THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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ARKANSAS.

How the Scalawags Control and Manage the Legislature---Pushing through Clayton's Measures.

More Impeachment---Providing for Clayton's Tools --Paying Damages.

Review of Clayton's Course of Fraud and Corruption---Now he is Master, and Now he is Not.

How the Conservatives were Eucred by Clayton through the Aid of Corrupt Legislators.

Powell Clayton. late of Kansas---His Departure from Little Rock a Blessing.

The New Governor of Arkansas, Hon. O. A. Hadley---A Sad Case of Assassination.

Special to Memphis APPEAL.]

PUSHING IT THROUGH—LAST OF THE SESSION.

LITTLE ROCK, March 23.—The new revenue law (worse, by far, than the old one) was brought up in the House yesterday, and, under the previous question rule, or suspension of the rules, was rushed through, without being read. It was brought up in the Senate this morning, and, in five minutes, went through—not two members knowing its provisions.

All pet measures of the Clayton ring are being put through under the spur of the previous question. There has been almost a continuous session since Thursday. To-night will probably see all business of prime importance, and it will likely be shoved through before the final adjournment, which takes place to-morrow at 12 m.

Everything done this session has been to the detriment of the people; not a single measure for the relief of the State or good of its people. Utter disgust is the general feeling.

SECOND DISPATCH.

LITTLE ROCK, March 24.—We are not done with impeachments. This morning the Senate met as a Court of Impeachment for the trial of W. R. Hinkle, clerk of Conway county. His counsel asked for a continuance until to-morrow, which was granted. This is one of Clayton's victims. He is to be displaced to make room for one of his tools and to fulfill a promise made during the Senatorial contest.

To-morrow is set for the adjournment of both Houses. I think the Senate will have an executive session.

The House bill making an appropriation of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars to pay damages incurred by the militia in their operations in 1868 and since, passed. It met with much opposition, but the majority had much at stake; hence the result.

The *Gazette* feels sore this morning that they are not in possession of the facts concerning the immortal thirteen who betrayed their pledges in voting for Clayton.

I send details by mail.

[BY MAIL.]

REVIEW OF CLAYTON'S COURSE OF FRAUD AND CORRUPTION.

It will be remembered that at the opening of the present session of the Legislature, Governor Clayton by the means of a fraudulent election and the powerful and corrupt combination he had made, was

COMPLETE MASTER OF THE SITUATION.

He was elected to the United States Senate without opposition, and almost by a unanimous vote. It is true that Clayton was voted for by many of our friends simply on the ground of a desire to get rid of him, and with the hope and belief that Lieutenant Governor Johnson, who was esteemed a just and honest man, would succeed him, and thus insure to the people at least an honest and humane government. But the truth is that Clayton was so strong and powerful that he defied opposition, and triumphed by the might of his own self-constituted and usurped power.

At this juncture, it seemed inevitable that Clayton would have his own way and that he would shape the legislation and the future administration of the Government to suit himself and with the view of perpetuating his dynasty and his corrupt and despotic rule.

ALL SEEMED DARK AND HOPELESS FOR THE FUTURE.

But in the madness of his pride and power, Governor Clayton soon stepped beyond the bounds of prudence and propriety; and first by ignominiously ousting from the House one of the honored representatives of the people merely to make a place for a bought and corrupt partisan tool; and secondly, by a reckless and revolutionary attempt to overthrow the government by ousting the Lieutenant Governor, in order to put another tool of his at the head of the government, he suddenly arrayed against him a powerful and enthusiastic opposition that soon developed into an adverse majority in the House of Representatives. Then commenced that

BRILLIANT AND REMARKABLE AGGRESSIVE CAMPAIGN

which the anti-administration majority commenced to build up and strengthen their power in order to completely overthrow the tyrant Clayton and all his infamous, wicked and corrupt plans and schemes. The first blow given was the purging of the House of the usurped representatives from the Hot Springs district, who had been returned by the infamous fraud and corruptions of Belden, Bass & Co., and the placing in their stead the lawfully and rightfully elected representatives of the people. This was a stunning blow to Clayton, which was soon followed up by the still more decisive blow of impeachment. This brought him to his marrow bones, and so effective was it that it drove the tyrant to the necessity of surrounding himself with an armed soldiery, in order to intimidate and overawe the people.

FRIGHTENED AND ALARMED,

his obedient tools in the Senate forsook their post of duty and fled from the Senate chamber to the brush in consternation and dismay. They were, of course, not afraid of any physical force or violence, for none was threatened or anticipated by anybody, except, perhaps, a few timid old men suffering from the infirmities of age and the gnawings of bad conscences. But they were afraid of exposures, and of the wrath and indignation of a wronged and outraged people.

At this juncture it was only necessary for the anti-administration party in the house to strengthen and fortify their position by continuing the process of further purging and purifying the house by ridding it of

OTHER USURPERS,

who held their seats by the same system of fraud and outrage that had been practiced in the Hot Springs district. This was necessary in order to secure margin enough to allow for the defection and desertion of a few members whose fidelity could not, as subsequent events proved, be safely relied on. We urged the necessity for this course of policy with all the zeal and ability we could command. We saw that Clayton was down, vanquished and beaten, and his friends and faction almost hopelessly demoralized and disorganized. One or two more hard licks—such as the ousting of the Arkadelphia district usurpers—the expulsion of Janes and the reorganization of the house, would have

BROUGHT CLAYTON TO TERMS,

and secured for the people all the good wholesome laws that their sad and pitiable condition so much needed and demanded.

But, instead of the continuation of this bold and aggressive policy, which had already effected so much and promised to secure so much more—just at that critical juncture when everything depended upon *nerve, promptness* and *activity*, timid and vacillating counsels prevailed—a retrogressive step was made, and the battle was lost. The

FIRST EVIDENCE OF THE WEAKENING,

and the fruitful source from whence has flowed all our woes, was when the Impeachment Committee, at the head of which was Mr. Neal, of Sebastian, came forward and moved that the impeachment against Powell Clayton be abandoned. This fell into our ranks like a thunderbolt from a cloudless sky. Mr. Neal's motion prevailed, but only over a negative vote of twenty-eight members. But it was the entering wedge of demoralization and disorganization. The faithful and unterrified

OPPONENTS OF CLAYTON'S ADMINISTRATION

soon after made an effort to rally. It was agreed to carry out the policy we had recommended of further purging and cleansing out the house when another thunderbolt was hurled from a professedly friendly hand, in the resolution offered by Mr. Neal, of Sebastian, for *a ten days' armistice*, or cessation of all further attempts to purge and purify the House. This was just exactly what Clayton wanted and most earnestly desired and prayed for. It gave him all he wanted—time to corrupt a few members of the opposition majority with bribes of money and promises of offices, and reduce our majority to a minority. That

TEN DAYS' ARMISTICE,

subsequently extended to fifteen, gave Clayton and his friends time and opportunity to rally and recuperate; and they made the most of it. The result was that Clayton was soon reinstated in power and influence; and the anti-administration majority, so recently pressing forward with flying banners and victorious shouts, were driven back, scattered, demoralized and finally disorganized. Seeing the battle lost and Clayton again triumphant, Johnson made terms by selling out the Lieutenant Governorship, and Clayton, again master of the situation, put one of his tools at the head of the government, and accepted an election to the United States Senate.

GOOD BYE.

It will be a source of infinite joy and satisfaction, to the oppressed and long suffering people of Arkansas, says the Little Rock *Gazette*, to learn that, on yesterday, the tyrant, despot and usurper, Powell Clayton, late of Kansas, but more recently Governor of Arkansas, took his departure from the city and took his hateful presence out of our State, it is to be hoped, forever and ever. There is only one regret attending his departure from among us, which will be shared by every man who feels an honest pride in the past, present or future of the State, and that is that he goes to Washington city, to misrepresent the people, and degrade the honor and dignity of Arkansas in the United States Senate.

THE GOVERNOR OF ARKANSAS—WHO IS HE?

The new Governor of Arkansas, Hon. O. A. Hadley, says the Little Rock *Gazette*, came to the State about five years ago, and engaged in merchandizing in this city. His career as a merchant, however, was short-lived. He soon found himself so embarrassed that he had to take the benefit of the bankrupt law. This was about the time the reconstruction measures were passed by Congress. Mr. Hadley at once quit the peaceful pursuits of life, and entered into the reconstruction business, thinking no doubt that promised a better field for the accumulation of wealth and fame, than the slow business of barter and trade.

He is about six feet high, rather inclined to corpulency, weighs about 200 pounds, and, altogether, is rather fine-looking and prepossessing in appearance. He is a ready and fluent speaker. His language is always chaste, and his address dignified. With these qualities he had little trouble in getting position—especially where there was so much poor material out of which to build up a party. He was elected at the general election in 1868 one of the senators from the Tenth district, composed of Pulaski and White counties, which position he still holds.

During the sessions of the legislature of '68 and '69, Mr. Hadley took a conspicuous part. He always was in harmony with Clayton in all schemes and measures advanced by that unscrupulous leader. In the Senate, Mr. Hadley did as much or more than any other Senator toward the passage of the funding bill, and after that body adjourned he was made the private agent of the Governor to go North and superintend the funding of the public debt. This duty he performed. He knows more about the funding operations under that law than any other man—perhaps even more than the late Governor.

During the present session of the Legislature Mr Hadley has been chairman of the committee on elections of the Senate, and as such reported in favor of retaining the fraudulent Hot Spring Senator (Belden) in his present seat. Mr. Brooks, in his celebrated parting speech in the Senate, charged that Messrs. Hadley and Belden, even before the election, had stated that they intended to blister Hot Spring all over with frauds—and they did it.

We presume of course that the new Governor will endeavor to carry out the programme of the late Governor—to hold on to Arkansas as long as possible as conquered territory, although we are free to say that we had rather risk the destinies of the State in the hands of Hadley than in those of Clayton.

ASSASSINATION.

Says the Bentonville *Democrat*, of the 11th: "Dr. James Worthington, who lived some four miles of Bentonville, on Sugar Creek, was shot and almost instantly killed on last Thursday morning. At the time the shot was fired, he was under the floor of his mill oiling some of the machinery. There were several persons in the mill at the time. The shot was fired from the outside, supposed to have been by a young man by the name of James Abner. This young man had been around the mill for two or three hours, and had a rifle gun in his hand. He was seen in conversation, apparently friendly, with Worthington, near the mill door a short time before the shooting. When the persons in the mill heard the shot and the screams of Worthington, they at once set about to get him up on the floor. He was dead, however, before they reached the place where he lay, and the young man with the gun had disappeared. It is reported that Abner had worked for Worthington, on his farm, about two years ago, and that after the crop was made, Worthington refused to pay him anything, and finally hickory-whipped him and drove him off. The supposition is that this was the cause of the killing, as there is no other cause suggested. Abner told one of the witnesses, a short time before the shooting, that he had come to have a settlement with Worthington, and he intended to settle with him before he left.

MISSISSIPPI.

Adjournment of the Legislature—The Question of Inviting United States Troops.

Special to Memphis APPEAL.]

JACKSON, March 24.—The Senate resolution ordering the Committee on Elections to report a bill providing for an election in November passed unanimously.

A resolution passed to adjourn *sine die* two weeks from to-morrow.

The balance of the session was spent in discussing the resolution authorizing the Governor to call on the President for troops to suppress the Ku-Klux.

The House passed a resolution memoralizing Congress on the subject of a grant of lands to the Mobile and Northwestern Railroad.

A bill was introduced authorizing the State to sell swamp lands to the same company at a stipulated price, merely nominal, which will be of great aid to the road.

VICKSBURG.

Particulars of the Great Fire—Nearly a Block of Houses Consumed.

The Vicksburg *Herald* of Thursday gives the following particulars of the recent fire in that city: About eleven o'clock last night a fire occurred in the block of wooden buildings on Levee street, between China and Clay, destroying about three-fourths of the block.

The fire was first discovered in the junk store of Reuben H. Frank, and burned so rapidly that by the time the alarm was sounded, the flames were already burning through the roof and reaching over to adjoining buildings.

About two years ago the buildings upon this same block were burned, and wooden houses had been built in several places to the old brick walls. Consequently they were not of great value, and were occupied by small dealers.

From Frank's the flames spread each way, and, the houses being of wood, for some time defied the numerous and steady streams of water thrown upon them.

The houses burned were R. H. Frank's junk store, Mike Comefort's bar room and boarding house, McNamara's steam bakery, Zoelling & Brother's meat house, Cook's drug store, Genella's feed store, Mayflower saloon and restaurant, and a small bakery and a bar room, all fronting on Levee street; Pious Worter's gun shop, and an eating saloon, on Clay street, and the dwelling house of Mrs. Kouns, fronting on Mulberry street.

The Mayflower saloon, a two-story frame house, was only partially burned—though a house built almost against its walls was destroyed, the firemen stopping the progress of the fire here, and saving the remainder, only a few buildings, of the block.

The buildings across Clay and Mulberry were also of wood, and constant streams of water were kept upon them to prevent their burning.

The loss will amount probably to not more than $30,000. The insurance was small—the amounts we were not able to learn last night. Genella had $1500 and Pious Worter $1000 with B. G. Humphreys & Co. There are other sums in the agencies of Thobald, Page and Fairchild.

The stocks in the houses burned were small, and but little was saved. Mrs. Kouns' furniture was principally saved.

Had the fire crossed the street in any direction, untold damage would have been done.

MEMPHIS AND SELMA.

Mechanics and Workingmen—A Word with You about Forrest's Railroad.

It is a palpable fact that the progress and growth of a country is due to its workingmen. The rich are content with their gains, or, having enough to give them power in an age that is corrupt enough to invest mere wealth, without accompanying generosity and intelligence, with unnatural influence—the rich are content with the present condition of things. It is the progressive intelligence and industry of farmers, mechanics and working, toiling multitudes that give impetus to a city's growth and to a State's prosperity. Laboring men are most interested in the construction of railways, which enrich and build up cities and densify the country's population. True, the rich man may be proportionately largely benefited by the rise of his real estate, but to him the increase of value is not so vitally important, because his possessions already give him comfortable support and freedom from anxiety about his family. He may not be so rich, or count the increase of his thousands so rapidly as he would with the rapid growth of the city incidental to new and important railways; but plenty is at his door, and he can wait for the results of time and slow growth. Not so with the poor mechanic, clerk or laboring man, who, to the product of his daily toil must look for the means to keep hunger from his wife and little ones, or the sheriff's minions off his little home and household chattels. He cannot wait for time to bring the slow growth of the city which shall give employment to his hands. To him the early and rapid development of railways which shall give impulse to building and improvements to employ the mechanic, and shall bring large crops of cotton to increase the demand for clerks and laborers, is a matter of close life interest. It is this fact which accounts for the lively interest felt among all those classes in the early and the successful progress of the Selma road. It is conceded by all that no road yet devised for Shelby county, can give it the vast substantial advantages and increased wealth and business which this one, if completed, is sure to do. Besides the immediate employment to mechanics and laborers, which the building of the road and its great shops, depots, etc., will give the large increase of trade and business to follow its opening will bring more population, create more demand for new houses, stores, etc., and give generally such an impulse forward to things here as to leave no idle hands in the city, but will bring a new era of "good times."

The directors of this road project, appreciating the interest which the *people* at large feel in this enterprise, and believing that every man who expects to remain here, and who gets his bread here by daily labor, is willing to contribute his mite to this work, have secured the intervention of the County Court, and if the people approve by their votes on the 25th instant, stock certificates will be issued to the amount he pays, and county warrants payable in cash, drawn on a *cash* fund, will be insured to the railroad company to be distributed among mechanics and laborers who do the work on the road. There are now a thousand people idle in this county and city who will have employment the very day that work is begun on this end of the line, and the road will be put under contract to Holly Springs as soon as the subscription is made. Merchants, grocery men, laborers, mechanics, farmers, gardeners, to escape dull times and idleness and want this summer, go to the polls and vote solid "for the subscription."

The old chiefs, humbugs and swellheads of the Fenian organization are "roping in" the honest fellows in a New York convention at present.

FRANCE.

Germany Again Menaces Paris---Advances and Gains of the Brutal Mob of Insurgents.

What Thiers is Doing for Peace---People Flying from Paris---Accident, 22 Men Killed and 72 Wounded.

Good Soldiers---No Business Done in Paris---Editors Threatened ---Affair of the Place Vendome.

Confusion---Chaos Come Again---Debate in the National Assembly---Napoleon Stock Advancing.

MASSACRE IN THE PLACE VENDOME.

The London *Telegraph's* special dispatch gives the justification published by the commander of the insurgent Nationals, of the massacre in the Place Vendome. He says the people, who made a demonstration against his forces, provoked them by yells of derision, and fired first, killing one of his command.

GERMANY THREATENS PARIS.

LONDON, March 24.—The Minister of the Interior has notified the National Guards at Rouen to make preparations to defend the Government against the insurrection of Scholtein, the Prussian commander. O'Dennis has sent a dispatch to the commander of Paris that the Germans occupying the forts on the north and northeastern sides of the city will maintain a passive and friendly attitude while nothing hostile was done, but if the conditions of the preliminaries of peace are overstepped, Paris will be treated as an enemy. A delegate to the Minister of Foreign Affairs replied the revolutionary proceedings in Paris are purely as to municipal affairs, and are in no sense to be regarded as aggressive towards Germany. The delegate adds that he has no jurisdiction, and cannot discuss matters in reference to the preliminaries of peace voted by the Assembly at Bordeaux.

ADVANCE OF THE INSURGENTS.

LONDON, March 24.—The Insurrectionary Central Committee have issued a proclamation postponing the elections in Paris until after the enemies' measures shall have caused their reclaimed rights to be respected. At a meeting of the Mayors and Deputy Mayors of Paris, Admiral Loisset was appointed commander in chief of the National Guards in the city, with Gen. Langlois as chief of staff, and Victor Scholcher as chief of artillery. The appointment of Loisset has inspired confidence among the friends of order. The Nationals have occupied the Maires in rue Deueil and first arrondissement of Paris. After a long negotiation with the Nationals, quartered with whom are a good number of Zouaves, and guards mobile of the Seine order was well observed. The mobiles demand arms to fight the insurgents who have barricaded the Place Vendome. L'Admirault will probably succeed Vinoy in military command. Paris is orderly. The Nationals have expelled the insurgents from a part of the eighth arrondisement, comprising faubourg St. Honore; second arrondisement, comprising the Place de la Bourse; and ninth arrondisement, comprising the rue Deneil. They then occupied St. Lazere station, and asked the government at Versailles for reinforcement of troops to retake the railway crossing, where the insurgents control all traffic. Among the victims of the affair in the Place Vendome was an American named General Tinnel.

WHAT THIERS IS DOING.

At noon yesterday Paris was quiet and the bourse was closed.

It was rumored that General Ducrot had been shot by his own soldiers. A disturbance is reported at Lyons, where some people have proclaimed for the commune and raised the red flag. Thiers has telegraphed the Prefects to set the anarchists of Lyons at work and has given credit for that purpose.

At a sitting of the Assembly on Wednesday, Thiers said it had been decided to hold a municipal election Paris before the 10th of April. Military measures against Paris are also prospected. Charvette, who is at Versailles, has been commissioned to raise a volunteer legion in the West of France, and has issued an appeal to the defenders of order and religion to join the ranks.

FLYING FROM PARIS—RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A dispatch to the *News* says the people are flying from Paris terror-stricken, and the rebels are preparing for a desperate encounter to recover their lost ground.

An accident occurred to a railroad train filled with artillerymen returning to France, by which 22 men were killed and 72 injured.

GOOD SOLDIERS.

The *Times'* dispatch from Versailles says the Montmartres stopped a train en route with peasants to Versailles, and released some prisoners. The Sixty-ninth Regiment of the Line resisted all efforts to induce them to join the insurgents, and upon their arrival at Versailles they were received enthusiastically by the authorities, people and troops. Their officers were at once promoted.

QUIET BUT NO BUSINESS.

Paris is quiet to-day. The shops are all closed and there are but few pedestrians on the streets.

The Civil Guard of Marseilles seized the telegraph in that vicinity, and its working toward Spain is stopped.

The insurgent committee have arrested one of its own officers, named Lullier.

THREATENING THE EDITORS.

The *Journal Officiel* (insurrectionary) threatens that all writers for the press who attack the Central Committee be brought before it for trial. The same journal announces that all officials who do not return to their posts before the 25th of March be discharged.

The *Debats* contains a bold article bearing the signature of Lemoine, attacking the National Government in scathing language for its apathy towards the insurrection.

AFFAIR OF THE PLACE VENDOME.

Admiral Loissett was present with some friends to restore order at the Place Vendome on Wednesday, but fortunately was not wounded by the fire of the insurgents.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

VERSAILLES, March 24.—In the National Assembly to-day, the Government proposed a law for the organization of volunteers, which was adopted under terms. Every department of France is to send to Versailles immediately a battalion of troops, for the support of members of the Government.

A proposition for the appointment of a committee of fifteen members of the Assembly, to proceed to Paris and assist in restoring order, was favorably considered.

Several Mayors of arrondissements in Paris, who were compelled to find safety in flight from the city, were invited to take seats in the Assembly, and as they entered the chamber there was great applause from the Deputies on the left, while those on the right protested against the action of the body. A scene of tumult ensued, lasting till adjournment.

SITUATION OF THE ORDERLY AND DISORDERLY NATIONAL GUARDS.

Paris deputies who held a parly with the insurgents at the Hotel de Ville, in Paris, say the insurrection committees are losing the upperhand over their own men. Gen. LeFla, who had tendered his resignation, has withdrawn it. The orderly National Guards now occupy the space between Rue Richellieu, Boulevard, and Rue Montmartre, Rue Des Hall, and Rue Du Poulneuf, Rue St. Germain, L'Aux Erros and Des Rivoli. Mairie first arrondissement is defended by two guns. The insurgents in the Place Vendome were reinforced with two guns. The insurgents have occupied Mairie and the arrondissements Due Pantheon. They would reduce the scholars polytechnic who have obtained a week's holiday and have joined the orderly Nationals in the Place de la Bourse, where there is a large force, and great vigilance, in expectation of an attack from the iusurgents. Montmartists and the insurgents generally are in ecstacies over the friendship exhibited in Gen. Schlotten's dispatch, while the Parisians suspect complicity on the part of the Prussians with the insurgents.

PEACE IN THE EMPIRE.

PARIS, March 24.—The reaction of peace in the Empire gains strength hourly, and unless Thiers speedily restores order, the French may endeavor to find their way to Chiselhurst.

WASHINGTON.

MIS-STATEMENT OF THE EXILED MAYOR OF ABERDEEN, MISS.

WASHINGTON, March 34.—Colonel Huggins, of Aberdeen, Miss., Assistant United States Assessor of Internal Revenue, arrived in this city last evening. He reports that he was seized while making assessments in his district, in Monroe county, Miss., recently, by a band of disguised men, severely horsewhipped, and warned to leave the country at once. He had seen Commissioner Pleasanton and Secretary Boutwell, and had been assured that he and other officers shall be protected at any cost. Since his arrival he has received a letter from Aberdeen, stating that the schools were breaking up, and a number of teachers were now at Aberdeen for protection. Other United Stater officers have been ordered to leave the State, under penalty of being dealt with in the same manner.

Seven members of the South Carolina Legislature, all colored, have just arrived here on business connected with the recent disturbances in that State.

CONGRESS—SUMNER AFTER THE PRESIDENT.

A Washington correspondent writes that the events in Congress yesterday put a new phase upon matters in some respects. It was the most important day of the new session. First, we had the San Domingo resolutions of Mr. Sumner in the Senate, on which there was a spicy running debate during the morning hour; then a message from the President to the Senate and then the resolution of the House, asking the Senate's consent that the House might adjourn on Monday, leaving the Senate in session. After that, the message of the President led to a brief but sharp debate in the House, followed by its reference to a select committee of nine, all of whom put over the question of adjournment into next month, for it is now virtually agreed that that shall be the action in both Houses. Thus the matter stands, and the country may not look for the adjournment of Congress for two or three weeks yet, and perhaps not for a month.

Mr. Sumner will undoubtedly essay his attempt in the present Senate. To-day his resolution arraigning the President for his course in regard to San Domingo, comes up, and the question will be whether, under Mr. Anthony's resolution, this subject can come up. The Vice President will probably submit the question of the reception of the resolution to the Senate, for its own decision, as it affects so closely the right to do any business.

THE BRAZILIAN MISSION.

It is expected that the nomination to fill the vacancy in the office of Minister to Brazil, caused by the resignation of Blow, will be made in a few days. Southern Republicans in Congress have united in recommending Judge Hoge, of South Carolina, for the place. He wast Representative in the last Congress from Columbia District. Ex-Senator Thayer, of Nebraska, is also a prominent candidate.

MILITARY.

Some weeks since an order was issued from the War Department reducing the staffs of commanders of military divisions and departments to a peace footing. Some forty-five officers filling nominal positions and performing nominal duties at various headquarters, have been restored to their regiments and placed on active and useful duty, to the advantage of the service.

SAN DOMINGO.

The San Domingo Commissioners will probably arrive from Charleston to-night, and may be expected here on Saturday or Monday. The report will be sent to Congress soon as submitted by the President.

GRANT PROCLAIMS SOUTH CAROLINA.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The President to-day issued a proclamation, in the usual form, alleging that he had received information that combinations of armed men, unauthorized by law, are now disturbing the peace and safety of the citizens of the State of South Carolina, and committing acts of violence in said State of a character and to an extent which renders the power of the State and its officers unequal to the task of protecting life and property, and securing public order therein; that the Legislature could not be convened in time to meet the emergency, and the Governor had called on him for military aid; and, deeming it necessary to use the military, as requested, he, in accordance with the laws of the United States, commands the persons composing the unlawful combinations aforesaid to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within twenty days from this date.

TELEGRAMS.

The British are preparing to whale the Chinese again.

The English will not enforce reclamation upon France for property of British subjects destroyed in Paris.

The French Government refuses to be responsible for the safety of Germans going to France.

The German troops will open fire on Paris if the treaty stipulations are not observed.

At Bucharest yesterday, the German residents were assaulted while celebrating the Emperor William's birthday.

Judge Otto, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, has resigned.

The San Domingo speech which Sumner intends to deliver on Monday will occupy about three hours.

The Memphis Councilmen who visited St. Louis are on their way home.

James Grady was hanged in Washington yesterday in the jail yard for violating an old lady, which resulted in her death.

The Fenian Brotherhood is to be thoroughly reorganized, preparatory to another effort to free Ireland. Alas! poor Ireland.

New York has sent £150,000 sterling to the suffering French.

The Paris mob have assassinated General Raphael.

The Ohio Legislature is bumming around Cincinnati.

Gunn, who killed a fellow named Murphy in San Francisco last December for seducing his sister, was declared "not guilty," by a criminal jury, yesterday.

The Senate by *viva voce* vote tabled a resolution for adjournment.

A movement is on foot to move the capital of Illinois from Springfield to Peoria.

Burglars emptied a jeweler's store in New London, Conn., of $10,000 worth of watches Wednesday night.

The Paris mob robbed the Bank of France of a million francs. They made a requisition on Rothschild, but he failed to "see it."

At yesterday's session of the German parliament Herr Lemon was elected President, Prince Hohenzollern, Vice President and Herr Weber, second Vice President of the Reichstadt, or popular House.

Thomas Prebble was yesterday mashed to death in a planing mill at Richmond, Ohio.

Company D, Fourth United States infantry, has arrived in St. Louis, *en route* to Kentucky and Tennessee.

Public-school Superintendents of Milwaukie, Chicago, Detroit and Toledo are in St. Louis looking into the operations of the public-school system of that city. They will be joined by superintendents from other places.

A terrible flood occurred in Lima, Peru, on the 14th inst. Great number drowned.

Bancroft received an ovation at the hands of the people of Berlin yesterday.

A few days since, near Leavenworth, Kansas, a well caved in, burying John Cell. Supposing him crushed to death, the digging proceeded slowly. He was reached five days after, and found to be alive. As soon as taken out, he declared himself all right, drank a glass of whisky and some ale, and partook of some food. He then smoked his pipe for several hours, after which he commenced sinking, and shortly died without a struggle.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

CAIRO, March 24. — Port list: Continental, St. Louis to New Orleans, 7 a.m; Bee, St. Louis to New Orleans, 8 a.m.; Joe Fleming, Memphis to Ohio river, 11 a.m.; P. W. Strader, New Orleans to Louisville, 3 p.m.; Belle St. Louis, St. Louis to Vicksburg, 4 p.m.; Kate Kinney, Louisville to New Orleans, 7 p.m.; Mollie Ebert, New Orleans to Cincinnati, 7 p.m. River fell 2 feet in the past 24 hours. Weather clear; mercury, 56°.

VICKSBURG, March 24. — Passed up: Alps and barges, at 8 p.m.; Mohawk and barges, at 5 p.m.; John Kyle, at 9 last night. Weather warm and clear. River rising slowly.

NEW ORLEANS, March 24.—Arrived: Liberty and barges, from Pittsburg. Departed: City of Alton, for St. Louis; City of Quincy, St. Paul, and Indiana, for Louisville.

NASHVILLE, March 24.—The river is falling, with 6 feet on Harpeth shoals. Weather clear and cold.

ST. LOUIS, March 24. — Arrived: Henry Ames and Richmond, from New Orleans; Sallie, Fontenelle and Alice, from Arkansas river; City of Vicksburg, from Vicksburg; St. Joseph, from Memphis. Departed: Belle Memphis, for Memphis; Pauline Carroll, for New Orleans. River still falling. The weather is clear and warmer.

PITTSBURG, March 24.—Weather cloudy and cool. Monongahela, 6 feet scant and falling.

LOUISVILLE, March 24.—The river is receding, with 6 feet 10 inches in the chute, 8 feet 10 inches in the canal and 5 feet 10 inches on the rocks. Weather clear and cool; mercury, 42°. Business dull. The Collier, A. J. Baker, Janoes Brown, Lion, Panther, Dart, Blackmore, Tigress and Julia Hanna have arrived from Pittsburg, with full tows of coal for this and Southern markets. The remainder of the Bodmann's freight was taken off to-day. There is no probability that the shell will get afloat till the next rise.

CINCINNATI, March 24.—River 23 feet, having fallen 1 foot in the past 24 hours. Arrived: Henry S. Turner and Wauanita, from New Orleans; Silver Moon, from Memphis. The weather is clear; mercury, 40°.

MARKETS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Cotton dull and unsettled; middling uplands, 15½c. Flour dull; $6 65@6 85 for shipping grades of extra. Wheat dull; red and amber, $1 68@1 72. Corn dull; mixed western, 84@85c. Whisky quiet at 91@92½c. Coffee dull and drooping; Rio, 12@15c. Sugar steady and in moderate demand; Cuba, 8¼@9½c. Molasses quiet; New Orleans, 60@65c. Rice dull and unchanged.

Dry Goods—The trade with jobbers is very active, and with agents only moderately so. Standard and brown sheetings are lower. The great feature, which took the trade by surprise, was a reduction in the price of Garner's prints to 9c. The agents of Atlantic Lawn and Appleton A are down to 12½c; Indian Head A, 12½c; Adriatic, 12c; Wachusett, 12c; Cabot A, 11c; Great Falls E, 12c; do. J, 10c; do. S, 9c; Lyman E, 12c; do. C, 10½c; Hamilton BTT ticks, 26c; do. D, 19c; do. B stripes, 19c; do. S stripes, 18c; do. denims, 25c. Woodbury Sunday or Monday, the receiving cotton sail duck ranges in price from 24c for No. 10 to 42c for No. 6; cotton sail twine, 37c. Washington awning stripes, 36c for blue, 28c for green, and 35c for fancy colors. Garner's shirtings are reduced to 85c; London mourning, 9c; Sprague's pinks and purples, 15c for passed styles; Hampden CC ticks, 13½c; White Rock bleached muslins, 15c; Warren FF do., 15c; Lawrence 1 do., 30; Cumberland checks, 12½c; Pearl River denims, 24c; Stark bleached drills, 15c; Amoskeag do., 15½c; Pacific brown sheetings, 13½c; Indian Orchard C, 10½c, and Ellerton D, 10c. It is now apparent that the break in the prices of these staples will be followed by others.

WALL STREET.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Gold was dull and steady, with all business at 110¾@111; loans were made at from 1% to 6 per cent; clearings, $17,000,000. Government securities were dull and lower; '81s, 115¾; '62s, 113¾; '64s, 113¾; '65s, 113¾; new '65s, 110½; '67s, 110½; '68s, 110½; 10-40s, 109¾; currency sixes, 112. Stock market was irregular. Western Union Telegraph and Ohio and Mississippi having been weak and the remainder of the list strong. The principal dealings have been in New York Central scrip, Reading, Lake Shore, Ohio and Mississippi and Rock Island. Money was very easy at 4@5 per cent. State bonds were dull; old Tennessees, 69¾; new do., 69¾; Virginias, 68, 81¼; new Virginias, 69¾; old Ala, 67¾; old North Carolinas, 40¾. Sterling exchange, 108¾.

NEW YORK, March 24.—The stock market repeats itself from day to day; it opens strong, declines at midday, and closes up again strong, generally at the highest points of the day. The best figures in the present remarkable upward movement prevailed yesterday. The New York Centrals scrip question has been postponed until after the adjournment of Congress, and probably will remain deferred until next fall, or until the time arrives for changing the present speculation at the Stock Exchange into an active "bear" campaign.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 24.—Flour dull and drooping; superfine, $5 87½; fancy, $6 50@6 75. Corn quiet at 79c. Oats dull; Ohio river, 65c; St. Louis, 65@66c. Bran firm at $1 at. Hay firmer, at $20@21 for choice. Pork dull and drooping; mess, $24@25. Bacon dull at 8¾, 11 and 11½c. Hams, 13½@16c. Lard dull; tierce, 10@10½; keg, 12@12½c. Sugar firm; prime, 9¼@10c. Molasses—fermenting, 50@55c, as to quality. Whisky—western rectified, 90@92c. Coffee, 14@15c. Cotton closed quiet, but firm; sales, 6000 bales; good ordinary, 13½@13¾c; low middling, 15¼@15¾c; middling, 18¼@15¾c; receipts, 2733 bales; exports, 875 bales. Week's sales, 53,000 bales; receipts, 28,921 bales, gross 30,841; exports, to Liverpool 26,303 bales, to other foreign ports 21,380 bales, and coastwise 9187 bales. Stock, 397,858 bales. Sterling, 21¾; sight bills, par. Gold, 111.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 24.—Cotton in fair demand and advanced to 18¾c. Flour and grain unchanged; there is no rye here, and it would bring $1 14. Provisions held more firmly, because there is some speculative confidence from parties who think a bottom has been reached; mess pork salesale at $20, but held 25@50c higher; bulk shoulders salesale at 7c, but held 1@½c higher. Lard dull at 11¾c. Whisky quiet at 86c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 24.—Flour firm and in fair demand; superfine winter, $5 50@5 60; extras, $6 25@6 50. Wheat quiet and weak; fall to spring, $1 32; prime to strictly prime red fall, $1 50@1 60. Corn easier and active at 56¾@58c for mixed in sacks; white, 59@60c. Oats firm at 48½ for mixed on track; No. 2 mixed, 52, sacked 53@55c. Barley firm; No. 2, 85½c. Rye dull at 86c for prime. Whisky, 88c. Mess pork dull at $20 cash; seller for April, $19 50. Dry salted meats very dull; clear rib sides, 10½c. Bacon lower; shoulders, on orders, 7¾c; clear rib, 10½c, and seller for April, 10c. Hams, sugar-cured canvassed, 13@13½c. Lard dull at 11¼c for steam. Hogs quiet at 5@6 75. Cattle active at $3 75@6 37½.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, March 24.—Flour quiet. Wheat—No. 2 spring dull and declined 1@1½c to $1 26½, at 25½ cash; this afternoon quiet at $1 26. Corn—No. 2 mixed unsettled and ½c nearer, closing 51½c; this afternoon dull. Oats—No. 2 dull and declined ½c, closing at 68½@68¾c. Rye—No. 2 steady at 86@86½c. Barley—No. 2 dull at 88c. Highwines, 86½c. Provisions quiet; mess pork, $19 50 cash; lard closed at 11½c cash; dry salted meats quiet; shoulders, 7c; rough sides, 8½c; short rib, 9c; short clear, 9½@9¾c. Hogs dull at $5@5 75. Cattle firm at $5 15@7.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, March 24.—Cotton less firm; middling offered at 14@14½c. Flour—low grades in good demand and scarce; extra family, $6 50. Grain—wheat, corn and rye quiet and steady; oats in good demand, with sales of 1000 bu at 60c in bulk and 65c in sacks. Groceries firm, with an upward tendency; New Orleans sugar, 10½c. Hay dull and weak at $18, delivered. Provisions better; mess pork, $20 50; round lots of bacon, 9¾, 10½ and 10¾c, packed; round lots of bulk meats, loose, 7¾, 9¾ and 10c; round lots of hams, sugar-cured, 15½c, and plain, 15c, packed; lard, 12@12½c, in tierces and kegs. Whisky dull at 86c. Tobacco—sales of 265 hhds at $5 25@10 for good common logs to medium leaf, and $2@3 50 for common to good wrappers.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, March 24.—Cotton dull and lower; low middling, 15¼c; stock, 7300 bales. Bulk meats—clear ribbed sides, 10½c; shoulders, 7½c, packed. Bacon—clear sides, 10½c; hams, 16c; shoulders, 8½c. Sugar-cured hams, 16½c. Lard, 12c. Corn, 80c. Oats, 75c. Wheat, $1@1 50. Flour, $6@8.

GALVESTON.

GALVESTON, March 24.—The cotton market is firm; good ordinary, 12½c; net receipts, 748 bales; sales, 1000 bales; stock, 56,825 bales; net receipts for the week, 7906 bales