By Telegraph.

News Items.

NEW YORK, March 13.—The National Democratic Committee recommends thorough organization, but disapproves a National Convention previous to that for the nominations next year.

New Hampshire has gone radical by 3,000 majority. Three Congressmen and nine of the twelve Senators are radical; also, a radical majority of seventy-five in the House.

DUBLIN, March 12.—Fenian arrests in all parts of the country continued.

VENEZUELA, February 7.—Alvarez has been arrested, after another ineffectual revolutionary attempt. War imminent between Montagur and Lopez.

A Washington special says that Virginia considers the supplemental bill a great triumph over the radicals.

The *Herald's* New Orleans special says resolutions have been introduced in Louisiana, declaring Sherman's bill unconstitutional and demanding the test of the Supreme Court.

LOUISVILLE, March 13.—The flood is unprecedented; roads North are badly damaged.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—According to the present understanding, Schofield commands the first district, Sickles the second, Thomas the third and fourth, and Sheridan the fifth. No instructions will accompany the assignment beyond the copy of the law.

The district headquarters are as follows: Schofield, Richmond, Va.; Sickles, Columbia, S. C.; Thomas, Montgomery, Ala.; Ord, Vicksburg, Miss.; Sheridan, New Orleans, La. The powers of the departments are delegated to the above district commanders. Gen. Pope, whose headquarters are at Louisville, commands West Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky.

RICHMOND, March 13.—Gen. Schofield has assumed command here, and continues the existing officers.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The House, in Committee of the Whole, discussed the bill appropriating a million dollars for the relief of Southern destitution. Mr. Wood opposed the measure, saying the South only wanted civil rights and Northern capital to develop their resources. Mr. Williams thought Congressional bounty could be better applied to assisting the widows and orphans made so by the rebels; if any were to suffer, let it be those who were disloyal, and let God Almighty populate that country with people who were loyal to the flag. Mr. Chandler denounced the measure, as intended to bolster up the Freedmen's Bureau; it was a wolf in sheep's clothing. Mr. Boyer hoped the bill would pass; the Freedmen's Bureau was the best means for distributing necessities; if this bill failed, he did not wish to hear anything more of Ireland's sympathy; he declared the analogy between the Southern and Irish people complete. Mr. Butler offered a substitute, that the million contributed should go to the widows and orphans of those starved at Andersonville and elsewhere. Butler and Logan made bitter speeches. Many Republicans spoke warmly in opposition to the substitute, and in favor of the bill. The Committee finally rose without action, and the House adjourned.

In the Senate, the militia bill comes up to-morrow. Trumbull reported Wilson's as a substitute for the House supplementary bill. It modifies the oath somewhat, and allows the commanding general to delegate powers to the acting governor.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, March 13—Noon.—Money 6@7 per cent. Exchange—sight 9½; 60 days 8¾. Gold 34⅛. Flour 5@10c. better. Wheat 2@3c. better. Corn 2c. better—Western mixed $1.12@1.13. Pork decidedly lower, at $22.37½@22.50. Cotton steady—middling uplands 29½.

7 P. M.—Cotton firmer, with sales of 5,000 bales. Flour active and advanced 15@20c.—State $8.65@11.75. Wheat advanced 3@5c. Corn very active, and advanced 3@5c.—mixed Western $1.12@1.15. Gold 34½.

BALTIMORE, March 13.—Wheat offerings light—choice red $3.30. White corn $1.03. Flour—higher grades firm. Bacon shoulders 11; sides 12¼. Mess pork $22@22.25.

CINCINNATI, March 13.—Prices for flour weak—trade brands $11.50@13.50. Corn steady, at 75@76. Cotton firm—middlings 26. Mess pork $22. Bacon firm—shoulders 9¼. Lard 12½.

NEW ORLEANS, March 13.—Sales of cotton to-day 3,400 bales; market unchanged—low middling 28½@29. Receipts 3,177 bales. Exports 4,162. Molasses—sales small, at 75@78 for prime. Flour in request, at full prices—superfine $11@14.

LIVERPOOL, March 12—Evening.—Cotton continued quiet, and closed firmer—quotations unchanged. Sales of 8,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, March 13—Noon.—Cotton opens firm; estimated sales 1,000 bales, at advanced prices—middling uplands 13⅛; Orleans 13⅝. Rosin declined 9s.

LONDON, March 13—Noon.—Consols 91½. Bonds 74½.

LIVERPOOL, March 13—Evening.—Cotton active, with sales of 15,000 bales; advanced ⅛d.—middling uplands 13¼; Orleans 13⅝.

Mexican News.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6.—Acapulco was abandoned by the Imperialists on February 19, who were taken to San Blas by the French frigate Victoria. Three French war vessels remain in the harbor of Acapulco, but hold a neutral position. Order and confidence prevail among the people. The town will not be formally occupied by the Republicans until the departure of the French vessels. General Alvarez, with 4,000 troops, marched from Cuernevaca on the 21st February for the City of Mexico, intending to join General Porfirio Diaz, who is already in the Valley of Mexico.

Toluca, the capital of the State of Mexico, having been occupied by the Liberals, General Tavera, an Imperialist, was sent to recapture it, and when within about seven leagues of the City of Mexico, he was met by a force under General Francisco Velez, who completely defeated the Imperialists.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The following is from a letter dated Vera Cruz, February 22, and received at the Mexican Legation in Washington:

General Porfirio Diaz has thrown a part of his army between Mexico and Puebla, and the communication is now very irregular. For ten days past, we have received no mails from anywhere West of Orizaba. The telegraph lines are cut. The French left Puebla on the 16th instant, and a rumor is in circulation here that Gen. Diaz has captured that city. The Imperialists report that they have obtained two victories over the Liberals—one against Corona, at Atenquique, and the other against Caravajal, at Guanajuato. Very little credit is given here to the rumors, and they are thought to be circulated by the Imperialists to keep up the spirit of their men, who are becoming more demoralized every day.

It seems that, on the 12th ultimo, Marquez and Maximilian left the City of Mexico, for the interior, with 4,000 men. The general impression seems to be that the object is to reach the coast; others, however, believe that Maximilian is going to capitulate to Juarez, or to see whether an armistice can be had for the purpose of consulting the people. Nobody, of course, expects that he will succeed in this, as the people have spoken and are speaking against him. It has been reported, too, and with a shadow of reliability, that Miramon, Marquez, Maximilian, Mejia, Castello, and the supporters of the Empire and all their troops, started from Queretaro, and were met and completely defeated at Abaco, on the 16th ultimo, by General Escobedo.

The French transports are daily arriving. The French troops are stationed between Orizaba and Paso del Macho, and are embarking with activity every day. There is a regular stampede of Imperialists. Almost all the men who acted as Maximilian's Ministers have either left the country, or are on their way abroad.

WHY GEN. SHERIDAN FORBID THE NEW ORLEANS ELECTION.—Information has been received in Washington that trouble is apprehended in New Orleans, growing out of Gov. Wells' declaration of the Congressional military government Act being in force there. Mayor Munroe ordered the police not to obey orders except from him.

Gov. Wells and the recorders, or police justices, ordered the police not to obey orders except from them. Gov. Wells claims that the disqualifications of the reconstruction Act shall be enforced, and freedmen shall be allowed to vote. Mayor Munroe claims that the law is not yet in force. [*Sun.*

A FINANCIAL STORM IMMINENT.—Remarking upon the necessity of the adoption of some national financial system, the New York *Journal of Commerce* remarks: Unless some recognized system is soon adopted, it will be too late to prevent a financial storm, that will sweep with a cruel blight over all the land. If we were seeking for a political revolution, we should say that such a crisis could come none too soon; but not even to open the eyes of the people to the fearful dangers impending from radical legislation, would we willingly invoke the tempest that must wreck so many fortunes.

CONFEDERATED CANADA.—The bill for the confederation of Canada was debated in the House of Lords, at London, on February 18, and Earl Caernarvon, in moving the second reading, made one of the most important speeches which has been delivered in Parliament for many years. In his capacity of Colonial Secretary he went minutely into the details of the measure, and combatted the objections raised against it. Speaking of the future of the kingdom of Canada, Lord Caernarvon said the territory would become "greater than England and second only to Russia."

The recent seizures of Spanish wines in Boston and New York are exciting determined opposition on the part of the importers. They have formed a combination and employed counsel to present the facts in the case to the Secretary of the Treasury. An agent from Cadiz has arrived with, as declared, ample evidence that the action of the United States Consul at Cadiz, and the Custom Houses, is without excuse, and subjecting the importers to great inconvenience and injustice.

Reconstruction an Antidote to Impeachment.

There are now strong indications that the radicals in Congress will abandon any farther prosecution of their warfare against the President, in case the latter shall faithfully execute the new reconstruction law. The impeachment project will turn upon that point. The feeling in the recent caucus was decidedly against the Butler policy, and there is reason to believe that the extreme step will not be taken unless the President shall do something to seemingly warrant it. The prompt proclamation of the new law, by the State Department, may be regarded as evidence that the President has determined to strictly enforce it. Some of the Southern jonrnals have expressed the hope that he would refuse to do so, but he is compelled by his oath of office to enforce all the laws, and can make no exception, no matter what his personal feelings may be. We are inclined to think, however, that the President is less opposed to the reconstruction bill than is implied by the tenor of his veto. If he were particulary ambitious to extend his power, he certainly would not be loth to carry out the provisions of the bill, for it confers upon him extraordinary powers, and practically makes him a dictator, so far as the South is concerned. He is the head of the military department, and the reconstruction bill invests the military with entire control over the affairs of the Southern States. His power under the new law will be as extensive as it was at the close of the rebellion, when martial law was supreme over the whole South. He vetoed the bill because he was obliged to do so for the sake of consistency, but there are circumstances leading to the belief that he was quite willing to have the measure become a law. We believe that Reverdy Johnson expressed the sentiments of his Presidential name-sake, when he declared himself in favor of the bill, on the ground that it was the best the South could get. The President is now relieved of all accountability for the consequence of the measure. He has officially declared his opposition to it as a matter of principle, but as a matter of law and fact he may not be so much opposed to it. The proposal to adjourn Congress until May is probably made with the object of giving time for the President to show whether he intends to execute the law in good faith or not. If he shall at once proceed to enforce it, thereby convincing the radicals that he is acting in good faith, the impeachment movement will probably not come to a trial, and the dream of Butler will not be realized. [*New York Sun.*

MILITARY RULE.—Gov. Wells, only a few days since, proclaimed Senator Sherman's bill the law governing all elections; but a despatch this morning proclaims that General Sheridan forbids all elections. Consequently Mr. Wells' proclamation goes by default. Of two evils, it is best to choose the least. Military rule is preferable any day to a mongrel civil government, which would neither have the power, on the one hand, to protect the citizen in his rights of personal property, nor the dignity, on the other, to command respect. It does not appear, however, that there is much election in the matter; but if the President gives us the right sort of a man—and we have every reason to believe that he will—military rule would be much preferable, as affording more protection for the rights of person and property, than a contemptible bastardy of civil government engineered and perverted by unprincipled civilians.—*Augusta Press.*

SOUTHERN RELIEF.—There was a private meeting of the Executive Committee of the Southern Relief Commission, at No. 61 Broadway, yesterday afternoon. The proceedings consisted in the main of conversations touching the objects for which the association was organized and a statement of its present financial condition. The statement of the Treasurer, Mr. James Brown, showed that the total receipts up to yesterday amounted to about $61,000. Since the organization about $55,000 have been expended for corn and other articles which have been sent to the needy at the South, leaving a balance on hand of some $6,000. As large districts of the South are still in the direst necessity, the committee decided, in addition to other sources of income, to make an effort to have collections taken up in the city churches on Sunday, the 17th inst., the contributions to be applied to the relief of the Southern poor.

[*New York Herald, 10th.*

CONGRESS.—The New York *Evening Post*, very radical, thus advises the Southern States:

"If they know what is for their best good, they will make haste to reconstruct their State Governments under the Act of Congress, and will take good care to make their constitutions, and their elections, and their legislation, and the administration of their State Governments, in all respects, satisfactory to Congress, because Congress has still to judge whether it will be consistent with the public good to ratify their constitutions and admit their Representatives to a seat."

That's somewhat suggestive, if not significant.

A NOBLE EXAMPLE OF CHARITY.—The Charleston *Mercury* states that Messrs. A. Whitney & Sons, manufacturers of car wheels, in Philadelphia, have written to Mr. H. T. Peake, of that city, enclosing a check for $500, for the relief of the destitute in this State, and have sent like amounts to Savannah and Montgomery. They state that no public movement has yet been organized in their city for the relief of the South, and that they have, therefore, determined to act for themselves.

The Jonesboro (Ill.) *Gazette* says: "Our cotton crop is now about gathered and sold, and its value to the community may be nearly estimated. About 400 bales have been raised, and at an average value to the producer of $125 to the bale, $50,000 revenue have been derived. Last year over 1,000 bales were produced, at an average return to the farmer of over $200 per bale, or an income to our people of $200,000."

The Cleveland *Herald* has received a private letter from Fort Laramie, Dakota Territory, dated January 25, which says the force of United States troops which left Fort Morgan the 11th ult. arrived at Fort Laramie on the 25th, making the march of two hundred and ninety miles, through very deep snow, in fourteen days. The majority of the men were frost-bitten, some quite severely.

The true difficulty in the way of reconstruction was brought out by orator Griffin in a radical meeting in Alexandria on Monday evening:

"Mr. Griffin said that fifty of the present Congressmen had sworn never to vote for the re-admission of any Southern State unless such State was in the hands of the 'loyalists.'"

Mr. J. W. Gerard, in a lecture on volcanoes and earthquakes, in New York, spoke of one which he said had never been mentioned by geographers. It is called Scapta Jokel, in Iceland, and is more terrible than Hecla. At one time, it sent forth two rivers of fire, each 100 miles long.

ATTENTION LADIES.—Madame Demorest's *Mirror of Fashions*, for March, says: The wide tilting hoops, which, for a long time, were universal, have now entirely disappeared, (in New York,) and are seen only among that class of domestic servants who fall heirs to the cast off garments of their mistresses.

THE SUMTER.—It is announced that the famous Confederate cruiser Sumter has foundered off the English coast. Since the end of the war, the Sumter, under the name of the Gibralter, has been employed as a trading steamer. The crew made their escape.

SERIOUSLY ILL.—A letter from Berlin mentions the serious illness of Mr. Wright, the United States Minister to Prussia. He is said to be much swollen from dropsy, and his recovery is considered doubtful.

423 deaths occurred in the New York city and public institutions during the past week, 13 of which were from accidents or negligence, 26 from scarlatina and 15 from typhus and typhoid fevers.

A thoroughly radical daily newpaper, to be called *The New Orleans Republican*, is to be started in that city on the 25th instant, the prospectus of which has just been issued.

The Abbeville *Banner* announces the death of ex-District Judge D. F. Jones, of that District.

There will be fifteen entrances to the grounds of the Paris Exhibition.