NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

SINGLE COPIES: TEN CENTS. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA. TERMS: $16 00 PER ANNUM.

VOLUME IV—NO. 85. NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN, THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1870. WHOLE NUMBER 1027.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE NEW EL DORADO, 59 ST Charles street; the most popular and enjoyable Concert Hall in New Orleans; Mr. B. R. Warner, Manager; open every night. Look at this array of talent: Miss Alice Mitchell, comic songs and facy dances; Mlle. Sarah, slack wire performer; Sandy Dolan, Ethiopian, Dutch and Irish comedian; Tony Benton, Irish character, vocalist and comedian; Master St. George, the accomplished clog dancer; Professor Cooke, characteristic vocalist. Admission twenty-five cents; said ticket good for refreshments. The bar will be always supplied with the finest brands of imported liquors. je25 1m

WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE to sell the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE, the only practical Family Knitting Machine ever invented. Price, $25. Will knit 20,000 stitches per minute. Address AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE COMPANY, Boston, Massachusetts, or St. Louis, Missouri. ap29 3m 1taw

WANTED.—AGENTS—$75 to $200 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This Machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $15. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1000 for any Machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth can not be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Boston, Massachusetts, or St. Louis, Missouri.

CAUTION.—Beware of all agents selling Machines under the same name as ours, unless they can show a certificate of agency signed by us. We shall not hold ourselves responsible for worthless Machines sold by other parties, and shall prosecute all parties either selling or using Machines under this name to the fullest extent of the law, unless such Machines were obtained from us or our agents. Do not be imposed upon by parties who copy our advertisement and circulars, and offer worthless Machines at a less price. ap29 3m 1taw

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—THE DESIRABLE TWO-STORY Residence 159 Calliope street, between St. Charles and Camp streets, with all the modern improvements. Rent moderate. Cars running to and from Canalstreet, and only ten minutes walk to Canal street. Apply at 157 Calliope street. je21

ROOMS AND BOARD.—A NUMBER OF pleasantly situated and well furnished rooms to rent, with or without board, at No. 177 Lafayette street, between Baronne and Carondelet streets. my31 3m

ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD. For families or gentlemen, at 233 Gravier street, between Franklin and Liberty. je9

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ABOUT 10,000 ACRES OF THE best sugar lands, situated in the parishes of Lafourche, St. James and Assumption, between the Mississippi river and Bayou Lafourche, near College Point and Thibodaux, three miles from Morgan's New Orleans and Texas Railroad, and about the same distance from the Chattanooga Railroad.

The owner being anxious to dispose of these lands would sell the whole or only a portion at an extremely low figure.

For further particulars apply to H. M. ROBINSON, Real Estate Agent, 22 and 24 Commercial Place. je21

FOR SALE.—A SPLENDID SUMMER RESIdence situated in the town of Biloxi, fronting the sea shore. This place has a grove of sweet orange trees, yielding from 60,000 to 100,000 oranges annually; also peach, plum, fig and cherry trees, a magnificent wharf and bath-house, everything in perfect order. For particulars address lock box No. 77, Postoffice, New Orleans. jy16 1w*

FOR SALE.—A PLEASANT AND VALUAble property in Lewisburg, two hours run from New Orleans; cottage house, out-houses, wharf and bath-house and spacious grounds. Will be sold very cheap. For price and terms apply to George H. Penn, Esq., Attorney-at-Law, No. 33 Exchange Place, room No. 13 second floor, or to Captain Robert S. Kirk, Mandeville, Louisiana. jy16 tf

FOR SALE—A NEAT FRAME COTTAGE AND three large lots, with stable and outbuildings, in the Sixth District, two squares from St. Charles avenue, river side. House built by present owner, of best material, by the day. Large garden stocked with great variety of fruit trees. Will be sold at a bargain and on reasonable terms, on account of immediate departure. Enquire at this office, or of Captain W. G. HODGES, United States army, corner of Camp and South streets. je9

FOR SALE—ON REASONABLE AND ACcommodating terms.—A splendid Sea Shore RESIDENCE, situated in the town of Biloxi, near the lighthouse. For price and conditions of sale, apply to G. DE FERIET, Auctioneer, je12 Office 50 Royal street.

FOR SALE.—ABOUT ELEVEN THOUSAND ACRES, in different tracts, of the finest Sugar lands in the State. A large portion of these lands is covered with magnificent forests of red cypress, and portions are near the river, Morgan's Texas Railroad, and the line of the Chattanooga and Texas Railroad—contiguous to an inexhaustible market for lumber and wood—and are very valuable. The whole, or an interest, will be disposed of at extremely low rates, as the owner is about leaving the State in consequence of ill health. For full particulars apply to Colonel J. O. Nixon, No. 106 Gravier street, up stairs, corner Bank place, between the hours of nine and eleven o'clock A. M., or to Messrs. Davis & Freret, Real Estate Agents, No. 85 St. Charles street, or to Mr. Placide J. Spear, No. 40 Exchange Place. my6

LOST.

NOTICE—LOST OR MISLAID—CHECK NO. 660 of the Merchants' Bank of New Orleans, on Messrs. Tallant & Wilde, San Francisco, California, dated September 14, 1860, and payable to the order of Mrs. Frances Sainsot, for two hundred dollars.

Payment of the above having been stopped, the public are cautioned against negotiating for the same. je29 jy14 20

BOARDING.

ROOMS AND BOARD.

196 .....Camp Street.....196

EDWARDS HOUSE.

Very pleasant, cool, and well ventilated rooms with excellent board, at very reasonable summer prices. Also a few transient and day boarders accommodated. je21 3m.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—MR. C. H. HYAMS HAS this day been admitted a partner in our house. The firm heretofore carried on in the name of Thomas Janney & Co., will be continued under the name of Moore, Janney & Hyams.

THOMAS JANNEY,
ROBERT MOORE.

New Orleans, July 19, 1870. jy20 10t

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF CAMMACK & Hyams is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. C. H. Hyams is charged with the liquidation of the business of the firm.

MORGAN CAMMACK,
C. H. HYAMS.

New Orleans, July 19, 1870. jy20 10t

NOTICE.—I WILL CONTINUE THE BROKERage business in my own name and for my own account at No. 25 Carondelet street.

MORGAN CAMMACK.

New Orleans, July 19, 1870. jy20 10t

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the name and style of PACKWOOD BROTHERS & CRIPPEN, for the purpose of carrying on the business of the late firm of WILLIAM H. HENNING & CO., at Nos. 95 and 97 Camp street.

R. T. PACKWOOD,
G. H. PACKWOOD,
J. H. CRIPPEN.

New Orleans, Louisiana, July 1, 1870. jy1 30t

NOTICE—THE FIRM OF WILLIAM H. HENNING & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. W. H. HENNING retires from said firm. The remaining partners assume all liabilities of the late concern.

W. H. HENNING.
R. T. PACKWOOD.
J. H. CRIPPEN.

New Orleans, July 1, 1870. jy1 30t

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP. The partnership heretofore existing between W. K. Spearing and J. A. Patmor, under the style and name of W. K. Spearing & Co., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. W. K. Spearing continues the business from this day, for his own account and of his name.

New Orleans, June 30, 1870. jy14 8tood

BAKERS.

PREMIUM BAKERY.

O. M. REDON, PROPRIETOR.

131 Rousseau street, Fourth District.

This long established Bakery continues to vindicate its right to the name. The FIRST PREMIUM FOR WHITE BREAD was awarded to Mr. Redon at the Fair of 1870, being the third mark of distinction of this kind received by him in four years.

His superior Steamboat Bread is famous wherever it has been used.

Especial attention given to making Cakes, Pies, Crackers, etc., and furnishing orders on short notice. ap22 6m

RAILROADS.

NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY,

Office of the General Superintendent, New Orleans.

TO EXCURSIONISTS:

Regular Fare is Five Cents Per Mile.

Excursion tickets good to go on Saturday night, and return on Sunday, or on Monday, at or before 11:05 A. M., are furnished at the following rates:

Kenner and return	50
Frenier and return	$1 15
Manchac and return	1 90
Pontchatoula and return	2 40
Tickfaw and return	2 90
Amite and return	3 40
Tangipahoa and return	3 90
Osyka and return	4 40
Magnolia and return	4 90
Summit and return	5 40
Brookhaven and return	6 40

For Sunday excursion tickets see advertisement.

T. S. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent.
J. B. MORRY, General Ticket Agent.

P. S.—Passengers who buy tickets in the cars will be charged twenty-five cents extra. All station offices will be open for the sale of tickets one-half hour before the departure of trains. jy20 23

NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD

Excursion Tickets to Magnolia and Intermediate Stations.

On and after SUNDAY, July 17, Excursion Tickets good on the seven A. M. train North on Sunday, and on trains South, arriving in New Orleans at 2:40 A. M., and 11:05 A. M., Monday following, will be sold at following rates:

New Orleans to Kenner and return	50
New Orleans to Frenier and return	$1 25
New Orleans to Manchac and return	1 90
New Orleans to any station between Manchac and Magnolia, and return	2 00
New Orleans to Magnolia and return	2 00

Tickets good on Saturday evening train at one regular fare to go and return on Sunday and Monday following.

T. S. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent.
jy15 5att

PASSENGERS GOING EAST,

VIA LOUISVILLE OR CAIRO,

Should purchase Tickets by the

ERIE AND ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

Forming the best and most comfortable Line to New York, Boston and Northern and Atlantic cities, with magnificent Palace Combined Day and Night Coaches, through to New York without change.

Three Lightning Express Trains Daily.

This is the only Line from Cincinnati to New York under one management; the only Line from Cincinnati to New York without break of gauge; the only Line whose trains run through to New York without change; the only Line running coaches through without using compromise wheels; the only Line running Palace Broad Gauge Coaches through without change.

If you desire prompt time and certain connections, finest scenery on the Continent, most comfortable cars in the world, most magnificent dining halls and ample time for meals, and the safest, best and most comfortable route, go to New York by the

Erie and Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

Tickets by this Line for sale at all tickets offices through the South.

WILLIAM R. BARR, General Passenger Agent, New York.
W. B. SHATTUC, General Southern Agent, Cincinnati, Ohio.
fe2 1y

TO THE EAST.....TO THE EAST

Via Louisville and Ohio and Mississippi Railway.

The completion of the Louisville Division of this road, and the splendid equipment for passenger travel, makes this the

BEST ROUTE TO CINCINNATI,

AND

ALL POINTS EAST AND NORTHEAST.

THREE TROUGH TRAINS DAILY,

With direct connections from the south for Cincinnati

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

Be sure and ask for tickets via Louisville and the Ohio and Mississippi Railway, for sale at all principal ticket offices in the South, and in Louisville at the General Office of the Company, corner Fourth and Main streets, also at Galt House and Louisville line and Willard Hotels.

N. B.—Tickets to Cincinnati and points East, via this line, are good on mail line steamers, and Mail line tickets are good on this road.

CHARLES E. FOLLETT, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Louis.
J. L. GRISWORD, General Superintendent, St. Louis.
THOMAS DORWIN, General Southern Agent, Louisville.
jy5 1y

LOTTERIES.

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR JULY 20, 1870.

CLASS 170.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
6	13	43	41	15	53	75	7	52	44	2	5	73	59	—

The above drawings are published in all the principal papers, and are drawn in public daily at the rooms of the Company.

Information furnished and prizes cashed by HOWARD, SIMMONS & CO., Contractors. St. Charles street, corner Union, New Orleans.

Witness our hands at New Orleans, Louisiana, this twentieth day of July, 1870.

H. PERALTA,
ADAM GIFFEN,
Commissioners.

BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. ap23

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY,

Incorporated August 17, 1868.

CHARLES T. HOWARD.....PRESIDENT.

SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY.

SPLENDID SCHEME—ONLY 20,000 NUMBERS.

Capital Prize.....$50,000.

CLASS K.

TO BE DRAWN AT NEW ORLEANS ON Saturday, August 6, 1870.

HOWARD, SIMMONS & CO., Contractors.

SCHEME:

20,000 Numbers—Tickets Only $20.

1 prize of $50,000 is		$50,000
1 prize of 30,000 is		30,000
1 prize of 20,000 is		20,000
1 prize of 10,000 is		10,000
1 prize of 9,000 is		9,000
1 prize of 8,000 is		8,000
1 prize of 7,000 is		7,000
1 prize of 6,000 is		6,000
1 prize of 5,000 is		5,000
1 prize of 4,000 is		4,000
1 prize of 3,000 is		3,000
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1 prize of 1,000		
1 prize of 1,000		
1 prize of 1,000		
50 prizes of 500	are	25,000
317 prizes of 200	are	63,400
449 prizes, amounting to		$230,400

Whole Tickets, $20; shares in proportion. Prizes payable without deduction. Orders to be addressed to

CHARLES T. HOWARD, Lock box 692, Postoffice, New Orleans.

Send postoffice money order, or register your letter. je

THE EUROPEAN WAR

MEETING OF THE GERMANS

NATIONAL THEATRE LAST NIGHT

The National Theatre was crowded last evening with an assembling of our German fellow-citizens, to take into consideration the "situation" in relation to the impending "unpleasantness" in Europe. At an early hour men crowded around the doors, and on the sidewalk, brimful of patriotic German enthusiasm. The building was adorned with banners, the stars and stripes among others, but prominent waved the flag of the Germanic Confederation, which flag was also displayed on the stage behind the president's chair.

The meeting was called to order by a gentleman whose name we did not learn, and Dr. Maas was nominated president, Mr. Scibilski, of the German *Gazette*, being appointed secretary. Dr. Maas, in taking the chair, made an address, which was loudly applauded.

Mr. Degener, a member of Congress from Texas, was then introduced by the president, and made a stirring and effective speech, which was accompanied by frequent and enthusiastic applause.

Mr. Foerster, of the German *Gazette* followed, and made a short address, which was as loudly applauded as those of the preceding speakers.

A committee of three was appointed to draft resolutions expressing the sense of the meeting. The committee, consisting of Messrs. Foerster, Maas, and Waterdorf, presented a series of resolutions which were adopted mem. con. The resolutions were to the following effect:

The Germans of New Orleans, in mass meeting convened at the National Theatre, in this city, on the twentieth of July, 1870, in view of the declared war between Germany and France, declare and resolve, as expressive of their feelings and sentiments—

1. That, as Germans, and without regard to descent and birthplace, they approve, one and all, the dignified, courageous and truly German attitude assumed by King William I of Prussia, in the conflict brought about by the French Emperor in a wanton manner, and without provocation.

2. That after the prime cause of the conflict has been removed, through the withdrawal of Prince Leopold, of Hohenzollern, from the candidacy for the Spanish throne, they regard further demands by the French Emperor, as the annulling of the military treaties with the South German States, the evacuation of the German fortress of Magence, the abandoning of Prussian influence on the other side of the river Main, and as it appears, the cession of the whole left Rhine shore to France—as entirely unjustified and inadmissible: and that they look upon the granting of such demands as treason against Germany, and as degrading our fatherland to a third rate power.

3. That, as Germans, they look with the greatest distrust and justifiable indignation upon the presumption of France in endeavoring to check and disturb the work of uniting Germany, so happily and successfully begun by Prussia in 1866; and that we repel and condemn the uncalled for interference of France with the internal affairs of Germany.

4. That, as Germans, they approve and indorse the energy and dignified decision with which King William and his great minister, Count Bismarck, have repelled the insolent demands of the French Emperor.

5. That with intense gratification they perceive the unity of feeling and the truly patriotic spirit which pervades each and every district of our German fatherland, erasing all differences of race, and uniting all Germans, whether residing north or south of the River Main, under the glorious banner of Prussia, which now carries the shield and sword of the old Germania, and which alone is capable of happily and successfully accomplishing the great and so dearly longed for work of the unification of Germany.

6. That the war between Germany and France, brought about so unprovokedly and maliciously by the third Napoleon, should be a decisive war, and that a treaty of peace should not be made before the last barrier in the interior of Germany, which, heretofore has separated the several members of the same national family, North and South Germans, has fallen, and out of the debris of divided Germany, a united great German empire has sprung into existence, under the approved leadership of Prussia.

7. That ways and means shall be provided, in order to assist and alleviate the sufferings of those of our German brethren, who, in sacred war for Germany's rights, unity, honor and glory, may be wounded or maimed on the battle-field; and that for this purpose a permanent collection for the whole duration of the war—to which collection the Germans of New Orleans resolve to give their share every week—shall immediately be opened; that weekly contributions of —— upwards shall be receipted, and that a committee to be expressly appointed for this purpose shall be charged with the duty to transmit these weekly contributions every week to the proper authorities at Berlin, the capital city of the North German Confederation.

In the course of the proceedings a committee of three was appointed to wait on the patriotic German element of New Orleans and vicinity, and collect means to assist and succor those Germans who, in defense of their country, may be disabled by the disasters of war.

The meeting was enlivened by the music of a magnificent band, which, at intervals, played Dessauer's Grand March and other heart-stirring national airs of Germany.

The utmost harmony of sentiment prevailed, and the enthusiasm was intense. The meeting adjourned shortly after nine o'clock.

Our merchants might as well prepare themselves for a lively competition with St. Louis. The following from the St. Louis *Republican*, explains the necessity for this preparation:

Captain W. B. Russell informs us that the Northern Texas railroad completed on the first instant, ninety miles of road, running from Vicksburg to Monroe, Louisiana, on the Ouachita river, and since then the St. Louis and Vicksburg packet line has closed a contract with that road which enables them to give through bills of lading from this city to Monroe. As soon as the water will permit, two light draught boats will be placed on the Ouachita, and through bills given to Camden and other points. The region thus reached, is one of the most productive in Louisiana, and has heretofore obtained its supplies from St. Louis via New Orleans, paying an extra profit to the factors at that point upon provisions, flour, etc., which should have gone direct from our packers and millers, to the consuming market. The success of the new route will, of course, depend no less upon the cheapness with which it carries freight, than upon its regularity and saving in time. If it can combine all these requisites St. Louis will be largely the gainer, and should it fail in the first, the resource will remain of loading boats direct for Camden and Monroe.

A debtor who owed eight thousand pounds offered his creditor eight bills of a thousand pounds each, payable on the first of eight consecutive months, which were accepted. The first bill was protested on its coming due; and, on the creditor asking the debtor for an explanation, the latter said: "The fact is, my friend, I can't pay anything, and I divided up the debt into small portions, to save you the shock of losing it all at once."

Hohezollern's given name is Leopold Etienne Charles Antonio Gustave Edward Tiassilio. He has no middle name or other initials.—*Boston Post.*

AN INTELLIGENT CORRESPONDENT.

Collector Casey Removed.

The very intelligent Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, whose knowledge of Louisiana affairs is simply immense, writes with his usual correctness, as follows:

With the promptness inseparable from my nature I hasten to come to the President's rescue in the matter of his brother-in-law, James F. Casey, lately removed from the most lucrative office in the South, the collectorship of the port of New Orleans. Boutwell did it to oblige the office-hunting Republicans of Louisiana. The values of the imports into New Orleans in 1869 were about $19,500,000, and of exports $80,500,000, more than in any year since the war. More than 700 men are employed in the Customhouse at a cost of about $70,000 a month.

Here is a letter which Boutwell sent to the Senate yesterday about Mr. Casey, who married the President's wife's sister. The letter is one of many denouncing the President's brother-in-law:

"'Colonel' (?) James F. Casey, Collector of the Port. Why called 'colonel,' when he takes pride in claiming that through the war of the rebellion he occupied the proud position of a 'neutral Kentuckian?' After the war a fruitless effort at planting reduced him to abject poverty and bankruptcy. Then, as 'cotton weigher' for the government, he is said and believed to have made money by enormous profits on cotton, weighed without ever being on or even near the scales, which became rusty for want of use—cotton weighed without its ever being seen or handled by the weigher or his adroit assistant, (now his chief Deputy Collector.) After this he played the part of 'my man Friday,' to Perry Fuller, Democratic collector, to the pecuniary benefit of both. And by this, the way was opened and arrangements made for more extensive speculations, when 'Colonel' Casey should be Collector of Port, and Perry Fuller should in turn become the 'man Friday.' (See letter of Hon. Perry Fuller to General Ewing.) Such are Casey's claims. He has no other. He is regarded as a man with scarce capacity enough to run a little cigar shop, let alone to manage the affairs of a great Customhouse."

This letter, like the last, is anonymous, and yet Mr. Boutwell has so little respect for the President of the United States that he sends these filthy anonymous letters to the Government Printer as if they carried reason with them. Here is another signed "Republicans," which Boutwell publishes about himself:

"Mr. Casey is notoriously unfit for the position he holds, not only politically unfit, but also commercially unfit. And still farther, it is openly charged that the investigation of some of the alleged frauds clearly shows that Mr. Casey was either officially in complicity with these frauds, or else that he lacks the requisite capacity for the discharge of the duties of the office of Collector of the port. And you, Mr. Secretary, will win the gratitude of not only the Republican party, but also of the leading business men of this city, if you exercise your influence (which we know is matchless) in bringing about a speedy change."

Another letter from the "Louisiana Press Association," whatever that may be, says that James F. Casey, Collector of the port of New Orleans, during the past twelve months has shown himself utterly incompetent for the proper duties of his high and responsible office, and unworthy the respect of all honorable men.

Said Casey boastfully proclaims that he owes nothing to the Republican party, but everything to his relative, the President of the United States, and thus attempts to cast odium on both the Republican party and its honored and distinguished chief.

The chief reasons which led to Casey's removal were that he was not a violent partisan, and incapable of being as mean as Boutwell. It is amazing that Grant will keep a man in the cabinet who will turn out his best-beloved brother-in-law upon the faith of three anonymous letters, and then have such letters printed and bound up in the public records. In this general way sympathies are with Mr. Casey, who probably was a gentleman, and not popular with Governor Warmoth's scallywags.

The report of Collector Casey's removal will be news to Mr. Boutwell as well as to Mr. Casey, and the rest of mankind.

The correspondent might have stated, in justice to Secretary Boutwell, that the documents referred to were sent to the Senate in compliance with a resolution offered by Senator Harris, of Louisiana, calling for all the papers relating to the New Orleans collectorship.

The Astor House Banquet.

This is what the New York *Tribune*, of the fifteenth, says of the banquet to the New Orleans firemen at the Astor House:

The visit of the New Orleans firemen to this city was terminated last night by a banquet at the Astor House, given by the Messrs. Stetson, the proprietors. The firemen leave by the Erie railroad to-day at ten A. M., and will stop at Elmira for a day or two. They say they hope to "have a race" at Elmira. In fact they also say that, while they have enjoyed themselves very much in this city, they leave with the one regret that they have not been able to "get on a race" with our firemen. Although New Orleans is well supplied with modern improved steam fire engines, our visiting friends are apparently anxious to "have a race" with the obsolete apparatus with which "Big Mose" and "Little Mose" used to run.

The banquet given the firemen by the Stetsons last night was a jovial finale to their visit. Alex. Stetson presided, and at his right and left sat Captains Diamond and Swan. Among those present were General Adams, of Mississippi ("Wirt Adams"), Major Tracy, of New Orleans, Judge Northrup, of Philadelphia, Dr. Philo S. Shelton, and ex-Coroner Wildey, of New York, and Major Enos Runyon, United States army. It may be assumed that the Stetsons gave a good dinner. The table was well lighted, and was decorated by numerous ornamental pieces. The firemen wore their red shirt uniform, and were seated on the inner side of the tables, while opposite them were the other invited guests in black. Speeches were made after the tables were cleared, by Captains Diamond and Swan, Judge Northrup, Dr. Shelton and others. The speeches were of the jocular tone adapted to the occasion—that is, certainly, a sufficiently high compliment to pay them. After them came songs, jests, cheers, "tigers," cheers and "tigers" for the Stetson "boys," singing of "Auld Lang Syne," cheers and "tiger" for everybody, and finally a joining of hands and circling round the room to the refrain of "sampsamp," an ineffectual effort to start "Auld Lang Syne" again, and then a march out and down the hall headed by Charles Stetson, hilariously singing "Shoo Fly," to the uproarious "Don't bodder me" accompaniment of everybody.

The House, during its late session, passed but four bills relating to railroads. The first was the Northern Pacific, about which so much was said; the second was one giving ten sections of land per mile for a road about sixty miles long, in Oregon, with a proviso that the land must be sold at two dollars and a half per acre; the third was that giving the right of way two hundred feet wide, to a road from Ogden to Salt Lake City; and the fourth was one changing the location and reducing the land grant of a line in Oregon. All these bills became laws except that for the Salt Lake road, which did not reach the President until two minutes after adjournment.

C. C. Haley, Commercial Place, has our thanks for a copy of the map of the seat of war in Europe, mentioned in yesterday's REPUBLICAN.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

SUICIDE OF THE FRENCH MINISTER

Sherman to Reorganize the Army

CAUSE OF IRISH INDEPENDENCE

Irish Nationalists' Convention

EXCITEMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA

Jeff Davis Going to Europe

FORMAL DECLARATION OF WAR

Interesting News of the Situation

NO FIGHTING BY LAND OR SEA

Domestic and Foreign Markets

WASHINGTON.

General Sherman Reorganizing the Army—Suicide of the French Minister—Preparations for Death.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—General Sherman remains here to reorganize the army.

M. Paradol, though evidently partially deranged, made some preparation for some accident. He wrote a note to the Chancellor of Legation on Monday, to be opened hereafter, giving directions regarding his children and servants.

NEW YORK.

The Prussian Minister—Governments Closed Dull and Weak—Southerns Heavy and Lower—Excitement in the Gold Room—Sensational Telegrams.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Baron Geralt, Prussian Minister, is here. He refuses to receive visitors.

Evening.—Money closed in active demand at 6@7. Exchange opened quiet and nominal, closing dull at 10.

Governments opened unsettled, and declined; during the afternoon quiet, closing dull and weak. Very little doing: Sixes of 1881, with coupons, 112½; 62s, 108¾, 64s, 108¾; 65s, 108¾; new, 107⅝; sevens, 107¾, eights, 108¼; 10-40s, 106⅜.

The first recorded sale of gold in the room was at 121⅞, after which the market settled to 121¾@121¾. At this point the gold room relapsed into a state of lethargy, presenting a calmness quite the contrast with the great excitement of the past few days. At this point a lot of sensation reports were circulated, and the gold room started on a new career of excitement. Price worked up to 122⅝; market bid up rapidly; business was not as large as usual. During the afternoon there was a marked absence of sensational telegrams from Europe; the excitement subsided materially, the price declining to 122, at which it closed quiet.

Southern securities opened heavy and lower in the entire list. During the afternoon there was a recovery in new Tennessees and North Carolinas, balance unsettled, with quotations wide apart. Very little business done; closed quiet. Tennessees 61¾, new 60; Virginias 63, new 63; Louisianas 69, new 68; Levee 6s 70, 8s 88; Alabama 8s 99; Georgia 6s 82, 7s 92½; North Carolinas 48, new 22; South Carolinas 87, new 15.

FOREIGN.

Frankfort Gazette on the War—A Question Between Monarchs—Dethronement of the Bonapartes the Ultimatum of Germany—Utter Prostration of Liverpool Markets—Rich Yesterday and Bankrupt To-Day—Merchantmen of the Enemy Not to be Interferred With on the High Seas by Prussia—Arrest as a Spy—Speech of King William no Pretext for War Furnished by Prussia—Declaration of War Formally Announced—No Fighting Reported—German Army Quiet, Grave, Anxious, Resolute—French Army Spoiling for a Fight—Officers of the Swiss Army Arrested in Germany.

PARIS, July 20.—The *Journal Official* contains the decree nominating General Edmund LeBoeuf, lately Minister of War, a Major General, and Viscount De Jean, Minister of War, *ad interim*.

It is understood that all the French Consuls in the Germanic Confederation have received their passports.

No newspaper correspondents, French or foreign, will be allowed to accompany the French army.

The declaration of war against Prussia and her allies, was formally announced in the Corps Legislatif to-day.

In the Corps Legislatif to-day, Duke de Grammont announced war had been declared with Prussia and her allies in the following words: Messieurs, The *exposé* presented to you on the fifteenth instant made known the causes we have for war against Prussia. According to the rules and usages of nations, and by order of the Emperor, I have requested the Charge d'Affairs at Berlin to notify the Cabinet of Prussia of our resolution to seek with arms the guarantee we could not obtain by discussion. This has been done, and I have the honor to make known to the Corps Legislatif that in consequence thereof a state of war exists since the nineteenth instant between France and Prussia. This declaration applies to the allies of Prussia, who give her armed assistance.

La Liberte says, should Denmark join France, the Prince of Orleans will serve in the Danish army.

Warlike enthusiasm in France unbated.

A rich manufacturer of Mulhouse has offered to equip 50,000 volunteers, and supply them with rations during war.

3:30 P. M.—No fighting reported as yet on land or sea.

LONDON, July 20.—Germany makes the dethronement of the Bonapartes her ultimatum.

The Liverpool markets yesterday were utterly prostrated. Nothing was ever known like the commercial depression. Many men worth £100,000 sterling a day or two ago are bankrupt to-day.

Business in yarns and fabrics at Manchester has also been completely paralyzed.

A gentleman just returned from a trip up the Rhine, tells his experience to the *Times* this morning. He says the German army is quiet, grave, anxious and resolute. On the other hand, the French are yielding to drinking and swaggering, and are literally spoiling for a fight. He says further that for every one German soldier he saw one hundred French.

FRANKFORT, July 20.—The *Gazette*, in an editorial, asks how does the causes of the war concern the people of France or Germany, and intimates that the question is one between the monarchs of the respective countries, and one that the people do not feel at all interested in.

BERLIN, July 20.—All Germans in the service of the French have been ordered to return forthwith.

The Prussian Government has announced that the merchantmen of the enemy will not be interfered with on the high seas unless for causes which would expose neutrals to seizure.

General Wiedel, Adjutant General of Hanover, has been arrested at Weimar as a spy.

King William, in addressing the Reichstag to-day, said Prussia had no interest in the Hoenzollern candidature, beyond its bringing peace to Spain. Prussia, nevertheless, furnished the Emperor with a pretext for war unknown to diplomacy, and scorning peace, Napoleon used language to Germany, which could have been only prompted by a miscalculation of her strength; but Germany was powerful enough to resent such language, and repel such violence. He said so in all reverence, knowing the event was in God's hands.

BASLE, July 20.—A General of the Swiss army, and several other officers of high rank, have been arrested in Germany.

It is believed that Prussia purposely delays the answer to Switzerland's proposition of neutrality.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Irish Nationalists at Cincinnati—Cause of Irish Independence—Richmond Election Invalid—Fleeing to Virginia from North Carolina—Seducer Dead—More Arrests in North Carolina—Shot Dead at Lynchburg—Results of a Land Operation—Excitement in North Carolina—Georgia Legislature.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—James Gibbons, chairman of the Fenian Executive Committee, issued the following address to-day:

In view of the imminency of a general European war, and a strong probability of England being engaged, a general committee of the Irish Nationalists, irrespective of past differences, will be held at Cincinnati August 23, to adopt such measures as will best promote the cause of Irish independence.

RICHMOND, July 20.—Judge Guigon this morning stated that the violation of the election law in one ward in this city, invalidates the last municipal election, and another one must be held.

A telegram from Danville, Virginia, says that a large number of citizens of Caswell county, North Carolina, have fled to that place for safety from Colonel Kirk and the North Carolina State troops. An aged citizen, named Bowie, had been badly beaten by Kirk's men, and was brought on a litter with the flying refuges. This morning Kirk was still arresting prominent citizens.

B. F. Lindsay, who was shot for the seduction of his wife's sister, by Captain W. T. Hayward, her father, at Chester yesterday, died this morning.

A telegram from Danville, Virginia, this evening, says Colonel Kirk has arrested about twenty more prominent citizens of Caswell county, North Carolina, some of whom resisted, and were badly maltreated. There is great excitement in the county. Hon. Bedford Brown has gone to Washington to see President Grant, and ex-Governor Graham will meet him there.

LYNCHBURG, Va., July 20.—Colonel E. C. Randolph, proprietor of the Piedmont Land Agency, and a man of some prominence, was shot dead to-day in a difficulty with Lewis Wimbush and John Wimbush, Jr. The latter received a slight wound in the head.

Some months ago, Randolph sold to a man named Moe, of New Jersey, the valuable Green Hill farm on Staunton river, belonging to Colonel John Wimbish, Sr., for securities nominally worth $60,000. These securities are said to have proved worthless. Colonel Wimbish was attempting to recover the farm, claiming that the transfer was a fraudulent transaction. The immediate cause of the shooting was an insulting letter from Randolph to young John Wimbish, in regard to the controversy.

Randolph was killed in his office, receiving five wounds. The Wimbishes have been arrested.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 20.—The habeas corpus case of the citizens arrested by Kirk, in Alamance county, was continued before the Chief Justice to-day, and will be argued to-morrow, when it is expected the arguments will close.

Later advices received from Caswell county state that 150 to 200 citizens were kept in the court house from one o'clock P. M. until 5 P. M.

W. D. Bowie, one of those arrested, demanded to know why he was arrested without a warrant, when he was knocked down and dragged off.

Another prisoner, named Mr. Wiley, was ploughing in his field when arrested. He refused to go with them without a warrant, when he was knocked down, put on his horse with his feet tied under the horse's belly, his hands tied behind his back, and carried to Kirk's court.

The sentinels under the window of Judge Kerr's prison amuse themselves by cursing and reviling him.

Ladies are insulted, and, with children, are flying to Virginia for protection.

Among other arrivals of Holden's troops here last night, was a company of negroes, commanded by negro officers.

Both political parties are denouncing these outrages as unlawful, despotic and unnecessary.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 20.—*Senate*—The relief bill was considered and tabled for the present.

The special order of the fourth day was the consideration of the resolution declaring Aaron Alpeora Bradley ineligable to a seat from the first senatorial district. Bradley occupied the morning making his defense.

House—The finance committee reported favorably on the resolution requiring the Controller General to ascertain the exact amount set apart for the educational fund.

The Committee on Penitentiary made their report, saying that the new system worked better than the old, and is similar to the system of working convicts that is in use in some of the Northern States. The report was made the special order for Wednesday next.

Bills read first time.

Resolution offered by Tweedy that no election be held in this State until the admission of Representatives in Congress, and that all election laws not suitable to the present condition of the State be repealed.

It is reported that this was adopted in Republican caucus the night before.

Both Houses adjourned until Friday next, as there is to be a celebration of the Fifteenth Amendment to-morrow.

The *Evening Constitution* contains a call from the Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, for delegates from every county in the State to assemble in Atlanta on the seventeenth of August.

The same paper contains a letter from Forsyth county, stating that the Ku-Klux outrages that were reported in the New York *Sun* to have taken place in that county were false.

MEMPHIS, July 20.—Hon. Jefferson Davis left this city to-day for Europe, via Washington and New York. He goes for the purpose of bringing his family.

BALTIMORE, July