GLADSTONE'S COUP D'ETAT.

Herald Special Report from London.

General Amazement at the Manner in Which the Purchase System Has Been Abolished.

The Vote of the House of Lords Anticipated.

The Action of the Government Severely Criticised.

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following despatch has been received from our correspondent:—

LONDON, July 20, 1871.

There is great excitement among the intelligent classes at the extraordinary action of the government regarding the bill for the reorganization of the British army.

The most important part of the bill, the abolishment of the purchase system, was approved by the House of Commons.

But the vote in the House of Lords was not on the main issue, now intended to be final.

ANTICIPATING THE ACTION OF THE LORDS.

The Lords by their vote only rejected the amendment which had been made in the House of Commons, without taking action with regard to the rest of the bill.

The government thereupon assumed that the House of Lords was not opposed to the principal measure of the bill, and abolished the purchase system by the royal prerogative for the regulation of the army.

THE TIMES SEVERE ON MR. GLADSTONE.

The London *Times* says the act of the Ministers abolishing the system of purchase of army commissions by royal warrant is a violent wrench of the constitution and a wanton setting aside of the will of the House of Lords.

The London *Times* regrets that this grave issue has been raised, but expresses the hope that the Lords will, in their future action, think of the effect upon the officers of the army, rather than the indignity to their own privileges.

THE DAILY NEWS IN FAVOR OF GLADSTONE'S MEASURE.

The London *Daily News* approves the conduct of the government in making themselves the exponents of the popular will, and recommends that the Lords pass the bill abolishing the purchase of army commissions.

THE TELEGRAPH EULOGIZING THE MINISTRY.

The London *Telegraph* is exultant over the action of the Ministry, and says that Mr. Gladstone will be the more popular for vindicating the dignity of the House of Commons, in securing the harvest of its laborious session, and for reorganizing the defences of the country and guarding the interests of the army.

THE POST AND STANDARD CENSURE THE COURSE OF THE MINISTRY.

The London *Post* says the course of the government thas been somewhat unconstitutional, bringing, it believes, Parliament into contempt before the people.

MRS. GAMP INDIGNANT.

The London *Standard* asserts that Mr. Gladstone has grossly violated the privileges of Parliament, wasting its time and precipitating a constitutional crisis.

MR. DISRAELI'S OPINION OF THE MEASURE.

Mr. Disraeli, in the House of Commons, criticises the Ministry for appealing to the prerogative of the Crown, and says that the question might have been settled without resorting to such an extreme measure.

THE QUEEN'S WARRANT BEFORE THE COMMONS.

In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Cardwell, Secretary of State for War, laid on the table the Queen's warrant abolishing the system of puchase of army commissions.

NAPOLEON.

His Visit to the Woolwich Arsenal and Dock Yard.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, July 21, 1871.

The Emperor Napoleon paid a visit yesterday to the Woolwich Arsenal and Dock Yard. He was accompanied by the Prince Imperial.

THE RUSSIAN PRINCES.

Arrival of the Grand Duke Constantine in England—Grand Duke Alexis' Squadron Fitting Out at Cronstadt.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, July 21, 1871.

The Grand Duke Constantine, brother of the Emperor of Russia, has arrived in this city on a visit to the royal family of England. The Grand Dukes Nicholas and Michael are also expected.

THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS.

A naval squadron is fitting out at Cronstadt to accompany the Grand Duke Alexis to America.

BUENOS AYRES.

The Yellow Fever Entirely Disappeared.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, July 21, 1871.

Advices from Buenos Ayres to June 25 represent that the yellow fever has entirely disappeared from the city.

SPAIN.

Herald Special Report from Madrid.

Official Announcement of the New Cabinet Formed by Marshal Serrano.

The Cause of the Ministerial Resignation.

Shall the International Society be Suppressed or Not?

THE PROCEEDINGS IN THE CORTES.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following despatch has been received from the HERALD correspondent at the capital of Spain:—

MADRID, July 20, 1871.

The formation of a new Cabinet has been officially announced.

The Ministerial crisis was brought about through dissensions regarding the International Society.

MARSHAL SERRANO DOWN ON THE INTERNATIONAL.

Marshal Serrano persisted in proposing rigorous measures against the members of the International. He held that it was necessary for the welfare of the country that this revolutionary organization should be put down and all its prominent members ordered to leave the country.

ZORILLA IN FAVOR OF A CONCILIATORY POLICY.

Minister Zorilla and two of his colleagues opposed the motion, expressing an opinion that the importance of the International Society had been exaggerated and that no danger was threatening from that organization.

Further discussions widened the breach still more and led to the resignation of the whole Ministry, which was accepted by the King.

HOW THE MINISTERIAL RESIGNATION WAS RECEIVED IN THE CORTES.

There was great uproar in the Cortes when the news of the resignation of the Cabinet was communicated, but after some remarks from the Ministerial benches the excitement calmed down.

A message was received from the King saying that a new Ministry would be formed within twenty-four hours. The Cortes thereupon suspended its session until a new Cabinet is chosen.

THE NEW CABINET.

Marshal Serrano, who has been entrusted by the King with the formation of a new Ministry, has already designated the following members:—

Minister of Justice.....Señor Gomez.
Minister of Foreign Affairs.Señor Candan.
Minister of Marine.....Admiral Malcampo.
Minister of Finance.....Señor Camadro.

ENGLAND.

The Engineers' Strike—No Compromise.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, July 20, 1871.

PROPOSING A COMPROMISE.

The engineers on strike at Newcastle held a meeting to-day and resolved to make no compromise with their employers.

TRAIN HAS HIS "PLAN."

George Francis Train lectured at Cork last night and explained his plans for the invasion of Germany.

THE WEATHER IN ENGLAND.

The weather throughout England is fair and favorable to the growing crops.

UNIFORM IMPORT DUTIES.

Proposed Conference of the European Powers on the Subject.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, July 21, 1871.

A conference of all the European Powers will, it is reported, shortly be held for the purpose of agreeing upon a system of uniform import duties.

FIRE IN LISBON.

Lives Lost in the Flames and Heavy Loss of Property.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, July 21, 1871.

A very destructive fire occurred yesterday in Lisbon. Several perished in the flames.

The value of the property destroyed cannot yet be estimated, but it is very large. Several public buildings and nearly all the houses of one street have been consumed by the flames.

CHOLERA IN PERSIA.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, July 21, 1871.

Despatches from the East represent that the cholera prevails alarmingly in Persia and that the ravages caused by the disease are dreadful.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, July 21—6 P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅝ for both money and the account. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, 92¾; 1865, old, 92¾; 1867, 91¾; ten-forties, 91¾.

PARIS MONEY MARKET.—PARIS, July 21.—Rentes, 56f. 95c.

The bullion in the Bank of France has increased 11,303,000f. since last week.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, July 21—5 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed with a hardening tendency; middling uplands, 9¾d.; middling Orleans, 9¾d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 1,000 for export and speculation. The stock of cotton afloat is estimated at 490,000 bales, of which 30,000 are American.

TRADE REPORT.—MANCHESTER, July 21, 1871.—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is steady.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, July 21—Evening.—Linseed oil, £32 15s. per ton. Common rosin, 7s. 6d. per cwt. Spirits petroleum, 10½d. a 11d. per gallon; refined, 18d. a 18½d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, July 21—Evening.—Linseed oil, £33 per ton.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, July 21.—Wheat, 10s. a 10s. 2d. per cental for No. 2 red Western spring and 10s. 10d. for red winter. The receipts of wheat for the past three days have been 57,000 quarters, including 12,500 American. Flour, 28s. per bbl. Western canal.

THE COTTON MOVEMENT.

LIVERPOOL, July 21, 1871.

Arrived.	From.	Sailing.	Bales of Cotton.
Ship Sunrise	Galveston	July 7	8,430
Ship Washington	New York	June 5	136

FRANCE.

Reported Resignation of the Orleans Princes as Deputies of the Assembly.

The Municipal Elections Contested by the Reds.

PARIS STILL IN A STATE OF SIEGE.

The Germans Evacuating the North of France.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, July 21, 1871.

It is rumored that the Duc d'Aumale and the Prince de Joinville have resigned their seats in the Assembly.

THIERS SEEKING RECREATION.

President Thiers will shortly leave Paris for one of the watering places.

THE POLICE NOT YET REORGANIZED.

In the Assembly to-day Minister Lambrecht explained that the state of siege was still maintained in Paris because the reorganization of the police had not yet been completed.

THE REDS AT WORK.

The radicals are actively canvassing for the municipal elections to be held next Sunday.

THIERS A PERSISTENT PROTECTIONIST.

Notwithstanding the adverse report of the Committee of the Assembly M. Thiers intends to defend his policy of protection before the Assembly.

EXCITING ELECTIONS.

The contest for the municipal elections appointed for next week grows more severe and exciting.

DO PROTECT THE POPE.

Le Monde, the ultra Catholic organ, demands that the government support the Pope in the exercise of his temporal rights.

THE GERMANS EVACUATING THE NORTH.

The Prussian troops have received orders from Berlin to evacuate the cities of Amiens and Rouen, and the departments of the Somme, Lower Seine and Eure.

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS.

Criminal proceedings have been commenced against the *Avenir National* for calumniating the government.

General Douay has been presented with the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

The Prussians will evacuate the city of Rouen to-morrow.

GERMANY.

The Reorganization of Alsace and Lorraine.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, July 21, 1871.

Several decrees are published to-day organizing courts of law in Alsace and Lorraine.

AUSTRIA.

The New Governor of Galicia.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

VIENNA, July 21, 1871.

Count Agenor Goluchowski has been appointed Governor of Galicia.

FILIBUSTERS FOR CUBA.

Canada Taking a Hand in the Cuban War—Two Hundred Recruits Enlisted in Montreal.

MONTREAL, July 21, 1871.

It has just become known that an agent of the New York Cuban Junta has been in Montreal, recruiting for an expedition, and that he has met with considerable success, having enlisted a number of volunteer officers and about 200 men. The officer who has charge of the Montreal Branch is is Mr. Ben Wood, Major of the Prince of Wales Rifles. Captain Stormes of the Iowa corps, with two officers of the Victorias, are also engaged. They have succeeded in raising 200 men, many of whom are returned members of the Red River expedition. They are all hardy and desperate fellows, and determined to carry out the programme laid down for them. They are to receive $100 bounty before leaving Montreal, and on arriving in New York they are to receive six months' pay in advance. They will receive orders to start as soon as the steamer Virgin arrives in New York from Trinidad. It is said that a number of the Hochelaga Light Infantry have promised to enroll themselves in the expedition, but they are waiting for an advance payment. It is certain that a large number of desperate characters who are without money or employment, have been enlisted, and that they will leave this city as soon as they will receive orders. The authorities are apparently unaware of the affair.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The California Democratic Quarrel Healed—Another Great Fire in Truckee City.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 21, 1871.

The democracy, hitherto divided into four factions, have agreed upon terms of peace, and promise to become united for the coming election.

Mrs. Higby, otherwise Lisle Lester, who alleged that she had been knocked down and had her skull broken on account of the part she had taken in behalf of Mrs. Fair, declines to see the physician sent by the Chief of Police to ascertain the character and extent of her injuries, and claims to have received a threatening letter, sent from Oregon. The detectives are satisfied that the affair is nothing more than a cheap attempt to create sympathy for Mrs. Fair, the convicted murderess, on the ground that she is a persecuted woman.

The whole business portion of the city of Truckee, Cal., on the line of the Central Pacific Railroad, and the great lumber depot of the Sierra Nevada region, was burned again yesterday. The loss is immense.

Prince Shimdsen, of Japan, and suite went overland yesterday.

Captain Sorman, of the bark Glimpse, from Puget Sound, was stabbed, perhaps fatally, on board his vessel in the harbor here this morning by a sailor, whom, it is alleged, the captain knocked down for failing to awaken him at three, as ordered. Five sailors have been arrested as principals or accessories in the crime.

The first grand republican meeting of the campaign was held this evening.

LONG BRANCH.

A Quiet Day at the President's Cottage—The Approaching Ball at the Continental.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 21, 1871.

President Grant remains at his cottage, receiving no visitors. On Wednesday next leading republicans of New York will be here and the President will hear them on affairs concerning that State.

The grand ball at the Continental Hotel to-morrow evening promises to be the great affair of the season. All the prominent persons here are invited. The dining room of the Continental will be used for the occasion.

MINISTER WASHBURNE.

CHICAGO, July 21, 1871.

The Galena *Gazette* says a letter has been received from Hon. E. B. Washburne, Minister to France, which indicates beyond question that he will not come home this year. He is suffering from ague and is about to visit Carlsbad for the benefit of his health.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

The horse disease has made its appearance in Portland, Me.

Two buildings in Naples, Me., were struck by lightning yesterday and destroyed.

William Brown, a brakeman, of Port Jervis, was killed on the railroad at Suffern on Thursday night.

L. Tilyou, of Van Hornesville, N. Y., shot himself dead in the American Hotel at Fort Plain yesterday morning, while temporarily insane.

Edwin Peat, a watchmaker, of Ogdensburg, N. Y., was killed yesterday by being crushed between two cars. D. M. Chapin narrowly escaped death from the same accident.

Colonel Henry D. Barnes, late Pension Agent, formerly Postmaster at Detroit, and at one time editor and proprietor of the Detroit *Tribune*, committed suicide near that city yesterday.

Florence Mitchell, of Litchfield, Minn., a school teacher of highly respectable parentage, and who has heretofore borne a respectable reputation, was arrested a few days since for infanticide. The evidence against her was very strong, as the dead child was found in her trunk. After a hearing of the case before Justice Young the young lady was discharged.

THIERS.

Conversations with the President of the French Republic.

His Opinion of the Orleans Princes—He Doubts the Legitimists and Believes the Bonapartes Dead—Ungenerous Treatment by Bismarck—No More War Estimates.

PARIS, July 4, 1871.

Perhaps if the world understood M. Thiers better it would more respect his present position, and would not regard him as merely holding on to the name of republic while watching the opportunity to cheat what must now be accepted as the general aspiration of France for that form of government. It is with a view to give a current insight into his real thoughts than seems to be current that I jot down the result, in a summary, rambling way, of several recent conversations with this remarkably interesting man. And first for his much misunderstood relations with the Orleans Princes. He has for these gentlemen

"UNE TENDRE SOLICITUDE."

He loves them as though they were his children, but he has felt assured the moment was not propitious for any claim on their part to the throne, and he could not lend them his influence, as he appreciated the fact that to run counter to the strong republican tendency of the nation was to insure a terrible civil war. As the result of much attention paid to the matter

M. THIERS BECAME CONVINCED

last fall that throughout France a republican feeling was predominant. He was much struck to observe this to be the case in the army also, and as he knew that the majority of the Orleanists would deplore any action on the part of the Princes likely to render them unpopular, he has all along counselled their remaining quiet. It is only just to say that none of the Princes have evinced the slightest desire to force matters. They but wished to reside in France. It is affecting to see those exiles so absolutely satisfied with the mere freedom to come and go at pleasure. They love France too much, M. Thiers feels sure, to endanger her peace, more especially at such a moment. This answer they have made to all those more ardent adherents of theirs who urged the issue of programmes and the like. They but ask to

SERVE FRANCE, NOT RULE HER.

Secure in the honesty of their intentions, the real and unaffected patriotism of them all, M. Thiers has had great pleasure in receiving the Princes. He was prudent enough, however, while inviting them, to invite at the same time the most marked among the republican Deputies. This was done to prevent the comments which it was known the legitimist organs and the Bonaparte organs would surely make. It is false that M. Thiers demanded a promise from the Duke d'Aumale and the Prince de Joinville that they would not take their seats in the Assembly when the elections were validated. M. Thiers deems their right unquestionable, and anticipates not the slightest danger from their presence, certainly not from their actions. In fact he deems it wiser the Princes should be seen everywhere. "The more they mingle with the people the more will the latter learn to esteem them and the less will they fear political manœuvres on their part," says M. Thiers; and he adds:—"They are not parties from whom we may expect *coup d'état*; they are too honest, too straightforward for that."

He has

LESS CONFIDENCE IN THE LEGITIMISTS,

and less liking for them, and watches them closely. It was in this duty of watchfulness that he checked the eager recruiting of General the Baron de Charette, who was raising a strong legion in Brittany.

THE ELECTIONS.

The result, so far as known, of the elections, affords infinite pleasure to M. Thiers, who, by the advent of so many new supporters in the Assembly, is more than ever master of the situation. He thinks that this unequivocal expression of the desires and tendencies of France proves the possibility of the successful establishment of a "moderate republic" here, and will bend his utmost energies to its accomplishment. He is sincerely desirous of gratifying the "majority" and will strive against all or any attempt at reviving monarchical institutions.

M. Thiers is pleased to see the country

PRONOUNCE SO COMPLETELY AGAINST THE BONAPARTES.

In the case of Monsieur Rouher, to secure whose election a million of francs were expended, the defeat is marked and will doubtless crush the hopes of even the most sanguine adherents of the ex-Emperor. M. Thiers considers that all danger from that quarter is averted, and will now labor heartily for the firmest republican foundation. He is strongly in favor of the return of the Assembly to Paris. He bitterly descants upon the ungenerous

ADVANTAGE TAKEN BY BISMARCK

of the troubles which the Commune made for the government of France, and is pained to hear so constantly of the cruelties of the Prussians in the invaded districts. He has directed that strenuous representations be made on the subject, and complained personally a few days since to General Fabrice, the Prussian commander at St. Denis, who was paying him a visit.

NO MORE WAR ESTIMATES.

M. Thiers will not have any of the estimates of the War Department reduced, and is, above all, desirous that the new and extensive fortifications to be erected around Paris be at once commenced. At his orders the surveys have been made, and I am assured that in some places the military engineers are already at work.

THE AMOUNT OF LABOR

gone through with by M. Thiers is enormous, but he is in excellent spirits. The success of the loan cheered him, and now the result of the elections gives him renewed vigor. He receives daily, from all parts of the country, the strongest and in many cases the most unexpected adhesions.

Personal Intelligence.

Rear Admiral Davis, of the United States Navy, is at present quartered at the Brevoort House.

Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, is among the late arrivals at the Astor House.

General W. H. H. Terrill, of the United States Army, is occupying quarters at the Gilsey House, as are also General G. J. Magee, of Schuyler county, New York, and Mr. J. Morgan Richards, of London.

Judge A. G. Brice, of North Carolina; General Daniel Davis, of Cleveland, Ohio; Messrs. C. H. Sherrill, of Washington; C. C. Gilman, of Iowa; P. V. Kellogg, of Chicago, and Colonel John Bennett, of Syracuse, are among the guests at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Major Brown, of St. Louis, is domiciled at the Brevoort.

General Holcombe and Commodore H. M. Twombley, of Salt Lake City, together with Captain Henry Norton, of Omaha, are Christianizing and civilizing at the Sturtevant.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, July 22—1 A. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The area of high barometer has extended over the country during Friday afternoon north and west of the Blue Ridge and Pennsylvania. The area of lowest pressure is off the Atlantic coast. The temperature remains quite low on the Lakes. Northwesterly winds prevail in the Middle States; light winds and calms elsewhere. An area of rain and cloud has passed during Friday from the Ohio valley and lower lakes southeastward to the middle Atlantic. Clear and pleasant weather now prevails generally east of the Rocky Mountains, excepting in New Jersey.

Probabilities.

Partially cloudy and pleasant weather is probable for Saturday very generally from Mississippi eastward to the Atlantic, with light winds from the northwest and southwest.

The Weather in this City Yesterday.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building, corner of Ann street:—

	1870.	1871.		1870.	1871.
3 A. M.	61	71	3 P. M.	93	82
6 A. M.	65	70	6 P. M.	91½	76
9 A. M.	82½	76	9 P. M.	87	71
12 M.	84	79	12 P. M.	85	72

Average temperature yesterday..... 74⅝
Average temperature for corresponding date last year..... 85⅝

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

A Malicious Slander Refuted.

MEMPHIS, July 21, 1871.

The following will appear in to-morrow's *Avalanche*:—

MEMPHIS, July 21, 1871.

Before and since my arrival in Memphis this day my attention has been called to slanderous articles in certain radical newspapers, which attack my private character in connection with that of a lady who, it is falsely stated, was travelling under my charge. It is deemed due to myself, as well as to my personal friends, to state unequivocally and without delay that the story, in the whole and in all its essential parts, is unmistakably the instigation of malace and is hereby pronounced utterly false.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

KU KLUX IN KENTUCKY.

A Full Exposure of the Kentucky Ku Kluxes.

Outrages in Estille County—Attack on a Negro Cabin—One Ku Klux Killed—A Member Turns State's Evidence—A State Senator Implicated—Oaths, Signs and Passwords of the Order.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 21, 1871.

Nine men were brought before United States Commissioner Beatty to-day, charged with being concerned in recent Ku Klux outrages near Fitchburg Estille county, Ky., in which one man was killed and several wounded, all of the Ku Klux party.

Barry Vaughan, one of the negroes Ku Kluxed, testified to an attack on his house, in which one of the Ku Klux was killed, and recognized one of the prisoners as engaged in it.

Thomas Payne, one of the Ku Klux party, gave State's evidence. He said he belonged to a Ku Klux gang, and had joined it to escape their persecutions. He was with the party who attacked Vaughan's house, and pointed out six of the prisoners whom he recognized in the party, and mentioned the names of a number of others not present. He had been warned by them to leave the State and his house had been searched for him. He had joined the band to escape injury and learn all about them, so that he could inform on them and get satisfaction for his wrongs. He told of several bands of Ku Klux in Estille county organized and under orders of their leaders. He repeated several instances of outrages by them when he was forced to be present.

It appears that the cause of their organization, which is known to exist only in the mining district of Estille and Powell counties, was the entrance of an Ohio company into the district, who employed a large number of negro hands, thus arousing jealousy and ill feeling among the whites in that vicinity. Payne's evidence, if true, is most important, as it is the first instance of a so-called Ku Klux exposing his organization and companions.

It is stated that Cockerill, a member of the Kentucky State Senate, is at the bottom of the organization. He was frequently referred to by the members as their leader, and it seemed to be generally understood among them that he was a prominent mover in their affairs. The prisoners were held in $1,000 bail each to answer at the October term of of the federal Court.

Payne was interviewed this evening and gave an account of the secrets of the Klan, as follows:—"I first signified my intention of joining the band to Henry Adams, working in the same drift with me. He took me to the middle of the drift, and in the presence of John Patricking, after asking me to put my left hand on my heart and hold up my right, he administered the following oath:—

You do solemnly swear you will not reveal a sign or password of this secret organization to which you now attach yourself; also, you will aid and assist any brother in any difficulty in which he may become involved, and you will support the democracy; and may you suffer your body to be cut in four parts and cast to the four quarters of the earth before you will reveal a sign or password of this secret organization.

There was also something about negroes in it. Adams also gave me signs and passwords to recognize a brother at a distance. We raise the hat with the right hand, pull the brim down over the right eye. The answer is the same with the left hand. Both then draw their left hands across their mouths, as if washing, and strike their breasts with their right. The grips are made by grasping hands in the usual manner, with the thumb pressing slightly between the other's thumb and forefinger, saying, "I am all right; how are you?" He answers, "I am all right." I reply, "How may I know you are all right?" He answers, "By word or or letter." "I ask, "Which do you prefer?" He may call for either. If he asks for a letter I tell him, "Spell." He says, "S;" I say "L;" he says, "A;" I say, "P;" he says, "U;" I say, "P;" he says, spelling out, "Slap up," which is the text word of the order. I get into a difficulty and am overpowered, and desire to know if my brother is present. I lock arms across my breast as if cold, saying I wish I knew if any of St. Mary's children were about. If any brother is about he will come to my aid. If my opponent be a member of the band he will immediately desist. When travelling at night, on meeting a person and desiring to know if he is a brother, I say "halt!" and give a loud slap with my hand on my thigh. He answers with two slaps. When it is desired by the captain to call a meeting he sends the Marshal to notify each member. The place of meeting is always in some dense wood, without fire or light of any kind. No man must leave home for the place of meeting before dark. When the meeting is assembled and the roll called the absentees are sent for and compelled to come under guard. No raid is ever made unless every member of the band is along.

FIRES.

Extensive Conflagration in West Forty-Seventh Street.

At fifteen minutes before nine o'clock last night a fire broke out in the boiler room of the two story building Nos. 628 and 630 West Forty-seventh street, occupied by Kenny & Clark as a planing mill. The front of the building was of corrugated iron, the balance being of wood. Their stock and building wer damaged about $20,000 and were fully covered by insurance. The adjoining building, Nos. 622, 624 and 626, a large five story brick building, occupied by C. P. Bucking as a sheepskin and morocco manufactory, was damaged about $5,000, in consequence of the flames extending to the top floor. The dwelling house of Thomas Ing, on the opposite side of the street, was damaged $600. The adjoining building, No. 627, occupied on the ground floor by John Darragh as a stable and the upper portion as a tenement house, was damaged $1,500 on building and $1,000 on furniture. Darragh, with the assistance of a detachment of police under command of Captain Kilialea, of the Twenty-second precinct, succeeded in getting all his horses from the burning building. The stable of Henry Buchin, No. 629, was damaged $500. The rear of the above building was occupied by James Donavan as a slaughter house, and was damaged $500. John W. Stevens & Brothers' lumber yard, at Nos. 632 and 634, was damaged $5,000. The rear of Nos. 641 and 643, occupied as a rawhide manufactory, was also damaged $2,500. The cause of the fire and amount of insurance could not be ascertained last night.

Destruction of a Factory in Flushing.

Yesterday afternoon about three o'clock a fire broke out in Christie's sash and blind factory, near the Main street depot, and, although the Fire Department was promptly on hand, on account of the want of water the building, together with a large portion of the stock was a total loss. The fire communicated to the dwelling of John Sharkey, adjoining, which was also destroyed. Mr. Christie's loss was about $5,000, and Mr. Sharkey's between $3,000 and $4,000. Both buildings were insured for about half their value. The Fire Department is in good condition and discipline, but would be nearly useless in most cases of fire on account of the impossibility of obtaining water.

Burning of a Cotton Mill Near Hudson, N. Y.

HUDSON, N. Y., July 21, 1871.

The cotton mill of Alexander Abbott, at Valatie, was destroyed by fire this morning, together with its contents. The loss is $60,000; insured for $39,000, in New York, Providence and Hartford companies. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

COMMERCIAL AGENCIES.

Manufacturing Credit—An Insight Into the Workings of a Western Commercial Agency.

ST. LOUIS, July 21, 1871.

The case of Mellier vs. Shepherd, Manager of Bradstreet's Commercial Agency, was before the Circuit Court yesterday, the hearing being on the motion of defendant to dissolve the injunction granted a few days ago enjoining the circulation of the July number of *Bradstreet's Commercial Reports*, on the ground of the false and injurious rating of the plaintiff. Several witnesses testified to the solvency of Mr. Mellier, his business qualifications, integrity, &c.; also that he is doing a large and prosperous business.

Mr. King, formerly an employé of the agency, testified to the mode of transacting the business of the agency. He said that most of the reports were manufactured in the office. From the time Mr. Shepherd took charge the reports were based on the old reports. The city reports were all copied into the letter book, and then forwarded to New York. A book called the "Black Book" was kept, in which all unfavorable reports were copied. Every one in the office had access to this book. He testified that Bradstreet's agency was partial to subscribers, and that a gold-headed cane would often raise a man's rating. The plaintiff had been reduced from the rating of "U C, D D," a very high rating, to "D E," which meant that he was doing business with a capital of less than $500. Subscription to the agency generally meant an increase of credit. The witness further stated that he had manufactured hundreds of reports himself.

RAILROAD COLLISION IN NEW JERSEY.

MORRISTOWN, July 21, 1871.

A collision occurred at five o'clock this afternoon at Hinchman's mills, six miles west of here, on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, between a freight train going west and a coal train bound east. Both engines came together while going at the rate of fifteen miles an hour, the engine of the coal train completely mounting the other and so remaining. The engineers and firemen had time to jump and escaped uninjured. No one was hurt. The engines and three freight and twenty coal cars are completely ruined.

WASHINGTON.

Statistics of Immigration at the Port of New York.

Aggregate Circulation of National Banks.

WASHINGTON, July 21, 1871.

New York Immigration Statistics.

The official returns received at the Bureau of Statistics show that during the quarter ending June 30, 1871, the total number of passengers arrived at the port of New York from foreign countries was 107,114, of whom 64,213 were males and 42,901 females. Of the total number arrived 101,015 were actual immigrants—males, 60,082; females, 40,933. Ages—Under fifteen, 19,812; fifteen and under forty, 71,056; forty and upwards, 10,147. The deaths on the voyage were ninety-two, of whom fifty-four were males and thirty-eight females. The principal nationalities of the immigrants were as follows:—England, 17,845; Scotland, 4,613; Wales, 399; Ireland, 26,149; Great Britain, locality unknown, 6,672; Germany, 30,814; Austria, 1,983; Sweden, 5,727; Norway, 1,286; Denmark, 1,143; France, 849; Switzerland, 1,305; Spain, 104; Italy, 8,671; Holland, 499; Belgium, 78; Russia, 295; Poland, 153; Cuba, 43; Bermuda, 77.

National Bank Circulation.

The total circulation issued to the national banks to date is $318,686,990. The act of July 12, 1870, authorized the issue of $54,000,000 additional circulation and the establishment of gold national banks, to which circulation can be issued upon the deposit of United States bonds at the rate of eighty per cent upon the par value thereof. Since the passage of the act circulation has been issued to the following states:—Virginia, $744,000; Illinois, $3,066; West Virginia, $950,000; Michigan, $1,166; Kentucky, $2,260,000; Indiana, $1,174,000; Wisconsin, $531,000; Ohio, $760,000; Tennessee, $1,303,000; Iowa, $1,076,000; Louisiana, $1,300,000; Minnesota, $380,000; Georgia, $561,000; Kansas, $175,100; North Carolina, $609,000; Missouri, $1,290,000; South Carolina, $258,000; Nebraska, $212,000; Texas, $145,000; Colorado, $6 ,000; New Mexico, $155,000; Oregon, $137,000; Alabama, $260,000; California, $3,205. The law requires that one-half of the increased circulation shall be apportioned among those States not having an excess already, according to population, and one-half according to the existing banking capital resources and business of such State or Territory. The census returns of the valuation of property and banking capital have not yet been received, and the proportion of circulation for the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois cannot probably be ascertained with any accuracy until about the 1st of October. It is probable, however, that there will be sufficient circulation for all of the Southern and Western States when the full census returns are received. No additional circulation can be issued to the Eastern and Middle States.

Commerce of Australasia—Subsidy for the American Steamers.

A statement has been completed at the Treasury Department from the latest statistics showing the imports into Australia and New Zealand, as follows:—From Great Britain, £17,924,429; from the United States, £1,354,385; all other countries, £3,812,478. Stated by percentage they are as follows:—From Great Britain, seventy-seven and six-tenths; from the United States, five and five-tenths; all other countries, sixteen and six-tenths. The Parliament of New South Wales has recently voted a subsidy of $75,000 to a monthly line of American steamers between San Francisco and Sydney. The imports of Australia and New Zealand being largely manufactured goods it is believed that a very large and profitable commerce will spring up with our Western coast, and if Congress made provision for a line of steamers they would be fully sustained.

Treasury Balances.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were:—Currency, $3,213,000; coin, $83,488,000; certificates, $21,182,000.

Personal.

A letter received from General Spinner, dated Berlin, July 1, says that he was to dine with Minister Bancroft the next day, in company with the Rothschilds and other bankers, to talk over the new American loan.

NEW PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

From D. Appleton & Co.—"Hours of Exercise in the Alps." By John Tyndall, LL.D., F. R. S.; "Almost Faultless." A story of the present day; "*Appleton's Journal*"—monthly part.

From Woolworth, Ainsworth & Co.—"The Federal Government: Its Officers and Their Duties." By Ransom H. Gillett.

VIEWS OF THE PAST.

JULY 22.

1870—Napoleon, in responding to an address from the members of the legislative body, said, "War is right when waged with the assent of the country."
1864—Battle of Decatur, Ga.; rebel General Hood's forces attacked General Sherman's troops and were repulsed after a severe battle; General J. B. McPherson, of the Union army, was among the killed.
1812—Battle of Salamanca, Spain; British, under Wellington, defeated the French forces commanded by Marshal Marmont.
1589—King Henry III. of France assassinated by a priest named Clement.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Cheapest and Best Newspaper in the Country.

The WEEKLY HERALD of the present week, now ready, contains a splendid Cartoon, "There's Music in the Air,"—A Lively Serenade for Uncle Sam, together with the very latest News by Telegraph from All Parts of the World up to the hour of publication, including further particulars of Admiral Rodgers' Naval Operations in the Corea; Mario's Farewell to the Stage; Evangelization in Russia; the Twelfth of July Riot; Fatal Factionism; Execution of Henderson Young (negro) in North Carolina for Murder and Arson; the Baltimore Borgia; Horrible Domestic Tragedy and the Lawless Lowrys. It also contains the latest news by telegraph from Washington; Political, Artistic, Religious and Sporting Intelligence; Obituary Notices; Amusements; Chronological; Facetiæ; Editorial Articles on the prominent topics of the day; Our Agricultural Budget; Reviews of the Cattle, Horse, Dry Goods and Boot and Shoe Markets; Financial and Commercial intelligence, and accounts of all the important and interesting events of the week.

TERMS:—Single subscription, $2; Three copies, $5; Five copies, $8; Ten copies, $15; Single copies, five cents each. A limited number of advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD.

A.—Phalon's New Perfume.
I LOVE YOU.
I LOVE YOU.

A.—Herring's Patent
CHAMPION SAFES,
251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

Cristadoro's Unrivalled Hair Dye.—Sold and applied at his Wig and Scalp Factory, No. 6 Astor House.

Important to Mothers.—Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases with which children are afflicted, is a safe and certain remedy.

J. A. Gilka, Berlin Kummel,
for sale by
ANTHONY OECHS,
sole agent in the United States.
NEW YORK, July 17, 1871.

On Marriage.—Essays on the Causes Which interfere with MARRIAGE sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia, Pa.

Royal Havana Lottery.—The Highest Rates paid for Doubloons, all kinds of Gold and Silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, New York.

The Number of People Going to "Yurrup" this season is astonishing. It is consoling to those who can't make the trip to know that they can make another pleasant and comparatively inexpensive one, and without danger of being sea sick—we mean the trip to KNOX'S, corner Broadway and Fulton street—and always look better on their return than when they went. KNOX is a magician who renews our youth with his Superb tiles.

The Use of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair RENEWER not only restores the hair to its natural color, but gives it a soft and healthy look.

Wood Carpeting.—Parquet or Fancy Hard Wood Floors in great variety. Call and see them at 429 Broadway.