Terms of Subscription.
BY MAIL OR AT THE BUSINESS OFFICE.

Daily, 12 months, in advance.....$10 60
Daily, 6 months, in advance.....5 30
Daily, 3 months, in advance.....2 65
Daily, 1 month, in advance.....1 00
Daily, 1 week in advance.....25
Semi-Weekly, $4.20 | Weekly.....$2.15
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

NASHVILLE UNION AND AMERICAN.

ESTABLISHED MARCH 30, 1835. NASHVILLE, TENN., THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1875. NEW SERIES—NO. 2,138.

ONLY 25 CENTS
NO ONE IN THE CITY OR SUBURBS SHOULD BE WITHOUT THE
DAILY UNION AND AMERICAN
WHEN IT WILL BE DELIVERED AT THE DOOR PROMPTLY EVERY MORNING AT TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER WEEK.

GOLD was weak and lower in New York yesterday, opening at 113¼, declining to 112⅞, and closing at 112⅞.

TENNESSEE BONDS were quiet in New York yesterday, at 50 for the old and 49¾ for the new issue.

COTTON was irregular and weak in New York yesterday, with middling at 14¾@15⅛c.

EX-GOV. HAYES and Senator John Sherman open the campaign in favor of the Ohio Republican ticket at Lawrence July 31.

THE National Bankers, in convention at Saratoga yesterday, adopted a manifesto favoring the immediate resumption of specie payment. This settles the matter. It will add ten thousand votes to the Democratic strength in Ohio.

THE editor of this paper lost $35 Monday. As it is more money than he has had at one time since the flood, he is naturally considerably disgruntled. A subscription among his friends is now in order.—*Lebanon Herald.*

Not a nickel until the Doctor rises to explain how and where he lost that lucre.

THE report in this morning's dispatches of the Democratic meeting at Gallapolis, O., yesterday, is full of meat. We hope that every Democrat in Tennessee will read Hon. George Pendleton's clear, frank statement of the position occupied by the Ohio Democracy on the currency question. If this be "rag money" doctrine, let the moneyed monopolists make the most of it.

EX-GOV. B. GRATZ BROWN has accepted an invitation from the State Democratic Executive Committee of Ohio to make a series of speeches in that State upon the currency question, and, after a few days of preparation, will proceed to Ohio. A joint discussion ought to be arranged for him and Senator Sherman, the Republican Chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance. We think Gratz would make the fur fly.

THE STATE OF THE COTTON TRADE

While the wheat market is "booming," cotton manifests more depression than at any time within the past two months. Notwithstanding the fact that our crop for the year just ending has been fully 300,000 bales less than the preceding one, the stock of American cotton at Liverpool is 150,000 bales larger than it was a year ago, and the Liverpool price yesterday was 6 15—16d., against 8d in 1874. The *Liverpool Economist* says that the market at Manchester is flat, that stocks are accumulating and that the raw material is in but little demand at Liverpool. England wants our wheat, for, however dull trade may become, her people must have bread to eat; but as to cotton the case is quite different. India is competing with her cotton manufacturers on so formidable a scale as to drive them almost altogether out of the market there and in China. This was the prime cause of the recent heavy failures in London, Liverpool and Manchester.

THE POLITICAL PROSPECT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

It is no longer—"as goes Pennsylvania so goes the Union." The Keystone State has stepped to the rear, and the heavy skirmishing that ushers in the Presidential campaign will open on Ohio soil. The State Democratic Convention meets at Erie on the 9th of September, and the question of all questions now agitated is whether Pennsylvania will adopt the platform of the Ohio Democracy. It is evident that the party is much divided on the currency, but there seems to be no lack of confidence that they will carry the State.

Gov. Hartranft, who has been renominated, is materially weaker than when he went into office, the unpopularity of his administration having alienated thousands of Republican voters. Ex-Gov. Bigler, an exceptionally strong man, will probably be placed in the field against him. Pennypacker, the Prohibition candidate—an uncle, by the way, of our post commandant—hopes to poll at least 15,000 votes, and thus cripple Hartranft, who has given mortal offense to the temperance element by his approval of the bill repealing the local option law.

Early next month, what is known as the Paper Money Party, will hold a mass-meeting in Philadelphia, which will be andressed by Hon. George H. Pendleton, of Ohio; Senator Gordon, of Georgia; Gen. Ewing, of Ohio, and Hon. William D. Kelley.

THE RAILROAD POOL.

Another Convention in Atlanta To-Day.

Knoxville Press and Herald, July 20.

The following item is from the *Atlanta Herald*, of Saturday:

We learn that Gov. Brown, President of the Railroad Pooling Convention, has called a meeting of managers of all the railroads that were represented at the last meeting here. The Convention will convene at the Kimball House on the 22d inst. The purpose of the meeting, as we understand it, is to take definite and decisive steps in regard to the South Carolina railroad. It is also rumored that another attempt will be made by the Convention to force the Virginia and Tennessee Air-line railroad into the pool.

The issue between the South Carolina Railroad and the convention is said to be upon the settlement of Charleston business, the former claiming that it was never agreed that the business of that city should be pooled. No such question can exist with the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, as its management has persistently refused to enter any pool. We are reliably informed that all railroads South, save probably the Georgia Railroad, has cut off the South Carolina Railroad in all ticket representation and freight divisions.

Col. C. M. McGhee, Vice President of the E. T., Va. and Ga. Railroad, leaves this city for Atlanta, to-day. As we understand it, the Virginia and Tennessee Air-line Railroad positively declines the request to "pool," and is not to be forced or frightened into any action opposite to its own ideas of what is right in itself and due to the public. "Pooling" means higher rates of freight, and in its opposition to the measure the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia management is certainly strong enough to maintain its own line of policy despite the pressure sought to be brought on its officials.

WASHINGTON.

The President Unexpectedly Visits the Capital.

A Cabinet Council the Consequence.

Attorney Fisher to be Retained.

Secretary Bristow Dead against Compromising with the Whisky Ring.

An Unexpected Visit.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The President, accompanied by Gen. Babcock, arrived this morning unexpectedly. At noon the Cabinet met, all the members present except Secretary Belknap, who is out of town. The President has not yet signed the commission of Gen. Bedeau to be Minister at Brussels. The formal appointment will not be made until the return of Russell Jones from Belgium.

The Cabinet Discuss Fisher.

There was much routine business transacted at the Cabinet meeting to-day. A part of the time was occupied with the subject of District Attorney Fisher's official conduct. The President, in asking Attorney General Pierrepont to suspend his request for Attorney General Fisher to resign, was more desirous to afford the latter an opportunity to reply to complaints against him affecting the administration of his office. There will be

No Further Intervention by the President.

The Attorney General will therefore act in such a manner as he may deem proper. The son of District Attorney Fisher today resigned his position as assistant.

Mr. Delano retired early from the Cabinet, business which he laid before the President concerning his department having first been considered. Contrary to rumor, the fact of his thus retiring has no significance whatever concerning his official position.

District Attorney Fisher's Suspension.

Judge Fisher, United States District Attorney is not at present to be removed. The facts are these: Some days ago Attorney General Pierrepont was requested by the President to demand the resignation of Fisher. Pierrepont did so, and nominated Gov. Wells as his successor, whose commission was forwarded to the President. The reasons which induced the President to make this request are not officially known. It is generally understood, however, that complaints of Fisher's official negligence had been lodged with the President by the heads of the War, Treasury and Post-office Departments. Other charges of a personal nature were filed by private persons against some of the subordinates of Fisher. Meanwhile Fisher's friends have done their best to cause the President to reconsider his action, and some of the local judges joined in this attempt. The result is that Attorney General Pierrepont has received from the President a note requesting him temporarily to revoke the order of suspension of Fisher. The original and the present order in each instance proceeded from the President. Pierrepoint, in each case, but executed an order. The President is understood to have asked for the suspension that an inquiry may be made into the charges against Fisher.

One of the local papers says: "It just so happened that Mr. Shepherd was occupying a sofa in the same room, and when our representative inquired if it was a fact that Judge Fisher had been retained by the President, the gentleman replied that he could not say. 'But,' said he, 'there is Gov. Shepherd, he can probably tell all about it.' 'Well, let Gov. Shepherd come forward and state what he knows about it.' The Governor came forward and delivered himself of the following chaste and complimentary statement: 'It is all a lie. There is no truth in it. The opposition did not come from Attorney General Pierrepont, for Pierrepont is a warm friend of Judge Fisher's. The opposition came from that little bobtail clam Yannee over in the post-office.' Gov. Jewell is not dismayed by this sample of ring English, and will not resign."

No Compromise With the Whisky Ring.

Special to the Cincinnati Gazette.

The Secretary of the Treasury has received additional offers of compromise in some of the largest whisky cases on hand. Some parties interested were assisted by members of Congress in their efforts to induce the Secretary to accept a compromise. They have all been assured, however, that no proposition of the kind will be entertained under any circumstances; that every case has been turned over to the courts, and the Treasury now will do nothing except to give the courts all assistance in its power in prosecution.

POLITICAL.

Maryland Democratic Convention

Meeting of the New York Liberal Committee.

Woman Suffrage in Connecticut.

BALTIMORE, July 21.—The Democratic State Convention organized by selecting Stevenson Archer temporary chairman. After an exciting discussion of four hours as to the admission of city delegations, it was decided to admit them, by a vote of 64 to 45. This was a test vote, and is regarded as favorable to Carroll. The friends of Hamilton opposed the admission of the city delegation, alleging irregularity in their appointment.

A Committee on Credentials was then appointed, and the convention adjourned to 7 P. M.

Evening Session.

The Convention assembled at 7 o'clock, but the Committee on Credentials not being ready to report, was not called to order until nearly 10 o'clock, when the committee submitted a majority and minority report, the majority recommending the admission of the entire city delegation claiming seats, and the minority recommending the admission of three Hamilton delegates from the sixth, thirteenth and nineteenth wards.

On a motion to substitute the minority for the majority report discussion ensued, which at this hour (11:30) is still progressing. The immense hall, floor and galleries, is packed and the discussion excited, but the best temper prevails.

At a quarter to twelve a motion to adjourn to ten o'clock to-morrow was lost—yeas 36, noes 73. The minority report was laid on the table, and the majority report adopted—59 to 48. From this time to one o'clock a system of fillibustering was kept up by the friends of Hamilton, and is still going on.

The New York Liberal Republicans.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 21.—The Liberal Republicans deferred fixing a time and place for a State Convention, and referred the subject to a committee consisting of Gen. John Cochrane, Hon. Benj. F. Mannie and Gen. E. A. Merritt, to act upon it with power in the premises.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 21.—A subcommittee of the Liberal State Committee met to-day in secret session. After a brief session they adjourned to 4 o'clock. Leading members of Liberal parties are here. So far as can be judged from their individual expressions, the disposition is to reunite with the Republicans.

Defeat of Woman Suffrage in Connecticut.

HARTFORD, CONN., July 21.—The House of Representatives voted to-day, 82 to 102, to indefinitely postpone the bill giving women the right to vote in the Presidential election. The advocates of female suffrage here, regard the large vote in their favor as nearer a victory, than any action taken in any other State.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Terrible Affray in Alabama.

Fatal Result of a Family Feud.

Five Men Killed and One Mortally Wounded.

MONTGOMERY, ALA, July 21.—It is reported that a terrible fight occurred in Perado, Escambia county, between two families, Hatlett and Byers, in which six men—father and two sons on each side—were engaged. Five of the party were killed outright, while the sixth and last has a load of buck shot in his side which must cause death. An only family feud.

Suicide of a Dentist.

CLEVELAND, July 21.—Frederick K. Thorpe, aged 33, a dentist of this city, committed suicide yesterday by hanging. The verdict of the Coroner's jury is that the act was done while the deceased was laboring under mental depression caused by sickness.

Crushed to Death in a Car.

An unknown man attempted to steal a ride on the Lake Shore freight train monday night. He hid in a car loaded with lumber. The movements of the train caused the lumber to slide on him, crushing him against the end of the car. He was dead before he could be extracted. He was apparently about thirty-five years old.

Fatal Accident.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 21.—Mrs. Schriener, of New Albany, Ind., was killed to-day while driving to the railroad depot to return home, and her mother and Mrs. Nelser were probably fatally injured. The accident was caused by a horse running away overturning the wagon.

Murder of a Tax Collector.

NEW ORLEANS, July 21.—J. A. Radeletzky, tax collector of Grant parrish, was murdered in Colfax by ex-Sheriff John B. McCoy.

The Effects of Strong Drink.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 21.—Mr. J. R. Davis, of the firm of Wm. Helpenstein & Co., Indiana Creek Coal Mines, Bicknell Station, Ind., committed suicide, by taking morphine, at this place last evening. Cause, strong drink.

A Negro Ravisher Hung by a Mob.

MEMPHIS, July 21.—In May last a young lady residing in Iuka, Miss., was brutally outraged at the depot while waiting for an escort, at an early hour, by a negro hack driver, Louis Thompson. During the struggle she bit him on the cheek, which led to his capture on last Monday. He was arraigned for trial, and yesterday sentenced to the penitentiary for life. The greatest excitement ensued upon the announcement of the verdict, as the lady was poor and unprotected, but highly esteemed by all citizens. Last night a party of disguised men went to the jail and took Thompson down near the depot and hung him. This morning the body was cut down by the sheriff and interred.

THE BANKERS.

The Convention at Saratoga.

Immediate Specie Resumption Demanded.

Repeal of the War Tax on Banks

Legislation in the Interest of Bondholders Recommended.

SARATOGA, July 21.—In the Bankers' Convention this forenoon, the committee on resolutions reported:

1. Resolution favoring immediate resumption, and calling upon every citizen to hasten the day when every promise of the government to pay a dollar should be redeemed in coin.

2. Calling for the repeal of the war tax on banks.

3. Urging Congress to issue coupon bonds in exchange for registered bonds of same.

4. Demanding the abolishment of the two cent stamp on checks and vouchers.

5. Announcing the permanent organization of national bankers.

Thos. F. McGrew, of Springfield, Ill., offered the following:

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this convention that an act to provide for the resumption of specie payment, approved Jan. 14, 1875, ought to be amended so as to provide for the gradual contraction of all legal tender circulation, and the time extended to the first of January, 1885, so as to change without a sudden fall of general values.

McGrew spoke at some length in favor of his resolution.

The committee's resolutions were adopted and time and place of next annual meeting referred.

THE TURF.

Dexter Park Races.

CHICAGO, June 21.—This was the second day of the second July meeting at Dexter Park. First race for the 2:34 class, $1,500 premium divided among four; eight started. Young Magna won, Frank Reeves second, Anglo Saxon third, Kitty Stratton fourth. Time—2:33¾, 2:31¾, 2:29, 2:29¾.

The second race was a running race, purse $500, for three year olds, mile and repeat; five started. Aramus won in 1:45, 1:47½, 1:51¼.

The third race was the 2:23 class, purse two thousand dollars; five started. Cosette won, Brother Jonathan second, Bella third, Randall fourth, Lady Star was distanced. Time—2:26¼, 2:25¼, 2:25¼, 2:28.

Erie Park Association.

ERIE, Pa., July 21.—The races were well attended to-day. The 2:45 race was won by Charlie in three out of four heats, in 2:40½, 2:41½, 2:38¾. The same horse won the three minute race Tuesday.

A great amount of money changed hands on the 2:30 race. Blue Mare, the favorite, upset the sulky and was distanced in the third heat. The judges changed the driver and sent her again. She won the next heat, but Tarleton took the fifth.

SUMMARY.

B. g. Tarleton	2	1	1	2	1
R. m. Blue Mare	1	2	6	1	2
G. g. Gen. Mac	3	3	2	3	4
S. s. Andrew	4	6	3	4	3
B. g. Sleepy Tom	6	4	5	5	5
G. m. Lady H	5	5	4	6	6

Time, 2:32¾, 2:34, 2:35¼, 2:34½, 2:35.

The races close Thursday.

MEMPHIS.

Tennessee Sportsmen's Tournament.

MEMPHIS, July 21.—The Tennessee Sportsmen's State Association will hold a three day's tournament, beginning October 25, at the fair grounds near the city, for trap shooting. Prizes aggregate $3,500. Bench show for setters, $500, and for field trial $1,300.

The Waddy Thompson Trial.

A jury was obtained yestarday in the Waddy Thompson case and the trial began.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Private dispatches from Bastrop, La., report the destruction of the business part of the town by fire last night.

The bail of Loeder, the perjurer, has been fixed at $2,500, and it is supposed he will be able to procure it.

Owing to the prevalence of insendiarism in London, Ont., the insurance companies represented there have given notice that they will withdraw their agencies on the 1st of August.

Pomeroy, the boy murderer, at present confined in the Charles street prison in Boston, made an attempt yesterday to escape, but was frustrated by the vigilance of the jail officials.

Cleveland reports the burning of the planing mill of Bohm & Star, yesterday morning, and also the burning at Bedford, Ohio, of a chair factory. At the latter several persons were injured and a large number thrown out of employment.

THE OHIO CANVASS.

The Meeting at Gallipolis.

Speech of Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton.

His Explanation of the Financial Plank of the Platform.

The Democracy a Hard Money Party.

Greenbacks vs. National Bank Notes.

Currency Regulated by the Wants of Trade.

GALLIPOLIS, O., July 21.—It is estimated that fully 15,000 persons attended the Democratic meeting here to-day, coming not only from this, but surrounding counties. Col. Jno. A. Vance presided. Speeches were made by Gov. Allen, Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton and others.

Mr. Pendleton opened by stating it was thirty years since he had seen this city, and remarked that the voyage then was a difficult one. After touching lightly on the cause of his coming now, he branched out into political topics. He spoke of the meeting of the Republican Convention last year, and the claims in its platform, but said that this year it tunes its voice to a different key, and only declared itself in favor of our public school system and a separation of church and State. Upon these points he said the Democrats could have no argument with the Republicans, and he quoted from the platform to show that the Democratic party would uphold the State Constitution in this respect. He interpreted the platform to mean adherence to the principles of the government established by the fathers; opposition to all encroachments of one department upon another, or by the Federal power upon the constitutional rights of the States; equality before the law of all citizens; one presidential term; retrenchment wherever there is extravagance; refrom wherever there is abuse; no subsidies; public lands for actual settlers; a tariff for revenue only; equal and exact justice to all religions; free secular education in the public schools; opposition to sumptuary laws; to interference with social habits not criminal; to malignant espionage, and on financial questions cessation of contraction; a sound and sufficient currency; promotion of industries as the surest road to the appreciation of paper to par with gold; greenbacks instead of national bank notes; greenbacks for customs to the extent that the necessities of Government would admit. This platform, he claimed, had been misrepresented. It called for a currency equal to the wants of trade, and that, he claimed, was a fitting measure for the volume of currency. Every issue of Government paper, whether legal tender or not, every restricted banking system, has been an effort to make and keep a currency equal, according to the judgment of the Government, to the wants of trade. So with every free banking system. The Democrats do not favor a depreciated currency. He thought he interpreted the opinion of the party platform when he declared that they were in favor of coin as the basis of currency; that a paper currency should be convertible into coin at par; that the party desire a return to specie payments as speedily as the interests of labor and business will permit; that we would be glad to return immediately, if honor and good faith should permit, and it were possible. The Democratic party is not now and never have been in favor of repudiation in any form. We do believe it is our highest duty to fulfill all our country's obligations according to the spirit and letter of our promises.

We are not now and never have been in favor of a volume of currency changing, fluctuating according to the whims of parties, or interests of bankers, or demands of speculators, but sufficient for the easy, active, economical interchange of commodities, and so fixed and stable as the nature of the case will allow, and so long as we must have a Government paper currency, we prefer greenbacks, which are sound and cheap and good, to National Bank notes, which at the outset cost the people six per cent., and are at last only redeemable in greenbacks. He confessed that there were defects and dangers in this coin basis system, that the superstructure of paper was larger than the foundation of coin, and that as the superstructure grows higher it grows larger. But he would not discuss to-day the merits of the various kinds of currency. The present necessities demand relief that should be promptly furnished. He repeated that he was a hard money man; that a return to specie payments should be kept steadily in view, and that wise statesmanship will seek the means of reconciling such return with the true interests of labor and business and justice to the debtor. Resumption cannot be forced, it must be the proper outgrowth of surrounding healthy conditions, or it will be neither beneficial nor permanent. When in Congress he voted against the legal tender act believing the law unconstitutional and the policy unwise. As the policy became interwoven with our finance and trade, he would seek all the good he could find in it. He would not abandon specie payments, but he would not rush ruthlessly back to specie payments over the prostration of all business and the ruin of the debtor. The Democrats established the sub-Treasury system and the government in '61 paid nothing but gold and silver. A Republican Congress passed the bond act, the legal tender act and national bank act. Gold and silver ceased to circulate, and in 1865 the various issues of paper money had reached an enormous sum. Then commenced the Republican system of finance. Contract the currency, and if necessary to this end increase the interest paying debt, and contraction has been steadily going on. With the decrease in currency has been a decline in the prosperity of the country, until now we are confronted with a condition of affairs which all feel too keenly to make description necessary. To-day there is more property for sale on execution by sheriffs of Ohio, than ever before. Gold and paper stands to-day at a difference of 14 per cent. A year ago the difference was ten per cent. Republicans claim contraction as a remedy for these things. Congress has passed a law declaring that resumption shall take place in January, 1879, and the Treasury is preparing for this by buying gold and silver. Every dollar of gold purchased with bonds for redemption of greenbacks adds to the annual interest. It is the old story of funding a debt which pays no interest in bonds which pay large interest. He showed by comparison that the exports of flour, wheat, cotton, etc., had fallen off $87,000,000 since last year, and claimed that we had been burning the candle at both ends. The Democratic party points to a middle path as the way to safety. Abandon this policy of contraction, stop tinkering with the currency, stop this effort at forcidg resumption, give stability for a time, give business a moment to revive, promote industry and production, stimulate enterprise by the prospect of gain, labor more and spend less. The great want of the country is an entire freedom for labor, a removal of every obstacle, the presence of every aid—fair prices, steady markets, ready sales are aids, and to secure these a sufficient and sound currency and low interest are indispensable, and if there be superadded low taxes, rigid economy, simplicity of government, purity of administration, that motion will be continued and accelerated.

Destructive Fire in a Hotel.

OLD ORCHARD, ME., July 21.—At half-past ten to-night, a fire was discovered in the attic of the Old Orchard House, and soon the building was in flames. There were 250 guests in the house, nearly all of whom lost more or less clothing or jewelry. Great alarm prevailed among them at first, but all got safely out. The entire building, with stables, billiard room, bowling alleys, etc., were burned. Loss $80,000.

FOREIGN.

Rapid Decline in Cotton in Liverpool.

Fulton Wins the American Cup.

The Presbyterian Conference.

Damage to Crops by Inundation.

Proceedings of the French Assembly.

Freedom of Speech and of the Press in Germany.

Russia and Germany to Grant Furloughs on a Large Scale.

ENGLAND.

LIVERPOOL, July 21.—The *Evening Albion* yesterday said the rapid decline in cotton is forcing weaker holders to clear off their stocks, and created a gloomy feeling.

LONDON, July 21.—Alexander and William Callie, of the firm recently suspended, were arraigned to-day, charged with obtaining a million dollars on false pretences. Bail $40,000 each, which was not found.

The Americans are shooting at Wimbledon. The range is 1,000 yards. Each man has thirty shots. The highest possible individual score is 150. Bodine, who is still ill, and Yale do not take part in to-day's contest. Scoring of the Americans is remarkably fine, although the weather is unfavorable. Attendance good.

LONDON, July 21, 7 P. M.—Maj. Fulton won the American cup, shooting for which was resumed late this evening. He made 133 out of a possible score of 150.

The Government's tenant right bill meets with opposition among the Conservatives. If Disraeli insists on its passage, a meeting of the party will be held in the Foreign Office to arrange differences and expedite business before Parliament.

Alexander and William Callie have been sent to Newgate, where they will remain until bail is procured. The prosecuting counsel, in opening the case to-day, stated that from $7,500,000 to $8,750,000 of fraudulent bills of the firm were afloat, of which the London and Westminster banks had $2,500,000. After crediting all that could be recovered from the bankrupt estate, the loss to the bank would be from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000.

The action of mill operatives in Oldham, yesterday, will result in a general lock out.

The heavy rains in the inland counties continues, and inundations are reported at Leicester, Greenfield, Forest of Dean and Godmanshire. In many places gathered and growing crops have been destroyed and railways are interrupted in all directions.

Home Rule members of Parliament will attend in a body the Home Rule banquet which is to be given at Dublin Aug. 4, and will also be present at the O'Connell centenary celebration.

The steamer Abbotsford, from Philadelphia, while proceeding from Queenstown to Liverpool, went ashore off the coast of Wales. The passengers were all landed, and tugs have been sent to the assistance of the steamer.

In the Presbyterian Council to-day the construction of a future union was under discussion; the American delegates favored the formation of a confederation, but a large number of the Council preferred the title and form of an alliance as less restricted in scope, and it was ultimately agreed that an alliance of all reformed Presbyterian churches of the world should be formed. The delegates met this morning in Free Masons' Hall. Rev. Dr. Schaff, of New York, expressed admiration of the recent work of Moody and Sankey, and hoped it would be permanently useful.

A final sitting will be held to-morrow, when the results of the conference will be formally announced.

AUSTRIA.

LONDON, July 21.—Specials from Vienna say it is reported that Russia and Germany intend to grant military furloughs on a large scale next year. One of the Vienna papers urges Austria to follow the example, and prove that the alliance between the three Emperors is worth something.

FRANCE.

VERSAILLES, July 21.—In the Assembly, to-day, after a close contest, the Right carried a motion to discuss the question of recess to-morrow. The Left sought to postpone debate until Saturday.

The Right Centre is completely disrupted. The Liberal parties are seeking a fusion with a group under the leadership of M. DeLavergne, with a leaning toward the Left.

French customs returns for the last six months, show an increase in receipts of 23,000,000 francs over the corresponding period last year. The total revenue of the country for the same time increased 70,000,000 francs over 1874.

LONDON, July 22, 5:30 A. M.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that if the committee's report in favor of a long recess is adopted to-day in the Assembly, it will show that the entire Right Centre is separated from the Left, which will be reduced to a minority of 310 votes. In this case dissolution of the Assembly, or application of constitutional laws, will become problematical. A new policy will have to be inaugurated, reopening all that has hitherto been done.

GERMANY.

MUNICH, July 21.—The Ultramonte Baron Loe has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for a treasonable speech in October, 1873. Herr Sigel, editor of the Ultramontane journal *Vaterland*, was sent to prison to-day to serve out ten months sentence for treasonable utterances.

SPAIN.

MADRID, July 21.—Gen. Martinez Campos is investing Zio do Urgel. The number of Carlists captured since the 1st of July is four thousand.

The committee on the constitution rejected another amendment directed against religious liberty.

PARIS, July 21.—The Carlists deny the truth of the reports that their troops have entered France, and that Gen. Darregary, wounded, has taken refuge at Canterets.

NEW YORK.

Erie Second Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Dorman B. Eaton has gone to England to seek to recover, for the Erie Railway Company, two and a half millions of dollars, the difference between the amount realized to the company and the aggregate proceeds of the sale of second consolidated mortgage bonds, and which sum remains in the hands of the London Banking Association and James McHenry, held by them to meet claims, the legality or justice of which the Erie Company will not recognize.

The Indian Frauds.

At the session of the Commission on Indian Frauds, to-day, some inspectors of supplies gave evidence in regard to the character of goods furnished. They all stated the goods inspected and shipped were equal to samples upon which bids were made. Samples of tobacco, sugar and coffee furnished, or on which bids were furnished were produced. Testimony will be closed here this evening and the Commissioner will proceed West to-morrow to complete inquiries of the Red Cloud agency and other points.

The Late Parricide.

The coroner's jury returned a verdict that James Bailey killed his father in self-defence.

COTTON.

Meeting of the National Exchange.

Reports of Committees, etc.

GREENBRIAR WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., July 21.—The National Cotton Exchange Convention met this morning at 11 o'clock. President John Phelps, of New Orleans, occupied the chair. The President made a short opening speech, in which he reminded members of the encomiums that had been passed upon the working of the convention last year at Augusta, and hoped the present session would be distinguished by a similar absence of talk. He informed the convention that the committee on permanent organization was actively at work, but would not be able to report until to-morrow. In the meantime they would hear from committees appointed on interesting topics suggested by different Exchanges.

The report of the Executive Committee of New Orleans Exchange upon crop reports was then read by the secretary. It detailed the following facts: Circulars requesting full information had been sent to all cotton and woolen mills, both North and South; the latter had sent full answers, but from the former the responses were not satisfactory. The committee dispatched Hester, their superintendent, and Mr. Buck, of New Orleans, to various points on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to check the overland movement of cotton northward. Through the very thorough manner in which these gentlemen accomplished their onerous task, the committee hoped to have positive data with regard to cotton sent North, and combining this special information with full returns of Southern consumption from mills, and with figures of receipts at various points, they would be enabled to present in their September statement a showing of crops which should be thorough and reliable. The conclusion of the reading of this preliminary report was received with cheers.

Committees were then appointed upon subjects presented by various exchanges. Some reported details most insignificant in character, while others were deeply important. Among the latter were reports upon the attempt to secure the adoption of American standard of classification in England and throughout Europe; also to establish a Board of Arbitration in Liverpool, composed of salaried experts, for settlement of controversies during sales of cotton. Interesting debates are expected upon these and other topics to be brought before the convention.

A majority of other matters presented by exchanges refer to points, the details of which are of little importance.

ST. LOUIS

The Whisky Frauds—23 Additional Indictments.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—Twenty-three more indictments of persons connected with alleged whisky frauds were presented by the United States District Court to-day, but the names of the parties are not yet divulged. It is asserted, however, that W. O. Avery, of Washington, is one of them. This closed the labors of the grand jury, and they were discharged. Efforts were made by District Attorney Dyer, yesterday and to-day, to ascertain the author of certain special dispatches sent from here to the *Chicago Times* in regard to whisky matters, and some parties were summoned before the grand jury with that view, but with what result is not known.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL'S FOLLOWERS.

Louisville Commercial.

The *Nation* spoke of Alexander Campbell as "the founder of the Christian denomination," whereupon somebody sent it a correction, which it prints for general information. The correction needs more correcting. It begins by saying that "there are two minor denominations in the United States that are often confounded by those who are not intimately acquainted with them—the Christians and the Disciples of Christ." The "Christian" denomination arose about the beginning of the century. The "Disciples of Christ" was the denomination founded by Alexander Campbell, he having, according to the *Nation's* "correction," considered the name "Christian" appropriate. We are not intimately acquainted with the sect designated as Christians by the author of this correction, but we believe its official name is the "Christian Connection." It is rightly described as a "minor denomination," its numbers, as given by Schem in his Statistical Atlas, the authority nearest us, being in 1870 only 56,968. The denomination founded by Alexander Campbell cannot be called a "minor" denomination, as it was the fourth in extent of membership in the country in 1870, being then only surpassed by the Methodists, Baptists and Presbyterians. Whatever Mr. Campbell may have thought about the name "Christian" it is now generally assumed by those who hold his theological views, the "Christian Connection" being a body practically unknown in nearly all the region in which the "Disciples of Christ" are most numerous. The denomination founded by Mr. Campbell is strongest, and, comparatively with other denominations, very strong, in the Valley of the Ohio westward of Bethany, West Virginia, where Mr. Campbell had his college and residence, and along the lower Missouri, not having obtained much foothold east of the Alleghanies, further south than Arkansas and Tennessee, westward of Missouri, or in the Northwest. It is essentially congregational in its system of church government, though there appears to be a growing tendency in it to associated action. Its *locale* has naturally secured it from the *Nation's* observation.

MRS. TILTON AGAIN.

What is Said About the Probability of Divorce Proceedings.

New York Sun, July 19.

The *Woman's Journal* in a recent article, professed to be accurately informed that Mrs. Tilton expected very soon to begin divorce proceedings against her husband. Mr. Ira B. Wheeler, her counsel, said on Saturday that he knew of no such intention on her part. In the past year every phase of the scandal had come up for consideration, the matter of divorce proceedings among other things. As Mrs. Tilton had forgiven her husband's alleged faults, and had lived with him afterward, there would be no possibility of her being able to obtain a divorce. The same difficulty stands in the way of a similar action by Mr. Tilton.

Mrs. Tilton has been suffering from a sore eye caused by a coal cinder which burned her in a recent trip to Montclair. Her son Ralph is with her. Her children, Alice and Carroll, are at the Gunnery in Washington, Conn. She is still under the support of Mr. Beecher's friends.

BEECHER, after having his salary as pastor of Plymouth Church raised to $10,000 a year, and while in the enjoyment of a vacation that is to last three months, argues in his *Christian Union* that clergymen should not be compelled to preach more than one sermon a week. Taking no account of other than his public performances among his congregation, he would, under the plan which he proposes, receive nearly $1,300 for each sermon and Friday night lecture.

Distillery Seized.

PEKIN, ILL., July 21.—Supervisor Matthews and Revenue Agents Garrett and Vance, to-day seized the rectifying house of the distilling company of Pekin, for duplicate use of stamps.

WHOLESALE NOTIONS, CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

1875 SPRING 1875

No. 3 CITY HOTEL BLOCK.

Irby Morgan. James W. Thomas. W. C. Dibrell. Frank M. Goodall. Robt. F. Morgan.

MORGAN, THOMAS & CO.

Have just received a large FRESH STOCK of

NOTIONS!

WHITE GOODS, RIBBONS AND

Furnishing Goods!

INCLUDING A SPLENDID LINE OF

LINEN LAWNS, BLACK ALPACAS AND PIQUES,

Which will be sold cheap to cash and prompt time buyers.

mh14 eod1stp till sep1

BOTTLERS OF ALE.

McCORMACK & McKEE,

ALE AND PORTER BOTTLERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Ginger Ale, Mineral Water, Sarsaparilla and Champagne Cider,

AGENTS FOR WALKER'S ALE,

No. 105 SOUTH CHERRY STREET, NASHVILLE, TENN.

THE FIRM OF McCORMACK & CO. HAS BEEN DISSOLVED. HAVING DISPOSED of my old stock of machinery, etc., I have purchased an entire new outfit of machinery of the latest style for the manufacture of beverages, in order to meet the demands of the trade. Having formed a new partnership under the name of McCORMACK & McKEE, we will continue business at the old stand, No. 105 South Cherry street, where we shall be very happy to see or hear from any and all our old friends. MARCHI McCORMACK.

☞ In sending letters be sure to address them to McCORMACK & McKEE, No. 105 South Chery street. my2 eod1m 1stp

WINES AND BRANDIES.

WINE! WINE!! WINE!!!

H. & F. W. BAKER HAVE REMOVED THEIR LARGE STOCK OF CALIFORNIA WINES AND BRANDIES TO THE

Basement of the Old Union and American Block.

Where they will be pleased to see their old friends and the public in general.

H. & F. W. BAKER.

feb6 6m 1stp

STOVES, TINWARE, ETC.

FOR BEST FRUIT CANS & COOK STOVES!

GO TO

TREPPARD & CO'S.

Our word for it, you will save time and money if you go to Treppard & Co's for your goods. They guarantee both quality and price. je30 tf

JOB PRINTING.

YOUR ATTENTION!

THE UNION AND AMERICAN

IS PREPARED TO EXECUTE EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

JOB PRINTING!

IN THE BEST STYLE AND ON FIRST-CLASS MATERIAL.

The Public make a grave mistake when they go or send NORTH and EAST for work that can be as well and as cheaply done in Nashville by the UNION AND AMERICAN.

Merchants will find, upon comparison of work and prices, that they can do better in the

JOB ROOMS OF THE UNION & AMERICAN

THAN THEY WILL DO BY GOING ABROAD,

And that it is a great mistake to assume that work done at a distance is necessarily better than they can obtain at home. They should remember that the more work they have performed by their neighbors, the better able will their neighbors be to do finer work; and the more they do abroad, they more they will have to do abroad, because there will be nothing to induce first-class Printers to come and remain among us.

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

ESTABLISHED 1856. J. O. MATHEWSON. GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT. REFERENCE NATIONAL PARK BANK. NEW YORK. AUGUSTA, GA.

NEW ENGLAND'S SCEPTRE.

Why She Will Have to Hand It Over to the South—The Impending Revolution in Cotton Manufacture.

The New York correspondent of the *London Standard* furnishes some important facts as to cotton manufacture in the Northern and Southern States, and draws a comparison between the two. He says:

First, as to the North. I have some facts bearing upon the profits of cotton manufacture in six mills, which have been adduced to prove the profitableness of Northern manufactures. I give these as presumably correct. The Chicopee Mills, with a capital of $430,000, made an average profit of 25.6 per cent during the period from 1862 to 1871—the period of the six calculations. The Saulsbury Mills with a capital of $2,000,000, made a profit of 22.5 per cent; the Pacific, capital, $2,500,000, made 21.25 per cent.; the Naumkeag, capital, $1,500,000, made 19.62 per cent; the Merrimac, capital, $2,500,000, made 15.5 per cent.; and the Midd