurgents. Generals Vinoy, Thomas and LeCompte have been murdered by the troops. The commune election takes place to-morrow. All the members of Thier's government have gone to Versailles. I follow, with the whole diplomatic corps.

(Signed) WASHBURNE."

The tobacco crop is distroyed in some of the districts of Cuba.

TELEGRAMS.

The King of Saxony goes to Berlin on the 28th.

It is not known when Congress will adjourn in earnest.

A $60,000 fire occurred in Tucker & Carter's ropewalk, New York, yesterday.

Seventy-seven thousand persons arrested by the police of Cincinnati last year. Nice town.

The report from the San Domingo expedition says that the people of that island want to be annexed.

A Vienna paper says that Prussia had determined from the first to uphold the Czar in his Black sea aggressions.

A proposition to depose Fisk and Gould from the control of the Erie road is pending in the New York Legislature.

The vigilanters are notifying suspected parties to leave San Francisco. The dispatch adds—"the demand is invariably complied with." Business.

Burglars entered Schmelzer's house in Lawrenceburgh, Ohio, at two o'clock Monday morning, shot Schmelzer's wife, and walked off with $4000. Not caught.

Big stir in Washington, owing to a report that executive orders have gone forth to our war men who go down to the sea in ships, to open fire on Hayti in certain cases.

There are 325 defaulting Internal Revenue Collectors in the United States, the total amount of whose indebtedness foots up over $20,000,000, six-twentieths of which is due from ten individuals.

The Senate committee on privileges and elections have decided to report in favor of admitting Goldthwait and Blodgett to seats in the Senate. Hill will speak against Blodgett's right to admission.

At Carbondale, Ill., Sunday at noon a little boy of three years, named Chapman, dropped a lighted match into a keg of gun powder. The shed in which the amusement took place went fifty feet in the air.

It is thought in Washington that the "Hinglish 'igh Commissioners will sit upon their dignity and refuse to make any frank avowals of wrong doing or offer any indemnity for the same. Free fishery will be their hobby.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—*House.*—The State of Massachusetts having been called, Mr. Butler introduced a bill to protect loyal and peaceable citizens of the United States in the Southern States. Butler remarked that it was a bill agreed upon by the Republican caucus. The motion of Mr. Butler was referred to the Judiciary Committee when appointed.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Shellabarger—To secure all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States equal protection under the laws of the United States.

By Mr. Van Trump—To abolish white slavery in the States lately in rebellion on and after the fourth of July last.

By Mr. Beck—To remove all political disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution.

By Mr. Stevenson—For the relief of the disabilities, with some exceptions, covered by Mr. Poland's amendment, and providing it shall not take effect in any of the late slave States until the President is satisfied peace and order have been restored therein.

By Mr. Cook—For the apportionment of Representatives in Congress according to the ninth census.

By Mr. McCormick—Granting ten sections of public lands to John Martin, for discovering and procuring water on a desert in New Mexico.

A concurrent resolution in the Senate to investigate the condition of the South was taken up.

Mr. Dawes moved an amendment or substitute providing that a committee shall report, during the next or any subsequent session of Congress, and moved the previous question. A long debate followed. Mr. Butler and Shillabarger wanted a discussion on Southern affairs, and Dawes opposed it. Dawes' amendmnnt under the operation of the previous question was passed; yeas 147; nays 60.

Mr. Pierce introduced a bill to remove all political and legal disabilities, except four specified classes. The House refused to suspend the rules for its consideration. Yeas 95; nays 89.

Mr. Wheeler offered a resolution that the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House be authorized to close the present session on the 23d instant. Adopted, by yeas 121; nays 56, and the House adjourned.

Senate—Hamilton, of Texas, appeared to take the test oath.

Sprague had read a communication from the Governor of Rhode Island, saying that in accordance with an invitation of Congress that each State contribute statues to the most eminent of its citizens now deceased for adornment of the old hall of the House of Representatives, that State had purchased statues for General Nathaniel Greene and Roger Williams.

Mr. Sprague suggested that the Committee on Public Buildings provide for the formal reception and unveiling of the statues.

The Senate took up Mr. Anthony's resolution limiting business to legislation on the South, etc.

Mr. Bayard, a member of the Committee of Investigation of Southern Affairs, replied at length to Mr. Sherman's speech of Saturday. He said Sherman's speech was the most outrageous villification of a whole people ever uttered. The development of the testimony taken in the investigation, which was confined to North Carolina, shows that prisoners were arrested for their politics, and without lawful warrant, by Radical tools, Kirk and Bergen, and most brutally treated. They were suspended from trees; pistols pointed, and lives threatened to make them confess things which they knew nothing of. Subsequently the appointment of Bergen by the President, as Minister to Pernambuca, and of Judge Settle, an important witness on the Radical side, indicates the appreciation which their services has received. Referred to shooting white men by negroes in disguise and hanging a colored woman by unknown men, only one of whom she recognized, and he was a negro, and similar instances. Sufferers by lawlessness were men of property in North Carolina, and these almost exclusively Democrats. Radical witnesses had assisted to prove that the best friends of law and order in the State were to be found among Democrats. Secret oath-bound organizations of the State known as Union Leagues numbered eighty thousand negroes. The Federal Government had no more justification for exercising police power in North Carolina than in case of the lynching of the Indiana express robbers, coal operator's combinations, and various outrages, robbery and murder in the States of Massachusetts, New York and elsewhere; there was more security for life and property in North Carolina than in the city of Washington. One witness had testified that in a conversation with Holden, the latter said he had no doubt General Grant would continue himself in the Presidential chair.

The Committee on Elections made a report on the cases of Garthwait, of Alabama, and Blodgett, of Georgia. They say they did not have time to investigate the claims so as to recommend their admission, but no rights remain subject to any future investigations.

Thurman, of the committee, dissented as to Blodgett.

After a brief extra session, the Senate adjourned.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

CAIRO, March 20.—Port list: Grand Tower, Memphis to St. Louis, at 10 p.m.; James Howard, New Orleans to St. Louis, at 11 p.m.; Sam Brown, Cairo to St. Louis, at 11 p.m.; Painter, Memphis to Shotwells, at 2 a.m.; Wauanita, New Orleans to Cincinnati, at 6 a.m.; Atlantic, St. Louis to New Orleans, at 1 p.m.; Silver Moon, Memphis to Cincinnati, at 3 p.m.; Mary Houston, New Orleans to Louisville, at 4 p.m.; H. S. Turner, New Orleans to Evansville, at 5 p.m.; Far West, Pittsburg to Fort Benton, at 7 p.m. River fell one inch. Weather clear. Mercury, 60°.

NEW ORLEANS, March 20.—Arrived: Nil. Departed: John Killgour, for Louisville; H. C. Yerger, for St. Louis; J. A. Wood, for Pittsburg. Weather clear and pleasant.

VICKSBURG, March 20.—Passed up: Mollie Ebert, at 2 a.m. Passed down: Pargoud, at 7 p.m.; Indiana, at 4 p.m.; City of Quincey, at 4 a.m.; City of Alton, at 6 a.m. Weather warm and clear. The river is rising slowly.

PITTSBURG, March 20.—Weather cloudy, but pleasant. There is a depth of 8 feet 7 inches in the Monongahela; river falling. Departed: Seven steamers, with 700,000 bushels of coal for Louisville.

CINCINNATI, March 20.—River 21 feet, and about stationary. Arrived: Alex. Mitchell, Mary Savage, and Messenger, from Pittsburg. Departed: Alex. Mitchell, for St. Paul. Weather: Cloudy, with heavy rain at night.

ST. LOUIS, March 20.—Arrived: Carrie V. Kountz and Commonwealth, from New Orleans; Julia, from Vicksburg. Departed: Great Republic, for New Orleans; City of Chester, for Memphis. River stationary. The weather is clear and cool, with high winds.

NASHVILLE, March 20.—The river is falling, with eight feet on Harpeth shoals. Weather fair and pleasant. Arrived: America, from Cincinnati. Departed: Kate Putnam, for Pittsburg.

LOUISVILLE, March 20.—River is falling slowly. There are 6 feet 6 inches in the chute, 8 feet 6 inches in the canal, 5 feet 6 inches on the rocks. River has fallen 2 inches since yesterday. Rain in the morning, but evening clear and cool. Levee dull. Arrived: Minnesota, from Memphis; Glasgow, from Arkansas river. Departed: Arlington, for Pittsburg. To leave to-morrow: Kate Kinney, for New Orleans.

MARKETS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 20.—Cotton dull and a shade lower; middling uplands, 16½c. Flour—dull and unchanged; $6 60@6 80 for common to good extra. Wheat—firm and demand fair at an advance; red amber, $1 71@1 74. Corn dull and drooping; mixed western, 65@66c. Whisky dull at 91c. Pork—Quiet and unchanged. Sugar, firm and demand fair; Cuba, 8½@9½c. Molasses, firm; demand fair; New Orleans, 76@85c. Rice, 8¼@8½c.

Dry Goods—Market still lacking general activity, although improved demand was noticeable for standard fabrics, which have been reduced in price to a lower level. An improved demand also for specialties, prints selling more freely at 10c for Cocoadags and Lodi. Lustres are in good demand at 16@22½c.

WALL STREET.

NEW YORK, March 20.—Gold was weak and heavy during the morning with heavy sales at 109¼@111; in the afternoon the market became a steadier tone and closed at 111¼. Loans were made at 1 2 per cent. Clearances forty-one millions. Governments are steady at about Saturday's prices. Trades is little more than drifting in the new funding loan. Stocks opened steady at about the closing prices of last week, but after the first call they declined a little but soon after rallied to former prices; the features have been the Western Union and Book Island. The market was strong and generally higher at the close, when the best prices of the day were made in most cases. Money was easy at 4@5 per cent. Stocksecurities were firm, except Virginias, which were strong and active; old Tennessees, 62¼; new, 62½. Sterling exchange, 9¾.

NEW ORLEANS.

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