THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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ALABAMA.

A detachment of soldiers has been stationed at Stevenson.

Interments in Montgomery last week, forty—eleven whites, twenty-nine blacks.

The Monroe *Eagle* of the 3d says that everything indicates a very large cotton crop in that section.

Mr. Connelly, of advanced age, and an old citizen of Barbour county, died in Eufaula on the 4th.

Cornwall iron works, in Cherokee county, were burned on the 26th ult., the fire originating from the coal bed.

Colonel W. C. Oates has called a convention of the Democrats of Henry county, to meet at Abbeville July 30th.

George S. Cox., Esq., of Lowndes, is supported for Congress from the Montgomery District by the Haynesville *Examiner*.

Archie Battle and Curt. Connolly, *clerks* of the University of Alabama, are the most successful pedagogues in the South, as they are the purest and most upright gentlemen and elegant scholars.

The Monroe *Eagle* gives an account of an unfortunate rencounter which occurred at Suggsville, in Clarke county, on the 28th ult., between Mr. Rivers Portis, Dr. Earnest Portis and Mr. James B. Mobley. There was a Masonic celebration and barbecue on that day, and quite a large concourse of people, both ladies and gentlemen, were present. During the day a dispute arose between the Messrs. Portis and Mr. Mobley, about some trivial matter, which led to the shooting of the latter, a ball from a derringer pistol taking effect in the right breast, which is considered dangerous, though Mr. M. was living at last accounts.

TENNESSEE.

To keep fish from smelling in summer—cut off their noses.

The Hon. Edwin H. Ewing, of Rutherford, is in Nashville.

Governor Senter will leave for his home in East Tennessee to-day.

The estate of the late Judge John Hugh Smith is estimated to be worth $30,000.

Mr. S. E. Jones, of Nashville, has recently invented a machine to blow milk into butter.

Dr. McFarland, from Carroll, Gibson and Henry counties, contests a seat in the Legislature with Mr. Chester.

That famous old resort, Beersheba Springs, has been thrown open to the public for the first time in ten years.

Colonel Lucien Temple announces himself a candidate for Criminal Court Judge of Davidson and Rutherford counties.

The *Banner* says experienced husbands can tell when their wives are about to ask for money by the way they purse their mouths.

Colonel James D. Tillman, of Lincoln, is called upon by a number of citizens of that county to run for the Legislature next November.

The Memphis delegation to the Judicial Convention has made arrangements to stop at the Maxwell House, the proprietors charging them three dollars per day.

The friends of K. J. Morris, the present efficient Mayor to Nashville, have urged him to run for re-election of that office. We are rejoiced to hear that he has consented to do so.

Hunting the hippopotamus on the banks of the Nile, the alligator in the bayous of Louisiana, the lion in Numidia, the gorilla in Africa, and the tiger in Bengal, are all tame and inert pastimes compared to hunting a thoroughly honest and capable servant in Nashville.

The fifteen hundred Chinese, destined for the Chattanooga and Alabama railroad, left San Francisco last Wednesday, and will arrive here to-morrow. Their fare from that place to Chattanooga is rated at sixty-five dollars each in gold. The total cost of their transportation will reach the immense sum of $100,000.

The remains of A. G. Evans, who was crushed to death at Bowling Green a day or two since by a train passing over his body, have been forwarded to relations in West Virginia. He was thrown from the top of the car by the brake wheel coming off as he was turning it with all his strength.

A LIE ABOUT LEE.

The Great Confederate on a Harpers' Weekly Story.

From the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer.]

Some weeks since *Harpers' Weekly*, having published a false and malicious charge against Virginia's noble son, that he remained in General Scott's service as a member of his staff until the last moment before joining the "Lost Cause," in order to obtain full knowledge of that officer's plans of future operations, Major Sidney Herbert, editor of the Troy *Messenger and Advertiser*, felt called upon, in view of his official knowledge of the facts of the case (he being at the commencement of the war a staff officer at Washington), to refute the false charge and defend the honor of General Lee. That he was right in his statements, and that his good intentions have been fully appreciated by General Lee, is clearly shown by the following very modest letter which Major Herbert has just received from the gallant old hero, and which he kindly permits us to give to the public through the columns of the *Enquirer*:

LEXINGTON, VA., June 29, 1870.

Dear Sir: I am much obliged to you for the kind sentiments expressed toward me in your reply from the *Messenger and Advertiser*, of which you are editor, to the erroneous assertion of *Harpers' Weekly* respecting myself. Though it is difficult to learn the truth, the facts in the charge cited might, I think, have been easily ascertained, inasmuch as I never belonged to the military family of General Scott, or served near his person except when in Mexico, when I was attached to the general staff of the army in that country.

Thanking you for the refutation of the charge, and for your kind wishes, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

R. E. LEE.

MAJOR SIDNEY HERBERT, Troy, Ala.

SUICIDE OF AN ACTOR.

The Body of Lingard Found in North River.

From the N. Y. Evening Post, 8th.]

The body of the man found at the foot of Bank street, North river, yesterday, and removed to the Morgue, was to-day identified as that of James W. Lingard, the former manager of the New Bowery Theater, whose disappearance was announced in our early editions. Lingard was once possessed of considerable means, and while manager of the Bowery Theater made much money, and was very popular, particularly on the east side of the city.

When the theater burned in 1865 he had no insurance upon his property, and was reduced from comparative affluence and a good business to poverty and idleness. Since then, we believe, he held for a time a position in the Croton Board, and later kept a restaurant in Twenty-second ward. Still more recently he opened a saloon on Broadway, near Eighth avenue, but he failed to thrive, and, it is said, has been in great pecuniary embarrassment since the burning of his theater. This added, it is said, to his domestic troubles, rendered his life almost unendurable, and he doubtless determined to commit suicide while in a fit of despondency. He left several letters to friends, besides two written in an affectionate tone to his wife. He lived at No. 61 East Fourteenth street, but his family resided at No. 20 Second street.

A HEAVY HAUL OR NOTHING.

Heirs in Georgia Claim a Succession to Eighty-two Millions of Property in New York.

From the Gainesville (Ga.) Times, July 3.]

Two of the descendants of Robert Edwards, living in Gainesville, have received information that a large amount of valuable property, situated in the city of New York, on Canal street, estimated to be worth $82,000,000, will come into the possession of the heirs of said Edwards upon their proving their identity. Their property consists of estate granted by King George of England to Robert Edwards, about the same time the grant was made to Trinity Church, which to-day, by reason of that grant, is the wealthiest ecclesiastical corporation in the world. Robert Edwards leased this property, as did the trustees of the Trinity grant, for ninety-nine years. This lease has expired, and the persons now in possession of the property recognize the fact, and will be compelled to give possession when the heirs prove their identity. General Edwards, of LaGrange, Ga., known all over the Southern States as a great railroad man, has employed Ben. Hill, of Georgia, and Judge Bingham for the heirs, and they will, we understand, immediately institute suit for possession. We learn further, that the occupants of the property are so well satisfied that the title of the heirs of Edwards is valid they will not contest it, except so far as compelling them to prove themselves true descendants of said Robert Edwards.

"OUR CIVILIZATION."

A Contrast between European and American Civilization by a Republican Journal.

From the St. Louis Democrat (Radical) 29th June.]

Of course, "the effete despotisms of the Old World" never do anything which Americans may imitate. Nothing done by them can instruct a free-born (or slave-born) American, "whose bright home is in the setting sun." But then, that dedication of the Solferino monument—what was it?

A few years ago, certain of these "effete despotisms" had a war, and marched indefinite multitudes of men, each full of patriotic ardor, with "*dulce pro patria mori*" on his lips and a gun in his hand, to a spot called Solferino. There some thousands on each side were blown into the next world by the explosion of gunpowder in machines of the latest and most scientific construction. "Glory" resulted, and subsequent peace. Behold now, on that same field, the official representatives of nations then hostile. A common monument has been reared to the memory of brave men who fell there, and both nations unite in the ceremonies of dedication! Afterward a big banquet enabled the living to clink glasses to the memory of the departed brave, and no doubt the closing hours saw Austrian and Frenchmen rolling under the table together, to sleep off the same wine.

That is the European way of doing things. The "effete despotisms" and the "degraded populations" and the "pauper laborers" of Europe—as the Hon. Jefferson Brick would put it—have these fashions. They fight and get through with it. Afterward they have peace, and unite to honor the memory of men who devoted their lives to a cause which they deemed worthy. The monumental marble speaks the praises of gallant men who died in killing each other, and the peoples for whom they fought fraternize on the spot watered with their blood. That is the "effete despotism" way of doing things—to fight, get through, and have peace.

We, however, belong to a great country, a free country, a progressive country, and boast of a civilization considerably higher than the Solferino monument. We fight, do not get through with it, and carry war in our hearts as long as possible thereafter. That is, we do if we are correctly represented by some of our statesmen and editors. Taking them as samples of the civilization of this Republic, we can look down from a great moral altitude upon this Solferino monument.

Begin, for example, with such statesmen as Morton, Drake and Butler. These three fought not much while the war lasted, but they have fought splendidly ever since. This is one advantage of our Western civilization. We give a chance after the war for those to display their fighting qualities who were unhappily unable to try, or trying failed, during the war. Everybody will appreciate the improvement. These heroes, and others like them, have been very busy with war in their hearts, and, whenever they could, have put it into legislation. Talk of a joint monument to McPherson and Stonewall Jackson in Drake's presence, and we verily believe he would go mad with horror. Such civilization as that is barbarism from his lofty altitude. To fully understand the vigor with which these statesmen conduct the war which they are carrying on, we should listen to them in Congress, and see how, grasping the flag of their country in one hand, and some legislative engine of war more dreadful than any in which powder was burned at Solferino, in the other, they rush to the front, calling on all patriotic men to follow! Ah! it is a glorious sight!

For we have a new revelation in this country. It comes straight—not from heaven, perhaps, but still very straight—upon that revelation is built the forty civilization of America. Old World civilization, with its "effete despotisms," may build on the very antiquated notions of the man of Galilee—"Forgive your enemies," "pray for them that despitefully use you," "My Kingdom is Peace!" But our newer, more glorious, and incomparably more advanced civilization of America is founded on the Gospel of eternal Hate!

MORE OF THE SAME SORT.

From the New York Tribune of Friday.]

The absurdity of the policy of longer proscribing Southern men for the part they took in the war was glaringly illustrated yesterday by the Senate, in refusing to remove the political disabilities of Gustavus W. Smith and Basil W. Duke. Smith was a Northern man who left a good office in this city to take a poor one at the south, and who was treated while holding it with contempt and suspicion which are naturally visited upon traitors even by their fellows. Duke was a Kentuckian who made a little reputation of a doubtful kind by riding rough shod with John Morgan over his native State. Neither has had much influence or evil since the close of the war. What little they did possess would have been gone as soon as they were fully pardoned by the Government they had fought against; the little respect of their fellows would have been lost to them the moment they were relieved of the penalty of their treason. The Senate in declining to relieve them simply dignifies them in the eyes of their former followers, and gives them occasion to hate and more power to harm. And what is urged of these men applies with equal force to such others as ex-Senators Nicholson, of Tennessee, and Johnson, of Arkansas, whose names were stricken from the general disabilities bill at a later hour of the day. The action of the Senate in these cases is a strong argument for general amnesty.

THE CHINESE PROBLEM.

Why John can Never be Invasive—A California Paper Thinks there is Nothing to Fear.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.]

It is, on the whole, amusing to watch the varied comment which John Chinaman excites in the east as he becomes there a visible entity, instead of an intangible creation of fancy. Following in the wake of the Chinese Embassy, he seems to have reached, at least, the shores of the Atlantic and of the Gulf, and to have offered samples of his race and of his handiwork for the inspection of the North and South. If he does not cross the Atlantic and invade Europe, it will be because the way thither has always been open to him and he has found no sufficient inducement. And herein we discover a full contradiction of the exaggerated fears which some entertain, or at least express, regarding Chinese immigration. The fact is, they are not an emigrating people. The three great rivers of their country flow clear athwart its area to the Pacific; and yet they are not a commercial people, and have not even overrun the adjacent islands. This is not because they lack energy of energy, or inquisitiveness, or acquisitiveness. All these promoters of commerce are largely developed in their craniums. But their political and social and religious system is wholly centripetal in its principles and tendencies. This is well understood here, though not in the East or South.

When, however, it comes to be found that those peripatetic Celestials insist upon a guarantee of having their bones sent back to their native land, our Eastern brethren will "savee" the generic character of Chinese civilization, and will understand why it never has been and never can be invasive like that of the Goths, or even emigrative to any great extent numerically, and not even permanently so in the case of individuals. The Chinaman does not intend nor desire to leave the land of his fathers, nor to break the family ties, which to him are a religion.

Hence there is no more danger of America being flooded with the Chinese than of England being overrun with Hindoos, or France with Arabs, much less. It may have been the peculiarities of race and the habits of climate which have served to keep other Asiatics at home, but in the case of the Chinese there is a restricting power over and above and far greater than these. When our Eastern and Southern countrymen have learned these facts as well as we, they may perhaps have less hope, as well as less fear, regarding the Chinaman and his mission in America. It will be found that his mission consists in coming when he is called and going when he is no longer wanted.

Meanwhile, however, the diversity of views regarding him is an interesting study. New England has sent for him to make shoes, and to neutralize the organized force of labor leagues, under which capital finds it hard to prosper.] [The effect is to make the Senator who hails from Natick recur to his "last," and cry out lustily against "the importation of servile labor," and declare that he is "opposed to casting a drag-net over the world and gathering up the degraded portion of mankind to lower the price of labor and degrade the workingmen of the United States." This is a healthy protest of the whilom cobbler, which proves that it is well now and then to have a Senator who has been a cobbler. And it is not impossible that even Sumner may be roused from his abstractions enough to draw a practical distinction between recognizing the equal right which nativity gives to citizenship, and the extravagant assumption that we are bound to open the doors of citizenship to all the world alike. The position of California on this subject will be reinforced in Congress by the effects of this little contest about Chinese shoemakers in Massachusetts.

On the other hand, the South appears to have extended an invitation to Chinese labor with other and larger views. It is not to be concealed that many in that section desire Chinamen out of antipathy to the negro. Others reject him for fear of adding another political element antagonistic to the white race. But the nature and habits of the Chinese, as we have intimated, will prevent any large competition with the negro, and colored suffrage will prove another strong influence to hinder extension of citizenship.

There are obviously too many adverse influences arrayed against Chinese immigration to permit it to become very extensive, even if the Chinese themselves were disposed to overflow into other lands, like the Anglo-Saxon. The tide of humanity has flowed westward hitherto, and there has been no change in its impulses or habits to reverse the current and make it flow eastward. Our eastern friends may study John's peculiarities, but need not fear him as a conqueror, nor hope for him as a substitute.

THE LATE GENERAL THOMAS.

A few Facts as to his Loyalty from Fitzhugh Lee and John Letcher.

From the Richmond Dispatch.]

RICHLAND, STAFFORD COUNTY, VA., July 5, 1870.

Editors Dispatch:

Gentlemen—I send you the following correspondence between Governor Letcher and myself upon the very unimportant matter of the late General George H. Thomas' *original* loyality to the one side or to the other. Having published my first letter, and many parties being clamorous for proofs of what was then stated, perhaps it is due to me that they should have them. They are therefore given with a sincere regret at opening such a subject.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FITZHUGH LEE.

RICHLAND, STAFFORD COUNTY, VA., June 13, 1870.

Hon. John Letcher:

My Dear Sir: Having occasion to communicate with the editors of the Richmond *Dispatch*, not very long since, on some private business, I took the occasion to say that I thought an editorial (which I had just perused in that paper) concerning the late General George H. Thomas was in better taste than some articles I had read commenting rather harshly upon his being a Virginian fighting against Virginia.

A part of my letter was published. You may have seen it. Attention was called to the fact that at the outbreak of the war General Thomas' sympathies were with his Southern brethren. I innocently thought the State of his birth might recall his memory in after years with some respect if it was shown that it had cost him a struggle to separate himself from her and his kindred; that he did not coldly remain with those who were to invade the one and desolate the homes of the other, and that his first and natural impulses were with them.

Indeed, I know the South would deem his wavering between his love for the State of his nativity and affection for his relatives on the one hand, and his obligations to the "Union" on the other, a "feather in his cap," the size of said feather being in direct proportion to the amount of wavering done.

The spirit of my letter has been misconstrued at the North. Numerous paragraphs from the "truly loyal" papers have been sent me denying the truth of my statement, characterizing it as a desire to blast the reputation of the "finest officer in the Union army," etc., etc.

My attention has also been called to a statement of a Captain and Brevet Colonel A. L. Hough, a former aid-de-camp to Thomas, who says that, in virtue of his position, the privilege was afforded him of conversing with the General, and also of immediately making notes of such conversations; hence he is enabled to reproduce them, which he does; and which conversations I sincerely hope, for the sake of the late General Thomas' consistency, Captain and Brevet Colonel A. L. Hough has misapprehended.

But life is too short, Governor, to trouble you on account of any of the above statements, and had not recent mails brought letters from former comrades in the United States army asking for the facts upon which my statement was based, this would not have been written.

I therefore ask you, as Governor of Virginia at the breaking out of the late war, for any evidence you may have going to show a desire at that time on the part of the late General George H. Thomas to take service with his State and to leave that of the United States government.

I am, Governor, very truly yours,

FITZHUGH LEE.

LEXINGTON, VA., June 20, 1870.

General: I have duly received your letter of June 13th, and have been hesitating in replying to your inquiries. It is due to you and to the country that the facts should be known.

Between the 1st of December, 1860, and the 1st of March, 1861, Colonel William Gilham, then a professor in the Virginia Military institute, and who had been associated with General George H. Thomas at West Point, received a letter from him, dated New York, inclosing one to General Smith, the Superintendent of the Virginia Military Institute (a copy of which is herewith appended). Colonel Gilham presented this letter to General Smith, who was then confined to his bed by sickness. He directed Colonel Gilham to write to General Thomas and say to him that there was no vacancy at that time in the faculty of the Institute, by that if he desired a position, in Virginia the office of Chief of Ordnance (then recently organized), with the rank and pay of colonel of cavalry, was vacant, and that his claims were such that no doubt existed that I, as Governor of Virginia, would confer the appointment upon him if he desired it. To this letter Colonel Gilham received a reply substantially as follows: He "asked whether the appointment was dependent upon the mutations of political parties in Virginia; and if not, but was permanent, he would be glad to receive it." As soon as the contents of this letter were communicated by Colonel Gilham to the superintendent, the latter addressed a strong letter to me, urging me to confer the appointment of Chief of Ordnance upon Thomas. At the same time he (the Superintendent) wrote a letter to Dr. Thomas S. Urquhar, Senator in the Legislature from the county of Southampton (Thomas' native county,) making known to him what he had done, and suggesting to Dr. Urquhar to sustain the letter to me by his own personal add official influence. The correspondence between Gilham and Thomas left no doubt upon the mind of Gilham, or of the Superintendent, or myself, that the sympathies of Thomas were with the South in the then approaching struggle. The appointment was made out for Thomas, and he was notified of the fact.

Colonel Gilham resides in Richmond, and can verify these facts; Dr. Urquhart is also living in Southampton county, Va., and can be referred to. I am, truly,

JOHN LECHTER.

General Fitzhugh Lee, Richland Mill Postoffice, Stafford county, Va.

NEW YORK HOTEL, NEW YORK CITY, January 18, 1861.

Colonel Francis H. Smith, Superintendent Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Virginia:

Dear Sir—In looking over the files of the *National Intelligencer* this morning, I met with your advertisement for a Commandant of Cadets and Instructor of Tactics at the Institute. If not already filled, I will be under obligations if you will inform me what salary and allowances pertain to the situation, as from present appearances I fear it will soon be necessary for me to be looking up some means of support.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Major United States Army.

LEXINGTON, VA., June 20, 1870.

I hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of a letter from the late General Thomas, now in possession of General Smith, of the Virginia Military Institute, where reference can be had to the same should its genuineness be disputed.

RICHARD L. MAURY.

CUBA.

Consideration of the Question of Slavery—Deputies for Spanish Cortes.

HAVANA, July 12.—A meeting of the prominent slave owners of the western section of Cuba was held. It was presided over by the Captain-General. A committee was appointed to report a plan for the abolition of slavery throughout the Island. The meeting was harmonious.

The election of deputies for the Spanish Cortes will come off before the end of August.

Cubans in the Comagay district have returned to their allegiance and are working on the plantations. Arms have been furnished them by the Government and they have organized for protection against roving bands of insurgents.

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

Prussian Troops on the Move---Spanish Spunk Expressed by Prim---Queen of Prussia for Peace---The Army of Paris Advancing---France Determined on War---M. Michelet for Peace---French Navy in Readiness—Indifference of Spain and Italy—Panic on Paris Bourse—Movements of Troops—Rumors of Every Character in Circulation.

PARIS, July 12.—The evening journals publish the following details of Prussian movements as received from Ems: The King of Prussia had several audiences with Baron DeMolkt. The first Prussian Corps d'Arme have received orders to march to the fortresses of the Rhine. The corps at Castle Hanover and in the Elbe provinces are to be reinforced immediately. Seventy thousand troops are to be on the line of the Rhine.

The following extract from a letter written by General Prim on the 8th inst., is also published: "I never supposed France could be so impressed in this matter, but Spain cannot without shame draw back, so 'En evant et vive Espagne.'"

It is reported that the Orleans Princes are active in Hohenzollern's candidature.

Duke Chartres and the Countess of Flanders urged Hohenzollern to accept. The Countess is acting under the advice of Chartres.

PARIS, July 12.—It is reported that the questions at issue between France and Prussia are all amicably settled. Rentes opened at 68f. 80c.; now active and firm at 70f. 55c.

NEW YORK, July 12.—A cable special to the *Herald*, from London, says the French note to Prussia makes two demands, one for the disavowal of Prince Leopold's candidacy by Prussia, and the other for the withdrawal of the Prince's name in connexion with the Spanish crown. Prussia's answer to France is expected to-morrow.

Special English envoys have gone to Ems, Paris and Madrid.

The Queen of Prussia has arrived at Ems to use her influence for peace.

The army at Paris has received orders to march to LaMoselle, and six transports at Toulon have steam up ready to sail for Algiers to bring back troops.

Special guards are composed of the First corps d'Arme, which will be commanded by Marshal Bethaine, with General Conalt de Cissoy, chief of staff, with headquarters at Metzs.

Marshal McMahon has been ordered from Algiers to take command of the army which will operate on the Rhine. General Lebran will be his chief of staff, and Generals Frassard and Bourbake will march with him. Count de Polikab, with Changarnier and other Generals, will act on the Spanish frontier. Orders have also been sent to Cherbourg to prepare a fleet to transport 50,000 troops whose destination is Hamburg and the North Sea.

PARIS, July 12—7 a.m.—The feeling today is much quieter. At midnight the bourse was still excited, though rentes had made a decided advance, the last sales being made at 69f. 25c. The Emperor arrived at the Tuileries early this morning, from St. Cloud. Baron Werther, Prussian Ambassador, also arrived from Ems at 11 o'clock last night. Ollivier declines to accept, as a gauge of peace, the King of Prussia's withdrawal of his sanction of Hohenzollern's candidature, unless he does it as King of Prussia, and not as the head of the family.

LONDON, July 12.—The *Telegraph* says were Prussia to reply to the French note exactly as France demands, that fact would not guarantee peace one hour. The *Telegraph* regrets that fuller details of the movements cannot be ascertained. The introduction of the treaty of Prague into the controversy, and the report that France will compel Prussia's observance of it, seem to the London paper says further that the statement made by the English Ministers last evening in Parliament discourages all hopes of peace. Even were Prussia to reply as France apparently desires, this fact would afford no assurance.

PARIS, July 12.—M. Michelet in the *Rappel*, to-day, pleads for peace. He says the plebescite meant peace; if it be doubted, let the vote be repeated.

CHERBOURG, July 12.—The *Vigil de Cherbourg* says all the war steamers now in that harbor, kept their fires banked, not only to embark provisions to any threatened point, but to be ready for any active service.

PARIS, July 12.—Spaniards do not apparently manifest the least concern in the situation. The Paris journals note the contradictory reports of the attitude of Italy on the France-Prussian question. Some of the reports say that Italy is favorable to France; while others say that she leans toward Prussia. It is believed that if war is declared, the Chambers will vote the entire budget.

Paris journals also contain reports of the arming of Prussia.

It is said that Prussia will establish an intrenched camp of 25,000 men at Curnoch, within a few miles of Hostee, on the French border.

PARIS, July 12.—The news that the difficulty with Prussia would probably be arranged is founded on the announcement that Prince Charles of Hohenzollern, father of Leopold, through Senor Olozara, intermediary, had telegraphed Prim that he should refuse the crown for his son, even if he were elected by the Spanish people.

Ollivier left the hall of the Corps Legislatif at 7 o'clock p.m. and had a conference with Grammont and the Prussian ambassador, and returned.

It was expected the government would make another declaration in the Chambers to-day. All the ambassadors were invited to attend, but none made their appearance.

Duvernois submitted an interrogation to the Government as to what guarantees would now be demanded to prevent future complication, to which an answer will be returned at the proper time.

The panic on the bourse, to-day, was caused by a forced sale of speculators.

The Prussian journals have reports of an immense movement of troops in Germany. They represent the roads to the frontier as being encumbered with men and horses. Even in Baden the military activity is remarkable.

Railroad transportation has been so arranged that 35,000 infantry and 5000 cavalry can reach the frontier to-day. Secret exercise of artillery has been going on infortress Rostadt and on the common roads in Western Prussia. Sergeants of the regular Prussian army are drilling young soldiers in the handling of arms.

La Liberte, in alluding to the report which is now in circulation that special envoys are to be sent to Prussia, says it is incorrect, but a messenger has gone to Vienna to propose an offensive and defensive alliance between France and Austria. The latter's answer is not yet known.

The same paper intimates that the King of Prussia would refuse the chief of the house of Hohenzollern his support to the candidacy of Leopold, but asking of Prussia if he must give his consent.

BERLIN, July 12.—The Paris correspondent of the *Prussian Cross Gazette* says that the Empress Eugenie is the implicable promoter of war to defeat Hohenzollern and place Alfonzo on the Spanish throne.

BLOODY RIOT.

The Stupidity, Ignorance and Bigotry of Orangeism the Cause

NEW YORK, July 12.—While the Orangemen were celebrating the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne, at Elm Park, today, they were attacked by 300 Irish laborers, whose anger had been roused by expressions of the Orangemen insulting to their nationality and faith. The assailants used stones and the implements with which they had been working, and the Orangemen defended themselves with their pistols.

Thomas Grady was shot in the head and instantly killed; also John Brady, fourteen years old, together with a man, name unknown. Four others—Patrick Carr, Thomas Murphy, Thomas Adams and Samuel Smith—were fatally injured, and a large number of others were severely wounded.

Policemen were summoned to the spot, who succeeded by a vigorous use of clubs in quelling the riot. Subsequently cars conveying Orangemen down town were attacked, and several persons wounded and the cars badly damaged. Thos. Kane was met in Central Park by Orangemen and fatally stabbed. The affair created the wildest confusion in the neighborhood of its occurrence. The riot was more serious than at first supposed.

There are different versions as to the origin of the affair. Superintendant Jourdan states that the Orangemen played party tunes, and used insulting and opprobrious epithets, and finally threw stones at the workmen and fired several shots before any attack was made upon them.

The workmen then assaulted the Orangemen with spades, shovels and every available weapon. The Orangemen used revolvers, with which they were nearly all armed.

Captain Hilme states that the workmen were the assailants, and after 200 or 300 of them had stormed the Park and driven the 3000 Orangemen out, the fighting was carried on scattering all over the country.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Railroad Appropriations---The Washington Debt---$100,000 for Little Rock, but not One Cent for Memphis; so much for having Toot Smith to Misrepresent us---Tehuantepec Survey---$1,800,000 for the Choctaw Indians---Army Appropriations in the House---Relief for Insurance Companies---Funding Bill Defeated---Conference Committees on Georgia and the Funding Bill---Railroads---Nigger at West Point--Etc., Etc.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Bills were passed creating the St. Paul and Sioux City railroad across Dakota to Rankton; also lane grant in aid of the same.

A number of private bills were passed, including one for the increase of pension to fifty dollars per month to the widow of General Mayes, killed at the battle of the Wilderness in 1864.

Sundry civil appropriation bills were proceeded with and amendments adopted empowering the corporation of Washington, as a means of paying off the floating debt, to issue certificates of indebtedness for five years, not to exceed in amount four hundred thousand dollars; also dividing the expenses of paving Pennsylvania avenue between the Government and corporation. Additional amendments were adopted making appropriations for public buildings as follows: $100,000 at Little Rock; $300,000 at St. Louis, and a hundred thousand at Trenton, N. J., and authorizing the appointment of a commission to make an exploration and survey of the routes of Tehuantepec and Nicaragua, to ascertain the practicability of a ship canal between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans; and appropriating thirty thousand for the issue of bonds to the amount of over a million eight hundred thousand in full satisfaction of claims of the Choctaw Indians, gave rise to a lengthy discussion upon general merits and history of the claims, Rice, Davis, Trumbull, Warner and Yates favoring its payment as an equitable debt devolving upon the Government by existing treaties. Sherman opposed the claims, and Stewart advocated a proposition which would secure the money to the Indians, and prevent its falling into the hands of speculators.

HOUSE.

Mr. Dickey, from the Committee on Appropriations, moved Senate amendment to the army appropriation, with a recommendation in the bill to reduce the number of army officers, agreed to by the Conference Committee but rejected by the Senate, be substituted for the proposition of the Senate on that subject. After a brief explanation by Mr. Dickey and Mr. Dawes, Mr. Logan, chairman of the Military Committee, stated the various points of difference between the Senate amendments for reduction of the army and that reported by the Committee on Appropriations, the latter being substantially the bill as agreed upon by the Conference Committee and approved by the House. He objected strenuously to that part of the Senate amendment which continues the present system of commutations instead of having fixed rate of salaries. He characterized it as a double concern which nobody could understand, and called on the House to adopt the substitute reported by the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. VanWyck deprecated the defeat of an important measure on account of the mere matter of pay of a few general officers.

Mr. Logan repelled the insinuation that he would defeat a great measure for the pay of a few officers—that was not the great point of difference. He would prefer to have any amount fixed in the way of salary rather than have the system of commutation continued.

Mr. Van Wyck disclaimed making any insinuation, and was surprised at the gentleman from Illinois supposing he was reflecting on his conduct. He had risen simply to protest against any effort to reduce, by legislation, the pay or salary of any army officers. He did not think it necessary to strike at the salaries of Generals Sherman or Sheridan, and the people did not think it necessary.

After further discussion by Messrs. Logan, Lawrence, Butler, of Massachusetts, and Dickey, the substitute was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Schenck, the 15th and 17th rules, which prohibit bills from being sent to the House or President in the last three days of the session, was suspended.

Mr. Schenck, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back Senate joint resolution to relieve insurance companies from liability to the income tax, and from indisputable sums carried to their contingent fund, with an amendment applying it also to sums held by mutual life insurance companies to their policy holders. The amendment was agreed to and the joint resolution passed.

Mr. Schenck, from the conference committee on the Funding bill, made a report, the substance of which has already been published. The report was approved by Judd, Wilson, of Ohio, Cox, Marshall, Niblack, Garfield, Benjamin and Morgan, and was rejected by 50 to 100. The objection urged by speakers was the unfairness toward new national banks, in compelling them to use the proposed new bonds as their basis of circulation.

On motion of Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, a conference committee was ordered on the Georgia bill, and Messrs. Butler, Farnsworth and Paine were appointed.

On motion of Mr. Garfield, another conference committee on the Funding bill was ordered and the previous committee was reappointed—Messrs. Schenck, Cooper and Marshall.

The House went into business of the morning hour, being the call of the Committee on Public Lands for reports. Mr. Wilson, of Minnesota, reported it back with a substitute.

The Senate joint resolution extending the time to construct the railroad from St. Croix river, or lake, to the west end of Lake Superior and with Bayfield, was called up.

With the object of using up the time of the Committee on Public Lands, Mr. Benjamin made a point of order that the report was not authorized by the committee.

The House decided by a vote of 140 to 17 that the report was authorized.

Mr. Wilson proceeded to explain a substitute, which proposes to extend for seven years the privilege of the original grant of lands to Wisconsin for the use and benefit of railroad companies designated by that State in 1863.

Mr. Washburne, of Wisconsin, urged the passage of the bill as a perfectly honest measure; a mere renewal of a grant.

Mr. Judd, Chairman, also advocated the bill.

Mr. Holman moved to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. Van Wyck moved an adjournment, and called for the yeas and nays.

The House refused to adjourn, but in the meantime the morning hour expired, and the bill went over.

SERIOUS AFFAIR.

One Hundred Virginia Convicts Attempt to Escape—One Killed and Several Wounded.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, VA, July 12. The negro convict force, one hundred in number, under the contractors of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, near Millboro, Rockbridge county, made a simultaneous attempt to escape, yesterday afternoon, by rushing upon the guards. One fellow seized a gun from one of the guards and shot Lewis T. Swaitz, white, killing him; after which several shots were fired, wounding four convicts, but none mortal. All were arrested except two, who are now at large. Great excitement prevails among the citizens. It is supposed the convict who fired the fatal shot is wounded and now in custody. It is with difficulty the citizens have been prevented from executing the prisoner. This is the second attempt made by the convicts to escape.

EUROPEAN.

Riots in the North of Ireland.

DUBLIN, July 12.—Riots are threatened in the North of Ireland. The police and troops are concentrating in that quarter.

Republican Conspiracy in Madrid.

MADRID, July 12.—A conspiracy has been discovered here, the object of which is to declare a republic. The leaders have been arrested.

Massacre of Christians in China.

PARIS, July 12.—Nothing confirmatory of the massacre of Christians in Pekin has been received. Private dispatches dated June 22d, a day later than that in which the reported massacre occurred, does not refer to it.

Horrible—Murder and Suicide.

ERIE, PA., July 12.—At Conneaut, Ohio, this afternoon, a man named Ralph Wright, a farmer, sixty years of age, murdered his wife by splitting her head open with an ax. He afterward set fire to his dwelling-house and then hung himself in the stable. It is supposed that he was insane.

WALL STREET.

Effect of the Proposed War between France and Prussia on our Securities.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The affairs in Wall street were comparatively quiet during this morning, although gold was extremely sensitive to the cable reports concerning the prospects of war. London telegrams, at the opening of business, reported an improved feeling and general recovery in the prices of 5-20's of '62, being quoted at 88½. This is owing to the London report that Leopold has declined the Spanish throne.

Later telegrams, dated at 2 o'clock, denied this report, and said an unsettled feeling again prevails, 5-20s of '62 having declined to 87¾. Foreign bankers whose transactions now control the premium, were sellers on the early dispatches and buyers on the latter. Before the formal open of the room, gold sold at 14@13; the first recorded transactions were at 13¼, after which there was an advance to 13¾, a decline to 13½, and a return to 13¾.

In the afternoon the excitement in the Gold Room was intense, and the fluctuations wide and frequent. At one time the private cable telegrams reported a panic in the Berlin bourse, with sympathy toward a decline in securities at Frankfort. The Gold Room immediately accepted this as meaning war, and the result was a rise to 14¾, with enormous dealings. At this juncture the report was revived that Leopold had withdrawn. This caused a tumble to 13, when the downward course was arrested by the announcement from Washington that the funding bill had been defeated in the House. Under this news the market quivered for a time between 13¼ and 13½, but as soon as it was reported that the difficulties between France and Prussia had been amicably adjusted, the wildest excitement followed and the market plunged down under heavy sales of frantic operators and did not stop till 12 was reached. At the close there was a recovery to 12½, with a strong market. Carrying rates, 4@5 per cent. Clearances, $122,000,000; exports, $200,000. Money in good demand at 4@6 per cent. on call. Sterling firm, 9½@10. Governments opened heavy and lower but closed higher and strong. State bonds quiet; old Tennessee, 68½; new, 67¾. Sub-Treasury balances: Gold, $72,980,668; Currency, $11,812,725. The steamer Ocean Queen brought $32,138.

Death of Admiral Dahlgren.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Admiral Dahlgreen died this morning at Washington Navy Yard, of which he was Commandant.

The Star(r) Fenian on Trial.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., July 12.—The trial of the Fenian General Starr commenced to-day. The evidence is not very strong, except from Canadian witnesses. One witness has been arrested for perjury.

M. E. Church in 900 Tents.

OAKINGTON, MD., July 12.—The fifth annual Campmeeting of the M. E. Church opened here, near Havre DeGrace, this afternoon. Nine hundred tents are already up.

Mike McCool's Saloon.

ST. LOUIS, July 12.—At a late hour last night a disturbance occurred in Mike McCool's saloon, during which McCool was accidentally shot in the left arm, fracturing the large bone and producing a serious wound.

$40,000 in Bonds Stolen.

BOSTON, July 12.—A package of bonds, amounting to $40,000, were stolen this afternoon from the office of Brewster, Sweet & Co., No. 40 State street.

Indians Capture Three White Men.

CHEYENNE, July 12.—A telegram from Rawlins says sixty Indians, supposed to be Utes, passed north of the separation yesterday, and captured one man there and two of our citizens twenty miles north of here. Troops are in pursuit. The weather is delightful.

MARKETS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

New York.

NEW YORK, July 12—Cotton steady, quiet; sales 1500 bales; middling uplands 20c. Flour heavy; superfine State and Western $4 30@5 25. Wheat is a shade firmer, $1@1 01. Wheat is firm; No. 2 Milwaukee,