NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

DUFOUR & LIMET, PROPRIETORS,
No. 22 Chartres Street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

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Semi-Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR.....$5

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1870.

THE INACTIVITY OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

The inactivity of the French army is the subject of much speculation, but we think it may easily be accounted for. The telegraph has announced that the land and naval forces of France would attack the enemy *simultaneously*. The probability therefore is, that the naval armament is not yet in position to begin operations. It is intimated that the river Weser upon which is the port of Bremen in the Kingdom of Hanover, is one of the points, if not the main point of destination of the French naval expedition which sailed from Cherbourg four days ago. Accompanying this expedition is a large land force whose object is to co-operate with the army now on the Rhine, by diverting the attention of the Prussians in the protection of the sea coast harbors to protect their capital. That the river Weser is one of the points of debarkation selected by Napoleon, would seem to be confirmed by the information which reached us yesterday, concerning the sinking of vessels at the entrance of that river to obstruct the French ships. It has been suggested by some that Napoleon has discovered his enterprize a much more difficult one than he had at first supposed—that he was not prepared for the unanimity of sentiment in Germany in favor of his antagonist, and hence the delays in order to ascertain the sentiments of the various powers upon whom he has relied for neutrality in the pending conflict, if not active aid. Others again are of the opinion that England, whose Foreign Minister, the Earl of Granville, went the other day from London to Paris to hold a conference with the Emperor in the interests of peace, induced the latter to postpone his attack upon Prussia, until the great powers of Europe could exert their influence upon Prussia. The last supposition has an air of probability about it although we cannot imagine what could be terms of the proposal to be submitted by England to Prussia. That the Emperor has acceded to a request, is exceedingly improbable because even a day's delay is for the advantage of Prussia, if the French army be ready to attack. But then we reflect that Prussia cannot withdraw, humiliating herself to an infinite degree, make the smallest concession to Europe, we see at once that Prussia can do nothing but wait for her adversary who has called her to the field. France cannot agree to submit her grievances to a Congress of the great powers because it involves a delay by which Prussia will profit and France suffer loss. Such a proposal might have been accepted by France before beginning her preparations for war. Now it is too late. We think the first hypothesis the correct one and that the French fleet has not yet reached the place of debarkation appointed by Napoleon for the troops which are intended to threaten Berlin from a base on the coast of Hanover. That the Emperor has been surprised by the effect of his declaration of war against Prussia has had upon the people of South Germany, we cannot believe. It is unreasonable to suppose that he is not perfectly informed as to the sentiments of those people, and that he has not made his arrangements to meet hostility from that quarter. Among his other accomplishments the Emperor numbers that of prudence. There is not a power in Europe that would not court an alliance with his government, and while he can offer advantages to Russia which she would be glad to avail herself of, he always has an invincible card in his hands. We do not like to say he would willingly present to us a method of settling his difficulty with Prussia, but he could not be blamed if he be driven to do what, in other circumstances, he would never permit himself to contemplate. No; the Emperor is not a subject for us to the conduct of either France or England in this quarrel. Turkey will lend a hand and Ireland on the other will threaten a diversion, but the chances are confined to think that Turkey, Austria, Italy, Spain, Denmark, Sweden and Norway will all practice a strict neutrality at Napoleon's instance, or aid him in other ways whenever their aid shall become necessary.

The Suicide of Mr. Paradol.

The suicide of the new French Ambassador at Washington—Mr. Prevost Paradol immediately after he had presented his credentials and been received by the President, is one of those events for which it is difficult to account. Mr. Paradol, it is known to our readers, had been in the city about a week. It was only the day before yesterday that we received New York journals announcing his arrival there from France, accompanied by his family, which consists of a son and daughter, both quite young. This occurrence is exceedingly painful to many friends. Mr. Paradol was a distinguished literary man of Paris. He was selected by the Emperor for the mission to Washington mainly because it was believed that he would be welcomed by the American Government as an Ambassador peculiarly qualified to enlarge the industrial and commercial relations between France and the United States. Mr. Paradol was well known in this country and regarded with friendly feelings by many of its leading citizens. He had sympathized with the North during the war. This of itself made him to the authorities at Washington an acceptable representative of the French people.

We are disposed to believe that his end must have been overtaxed by study and overthrown by some sudden and painful intelligence from home, but we have no information to that effect.

SUIT AGAINST THE PILOTS OF THE NATCHEZ.—John C. Kay has brought suit for $50,000 damages for alleged libel against Capt. Burnham and Frank M. Payton, pilots of the steamer Natchez, on her race last spring with the steamer Robt. E. Lee. It seems, had spoken of the defendants' management of the Natchez as being fearful at a number of points, causing a delay to the boat. Defendants declared that he should make a retraction of what had been published, which not being done they published a severe personal card against Kay, who brings suit in consequence, proposing to give the amount of any judgment he may obtain for charitable purposes.

AN ADDRESS FROM NAPOLEON.—It is announced that the Emperor Napoleon will issue an address to the army and the people of France, on his leaving Paris to assume the personal command of the army.

We acknowledge receipt of an invitation to attend the examinations of the pupils of the Classical and Commercial School, conducted by Professor A. V. Rocquigny, corner of Conti and Bourbon streets, on Monday, July 25 and four following days.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT AT PROVITT'S ISLAND.—Deputy Surveyor Freeman who has just returned from Provitt's Island, four miles below Fort Hudson, informs the Picayune of a dreadful accident which happened there last Friday:

It appears there are on the island quite a number of those deadly missiles which are known during the war as "torpedoes," and which were probably thrown from the gunboats. One of them exploded, with a terrific report, and took it into their heads to investigate. Striking at the vent with a steel chisel and chisel, the powder was fired, the shell exploded, killing outright one man and two boys and wounding another.

Freeman was standing near at the time, but escaped unharmed. He thinks four persons killed were literally torn to atoms, being an indescribable mass of human flesh. It is impossible to call to such a dreadful fact at the time. He carries its own warning with it.

TO THE RESCUE, Ho!—Gentlemen and ladies who have had their hands contracted with measuring at the various festivities, are invited to try Pinkham's Arnica Pomade, or SALVATION FOR THE HAIR—and sweet smelling, without sediment.

Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1870. 43d YEAR—Vol. XLIII.—Whole—15,117.

The New Sugar Tariff.

Senator Kellogg sends us, says the N. O. *Republican*, a proof-slip of the tariff upon sugars, as agreed to by the conference committee, called at his request, and which has since become a law. Considering the prevalent disposition in Congress to cut down duties, and the small representation of domestic producers here in that body, it may be considered that the new law is unexpectedly fair for our people. The Louisiana delegation have throughout the session fought this matter with sagacity and energy.

On all molasses five cents per gallon.

On tank bottom, syrup of sugar cane juice, melada, concentrated melada, and concentrated molasses one and one-half cents per pound.

On all raw or Muscovado sugar not above number seven, Dutch standard in color, one and three-quarter cents per pound.

On all raw or Muscovado sugar above number seven, Dutch standard in color, and on all other sugars not above number ten, Dutch standard in color, two cents per pound.

On all other sugars above number ten, Dutch standard in color, and not above number thirteen, Dutch standard in color, two and one-fourth cents per pound.

On all other sugars above number thirteen, Dutch standard in color, and not above number sixteen, Dutch standard in color, three and one-fourth cents per pound.

On all other sugars above number sixteen, Dutch standard in color, and not above number twenty, Dutch standard in color, three and one-fourth cents per pound.

On all sugar above number twenty, Dutch standard in color, and on all refined loaf, lump, crushed, powdered and granulated sugar, four cents per pound.

Provided, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall, by regulations, prescribe and require that samples shall be taken by inspectors from the hogshead, box, or other package, in such a manner as to represent a true average of the contents of the package, and from a sufficient number of packages of the same mark in each and every invoice, so that the samples on which the classification is made shall be a fair average in quality of the sugar imported under that mark, and the classification shall be adjudged on the entire mark accordingly; and all sugars of sugar imported in casks or boxes shall be marked distinctly by the customhouse weigher, scoring the figures indelibly on each package.

From Washington.

PRESENTATION OF PREVOST PARADOL, THE NEW FRENCH MINISTER, TO THE PRESIDENT.

Washington, July 16.—To-day, at noon, M. Prévost Paradol, accompanied by M. Berthémy, the Secretary of State, proceeded to the Executive Mansion. The party were there received by the President. The new Minister was in full court dress, which is unusually trimmed with gold lace. He carried his chapeau, which was similarly adorned in his hand.

After the usual ceremonies of presentation by the Secretary, M. Berthémy delivered his letter of recall.

M. Paradol then addressed the President as follows:

Mr. President—I have the honor of placing in your hands the letter whereby His Majesty the Emperor of the French has been pleased to accredit me in the quality of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the republic of the United States. I particularly congratulate myself on having been selected for this high mission at a time when traditional friendship between France and the United States is darkened by no cloud. This happy state of good feeling which is, so to speak, the natural and necessary situation of these two great nations, and which has always seemed to me to accord as much with their true interests as with the traditions of their history, renders my task near you an easy and at the same time a pleasant one. To cherish and thereby enlarge between France and the United States those industrial and commercial relations which sustain and strengthen political sympathy, such must now be the main object of my efforts; and if I shall be able to contribute thereto I shall have faithfully fulfilled the intentions of my sovereign.

THE PRESIDENT REPLY.

At the conclusion of M. Prevost-Paradol's address President Grant replied as follows:

Mr. Minister—It gives me great pleasure to receive you as the representative of the government of his excellency the Emperor of France, a gentleman so well known and distinguished as yourself. I can assure you that I shall give a cordial support to every effort which you may make to increase the commercial and industrial ties between the people of the United States and of France, and to strengthen and perpetuate the amicable and historical relations between the two governments.

M. Paradol and M. Berthémy then withdrew. They had not been gone long before the Russian Minister paid an official visit to the President.

The War.

COMMENTS OF THE AMERICAN PRESS.

[From the New York World.]

By the forms in which she has proclaimed war France has put herself under bonds, as one may say, to the public opinion of Europe for the justice of her war. If against Germany, but against Prussia: a war of separation and correction for specific insults and offenses, not of ambition, adventure and ambition, nor yet of national vengeance and aggrandizement. To the letter and the spirit of these obligations we may hope she may be faithful, and not by the sentiment of the civilized world alone, but by the enlightened opinion of all that is best, noblest and worthiest among her people.

[From the Petersburg (Va.) Index.]

In the matter of feeling we are free to say that all our sympathies are with France. In our late civil war the Emperor would have helped us if England had co-operated with him. And while the United States Government bought aid from every quarter, few or no Frenchmen entered the Northern armies—whereas they were mostly made up of Germans. It is to him, therefore, that we owe our subjugation; and the South, at least, will shed no tears over such a disaster that may befall the Prussian empire. It would, indeed, greatly prefer to see her arrogance humbled.

[From the Lynchburg (Va.) Republican.]

We are rather inclined to anticipate a victorious issue of the trial of arms in favor of France.

[From the Chicago Post.]

When the news of war in Europe was announced in Congress, there was a "burst of applause" from cries of "good!" "good!" We confess ourselves unable to understand this. The burst of applause might with more propriety have been greeted with a hiss. But what is passed over in silence by an enlightened civilized world can cry "good" on hearing that seventy millions of human beings have been inflamed against each other by one of them have marched to be flung like dead cats in the riches of Belgium and Bavaria. "It will be over in a month." Perhaps so, in a low, material sense. But what are wheat, and oats, and Texan steers, in comparison with the loss of immortal man, and the progress which human liberty always best makes under a peaceful banner?

[From the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.]

Napoleon does not intend to permit Prussia to obtain an overpowering influence in the Peninsula. He does not propose to crush out any sovereignty on the continent. He does not intend to permit the French people to enlarge their power as to be able to destroy any sovereignty in Europe.

In other words he is determined that the balance of power shall be preserved, and the existing sovereignties shall remain intact and unabsorbed by any one of the great powers. In this policy is involved the peace and civilization of Europe as well as the safety of France.

The question of the unity of the German States is not involved. The safety of France and the peace of Europe are in jeopardy, if Bismarck is permitted to carry out his ambitious schemes.

The Situation.

A genuine ray of dawn, and not a delusive flash of northern lights, seem to have penetrated the western sky at last. It was significant that the week began by a Democratic victory in Connecticut and that this was speedily followed by another Democratic victory in New York. The day thus broken in the natural quarter, is widen and expand, and grow brighter as it travels westward. Everywhere that the Democratic party has cut itself loose from its obsolete prejudices it has won. The country wants peace and the Republican party has to give it what it wants. The people must therefore look to the Democracy. There is but one way and that is the final settlement of our internal troubles upon the broad principle of universal amnesty and universal suffrage. Under this generous provision of peace we have light and equal taxes, a sound currency and a truly national spirit. It is the deliberate resolve of this people of this country that no man, white, red, brown or black, shall be denied his legal, civil or political rights on account of race, color or previous condition. This impartial, nonproscriptive basis, the party of the future must be the party of peace, will stand. This favorable party must nearly approaches the true basis of the only cheerful prospect which stretches out before us, which will continue to stretch out before the country in closer relations and extent, as the party which is the party of peace through magnanimity and tolerance, toward the late vanquished. The Republican party is leading the land and people, because as they have progressed, the modernism it has progressed in radicalism. The people are more conservative. They desire to possess nobody's prescriptive opposition cannot last, and ought not to last in this country. Society will settle itself according to legislation is purged of its class distinctions. The masses who possess the capacity to see and the courage to act on this idea, will succeed to a power and influence never surpassed in human affairs.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

FROM EUROPE.

The Franco-Prussian War.

Neutrality of Austria.

German Emigration Will be Lessened by the War.

Subscriptions to the Patriotic Fund Continues.

Russia Inclined to Favor Germany.

Decision of the Emperor Relative to Russian Citizens and Vessels.

No French Troops Have Entered Bavaria.

Proclamation of Infallibility.

HOME NEWS.

M. Paradol's Remains go to France.

Report of the Agricultural Department.

Resignation of Ohio State Senators.

Sheridan Preparing for the Seat of War.

Miscellaneous.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, July 21.—The proclamation of Infallibility, was accompanied with most imposing religious ceremonies at Rome. The public received the proclamation with great rejoicings.

Paris, July 21.—One of the journals of this city to-day accepts the war between France and Prussia, and the Swiss intervention to check Protestantism."

Paris, July 21.—The Emperor decides that the citizens of Prussia and allied powers may remain in France and colonies as long as their conduct is unobjectionable. Their admission into French territory will be subject to special permission. Regarding vessels and cargoes belonging to the enemy and her allies the following rules will be observed: Such vessels as are now in French ports or entering French in ignorance of war, a delay of thirty days will be granted for their departure, and safe conduct will be given them to their destination or to ports where they belong. Vessels having shipped cargoes to France on account of French subjects before the declaration of war are not liable to capture, and may safely discharge their cargoes and load with other in ports of the Empire, after which they will receive safe conduct to the ports to which they belong.

Paris, July 21.—Subscriptions to the patriotic fund continue to pour in. The attaches of the Imperial household contribute one month's salary.

The leading actress at Comédie Francaise recited the "Marseillaise" amid tremendous excitement.

The French Government denies that French troops have entered Bavaria, declaring the assertion a malicious falsehood circulated by Prussian agents.

The Francais, says Italy promises to maintain friendly neutrality towards France, but declines other aid, unless Austria interferes.

Diplomatic agents in Denmark and Spain report favorably.

Russia inclines to favor Germany.

London, July 21.—The fact that Austria is ordering extended field maneuvers in Hungary, is accepted as proving the sincerity of her neutrality.

Berlin, July 21.—It is estimated that the decline in the number of German emigrants to America this year will reach two hundred thousand on account of the war.

Berlin, July 21.—Count Von Bismarck informed the North German Parliament, yesterday, that the declaration of war was the first and only legitimate course. No specific insults and offenses had been received from Paris to justify the step, proving conclusively that a surprise was intended.

It is still believed Austria will maintain positive neutrality without arming.

London, July 21.—It is said that a farther advance in the rate of interest is contemplated.

Madrid, July 21.—The Paris press generally ridicules the proclamation of infallibility.

London, July 21—4 P. M.—The war news is unimportant. The news from Paris up to noon report no fighting.

The *Times* eloquently deplores the death of M. Parodal.

Toronto, July 21.—Foreign boats will be allowed to fish for pleasure on the St. Lawrence river.

A tornado passed over this city to-day. Considerable damage was done.

Havana, July 21.—Exchange on London 19¾ a 20¼ per cent. premium. On Paris, 60 days' sight 4¾ a 5¼ per cent. premium. On the U. S., 60 days' sight in gold, 8 per cent. premium. On the U. S., short sight in gold 9¾ per cent. premium.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, July 21.—Official dispatches have been received here that the French Government refused to allow the North German steamers from capture, except those at sea, ignorant of the war, which may enter Brest or Cherbourg.

Internal revenue receipts to-day $538,000.

The Narragansett and California have been ordered to fit for sea with all dispatch.

The Internal Revenue Department decides that Weiss beer is a fermented liquor.

The President and family have departed for Long Branch. The President will remain there about a week, but will have a special office at one of the Long Branch hotels, where he will transact Executive business.

The agricultural report for the month says the increase of acreage of cotton as indicated by the returns of the county correspondents is twenty per cent., and aggregates nearly a million acres. It is almost literally true that the people are devoting all their energies to the culture of cotton. The condition of the crop is so far favorable for a good yield. Fully an average in Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana and Arkansas, and slightly below the average in the Carolinas, Florida, Mississippi, Texas and Tennessee.

North Carolina has had a surplus of rain in June, which in places has occasioned injury, especially in the counties of Martin, Cantrell, Edgecomb, Dertford, Beaufort, Green, Rowan and Cabarrus. The plant is late and small in parts of South Carolina, but they are growing rapidly in the recent favorable change of the weather.

To defective seed or drouth in planting time a bad stand is attributed in many places, and the growth has been retarded by heavy rain.

Heavy rains in Georgia have done some damage. In Clayton and Spaulding counties fields have been badly infested with lice, which threaten failure in some instances. To the influence of the commercial fertilizers is attributed the promising appearance of the cotton in Burke county.

In Alabama the crop is generally flourishing, though local reports are quite variable. Complaint of injuries from hail or rain storms are reported in Dallas, Macon and Etowah, and from Rose in Sumter and Randolph, while the crop is reported backward in some counties. It is two weeks in advance of last season in Conecuh.

In Mississippi heavy rains and cool nights have proved unfavorable in the counties of Noxubee, Washington, DeSoto, Yalabusha and Kosciusko. Lice are reported in DeSoto and Lafayette. Heavy rains are more favorable for the growth of grass than of cotton, and are obstructive of clean cultivation. Lice are injurious in Arkansas. In the Red River region of Texas, cotton is generally flourishing, with some lice and worms. Further the caterpillar nor the boll worm has appeared, and there are few drawbacks which a few weeks of favorable weather can repair. While an average season the general tenor would give nearly three and a half bales of bales, with one of the extraordinary growth of the last product would be little short of four millions, which was of so remarkable a character for continuous growth and late picking that our October report (a year ago) (one at atime) of 2,300,000 bales was increased at the close of the season to 3,000,000 of bales.

Washington, July 21.—Hon. A. J. Spring-field has been appointed Marshal for the Northern District of Alabama.

Washington, July 21.—The President has approved the decision of Secretary Cox that the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company has the right to construct a railroad from Kansas across the Indian Territory to Texas. The decision of the Secretary of the Interior was based upon the fact that this road had arrived first at the point on the Southern boundary of Kansas, designated by law as the point whereon railroads were authorised to enter the Indian Territory.

Washington, July 21—10:20 P. M.—No fighting, nor nothing startling.

Washington, July 21—Midnight.—No hostilities as yet. News comes slow.

Washington, July 21.—No fighting nor important political news.

Washington, July 21.—The report of the Agricultural Department, for July, says the great wheat growing districts show a reflection in condition, rendering it certain that the crop of the year will be materially less than that of 1864. The future reports of the condition at and after harvesting are awaited with much interest, as the ultimate estimate, but the average depreciation of 12 per cent. and the diminution in breadth of about 8 per cent., would make the present estimate about 210,000,000 bushels, the decreasing being at least 48,000,000. As an offset to this we are told the increase in the breadth of corn is greater than the decrease in the average of wheat. It may be placed at 5 per cent., or about 250,000 acres.

Tobacco—There is an increase of acreage in Kentucky. Our returns show an aggregate increase of about 5 per cent. A slight decrease is indicated in Ohio, Indiana and Missouri. The appearance of the crop is superior in Kentucky, Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia. The drought has injured it on the north side of the Ohio.

Washington, July 21.—M. Berthemy has arrived and taken charge of the French mission. M. Paradol's remains go to France.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Boston, July 21.—The ship Bengal, from Cardiff, collided with the British bark Berkshire, from Antwerp. The Berkshire's Captain, his sister and five others were lost. The Bengal reached Rio Janeiro.

New York, July 21.—The following is the explanation of the blunder in the boon cotton quotation from Liverpool to-day: The report quotation at Liverpool cotton was merely nominal, and a repetition of the old prices before the panic, during which the Liverpool market went to lower prices. At 4 P. M. of Tuesday, 5th, for upland, was the first regular quotation we have had since that affair and is confirmed by the cable of 7 P. M. yesterday received. Yesterday and the day before the Liverpool market was in such confusion that quotations could only be considered nominal.

Rockaway, N. Y., July 21.—A fearful storm passed over this city to-day. Three houses were struck by lightning.

Fort Wayne, Ind., July 21.—At Hartford city, Ind., to-day, John Choleric was nominated as the Democratic candidate from the Northern Indiana district.

At a county Convention of Republicans and Independent Democrats of Allen county to-day, a popular ticket was nominated. The ticket has good prospects of success.

Chicago, July 21.—Jackson Orr, of Boone county, was nominated to-day for Congress by a Republican Convention of the Sixth District of Iowa, held at Fort Dodge. There were 13 ballottings. Chas. Pomeroy is the present member.

A party of newspaper men and women from the East, arrived in this city last night over the Michigan Central Railroad and will leave to-morrow a. m. for the Pacific coast. There are representatives from the *Tribune, Journal, Herald and Home, New York Standard, World, Times, Evening Post, Springfield Republican, Country Gentleman and Scientific American, Troy Times*, etc., at the invitation of the Chief Engineer of the Elgin Watch Company, the party took a train and visited that institution this p. m.

Lieutenant-Governor Swinford, accompanied by General Forsyth, of his staff, and his friend, Dr. Hayden, left for Washington this morning to receive his instructions, and will sail from New York on the 28th. It is understood Gen. Sheridan will assume command of the department of the Missouri.

Chicago, July 21.—Thomas, Illinois Daniel Lamb and Patrick Tuomy, while riding on a horse-car were struck by lightning, Daniel and both horses were killed and Patrick severely shocked.

Chicago, July 21.—Dr. Lynch, a leading member of the late Constitutional Convention from McHenry county, died at his residence in Woodstock this morning, aged 51 years. Cholera morbus is prevalent. Col. Church was a leading member of the McHenry county bar and a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress, against Gen. Farnsworth, the present incumbent.

Wm. Sanford, a blacksmith, living at Young America, Ill., on Saturday last was struck by lightning and instantly killed. His wife, who was standing near him, was considerably shocked.

At Oshkosh, Wis., yesterday, Johanna Tolmas, aged 15 years, was struck by lightning and killing.

At Denver, Col., two men, named Patrick and Griswold, have been arrested for participating in the hanging of James O'Neil some days ago. Search is under for further trial. This is the first instance in this city where the legal authorities have interfered with the acts of the so-called Vicilants.

Louisville, July 21.—The weather until near 4 o'clock this afternoon was the hottest of the season, at that time a heavy gale commenced to blow and was followed by a heavy rain. The storm of rain lasted for several hours. Now cloudy and pleasant. At 3 P. M. the thermometer stood 101 in the shade.

Columbus, O., July 21.—State Senator B. F. Rodgers and Jas. R. Hubbell to-day sent in their resignations. Governor Hayes was recently appointed Governor of Montana. The latter is the Democratic candidate for Congress.

The Attorney General to-day commenced proceedings in the Supreme Court to test the legality of the recent annexations of territory to Cincinnati.

New York, July 21.—Arrived, steamers Anglia, Glasgow; Calabria and Virginia, Halifax; Hornet, from Wilmington. Arrived out, steamer Europa.

Memphis, July 21.—The Germans of this city held a meeting last night adopting resolutions approving the course of Prussia. The following dispatch was sent King William: "May victory perch upon your banners"

Richmond, July 21.—Hayward, who killed Lindsay for the seduction of his daughter, was examined before a magistrate at Chester this afternoon, and discharged from custody.

Atlanta, Ga., July 21.—The Young Man's Republican Club met here to-day—every county reported represented. Three hundred delegates present. Judge Erwin temporary President, T. R. Donnell permanent President. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the action of the General Assembly, and urging the equal suffrage of patronage of the State road and other matters. Speeches between the two races, and requesting the Superintendent of the State road to furnish first class coaches for colored persons.

Between eight and three thousand negroes celebrated the Fifteenth Amendment, to-day.

Lowell, July 21.—Senator Ames, of Mississippi, married Miss Blanche Butler, of this city, to-day.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, June 21—Afternoon.—Cotton—Uplands 8¾d; Orleans 8¾c; sales 10,000 bales.

Havre, July 21.—Cotton closed quiet yesterday at 76¾; both on the spot and afloat.

London, July 21 — Afternoon.—Consols 89¾.

London, July 21 — Evening. — Consols closed 89¾; Bonds steady at 81.

Liverpool, July 21 — Evening. — Cotton closed dull and irregular; uplands 8¾; Orleans 8¾; sales to-day 10,000 bales, of which 1000 were for export and speculation. Turpentine 31.

Specie in the Bank of England 650,000 pounds. Bank of France 80,000,000 francs.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, July 21.—Money easier at 6@7 sterling weak—120¾.

Southern securities opened firm and generally unchanged; during the afternoon heavy and lower especially in new Tennessee, and closed quiet. Tennessee 6's, 71¾; new, 58¾; Virginias, 69; new, 60. Louisiana, new, 72. Levee 6s, 85; 7s, 85. Alabama 8s, 96; 5s, 70. Georgia 6s, 80¾; 7s, 90¼. North Carolina, old, 42; new, 30. South Carolinas, 85; new, 75¾.

Cotton quiet but firm; sales 750 bales; middling uplands 30¼c. Flour less active, shipping 10@20c lower. Better grades unchanged. State and Western superfine at $4 85@5 40, Southern dull and drooping; common to fair extra $5 60@6 40; choice $6 45@7 05. Canada dull and easier at $5 60@7 05 for low; $5 30@6 for old. Rye—small sales; choice new 93c. Whisky firmer at $1 02. Pork firm at $31 25@31 50. Bacon—$14@ —. Lard firm; no sales. Cattle active for inferior to common, 5@7¾c for good to extra. Hogs scarce and wanted at 8@9¼c. Receipts of Flour to-day 24,000 barrels; Wheat 48,000; Corn 17,000; Rye 300; Cattle 400; Hogs 200.

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Chicago, July 21.—Flour fairly active. Meat firm and unchanged. Wheat active, 3@3¾c lower, closing at $1 21¼@1 22. No. 2 spring quotation at Liverpool cotton was merely nominal, and a repetition of the old prices before the panic, during which the Liverpool market went to lower prices. At 4 P. M. of Tuesday, 5th, for upland, was the first regular quotation we have had since that affair and is confirmed by the cable of 7 P. M. yesterday received. Yesterday and the day before the Liverpool market was in such confusion that quotations could only be considered nominal.

Rockaway, N. Y., July 21.—A fearful storm passed over this city to-day. Three houses were struck by lightning.

Fort Wayne, Ind., July 21.—At Hartford city, Ind., to-day, John Choleric was nominated as the Democratic candidate from the Northern Indiana district.

At a county Convention of Republicans and Independent Democrats of Allen county to-day, a popular ticket was nominated. The ticket has good prospects of success.

Chicago, July 21.—Jackson Orr, of Boone county, was nominated to-day for Congress by a Republican Convention of the Sixth District of Iowa, held at Fort Dodge. There were 13 ballottings. Chas. Pomeroy is the present member.

A party of newspaper men and women from the East, arrived in this city last night over the Michigan Central Railroad and will leave to-morrow a. m. for the Pacific coast. There are representatives from the *Tribune, Journal, Herald and Home, New York Standard, World, Times, Evening Post, Springfield Republican, Country Gentleman and Scientific American, Troy Times*, etc., at the invitation of the Chief Engineer of the Elgin Watch Company, the party took a train and visited that institution this p. m.

Lieutenant-Governor Swinford, accompanied by General Forsyth, of his staff, and his friend, Dr. Hayden, left for Washington this morning to receive his instructions, and will sail from New York on the 28th. It is understood Gen. Sheridan will assume command of the department of the Missouri.

Chicago, July 21.—Thomas, Illinois Daniel Lamb and Patrick Tuomy, while riding on a horse-car were struck by lightning, Daniel and both horses were killed and Patrick severely shocked.

Chicago, July 21.—Dr. Lynch, a leading member of the late Constitutional Convention from McHenry county, died at his residence in Woodstock this morning, aged 51 years. Cholera morbus is prevalent. Col. Church was a leading member of the McHenry county bar and a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress, against Gen. Farnsworth, the present incumbent.

Wm. Sanford, a blacksmith, living at Young America, Ill., on Saturday last was struck by lightning and instantly killed. His wife, who was standing near him, was considerably shocked.

At Oshkosh, Wis., yesterday, Johanna Tolmas, aged 15 years, was struck by lightning and killing.

At Denver, Col., two men, named Patrick and Griswold, have been arrested for participating in the hanging of James O'Neil some days ago. Search is under for further trial. This is the first instance in this city where the legal authorities have interfered with the acts of the so-called Vicilants.

Louisville, July 21.—The weather until near 4 o'clock this afternoon was the hottest of the season, at that time a heavy gale commenced to blow and was followed by a heavy rain. The storm of rain lasted for several hours. Now cloudy and pleasant. At 3 P. M. the thermometer stood 101 in the shade.

Columbus, O., July 21.—State Senator B. F. Rodgers and Jas. R. Hubbell to-day sent in their resignations. Governor Hayes was recently appointed Governor of Montana. The latter is the Democratic candidate for Congress.

The Attorney General to-day commenced proceedings in the Supreme Court to test the legality of the recent annexations of territory to Cincinnati.

New York, July 21.—Arrived, steamers Anglia, Glasgow; Calabria and Virginia, Halifax; Hornet, from Wilmington. Arrived out, steamer Europa.

Memphis, July 21.—The Germans of this city held a meeting last night adopting resolutions approving the course of Prussia. The following dispatch was sent King William: "May victory perch upon your banners"

Richmond, July 21.—Hayward, who killed Lindsay for the seduction of his daughter, was examined before a magistrate at Chester this afternoon, and discharged from custody.

Atlanta, Ga., July 21.—The Young Man's Republican Club met here to-day—every county reported represented. Three hundred delegates present. Judge Erwin temporary President, T. R. Donnell permanent President. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the action of the General Assembly, and urging the equal suffrage of patronage of the State road and other matters. Speeches between the two races, and requesting the Superintendent of the State road to furnish first class coaches for colored persons.

Between eight and three thousand negroes celebrated the Fifteenth Amendment, to-day.

Lowell, July 21.—Senator Ames, of Mississippi, married Miss Blanche Butler, of this city, to-day.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, June 21—Afternoon.—Cotton—Uplands 8¾d; Orleans 8¾c; sales 10,000 bales.

Havre, July 21.—Cotton closed quiet yesterday at 76¾; both on the spot and afloat.

London, July 21 — Afternoon.—Consols 89¾.

London, July 21 — Evening. — Consols closed 89¾; Bonds steady at 81.

Liverpool, July 21 — Evening. — Cotton closed dull and irregular; uplands 8¾; Orleans 8¾; sales to-day 10,000 bales, of which 1000 were for export and speculation. Turpentine 31.

Specie in the Bank of England 650,000 pounds. Bank of France 80,000,000 francs.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, July 21.—Money easier at 6@7 sterling weak—120¾.

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