THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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BEECHER.

The Renowned Henry Ward on the New York Riot.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Henry Ward Beecher says in the *Christian Union* of this week: "Orangemen should parade next week with not one inscription rubbed out. They should not do it on an empty promise that if protected for once they will then do it no more. They ought to move through the streets of New York until nobody would think of molesting them. When that time arrives it will be a matter of no public importance whether an annual procession is kept up or not. But as long as a dog wags his tongue against an Orange procession, or a bewildered magistrate forgets his duty toward them, the public good requires their continuance. If the Orangemen of New York wait till next year, they will betray a sacred duty. By accident they have become the representatives of the principle which lies at the foundation of modern civilization. They do not now represent a spent fact in history, but a living principle. It is not the battle of the Boyne in Ireland, but a question of liberty in New York."

HURRICANE.

Terrible Destruction of Property—Fears for the Safety of an English Expedition.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Advices state that Sir William Logand and his party, who left St. Johns, N. F., as a geologist surveying expedition, on the 12th instant, were entirely cut off on their route by a severe storm, on the 14th, which swept away bridges and flooded the principal parts of the only road they had to travel upon. It is probable that the horses and baggage attached to the expedition have been either lost or badly injured. The party are believed to be safe, inasmuch as they were provided with portable gutta percha boats and one canoe. The storm has done considerable damage in and around the towns of Topsail and Halywod, New Foundland, and is said to be a continuation of the hurricane which blew over the coast of Labrador some weeks ago, destroying three hundred and twenty-five fishing smacks, twenty-three dwelling houses, over ten stores and about three hundred thousand dollars worth of dried fish, fishing stakes and other property. The number of lives already ascertained as lost is ninety-three. Many more are expected to be added to the report.

IRELAND VS. GERMANY.

The Latter Victorious Through the Medium of Shot-Guns and Clubs.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The *Sun* says that Nonnet or Hackensocket, on the Erie railroad, has been, during last week, a scene of serious disorder. The Erie employes there were a number of Irish and German laborers. To guard against disputes, a company of Germans were stationed at one point and Irish at another, but the men met in the village after labor and entered into a deadly contest. On Saturday, the men having been paid off, repaired to the saloons in the village. The Germans were, at ten o'clock in the evening, discussing lager in Jacob Gross' saloon, and a number of Irishmen, under the influence of liquor and bent on mischief, entered and picked a quarrel, and eventually drove the Germans out. Their violence was such that Mr. Gross and family were obliged to flee for their lives. The Irishmen having thus cleared the saloon, drank all the liquor, then broke the glasses and china, and departed. On the following Tuesday morning, while Ryan and O'Donnell, Irish laborers, were going to work they were met by several Germans and terribly beaten with clubs. Ryan may not survive his injuries. The Irish laborers, at a meeting the same afternoon, resolved to attack Gross' saloon, headquarters of the Germans. Armed with clubs and stones, they approached late in the evening at the door of the saloon and demanded admission. This being denied them, they stormed the place with stones, and damaged it considerably. The Germans had, however, got word of the intended assault, and armed themselves with shot-guns. Discharged volley after volley into the crowd of assailants from the windows above, while others, armed with clubs, made a sally upon them below. The rioters beat a hasty retreat, leaving three of their wounded. Patrick McMahon was shot in several places. The wounds, though painful, are not necessarily fatal. Isaac Cullen was hit in twenty-six places, and his recovery is doubtful. Martin Gahegan was hit two or three times and severely clubbed. How many of those who ran away were hurt cannot be ascertained.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.

The Errand of the Quiet Man with a Brace of Revolvers.

CHICAGO, July 21.—The Nevada (Missouri) *Times* of the 14th gives the particulars of a deliberate murder committed by a man named Layton, his victim being named Bedford, viz: On Wednesday last a man arrived at Balltown, and put up at the hotel kept by Mr. Pennington. He appeared to be a very quiet man; was riding a splendid horse, and wore a brace of revolvers. He talked very little to any one, but made some casual inquiries about a man by the name of Bedford. On Thursday he was absent all day, returned in the evening, and Wednesday he made arrangements to have his horse taken care of two or three days; but in a short time he changed his mind—got his horse, fired off and cleaned up his pistols, and said he would take a ride. While riding along, Layton, who did the shooting, was overtaken by one of the citizens of Osage, who was going to Marsh Owens' house, where they were threshing wheat, and they got into conversation. When they came to Owens' lane, Layton asked the neighbor, "Is this the road we go?" The gentleman answered, "That is according to where you want to go." Layton said, "Oh, anywhere; not particular." They rode on down the lane to near the house, got off their horses and hitched them to the fence, and got over into the yard where the thresher was at work. Immediately after crossing the fence Layton began pulling off the glove of his right hand with his teeth, and walking toward the machine, which was still at the time. When within about thirty steps of Bedford, Bedford saw him, turned and ran. Layton drew his pistol and fired, the first shot dropping him. Bedford arose and started again, when another shot brought him to the ground; then Layton stepped up to him and put another ball through him as he lay on the ground. Bedford was shot through the thigh, through the bowels from back to front, and through the chest from back to front, penetrating the lungs. After firing the third shot and seeing his victim lying helpless before him with the blood running from his mouth, he turned and walked to his horse, mounted and leisurely cantered out to the mouth of the lane, and then walked his horse until out of sight.

Layton never spoke a word after crossing the fence, but did his work coolly and deliberately.

It appears that during the war Layton had Bedford in his employ. He trusted him with his family and his honor, which Bedford took advantage of by seducing Layton's wife, for which he has now paid the penalty. Layton has been hunting his victim for several years.

FEARFUL TRAGEDY.

A Woman Shoots Her Brother-in-Law in the Spine—A Family Quarrel.

CHICAGO, July 20.—Denver (Colorado) news of the 18th give the following particulars of a tragedy that occurred at Running Creek, Douglas county. Miles Mouldin, a ranchman well-known throughout the Territory, states, from the point above indicated, that his second wife, who has been dead about one year, was named Gibson, and her brother and his wife are at present residing near the residence of Mouldin, upon his ranche. On Sunday last, Mouldin was visiting Mrs. Gibson, she having sent for him. Her husband left home for Denver, and she, being alone, asked Mr. Mouldin if he would not oblige her by doing her a favor. She said she had lately written a letter to a friend named John somebody, but that, owing to improper address, the letter had been sent to the dead letter office, and from there returned to her. She was very positive in making this statement, and, furthermore, assured him that she would have this letter registered. Mrs. Gibson, therefore, requested Mr. Mouldin to address this letter for her, and upon asking the favor handed him the letter, sealed, as well as a postage stamp. He placed the stamp upon the envelope, dipped the pen into the ink, and had made the first stroke of the letter J, when this female fiend stepped up behind her victim, and, while he was intent upon his work, and totally unconscious of the impending fatality, drew a pistol and fired one ball into his body, the shot entering the small of his back and paralyzing his lower extremities. Finding that the first ball had not done its work, this woman instantly cocked the weapon and placed the muzzle close behind her victim's right ear, saying "damn you, I started to kill you and I intend to do it." But the pistol failed to do the work; the cap snapped and the catridge did not explode. Mr. Mauldin, springing to his feet, still holding the envelope in his hand, and grappled with his assassin, but she jerked herself away and escaped into the road. Once there, and the fact of the enormity of the deed seems to have overwhelmed her senses, and she threw away the pistol and ran about a mile down the road, where she met some parties who were acquainted with her. These parties noticing her excited condition, and surmising that something unusual had happened, asked her what the matter was, whereupon she responded that she had shot Miles Mouldin. They immediately took charge of Mrs. Gibson, and went to her house, where Mouldin was found in the condition above described. His assassin was at once secured, and the wounded man was cared for, but the doctors state that it is an impossibility for him to recover. Family difficulties was the cause.

MONEY.

The New Loan—Boutwell's Economy—Stocks and Bonds.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The records in the Treasury department show that up to yesterday sixty-seven millions of the new funded loan have been subscribed for. This saves the Government treasury, in annual interest, six hundred and seventy thousand dollars. Should Boutwell expend one year's interest in placing the loan on the market, he will then receive a saving interest of six hundred and seventy thousand dollars annually for nine years. Therefore, the statement that the Government would sustain a loss by the loan is inconsistent and erroneous.

The *Tribune* in a financial article says the continued threats of a rupture between the Northwest and St. Paul people leave but little doubt in the public mind that the former harmonious relations can be secured only when their ultimate object shall have been attained. The public will do well, however, to leave the quarrel to be fought between the interested parties. Northwest shares went off at one to two per cent on considerable sales, and St. Paul was weak on a light business. There was the usual gossip about Lake Shore. The price is seeking a lower range. This stock is looked upon by many as a test of the market, and it is thought that the course of future speculation rests, in a great measure, on the result of the meeting next Wednesday. It will be remembered that, according to their last report, it was only by the strictest arithmetical solutions that the company declared an eight per cent annual dividend, the precise figures reflecting about nine per cent as net earnings on the capital stock of thirty-five million dollars. Should the result of the next meeting be calculated to increase the share capital to fifty millions, by an addition of fifteen millions of new issue, the question of future immediate dividends would be at least problematical. While these considerations may not govern the controlling clique in their future actions, yet it ought to have weight with future purchasers.

MISSISSIPPI

Weather, Crops and Railroads—The I. O. O. F. in the State.

Occasional Correspondence of APPEAL.]

WATER VALLEY, July 19.—Arrived at Holly Springs, where I halted a few hours. I found business exceedingly dull. Observed several substantial buildings in course of erection. Our Holly Springs neighbors are quite elated by the report that the Memphis and Selma railroad will certainly cross the Mississippi Central railroad at this place. I also understood that the citizens of Holly Springs had promptly met the first instalment required of them by General Forrest as a guarantee of their subscriptions. I left Holly Springs by the evening train, and arrived at Water Valley shortly after midnight. Was awakened this morning by a heavy shower falling, which will doubtless prove beneficial to the crops. From all the information I can obtain from the business men I have met, it is evident that the production of cotton, compared with last year, is considerably lessened, and that the grain crops are largely increased.

One object I had in coming to Water Valley, was to visit the R. W. Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F. of the State of Mississippi, which lodge convened in this place on yesterday. Its officers present are Geo. K. Birchett, M. W. Grand Master; Ira J. Carter, D. G. M.; Geo. J. Dicks, R. W. Grand Secretary; Wm. Crutcher, Grand Treasurer; R. B. Mayers and D. N. Barrows, Grand Representatives to the Grand Lodge of the United States. The Grand Master made the usual report of the condition and progress of the order in the State, reporting that four new lodges had been organized and three old lodges revived during the past year; also that the general condition of all the lodges is encouraging. The finances of the Grand Lodge, according to the Worthy Grand Secretary, are in a better condition than at any time since the war.

The R. W. Grand Encampment also held its session in this place. Its officers are, Geo. Torrey, M. W. Grand Patriarch; Isaac J. Hart, M. E. Grand High Priest; Geo. J. Dicks, Grand Scribe. The Grand Patriarch's report was highly favorable to the progress of this branch of the order, having organized two new encampments during the past year. This body adopted a new constitution for its government. The Grand Lodge has a new constitution for itself and subordinates under consideration.

To-morrow both bodies will elect new officers to serve during the ensuing year, due report of which will be made. J. P. P.

KU-KLUX.

Kentucky Radicals Manufacturing Evidence for their Friends in Washington.

LOUISVILLE, July 21.—Nine men were brought to-day before United States Commissioner Cealty, charged with being concerned in the recent Ku-Klux outrages near Fitchburg, Estill county, in which one man was killed and several wounded, all of the Ku-Klux party.

Bony Vaughn, one of the negroes ku-kluxed, testified to the attack on his home.

After this, Tomas Payne gave State's evidence. He said he belonged to the Ku-Klux gang; had joined them to escape their persecutions; was with them in the attack on Vaughn's house, and pointed out six of the prisoners, whom he recognized among the party, mentioning the names of a number of others not present. He had been warned by them to leave, had been hunted and his house searched for him, and had joined the band in order to escape injury. He had learned all about them, and so could inform on them, and get satisfaction for his wrongs. He told of several bands in Estill county, organized and under orders of their leaders, and repeated several instances of outrages committed by them, when he was forced to be present under threats.

It appears the moving cause of these organizations, which are local and known to exist only in the mining districts of Estill 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 of 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 Mr. Cockerill, member of the Kentucky State Senate, is at the bottom of the Estill county organization. He was frequently referred to by members as a leader, and seemed to be generally understood among them. He was one of the prominent movers in their affairs. The prisoners were held in $1000 bail to answer at the October term of the Federal Court.

Payne was interviewed this evening by the reporter of the *Courier-Journal*, to whom he gave the following account of

SECRETS OF KU-KLUX KLAN.

I first signified my intention of joining the band to Henry Adams, working in the same drift with me, about the 17th of May. Henry then took me to the middle of the drift, and in the presence of John Patrick, having me put my left hand on my heart and held up my right, administered the following oath, to which I assented: "You do solemnly swear that you will not reveal a sign or password of this secret organization, to which you now attach yourself; also that 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 into four quarters of the earth before you will reveal the sign or password belonging to this secret organization." I do not know the oath by heart, but the above is about it. There is also something about negro in it. Adams also gave the signs and passwords to recognize a brother at a distance. We raise our hat with the right hand and pull the brim down over the right eye. The answer is the same with the left hand. Both then draw the left hand across the mouth, as if wiping it, and stroke the breast with the right. The grip is made by grasping hands in the usual manner, pressing tightly between the other's thumb and forefinger and giving only one stroke saying, "I am all right, how are you?" He answers, "I am all right;" I reply, "how may I know that you are all right?" He answers, "by word or by letter;" answer, "which do you prefer?" he may call for either. If he asks for letter I tell him to spell; he says "S," I say "L," he says "A," I say "P," he says "U," I say "P," all spelling out "Slap up," which is the test word of the order. If I want any further proof I say "Sick," when he answers "Bell." If I still require further proof I say "A vigilia," if he is all right he replies "Eternally." A still further test would be to ask, "what is most like course of future speculation rests, in a great measure, on the result of the meeting next Wednesday. It will be remembered that, according to their last report, it was only by the strictest arithmetical solutions that the company declared an eight per cent annual dividend, the precise figures reflecting about nine per cent as net earnings on the capital stock of thirty-five million dollars. Should the result of the next meeting be calculated to increase the share capital to fifty millions, by an addition of fifteen millions of new issue, the question of future immediate dividends would be at least problematical. While these considerations may not govern the controlling clique in their future actions, yet it ought to have weight with future purchasers.

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THE NEW YORK RIOT.

General Shaler's Report—He Praises the Militia, and Claims that they did not Fire too Soon.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Major General Shaler, who commanded all the troops the day of the riot (July 12th), has made his official report. He states that the number on duty was 5382, rank and file. After detailing the positions of regiments during the day, and repeating the circumstances of the riot, which differ little from previous reports, the General sums up by praising the militia for the promptitude with which they turned out, the numbers that appeared in the ranks of some regiments being an increase of fifty per cent. over the usual parade.

He continues: Their conduct during the twenty-four hours' successive service was in the highest degree commendable. A very small portion of the public press, and a few persons with biased and prejudiced minds, endeavored to create the impression that some regiments acted hastily in the firing in Eighth avenue; but by a careful perusal of the official reports of all the principal commanding officers engaged, and the testimony of citizens residing in the neighborhood, as to all the circumstances attending the melee, I have failed to discover sufficient cause for the statements made. The testimony is abundant to show that long before the troops retaliated, fire-arms were discharged and missiles of all kinds thrown at them from the sidewalks, windows and housetops, and it was not until an officer of the Eighty-fourth regiment had been struck down by a missile thrown from a housetop, one of the men shot in the head, and another received a flesh wound and 2 men of the Ninth had been killed outright and a number wounded, and three of the Sixth wounded, that fire was opened on the mob. It is the opinion of most experienced officers of the police force and military present that the troops did not fire any too soon, but that in a very few moments it would have been difficult, if not impossible, to overpower the mob, and that the lives lost at Eighth avenue and Twenty-fourth street saved the sacrifice of a much greater number at some other point.

The extremely delicate service of General Varian, commanding the escort to the procession, was performed in a highly creditable manner and to my satisfaction. The regimental commanders of escort acted with coolness and discretion. The officers and the men under them discharged their duty under circumstances calculated to excite and aggravate the most experienced troops, and are entitled therefor to the commendation of their superior officers.

Orders were issued from time to time, which were obeyed by all the commands on duty, with an alacrity rarely witnessed. The report concludes by commending the police for their gallant conduct. It says: Their alacrity, courage and dash in attacking the mob, as well as patience and coolness in bearing, with its abuse and assaults, is cheerfully testified to by all officers of the National Guard, who witnessed their movements, and they are declared entitled not only to the respect of their superior, but to the confidence of the public at large.

General Varian, in his report which accompanies this, states that he gave the troops specific orders to fire, if fired upon.

BADLY RATED.

The Case of A. A. Miller vs. Bradstreet Commercial Agency.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—The case of A. A. Miller against Charles Shepherd, manager of Bradstreet's Commercial Agency, was before the Circuit Court yesterday—the hearing being on the motion of defendant to dissolve an injunction granted a few days ago, enjoining the circulation of the July number of Bradstreet's commercial reports, on the ground of false and injurious rating of plaintiff. Several witnesses testified to the solvency of Mr. Miller, his business qualifications, integrity, etc., and also that he is doing a large and prosperous business. W. B. King, formerly an employe of Bradstreet's Agency, testified as 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 of the office, the reports were based on old reports. The city reports were all copied into a 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 the Bradstreet Agency was partial to subscribers; and a gold-headed cane, he had heard, would very often raise a man's rating. The plaintiff had been reduced from the rating of C C D D, a very high rating, to D E, which means that he was doing business with a capital of less than five hundred dollars. A subscription to the agency generally meant an increase of credit. He knew of one firm being rated higher for fear they were going to discontinue their subscriptions. The witness further stated that he had manufactured hundreds of reports himself. He had rated a whole district at the request of the management.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

A CASE OF INFANTICIDE.

CHICAGO, July 21.—Florence Mitchell, of Litchfield, Meeker county, Minnesota, a school teacher of highly respectable parentage, 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, in her lodging room. After a hearing of the case before a justice, the young lady was discharged, for what cause is not stated. Immediately after her discharge, she was again arrested, upon some other accusation, but what is not stated. She was bailed upon the second charge, and has fled the country.

A CRIME WORTHY OF DEATH.

NEW YORK, July 21.—A poor Italian, named Petro Gardella, of Troy, New York, arrived in this city a few days ago, in search of his only child, a beautiful girl of about ten years old, who had been stolen or enticed away by a villain named Geocomo Mustane, organ grinder. She had disappeared on the 29th of April in company with Mustane from Troy, and since then no traces can be found of her. The child is three feet nine inches high, of slim stature and dark complexion, and has brown hair and dark eyes. She can speak but very little English, and it is feared that she has met with foul play or has been left with one of the keepers of the many infamous houses in the city.

A Big Job Commenced.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The work of rebuilding the docks and piers, and carrying out the magnificent plans of General McClellan for improving the river front, has at last begun. The chief feature of this plan is the construction of the river wall of solid masonry, broad enough to give River street 250 feet width along North river and 200 feet width along East river, between the Battery and Thirty-first street, and 170 feet wide north of that street.

A Yarn Spinner.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—A letter received from General Spinner, dated Berlin, July 1st, says that he was to dine with Minister Bancroft, in company with Rothschild and other bankers, to talk over the new American loan.

TELEGRAMS.

The Russian Duke Constantine is in London.

Rouen has been evacuated by the Prussians.

Earthquake shocks were felt in New York State yesterday.

Massachusetts won't have Beast Butler for Governor.

The Sacramento Pioneer's lottery was drawn yesterday.

Buffum, an insane fellow, suicided yesterday at Auburn, N. Y.

Thiers will soon leave Paris, on a frolic at the watering places.

William the Good is organizing law courts in Alsace and Lorraine.

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

Rev. Joseph F. Berg died yesterday in New Brunswick, New Jersey.

Washburn says he won't come home this year. He has the gout.

Nine elephants were received in New York yesterday, from Ceylon.

The gauge of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad will be changed Sunday.

Bullion in the Bank of France has increased 11,300,000 francs since last week.

The Spanish Cortes has adjourned tumultuously, amid the protests of the minority.

The Grand Dukes Constantine and Nicholas Michael are to visit Queen Victoria.

Sixty-six thousand baskets of peaches reached New York yesterday—$1 50 per bushel.

Dr. George Blackman's funeral was attended by a vast crowd yesterday, in Cincinnati.

Golucowskin has been appointed Governor of Galicia. We suppose he is from Texas.

The legal authorities of New York are looking into the conduct of the police on the 12th.

The cotton mill of Alexander Abbott, at Valatie, New York, was burned yesteaday.

G. F. Train proposes to invade Germany. George is a Communist. He would liberate Europe.

General Douay has sued the *Avenir Nationale* for slander. He wears the cross of the Legion of Honor.

Henry Barnes, formerly a colonel, a postmaster and a Chicago editor, suicided near Detroit, yesterday.

Kran Jackson, who shot Mr. Deathridge, near Kingston, East Tennessee, on the 13th, has been arrested.

The Orange and Hibernian Associations of New York are doubling their numbers every night since the riot.

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

Eddie Wells was drowned in the Monongahela, last week, while trying to save a comrade. Noble example.

The "Helping Hand" is the name of a society established in Brooklyn Saturday, for the help of womankind.

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

Leading Republicans of New York will visit Grant at Long Branch on Wednesday, to talk to him on affairs in that State.

The London *Times* says the abolition of the purchase system in the English army is "a violent breach of the Constitution."

The cholera has made its appearance in Poland, and, it is feared, will make another march through Europe, as in 1817, 1832 and 1848.

Dispatches from the East represent that cholera prevails alarmingly in Russia, and the ravages caused by the disease are dreadful.

The Democrats of San Francisco, who have hitherto been divided into four factions, have agreed to unite for the election of Mr. Higby.

A house in Jersey City was perforated by big rocks from a blast in a neighboring quarry yesterday. Several persons were injured.

A New York postoffice clerk was held in ten thousand dollars bond yesterday, for stealing money out of letters and packages. Nice man!

Richard Beatty was shot by a friend of his at Waverley, Ill., yesterday. The friend was looking out for some Ku-Klux, and took Beatty for one.

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.

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 Ettre.

Bowen, the bigamist, relieved of all alarms, is residing with his third living wife (late Mrs. Pettigrew King) in a house belonging to the father in Washington.

Tennessee State bonds were firm in Wall street yesterday, and yet the people of this State have been so plundered that they will not submit to increased taxation.

The present campaign in North Carolina is exciting a great deal of attention in the North and much anxiety among the people of the old North State themselves.

Thomas A. Scott, of the Pennsylvania railroad, and H. S. McComb, have bought into the Louisiana Levee Company, and propose to commence active operations immediately.

Agents, representing one hundred and fifty colored families, have left Hamilton county, Tennessee, for Kansas, to purchase farms on the line of the Kansas and Pacific railroad.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Wall Street.—Gold is heavy and lower, in consequence of the weakness in exchange and continued increase in the bullion account of both banks of England and France. Sales were made as low as 112, closing at 112¾. Bids for loans were made at 1 per cent. Clearings, $21,000,000. Governments were dull and steady this evening. The stock market was feverish, and the bears hammered down prices regardless of value. They attacked the Western Union, Reading, Lake Shore and New York Central to-day and tried to cover St. Paul, but there was little or no stock offering near the market price. Late in the day a sudden break occurred in the Hannibal and St. Joe stock, falling to 74¾@81. The Union Pacific is still dull and heavy. The market at the close was feverish and irregular, and very little activity. Some stocks showed a slight recovery, but the general list was down to the lowest point to-day. The prices made to-day for the Northwestern, and Hannibal and St. Joseph shares are not only the lowest for the year, but for a very long time past. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, at 10⅝. Gov't coupons of 1881, 115½; do 62s, 5-20s 114¾; do 64s, 113¾; do 65s, 113½; do 65s 5-20s, 112¾; do 67 5-20s, 113¾; do 68s, 113; do 10 40s 113¾; do currency 6s, 113¾. Missouri State bonds, 99¾; Old Tennessees, 72¾; new, 72¾; Virginia, new, 73; do old, 65¾; North Carolina, old, 44; do new, 28; Canton, 77½; West. U. Telegraph Co., 56¾; Quicksilver, 11¾; Mariposa, 14; do preferred, 106; Adams Express Co., 80¾; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 49; American M. U. Express Company, 52¾; United States Express Company, 53; Pacific Mail, 48¾; New York Central, 95½; New York Central scrip, 90¾; Erie, 27¾; do preferred, 56; Harlem, 128¾; do preferred, 131; Reading, 110¾; Michigan Central, 120; Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago, 119; Northwestern, 66¾; do preferred, 87¾; Rock Island, 108; New Jersey Central, 105¾; St. Paul, 57¾; do preferred, 79; Wabash, 58¾; do preferred, 82¼; Fort Wayne, 99¾; Terre Haute, 24; do preferred, 56; Chicago and Alton, 121; do preferred, 128; Ohio and Mississippi, 43¾; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 86; Burlington and Quincy, 152; Union Pacific, 28¾; Central Pacific bonds, 98¾; Union Pacific bonds, 88¾.

Cotton steady, with a moderate demand; middling, 20½c. Flour dull and prices a shade lower on low grades; superfine, Western and State, $4 40@5 00; common to good extra, $5 20@5 70; good to choice, $5 60@6 20; white Western extra, $6 10@6 75; Ohio extras, $5 25@6 20; St. Louis, $5 60@8. Rye flour lower, $3 85@5 50. Cornmeal steady; Western, $3 40@3 50; Brandywine, $4@4 10. Whisky firm, 95c. Iron, 22½c. Wheat dull and lower; spring, No. 2, $1 13; old and new red and amber, $1 40@1 45; Western, $1 43@1 46; white Western, $1 45@1 55; mixed Illinois, $1 45. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn in fair demand, but at lower rates; common Western mixed, 63@67c; good to choice, 68@71c; yellow, 71@74c; white, 80@85c. Oats dull and lower; Western, 60@62c; Ohio, 65@70c; choice white Ohio, 70@73c. Hay and hops quiet. Coffee in fair demand, and market firm; Rio, 13¼@16c. Sugar steady with moderate demand; fair to good refining, 9¼@9¾c; Cuba, 9@10c. Molasses dull and nominal. Rice, 8½@9c. Petroleum, crude, 14@14¾c; refined, 25½@25¾c. Pork dull and unchanged; new mess, $14 50@14 62½; prime, $13@13; prime new mess, $15. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats firmer; hams, 12@14c; shoulders, 5¾@6¼c; middles steady; long clear, 8½c. Lard dull for Western and firm for city; prime steam, 10@11c; kettle-dried, 11c; for December, 10¾c. Butter dull and drooping; Western, 12@18c; State, 18@28c. Cheese dull, 11¼c. Freights firm.

Dry Goods.—Business in improving and the market is gathering strength. Some of the leading jobbing houses are very busy already selling staple cottons, and we are in a position to state that on Monday next the agents of one or two shawl companies will open their goods for sale. Piece dealers will open their shawls at prices which will carry them into jobbers' hands at once and break up the whole assortment. A president of a company is now here and will fix prices before five o'clock to-morrow afternoon. It is possible that long shawls will open under $8, but no orders will be taken until the day after unless at an advance of one quarter on each shawl. Owing to the high rates of wool the whole trade, including other shawl makers and jobbers, are over anxious to know at what price these goods will open at as the market will, to some extent, be regulated by the same, and as wool is from 40 to 50 per cent. higher than last year we think prices will open low, and therefore look for lively times.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 21, 5 p.m.—Cotton firm and quiet (active; sales 2600 bales; good ordinary, 16½@17c; low middling, 18@18½c; middling, 20½@20¾c; receipts, 1155 bales; exports, none; weekly net receipts, 4805; gross receipts, 6076; exports, 17,227; stock on hand, 51,031. Flour scarce and firm; common, $5; XX, $6; XXX, $6 75@7; Corn firm; mixed, 75c; white, 78@80c. Oats easier at 68@67c. Hay, unchanged. Bran firm at $1@105. Pork, unchanged. Bacon is in good demand at 7¾@9¾@9¾c. Lard unchanged. Sugar in good demand; fair, 11¼; yellow clarified, 12¼@12½. Whisky firm at 92½@$103. Bank sterling, 24½. Sight, ¾ premium. Gold, 12¾.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, July 21.—Tobacco—sales 160 hogsheads; lugs $6 25@—; low to medium leaf, $7@12. Medium to good cutting, $15@23 50. Cotton strong, with an upward tendency; middling, 20¾c. Flour is in limited demand; extra family, $6. Grain quiet and firm; wheat, new choice, $1 37@1 40. Corn, shelled, 70c. Oats and rye unchanged. Provisions quiet; mess pork, $15, in round lots; bacon shoulders, 8½c; sides, 8¾@9. Lard, 11¼. Hams, sugar-cured, 15c; plain, 14c. Whisky firm, 92c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 21.—Cotton is firm, 20¾@20½c. Flour steady, with moderate demand; new family, $6@6 50 and $6 80. Wheat quiet and unchanged; new No. 1 red winter, $1 18@1 23. Corn dull and unchanged; 54@55. Rye quiet and unchanged. Oats dull. Groceries in good demand at full prices. Oils unchanged. Eggs dull and unchanged, 10c. Butter dull and unchanged. Cheese unchanged, 9@11c. Pork dull and nominal; $14 50 asked. Bulk meats dull; shoulders, 5¾c; sides neglected. Bacon opened dull and closed strong; shoulders, 9¼@9¾c; clear sides, 8½@8¾c. Hogs unchanged. Beef unchanged. Tobacco in fair demand and firm. Whisky in good demand and market firm at 92c.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, July 21.—Cotton steady, with moderate demand; low middling, 18c; stock, 1000. Bacon shoulders, 7¾c; clear sides, 9¾c; plain hams, 12½c; sugar-cured hams, 16c. Lard, prime steam, 11¼c. Wheat, No. 1 white Kentucky, $1 35; red Maryland, $1 10. Corn, No. 1 white, 75c. Oats, No. 1, mixed, 50c. Rye, No. 1, 80c. Barley, spring No. 1, 68c. Flour, superfine spring, $4 75; do family, $7 50. Cornmeal, 75c.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, July 21.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat, No. 2 spring, $1 13¼@1 14¼; cash. Corn, No. 2 mixed, 49¼c. Oats, 60@64½c. Rye active, 59@60c. Barley quiet, 70@73c. Highwines, 92c. Provisions quiet. Mess pork, $14 25@14 37½. Hogs active, $4 40@5 10. Cattle steady, $3 90@6.

PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, July 21.—Crude petroleum quiet and unchanged; inactive on spot, or nominally, 12½c for July; to seller all the year, 11¾@11¾c; buyer all the year, 13c. Refined dull and unchanged; seller, July, 25¼c; do August, 25½c; do September, 25¾c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 21.—Cotton firm, middlings, 21¼c. Net receipts 17 bales; gross 21; exports coastwise 3 bales; sales, 50; stock 845. Net receipts for the week, 145 bales; gross, 540; exports coastwise, 169; sales for week, 880.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, July 21.—Cotton market quiet and steady; middlings, 21¼@21¾c; net receipts, 6 bales; gross receipts, 325; sales, 200; stock, 6000; net receipts for the week, 74; gross, 7802; sales for the week, 142; exports to Great Britain 35.

WILMINGTON.

WILMINGTON, July 21.—Cotton firm; middling, 19½c. Net receipts, 40 bales. Stock, 819 bales. For week, net receipts, 219 bales. Exports coastwise 413 bales. Sales for the week 132 bales.

GALVESTON.

GALVESTON, July 21.—Cotton market firm; good ordinary, 16c. Net receipts, 214 bales; exports, Great Britain, 5701; sales for the week, 4592; coastwise, 3258; net receipts for week, 1534; stock, 10,244.

SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, July 21.—Cotton in moderate demand; middling, 19½c; net receipts, 159 bales; exports coastwise, 383; sales, 390; stock, 9203; net receipts for the week, 658; exports coastwise for the week, 1112; week's sales, 400.

MOBILE.

MOBILE, July 21.—Cotton firm; middling, 19½c; net receipts, 75 bales; sales, 200; stock, 8845; exports coastwise, 383; week's receipts, 936; week's exports, 566; week's sales, 915.

CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, July 21 — Cotton firm; middling, 19½c; net receipts, 197 bales; exports, coastwise, 180; sales, 600; stock, 3098.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, July 21, 3¼5 p.m.—Consols, 93⅝ for money, and 93⅝ on account. United States Coupons—5-20s of 1862, 92¼; do '65, 92¾; do '67, 91¾; do 10-40s, 91¾. Petroleum, crude, 10½@11s; refined, 18@18¼s.

MANCHESTER, July 21.—The market for yarns is steady.

LIVERPOOL, July 21.—Cotton firmer; Uplands, 9@9¼d; Orleans, 9¾d. Sales, 20,000 bales; speculation and export, 10,000.

DIED.

ROSE—At his residence, near this city, on the 21st inst., JAMES ROSE, J. P., in the 62d year of his age.

A purer, better man never lived or died, and his virtues were hereditary.

Due notice of his funeral will be given.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Bon Aqua SPRINGS.

IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF visitors. These celebrated Springs are situated in Hickman county, Tennessee, ten miles south of Dickson Station, Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, at which point

GOOD HACKS

Will always be in readiness to convey passengers to the Springs without delay. There are

FOUR SULPHUR SPRINGS,

One Calybeate, Limestone and Freestone Water. The efficacy of the waters is not surpassed by any in the South or West, and the air is pure as the air on the Cumberland Mountains.

PRICE OF BOARD:

Board per Month	$35 00
Board per Week	10 00
Board per Day	2 00

Children under ten years and servants, half price.

REFERENCES:

Dr. Irwin, M. J.