

VOL. XIV—NO. 23.

FIRST EDITION

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EUGENIE, REGENT OF FRANCE.

The "August Spouse" of Napoleon Appointed to Administer the Affairs of the Empire During the Emperor's Absence with the Army—A Sketch of Her Career.

On Friday last the 33d inst., when the Corps Legislatif waited upon the Emperor of its labors, and gave a proof of its patriotism, President Schneider made an address, in the course which he said to Napoleon:—

"Remit without hesitancy the regency to your august spouse. She will unite with the authority which her great qualities insure the force given by the liberal institutions inaugurated by you."

To which the Emperor, in the course of his reply, responded specially:—

"I confide to you, in parting, the Empress, who will call you around her, should circumstances require. She knows how to fill courageously the duty which the position imposes."

Accordingly the Journal Officiel yesterday published a decree naming the Empress Regent during the absence of the Emperor from the capital, and for the second time the Countess de Teba is the nominal ruler of France.

The "august spouse" of Napoleon, Eugenie Marie de Guzman, Countess de Teba, by name, was born in Grenada (Andalusia), on the 5th of May, 1826, at which time her "august husband" had just entered upon his nineteenth year. Her mother was Donna Maria Manuela Kirkpatrick de Cloebern, Countess Dowager de Montijos, the eldest daughter of the Baron Grivegnée who had married William Kirkpatrick, English Consul at Malaga, the descendant of a Scotch Catholic family which had gone into exile upon the fall of the Stuarts. Her father, the Count de Montijos, was once an officer in the Spanish army, who was descended from the noble and ancient family of Porto-Carrero, emigrants from Genoa to Estremadura in the fourteenth century, and who by various alliances acquired the right of bearing the names of Guzman, Fernandez, Cordova, La Cerda, and Leira, and united the three titles of the first rank, Teba, Banos, and Mora; the first Count de Teba having been created by Ferdinand for valiant conduct before Granada in 1492, and his lineal descendant Palafox being commander of Saragozza in 1808-9. This high-bred grandee of Spain was also connected, more or less closely, with the houses of the Duke de Frias, representative of the ancient admirals of Castile, of the Duke de Fyars, and others of the highest rank, including sundry descendants of the Kings of Aragon. It is said that, upon opposition being made to his marriage with a Miss Kirkpatrick, the Scotch heralds produced such an overwhelming genealogy for the lady that Ferdinand VII exclaimed, after examining it:—"Let him marry the daughter of Flinell!" Eugenie was the second daughter of the Count de Montijos and Miss Kirkpatrick, her elder sister having married the Duke of Alba and Berwick, a lineal descendant of James II and Miss Churchill.

On the death of her father, which occurred when she was of a very tender age, her mother was left with a fortune adequate to the maintenance of the family position. She was accordingly educated alternately in England and in France, passing the greater part of her youth in travelling with her mother, under the title of the Countess de Teba. In 1851 she appeared in society in Paris, and became at once famous for her personal graces. At the same time the beautiful Spanish Countess was much distinguished by the admiration of the Emperor, and on the 23d of January, 1853, at a convocation of the Council of State, the Senate, and the Corps Legislatif at the Tuilleries, he officially announced his intention of marrying her. Previous to that time the Emperor had contemplated a nuptial union with the Princess Carolina Wasa of Sweden, but the higher northern powers of Europe exhibited so much opposition that this royal alliance was discreetly abandoned. It was not long after the abandonment of this scheme that he fell into the snare of Eugenie, and in his address on the occasion of the official announcement of his intended marriage he disclosed the motives which had led him to contract an alliance in opposition to the traditions of his country and Europe, as follows:—

"The alliance which I contract is not in accordance with the traditional requirements of our national policy, and therein lies its advantage. France, by her successive revolutions, has been abruptly separated from the rest of Europe; a wise government will seek to restore her to the pale of the ancient monarchies. But this result will be more certainly reached by a frank and straightforward policy, and by a loyal conduct, than by regal alliances, which create a false security and often substitute family interests for those of the nation. Moreover, the example of the past has implanted a superstition in the minds of the people. It cannot be forgotten that for seventy years foreign princes have ascended the throne only to be banished from it, and that they have been banished by the people, and that woman, the amiable wife of General Bonaparte, was not of royal blood. When, in the presence of Europe, a man is raised by force of a new principle to a height equal to that of the most ancient dynasty, it is not by seeking to give a character of antiquity to the scepter, and to introduce himself at every cost into a family that he consolidates his position. It is rather by ever remembering his origin, by maintaining his distinct character, and by adopting before the world the title of *Français*—a glorious title when granted by the suffrages of a free people! Thus obliged to depart from established precedents, my marriage became a

private affair, and nothing remained but the choice of the person. She who has become the object of my preference is of high birth. French by heart, by education, by the memory of the blood shed by her father in the cause of the Empire, she has, as a Spaniard, the advantage of having no family in France upon whom it would be necessary to bestow honors and dignities. Endowed with brilliant qualities of mind, she will be the ornament of the throne, of which in the hour of danger her courage will be a support. Catholic and pious, she will join me in the prayers that I address to Heaven for the happiness of France; gracious and good, she will, as I firmly hope, revive, in the same position the virtues of the Empress Josephine. In placing domestic happiness and the qualities of the heart above dynastic prejudices and the calculations of ambition, I shall not, I am sure, be less strong by being more free."

The civil marriage was celebrated on the 29th of January, 1853, at the Tuilleries, and the religious ceremonial was solemnized the next day at Notre Dame, with all the pomp suited to the proud station to which the Countess de Teba was now elevated. The Municipal Commission of Paris voted the sum of 600,000 francs for a diamond necklace to be presented to her Majesty, but Eugenie refused the gift, with the request that the same might be employed for the benefit of the poor, and the money was appropriated to the foundation of an establishment for the professional education of poor young girls. Obedient to the regulations of etiquette of the court, the Empress took up her residence in the Palace of the Tuilleries, in the midst of the ladies and dignitaries of different titles who compose her household. But she as well as the Emperor passed a great part of the year at the chateau of Saint Cloud. Biarritz has also been with her a favorite place of resort, whence she has frequently made excursions into Spain. The Empress has also accompanied the Emperor on many of his journeys throughout France, and was with him when he visited Queen Victoria at Windsor, in April, 1855.

On the 16th of March, 1856, the Empress gave birth to a son who is known by the title of the Prince Imperial. Paris was thrown into the wildest excitement by the event, and indulged in the most enthusiastic rejoicings over the birth of "that blessed baby," who now accompanies his father to the front, there to "learn in the midst of the army how to serve his country."

But the Empress has not led an altogether monotonous career as mistress of the Imperial household and leader of court fashions. Once before she was called temporarily to the head of the State. This was during the Italian war of independence, when the Emperor, on leaving Paris for the field, appointed her Regent, on May 3, 1859, a position which she continued to hold until the Emperor's return at the close of the conflict.

When the time for the grand inauguration of the Suez Canal was approaching, last year, the Empress started on a journey to the East to be present on that occasion. But news of the serious illness of the Emperor recalled her when she had gone no further than Corsica, and she was compelled to return to the capital. The opening of the canal, however, was postponed from time to time, and when at last the event transpired, the Empress had had time to start again upon her journey, reaching Port Said on November 16, 1869, after having been the recipient, at Athens and Constantinople, of distinguished honors from the King of Greece and the Sultan of Turkey.

Eugenie is endowed with many admirable and attractive traits of character, which, aside from her exalted position, have rendered her a great favorite with people of all degrees. During the prevalence of the cholera in Paris, in October, 1865, she visited the hospitals in company with the Emperor, and by this brave and generous act elicited the applause of the whole world. Her education has been of a very thorough and varied character, being much superior to that generally bestowed upon Spanish women, even upon those in the highest ranks of life. But she is eminently conservative in her temperament, and her influence upon the Emperor at all times has been regarded as adverse to the cause of liberty and progress. She has been throughout a warm supporter of the Holy See, and to this fact, and the great weight she has carried with the Emperor, has been imputed, in great measure, the apparently retrograde policy which Napoleon has followed in his dealings with Italy and Rome.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Probability of Her Participation in the Strategic Military and Naval Campaigns.

The publication by the London Times of the proposed treaty for the agrandizement of France at the expense of Belgium has aroused such universal indignation throughout England as to render the neutrality of that country in the pending struggle a matter of difficulty and doubt. The following facts concerning the army and navy of Great Britain will therefore be found interesting at this time:—

The British Army. The total force of the army of Great Britain for the year 1869-70 was 127,336 men. This included 7578 commissioned officers, 13,398 non-commissioned officers, trumpeters, and drummers, and 106,490 rank and file. The officers of the staff and the departments numbered 875. The salaries of the officers are as follows:—

The Field Marshal, general commanding (the Duke of Cambridge), receives £30,000. This is in addition to an annuity of £90,000 by reason of his dukedom. A general in command of an army gets £17,200; a general in the field, £10,770; a lieutenant-general, £6915; a major-general, £3455; a brigadier-general, £2600; and colonel, £2075. Most of the general officers bear also the title of colonel of a regiment, from which they draw pay, though their duties are performed by a lieutenant-colonel. Many of those who have seen service have also a pension, annuity, or special allowance, so that the general pay is not so small as it might seem. The higher officers of the army are practically closed to all but members of the aristocratic families, who usually have besides other sources of revenue.

The forces of Great Britain in India during the same year were 67,707, of whom 3593 were commissioned officers, 7299 non-commissioned officers, and 54,813 rank and file.

Besides these two armies, provision has been made for four classes of reserves: the disembodied militia, numbering, it is stated, 123,911; the yeomanry cavalry of 15,455 men; the volunteers of 190,900; of whom 174,518 only are reckoned efficient; and the army reserve, including enrolled pensioners, the number of whom is not known.

The allowance for army expenses for the year was £71,153,000, which was divided as usual into four parts for the following purposes:—One part of £39,428,500 for the expense of the regular forces; another part of £7,086,000 for the pay and allowance of the four classes of reserves mentioned above; another of £13,123,900 for

effective services, the necessary stores, ammunition, military education, military surveys, etc., and a fourth part of \$10,914,000 for non-effective services, such as rewards for distinguished services, pay of general officers, retired, full and half-pay pensions, etc.

The British Navy. The navy of Great Britain, like its army, is encumbered with a heavy burden of superannuated and retired officers who are upon the pay rolls, and who add largely to the cost of the department without contributing at all to its efficiency. There are now in the British navy three admirals of the fleet, all past service; twenty admirals, of whom only two are in commission; twenty-four vice-admirals, of whom six only are in commission; and forty-eight rear-admirals, of whom six also are in commission. The amount of appropriation for this non-effective service was \$7,582,625. During the year 160 ships of all sizes were in commission for foreign service, and 121 for coast-guard, duty on home stations, and service as receiving ships, tenders, and tugs. There were besides these 349 ships in reserve or building, very few of which, however, could be put into service without much delay, and many of which were nearly worthless. The manning force of the fleet was 33,644 sailors, officers, and men, 6455 boys, and 6988 marines, making a total complement of 47,007. In September, 1869, the iron-clad fleet consisted of 39 completed steamships, all in commission, and 14 in process of building, several having since been completed and put in commission. The entire cost of these 43 iron-clads will reach about \$33,500,000. Several of them are very formidable vessels. The Monarch is one of the latest and most costly, having cost over \$1,900,000. She is one of the finest armored ships afloat, is of iron throughout, carries seven guns, and is very fast. Her engines are of 1100 horse power. The appropriation for the navy for the year was \$40,988,305.

Great Britain's Strength and Weakness. Notwithstanding the above showing, England would enter upon the conflict practically too weak to affect materially the fortunes of the war on land at the outset. Her formidable navy would neutralize that of France, and reopen the North German ports; but, according to recent statements, it is doubtful if she could place 90,000 effective troops in the field without long preparations. Ireland being ripe for revolt on account of her own grievances, and manifesting strong sympathy for France, a large portion of the British army would be required to keep that turbulent island in subjection; and, if there should be any serious outbreak, the whole army of 90,000 would be found scarcely adequate to this task. Therefore, it is more than probable that England could participate actively in the struggle on the Continent only after raising and equipping a volunteer force.

ENGLISH OPINION.

The English Leaders on the War Question—Speeches by Disraeli and Gladstone in the House of Commons.

In the English House of Commons, on July 15th, the day that war was declared by France against Prussia, Mr. Disraeli rose and said:—

MR. DISRAELI'S SPEECH. I rise at this moment, not to embarrass her Majesty's government, but, on the contrary, to endeavor to assist and support them at a moment of extreme difficulty. (Cheers.) The question which I am going to put to the right honorable gentleman is this—whether he can inform Parliament what, in his opinion, is the cause of the present disturbed state of Europe. It seems to me that the time has arrived when it is a strictly legitimate question. There have been two causes mentioned by public rumor of this unhappy and unsettled state of affairs.

The first alleged cause has been that a German prince has been a candidate for the vacant throne of Spain, and I dismiss that subject altogether as any element of the question I am addressing to the right honorable gentleman, and advert to it to render that question more conspicuous. I cannot induce myself to believe that at that time his Majesty's government was in a position to have any question, or extended sympathies and its elevated tendencies, anything so degrading and so barbarous can occur as a war of succession. But it is said—and before I advert to that point of the inquiry I might also remark in passing that we had an authoritative statement very recently from the Minister of France, on the pretext that any pretension by a German prince to the crown of Spain can be the cause of the present state of affairs; but there is another public rumor—at least another cause of agitation—and it is with regard to this that I wish to make an inquiry of her Majesty's Government.

It is said that between the two allies of her Majesty between whom this unhappy misconception seems suddenly to have arisen, there have been for a long time many causes of misconception and misunderstanding, much jealousy and distrust, and many questions as to their mutual relations with other countries of Europe, which have been left open unsettled, and that suddenly there has been a resolution to bring about a precipitate settlement of this question. What I would venture to observe is this:—If there be any truth in this statement, any foundation for the circumstances to which I allude to in passing, the question which I am addressing to her Majesty, is purely a diplomatic question. It has not arisen from the invasion of each other's territory, or from any outrage which has been committed against the national honor of either throne. It is purely a diplomatic question, and being caused for long time many causes of misconception and misunderstanding, much jealousy and distrust, and many questions as to their mutual relations with other countries of Europe, which have been left open unsettled, and that suddenly there has been a resolution to bring about a precipitate settlement of this question.

What I would venture to observe is this:—If there be any truth in this statement, any foundation for the circumstances to which I allude to in passing, the question which I am addressing to her Majesty, is purely a diplomatic question. It has not arisen from the invasion of each other's territory, or from any outrage which has been committed against the national honor of either throne. It is purely a diplomatic question, and being caused for long time many causes of misconception and misunderstanding, much jealousy and distrust, and many questions as to their mutual relations with other countries of Europe, which have been left open unsettled, and that suddenly there has been a resolution to bring about a precipitate settlement of this question.

Now, what I wish to bring before the consideration of the Government and the House is the foundation for the question. What I am now going to urge is this—that both these powerful States between whom this misunderstanding has arisen, within a very short time, within only a few years, solicited the advice and prayed for the influence of her Majesty to be exercised on their behalf. They have done more than that. They have requested her Majesty to enter into engagements, and even perilous engagements, with a view to further their interests by securing the peace of Europe and giving them a happy opportunity of terminating the question of succession between them. Under these circumstances I must express my opinion that whatever may be the moral and political competence of France or Prussia at this moment to declare and carry out a war—and no one can question that—I say that, under these circumstances which I have related to the memory of Parliament, neither France nor Prussia has a right to enter into a war without fully and really consulting Great Britain, the country to which a few years ago they applied for assistance to exercise her influence, and even to enter into engagements in order to preserve peace between these two countries.

What I want to know from her Majesty's Government is whether, in any representations which they have made—and I have no doubts made with great zeal, energy, and anxiety—so to the courts of the Tuilleries and Berlin, this view of the case has been fully put before them. I think it is a moment when we ought to have brought before these States—the public declaration which, I think, would have beneficial effect at the present moment. It is the duty of the Government to bring before the consideration both of France and Prussia the peculiar

claims which Great Britain has at this moment upon their confidence, their trust, and upon reasonable deference to her counsel. I wish, therefore, to know from her Majesty's Government whether they have urged this view upon the courts of France and Prussia; whether they have reminded them of the great sacrifices and the great exertions which, at their request and instigation, only a short time ago England made in order to advance their interests, secure the peace of Europe, and give them an honorable opportunity of terminating their differences. I will only venture, before I sit down, to express my opinion that the ruler of a nation who at this time disturbs the peace of Europe incurs the greatest political moral responsibility that can fall to the lot of man. (Cheers.)

MR. GLADSTONE'S SPEECH. Mr. Gladstone said, in response to Mr. Disraeli's inquiry:—

It is not for me to follow the right honorable gentleman over the whole of his remarks, for he will agree with me that at this peculiar moment he enjoys a freedom which does not belong to the ordinary course of the day. I am referring to the impressive words with which the right honorable gentleman closed his speech. I must say that it is the opinion of the Government, as it appears to be the opinion of the House, that nothing under the circumstances and differences which have lately appeared which will justify, in the judgment and conscience of the world, a breach of the general peace. (Cheers.) With respect to the questions of the right honorable gentleman, they are, as far as I can understand, two. He asked me if I can inform Parliament what, in the opinion of the Government, is the cause of the present disturbed state of Europe.

I think that, for those who have official responsibility and duties in relation to foreign powers entailed upon them, it would be better that I should avoid references, at the present moment, to any cause which may have brought about the present state of affairs other than those which have already made. The right honorable gentleman asks whether her Majesty's Government have felt it a part of their care to bring before the two great States now engaged in communications that appear to be proximate hostility, the peculiar claims of Great Britain to the peace of Europe, and to offer her friendly advice with a view to a settlement of the dispute. I am bound to say that neither of these two states has shown the slightest indisposition to allow her friendly intervention, or to put upon us the necessity of resorting to argument drawn from any special juncture in former affairs for the purpose of making good that right and title to intervention; but I may say that the title of friendly offices on the part of any state of the civilized world towards another state really has been placed upon foundation in public law, so as to be a great European act of modern times, which does not admit of being brought into dispute. I refer to the Conference of the European States in 1856, whereby it was recognized as a general rule, in case of a controversy arising, to submit that controversy to friendly adjudication before resorting to the horrible necessity of arms.

Who has objected to the questions of the right honorable gentleman, these are the answers I should give. As to the whole state of affairs we have no decisive intelligence to give, and I am sorry to say that the communication between the great Powers has not been on the whole favorable. The point is now near at hand at which things must take a decided course in favor either of peace or war. Any function that we can discharge, any offices we can render, any duties we can perform, but I have the hope that when the time comes, and probably it will very soon arrive, at which it will be our duty to explain in detail that which it is now no less our duty to withhold, the House may be of opinion that the Government has not fallen short of the duties incumbent upon the representatives of England, and likewise not gone beyond them. (Cheers.)

THE FRENCH NAVAL EXPEDITION.

Details of the Great French Naval Squadron—Sketch of the Commanding Admiral.

The Cherbourg naval expedition, the most formidable ever undertaken, has been organized, and is formed of two divisions under command of Vice-Admiral Count Bonet-Willameux. The following details of the iron-clad vessels will show the character and strength of this important naval squadron:—

FIRST DIVISION—REAR-ADMIRAL POTHOUAN.

Surveillante (flagship, 5611)..... 900 11 524
Gueule (frigate)..... 900 17 234
Suzanne (frigate)..... 900 17 234
Ocean (frigate, 1850 tons)..... 1000 15 260
Tareau..... 450 1 120

SECOND DIVISION—REAR-ADMIRAL DIEUBONNE.

Gauloise (frigate)..... 900 17 524
Jeanne (frigate)..... 900 17 524
This corvette..... 450 2 110
Fleuret d'Arc (corvette)..... 450 12 310

The part the Tareau will enact in this expedition will be looked for with interest, as she is an experiment in iron-clad construction, drawing but little water and rising but a few feet above the water. Her propellers terminate in a point, and this point is armed with a kind of massive bronze cone which serves her as a spur. She carries a single gun which weighs 30 tons, and has but one deck, which is plated with iron from one end to the other, and is covered over its entire length with a cylindrical ball-proof dome.

The doings of the Rochambeau, formerly the Dunderberg, will also be interesting, as she is the first American iron-clad employed in the French service. She carries 15 guns, throwing solid shot weighing 475 pounds a distance of 13,000 feet, and has a total burden of 5900 tons.

Vice-Admiral Count Bonet-Willameux, who is in chief command of this fleet, is an experienced officer, and an able writer on naval matters. He was born in 1808, and when 15 was admitted to the naval school. He commenced ensign in 1829, lieutenant in 1835, and being attached to the naval squadron at the Plate River, he took part in the bombardment of Mozogor. In 1858 he was commissioned by Rear-Admiral Montaguies de la Roque to explore the coasts of Western Africa, on which subject he wrote a book published in 1849. Some time after his nomination to the grade of captain in 1844, he was appointed Governor of Senegal.

This settlement on the west coast of Africa has a population of 800,000 inhabitants, and belonged to the French since the seventeenth century. In 1847, Admiral Bouet-Willameux returned to France, and two years later was made Commander of the Legion of Honor, in recognition of the zeal and energy he had displayed abroad. The Russian war gave him an opportunity to take part in naval operations on a large scale. He was appointed rear-admiral in 1854, and served in the Crimea expedition under the orders of Admiral Paganella. He united to his maritime career that of a land officer, from whence he was transferred to Tonkin in 1859 when he was appointed vice-admiral and received command of the Mediterranean squadron. Five years later he was made Senator of France, in which capacity he proposed a change in the marine artillery which was not adopted. Among the writings of Admiral Bouet-Willameux is an account of battles on sea and land, and supplementary tactics for iron-clad vessels published in 1865. It follows from his career that he has lived during the great transition that has taken place in naval armaments since the days of Nelson and Villepierre. He has seen Fulton's invention adopted, the place of wood in steamships, and the introduction during the last ten years of heavily armored vessels, carrying guns of enormous size.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

CABLE WAR NEWS.

The French Concentration.

Immediate Battle Expected.

A Prussian Fast Day.

Russian Force in Poland.

Spain Inclined Towards France.

Heavy Failures in London.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Spain Inclined Towards France. LONDON, July 27.—Midnight.—A correspondent writes from Madrid on the 25th inst. that the feeling of the Government was secretly in favor of France, based on satisfaction because Prussia, and not Spain, was attacked. The Republican newspapers denounced this tendency, and warned the Government that the people will not endure a base submission to French alliance under such circumstances. The same sentiment is partly shared by the army.

The order expelling Don Carlos from France was purchased through intrigue by Olozaga and with humiliating concessions. Spanish parties each regard the war with reference to their dynastic interests. Montpensierists hope that France will be too busy to oppose their candidate. "Prim keeps silence. The Republicans are immovable for a republic.

Failures in London. LONDON, July 28.—As predicted, many additional failures were announced yesterday. The firm of Messrs. Riverton, Hollowell & Crabtree, wool dealers at Bradford, and largely interested in the American trade, stopped yesterday. Also seven failures at the Stock Exchange in this city and one at the cotton market in Liverpool.

LONDON, July 28.—The officers of the Bank of England have just raised the rate of interest to five per cent.

Ship News. SOUTHAMPTON, July 28.—The North German Lloyd's steamer Bremen, from New York on July 14, arrived at this port in safety at 6 o'clock this morning. The North German steamer Baltimore, from Baltimore July 13, arrived here at 4 o'clock yesterday morning.

Merchants Exempt from Seizure. BERLIN, July 28.—Prussia, by accepting the Paris declaration, also exempts from seizure the enemy's merchantmen not carrying goods contraband of war.

An Immediate Action Expected. PARIS, July 28.—The *Mondeur du Soir* says that the movements and concentration of the French troops point to an immediate and decisive action.

Prayers for the Emperor's Safety. Prime Minister Ollivier invokes the prayers of the French clergy for the safety of the Emperor and young Prince.

Fast Day in Germany. LONDON, July 28.—Yesterday was observed quite generally as a day of fasting and prayer at Bremen and Hamburg. Business therefore was nearly suspended.

The Russian Force in Poland. The Russian force in Poland has been increased to 200,000 men, including the imperial regiments of the Guard.

The Empress and the French Fleet. PARIS, July 28.—The Empress has sent a congratulatory address to the sailors of the Baltic fleet.

This Morning's Quotations. LONDON, July 28.—11 30 A. M.—Consols 89 1/2 for both money and account. American securities quiet. United States 5-20s, 1862, 87; 1863, 87; 1867, 81; 10-40s, 80. Stocks quiet. Erie, 15 1/2; Illinois Central, 19 1/2; Great Western, 21.

LIVERPOOL, July 28.—Cotton dull and irregular; middling uplands, 8d, 21d. The sales are estimated at 29,000 bales. LONDON, July 28.—Tallow dull.

FROM THE WEST.

Cincinnati Politics. CINCINNATI, July 28.—The Republican Convention at Hillsboro has nominated John A. Smith, the present Representative, as a candidate for Congress in the Sixth district.

Destructive Fire. CINCINNATI, July 28.—A destructive fire occurred this morning in the eastern end of the city, consuming the Queen City Saw and Planing Mill and a dozen houses, with a large quantity of lumber. The mill was owned by C. W. Magill, and was valued at \$30,000; insurance, \$6000, in city companies. A dozen families lost their homes. The total loss will reach nearly \$70,000.

Iowa Press Association. ST. LOUIS, July 28.—The Iowa Press Association party arrived here last night. It consists of 140 editors and 90 women. Thus far the excursion has been a complete success. The programme for to-day embraces a steamboat excursion, a visit to the St. Louis Iron Works, a reception on 'Change at noon, a visit to Shaw's Garden in the afternoon, and a banquet at the Fair Grounds this evening.

Tennessee Crops. MEMPHIS, July 28.—The crop reports continue favorable, except from Mississippi, where the caterpillars have done much damage.

Republican Meeting at Indianapolis. INDIANAPOLIS, July 28.—The Republicans opened the campaign in this city last night by a mass meeting at the Academy of Music. Governor Baker presided, and speeches were made by Lieutenant-Governor Cramback, Senator Morton, and others. Senator Morton reviewed the condition of the State and national finances, and showed that the State was almost free from indebtedness. Referring to the foreign war, he said that in the late Rebellion in this country Germany stretched forth her hand in sympathy with us, that a large portion of our armies were German, and that the Republican party now sympathized with Prussia in the present contest.

Evansville, Ind., July 28.—The tobacco banquet of yesterday was attended by over 2000

persons. The election yesterday resulted in a vote of 1296 in favor of subscribing \$300,000 to the straight line railroad, and 39 against the proposition.

The Harvard Base Ball Club. MILWAUKEE, July 28.—The Harvard Base Ball Club beat the "Cream City" Club to-day, the score being 41 to 13.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Internal Revenue Receipts. Despatch to the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, July 28.—A comparative statement of internal revenue receipts shows that the aggregate for the first fifteen months of the present administration is \$66,500,657.29 greater than the last fifteen months of the preceding administration. Among the items the increase on spirits in round numbers is \$30,850,000; tobacco, \$13,020,000; income, \$11,402,000; sales, \$2,675,000; special taxes, \$2,443,000; stamps, \$2,097,000; banks and bankers, \$1,257,000. Gross receipts, \$325,000. The entire amount collected in the last fifteen months prior to the June 1 is \$238,323,944.

Naval Orders. The Navy Department has ordered Surgeon Faltz to duty as a member of the Board of Examination at Philadelphia.

Surgeon Cleborne has been detached from duty as a member of that board, and ordered to the California.

Paymaster Smith has been detached from the receiving-ship Ohio, and ordered to the California.

Paymaster Swan has been ordered to the receiving-ship at Boston.

Judge Richardson this morning resumed his duties as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. He and Secretary Boutwell were for a long time closeted concerning public business. The latter will leave Washington to-night or to-morrow for some weeks' absence in Massachusetts.

Naval Matters. Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, July 28.—Secretary Rotson has accepted the resignation of Paymaster H. L. Wait, United States Navy.

The Tallapoosa will sail from here on the 29th for Northern ports, and bring from Boston crews for the Guerriere, at New York, and the Brooklyn, at Philadelphia, after which she will return to Washington.

Hines of Admiral Farragut. A despatch was received here yesterday from Portsmouth, N. H., stating that Admiral Farragut is there very ill, and that he has again summoned his son, Lieutenant Farragut, of the United States army, to come to him.

The "Shenandoah." The third-class screw-steamer Shenandoah, carrying 100 guns, recently fitted out at the Boston Navy Yard, is now ready for sea, and her officers have been ordered to report on the 10th of August. Commander Clark H. Wells has been ordered to the command of her, and it is at present the intention of the department to send her to the West Indies.

Payment of Naval Claims. Of the appropriations for the Navy Department, \$613,350 is to be used for paying claims which have come over from former administrations and of which the department will gladly be rid. Of this sum Horatio Ames gets \$72,000; P. S. Forbes, \$27,383; and the Corlies Steam Engine Company of Providence, R. I., whatever may be found due upon settlement of its contract, which will be made by a board of officers hereafter to be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy.

FROM CAPE MAY.

General Meade and staff, after reviewing the 5th Maryland, returned to the city this morning.

Visiting Odd Fellows. At 11 o'clock this morning Adam Lodge, of the city, and Walker Lodge, from Germantown, I. O. O. F., arrived at the Sea House, and were handsomely received by Richard R. Thompson.

LATEST