The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1866. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,858

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TERMS OF THE BEE:

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All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.

All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1866.

Sales at Auction This Day.

Fancy hotel furniture, champagne, vinegar, tobacco, smoked meats, corn, soap, harnesses, etc., at 10 o'clock, a. m., at No. 17 Crossman street.

Send in your advertisements for the Louisiana Almanac for 1867, at the sign of the "Broom Pen," No. 69 Bourbon street.

AGENCY FOR THE PAPAL.—We referred, a few days ago, to a projected papal loan in this country, the amount of $4,000,000, and to the solicitation of Mr. Robert Murphy, under high ecclesiastical authority and endorsement, as general agent for negotiating it. It will be seen by documents published elsewhere that the special agency for this city, vacant at the time of our former reference, is now filled by the appointment of Thos. Layton, Esq., President of the Southern Bank, who is authorized to receive subscriptions within the province of Archbishop Odin, including New Orleans, Mobile, Natchez, Little Rock, Natchitoches, and Galveston. The recommendation of this loan the laymen and priesthood of the Church will, of course, exercise a great and legitimate influence among those who are glad to avail themselves of every proper opportunity to testify their devotion to the Church and their reverence for the Holy Father. But it is also to be observed that the Papal bonds are presented to the consideration of capitalists and stock dealers in the purely business light of a safe and profitable instrument.

Louisiana Representation in the National Union Convention.

Do the men who speak and act for such political organizations in this State as concur in the principles of the call for the Philadelphia Convention, desire to have a true, authentic and harmonious representation in that body of the Union who thus concur, or is it their purpose to organize schism in the Conservative ranks, and to proclaim the deplorable fact by extemporizing opposing delegations to engage in an unseemly scramble for seats? Who has led the way in schism, when it so clearly behooved all who have a position of leadership to lead the way in the work of marshaling all the elements of Conservatism in unbroken front, facts must show. Whether they be, if their schismatic course be not speedily retraced, they may safely count on enjoying the distinction of having rendered the Conservative public and the National Union cause an eminent disservice such as it would be impossible for open and exterior enemies to inflict.

Upon after the issue of the "Randall call," the Democratic State Central Executive Committee of Louisiana, according to their published statement, made an overture to Mr. Christian Roselius, as the representative of the National Union Association and the Andrew Johnson Club to unite in the appointment of a common delegation, and that gentleman, for reasons upon which we have heretofore extensively declined to accede to the proposal. The Hon Cuthbert Bullitt, President of the Andrew John son Club, absent when Mr Roselius acted as above indicated, regretted, upon his return, as we are informed in the columns of a contemporary, that Mr Roselius had not hearing to the objection in a more conciliatory and harmonizing spirit. We could only infer from this that Mr. Bullitt desired, and that his influence would be exerted to ensure, perfect harmony and concert of action among Louisiana Conservatives in relation to the Philadelphia Convention.

We were justified in believing that, no matter what Mr. Roselius might have done, no matter what Mr. Bullitt might have done, the latter, at all events, would adhere to the policy of fair and ready to the task of reconciliation and would not rest until he had tried every available means of securing agreement upon a single delegation that would represent the Conservatism of the State with fidelity, dignity, and force. We would fain hope that his conduct has not destroyed the grounds of such a belief. We trust that he has made such efforts as to demand the confidence called for to effect the representativeness so much desired. Whether his efforts have been guided by the kind of discretion and devotion needed in the emergency, is a question which future developments will not fail to determine. Meantime it is well to consider the following announcement which appeared in the editorial column of yesterday's *Picayune*:

The friends of President Johnson and of his liberal policy of reconstruction, in the various parishes of the State, have now been heard from, and in concert with the National Union Association and the Andrew Johnson Club of this city, the following list of Delegates to the National Union Convention at Philadelphia, on the 14th of August, has been chosen to represent Louisiana therein. As this Convention is called by none of the old political parties, but has its organization among independent friends of President Johnson throughout the Union, without regard to former party affiliations, it is certain no better representative delegates could be chosen. All of these gentlemen are known to have been among the earliest and most influential friends of the President and of his wise, constitutional policy of the reconstruction of our common country. The Delegation to Philadelphia is as follows:

Delegates:

FROM THE STATE AT LARGE.

Judge C. ROSELIUS, Jefferson parish.
E. W. PUGH, Assumption parish.
CUTHBERT BULLITT, Orleans parish.
R. R. MARTIN, St. Landry parish.

FIRST DISTRICT.

CHARLES BIENVENU, ROBERT J. KER.

SECOND DISTRICT.

A. M. SOLEBOOK, T. P. MAY.

THIRD DISTRICT.

JACOB VAZWINKLE, A. C. GRAHAM.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Judge JOSHUA BAKER, E. GANT.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

E. HOUGH, NICOLAS COLEMAN.

Now the papers of the various parishes of the State "have been profoundly silent in regard to any action therein on the part of the friends of President Johnson and of his liberal policy," in order to appoint, "in concert with the National Union Association and the Andrew Johnson Club," the delegates above enumerated. Let it be conceded, however, that these delegates represent the Association and the Club above named. There is doubtless, no political or personal objection to their holding a representative relation to those organizations. But it is quite a different matter if they are to step forward as the legitimate and exclusive representatives of the great majority of Louisianians who subscribe to the principles of the call for the Philadelphia Convention and desire to be represented therein. To act in such a capacity, it is necessary that the majority should either select them directly, or in some way sanction their selection if submitted in a prepared list. It will not be contended that the designated list of delegates in this instance has been chosen by the voices of those whom it is proposed to have represented at Philadelphia. On the other hand the announcement of it is not accompanied with the least evidence that it has their sanction, or the least intimation that it will be submitted to their ratification. The second paragraph of the Randall call, which furnishes the original basis and the recognized guide for the whole National Convention movement, says: "Such delegates will be chosen by the citizens of the several States who sustain the Administration in maintaining unbroken the Union of the States under the Constitution which our fathers established, and who agree in the following propositions, etc. There is nothing to show that the list of delegates announced under the head of "Official," has been chosen directly or indirectly, or sanctioned or ratified and formally or presumptively and inferentially, by the electors of the State referred to in the call.

Some time before the appearance of this "official" list of delegates, a list was announced by the Democratic State Central Executive Committee. But the latter was not called "official" or held to be definitive. Provision was made for submitting it to the ratification of a state convention of all concurring in the principles of the call, to be held in this city on the fifth inst., and also, in remote parishes, to local conventions called for the occasion. This plan seems to confirm the appointment of delegates to the mode prescribed in the call. It is not to be questioned that the Committee which, after their overture to Mr Roselius was rejected, took themselves, has heretofore acted in the name of a political party or organization which comprises, to say the very least, nine-tenths of the people in this State who are called upon to send delegates, to the Philadelphia Convention. It is hardly credible that Mr Bullitt, or Mr Roselius, or whoever may compose the National Union Association and the Andrew Johnson Club, can seriously think of ignoring the interest which these nine-tenths have in the Convention, and the rights which they have under the call. Yet, after what has transpired, it would certainly seem to devolve on upon Messrs. Bullitt and Roselius and the Association and Club to manifest, by some distinct and practical token, their appreciation of the numerical relation they hold to the mass of Louisiana Conservatives who are entitled equally with themselves to representation in the National Union Convention. If they do not comprise the great majority of Conservatives in the State, it is surely not the majority's fault.

Whatever virtue may attach to their party antecedents is not pertinent to the business in hand. For the call for the Convention, as well as the subsequent circular from the National Union Committee at Washington, in express terms rejects party antecedents from the basis of electoral and representative qualification. The call regards all as entitled to be represented who sustain the Administration in reference to the Union and the Constitution, and who agree to the propositions which it lays down. The circular speaks of the Convention as an assemblage of "the ablest men of the nation, without regard to their party antecedents, who favor, generally, the restoration policy the President has advocated as against the dangerous course pursued by the majority of Congress." The following paragraph of the latter document is also noteworthy in this connection:

We deem it proper to suggest that it is desirable that there be sent from each State four delegates at large and two from each Congressional District who favor the principles set forth in the call, to be taken from the supporters of Lincoln and Johnson in 1864, and a like number from their opponents. Also, four delegates from each Territory, and four from the District of Columbia. In those States whereof a portion of the people were lately in rebellion, a corresponding number of delegates may be chosen by the people generally who accept the principles stated in the call. It is not intended, however, that these suggestions shall interfere with any arrangements already made for the selection of delegates. It is left entirely to the political organizations in the different States and districts that concur in the principles of the call to decide whether they will choose their delegates by joint or separate meetings or by their executive committees.

It will not be denied that Louisiana is one of "those States whereof a (large) portion of the people were lately in rebellion." It is seen that this portion, in proportion as it may "accept the principles stated in the call," is expressly included among the "people generally who accept the principles stated in the call." For the rest, if it be not too late for fusion on principle, they had better arrange as well as they can for a common list of delegates" to be submitted to the "people who accept," etc.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

DAILY TEMPERATURE REPORT.—The indications of the thermometer yesterday were as follows:

At 6 o'clock, A. M.	Fahrenheit,	81 deg.	
12	M.	89	"
3	P. M.	84	"
6	P. M.	84	"

FIRST CASES OF SUN-STROKE.—The first cases of sun-stroke in New Orleans this season occurred, as we reported, on the 18th inst. One of these in which the party, a laboring man, who was at work at the time on the levee, fell in the full glare of the sun, occurred about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the mercury stood at 94 deg. Fahrenheit, and proved fatal in a few hours afterward.

It will be seen by reference to our dispatches, that there have been in New York alone this season 258 cases of sun-stroke, of which 136 proved fatal.

THE CITY RAILROADS.—We published yesterday the proposed line of railroads now being contracted under the contract of Messrs. Nicholson & Co., running in part along our great thoroughfare Royal street, from Elysian Fields, across Esplanade to Canal street. A large number of property holders, expressing probably the wishes of the majority property interested in the matter, as far at least as the upper portion of Royal street, between Canal and Esplanade is concerned, have protested by petition to the Council, against running the road on that street, very justly complaining that the street is too narrow, and is besides too great a thoroughfare to be seriously impeded in the transaction of business as would be done by the construction thereon of a railroad, leaving no room for the loading and unloading of drays, and reducing railroad collisions with such vehicles to a mathematical certainty, not to mention liability to other accidents. Without arguing the authority of the Council to run roads on any street as public property, it is to be hoped that they will study well the general interest with as little conflict as possible with individual rights and wishes. Accordingly we submit the propriety of changing the line of the road from upper Royal to Bourbon or some other street which is not such a business thoroughfare, and could be benefitted by the repaving and grading necessary for a railroad.

The protesting citizens after presenting various equitable considerations, proceed further to assert their rights, in conjunction with the rights of the public, arguing as follows: We have acquired a servitude and right of way on the street, which by the laws of this State cannot by any municipal measure be obstructed so as to render its use more inconvenient, and make our condition worse, as the giving of the street for a railroad evidently will. If the right of way is granted to the proposed railroad, it will enjoy an exclusive privilege to the sole use of the street, as effectually as if such exclusive right was granted in express terms. The unconstitutionality of such a privilege need only be suggested to be at once perceived. Moreover, "corporations can only establish servitudes on their property in the cities and villages in the form in which they can alienate "and it is well known that the privilege for the railroad in question was not granted by competent authority, and that the resolution was adopted hoping to a reasonable advance in the rates of insurance and the formation of a National Board of Underwriters.

Notwithstanding the great number of deaths in this city yesterday, there were only eight deaths from cholera.

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St. Louis, July 19—Flour very unsettled, closing with a downward tendency at $7 80 for single extra, and $10 25 for double extra. Wheat declined 5 to 8c. Corn advanced to 70 to 91½c, the whole range. Provisions and Whisky unchanged.

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Vicksburg, July 19—Passed down, David White at 12 M., and Mollie Able at 4 P. M. River falling.

Southwest Pass, July 19.—Arrived inside and anchored off Pilot Town, the British brig Dashing Wave, Otto, master, from Antwerp, via Falmouth, with a general cargo consigned to Legrell & Hefty. Wind South South-east, stiffing. Tide very low. Weather fine.

[Associated Press Dispatches—Last Evening.]

Cholera Below Savannah—From Mexico—Tampico and Tuxpan Captured by the Liberals—From Southwestern States and Quarantine.

Savannah, Ga., July 19.—The steamer San Salvador arrived at Quarantine yesterday, with five hundred recruits for the Seventh Regulars. Since her departure for this port she has been visited with 18 cases of cholera.

Three deaths occurred on the voyage, one after arriving at Tybee Bar, and one or two after the troops landed at Tybee Island. There is no sickness among the cabin passengers, but they will be kept quarantined fifteen days.

The troops are all comfortable on the shore, and the sickness is subsiding. Major Craft, commanding the post, Surgeon Schedel, City Health Officer McFarland, and Capt. B. H. Hayden, the agent, have all made arrangements for the comfort and safety of the passengers and troops.

New York, July 19.—In the case of cotton sold here under the Confiscation Act on Government account, the claimant moved for the removal of adjudication from the United States to a State Court. Judge Nelson decided adversely yesterday.

The heated term is apparently over. The thermometer this morning stood at 76. There were 330 deaths yesterday from all causes. The total number of sunstrokes this summer amounts to 258, of which 35 were fatal.

The rope factory of Lawrence & Sons, at Williamsburg, was struck by lightning, causing the explosion of four boilers. Two were driven through a brick wall to a distance of six hundred feet, destroying several trees. The other two passed through and destroyed some brick stables, and fell some distance off. One man was killed.

The Presbyterian church at Brooklyn, St. John's chapel, and St. Teresa's church in this city were also struck and slightly damaged. The ship Cynosure was also struck. Two men were killed by a flash in the streets of Brooklyn, and a row of twelve unfinished houses was destroyed by lightning and the gale.

The latest Mexican advices report Tampico and Tuxpan taken by the Liberals. Generals deserted the Imperialists and surrendered the former city.

The relations of Maximilian and Marshal Bazaine are said to be friendly.

Quarantine, July 19—The steamers Harlan and L. C. Harris passed up at midnight.

Arrived last night, brig J. Banks, J. Cochran, master, from Mayaguez, Porto Rico, with a cargo of sugar consigned to C. Villarubia, and four passengers.

Remaining in quarantine, brigs J. Banks, Quebec, Cosmopolitan and steamship Mexico.

Southwest Pass, July 19—A brig has arrived and anchored outside the bar. Nothing else new. Wind southeast, fresh.

New York, July 19—1 P. M.—Cotton strong at 36c for middling uplands and 36c for middling Orleans. The sales yesterday were 3000 bales. Gold 150¾. Sterling Exchange 109¼ for sixty days.

We are obliged to the polite Purser of the L. C. Harris, for late Galveston and Houston, Texas, papers.

Mr. Bright and the English Mobocracy.

The London *Cosmopolitan* of the 20th ult., remarking on the political crisis in England, says:

We might, from a cosmopolitan view, feel nearly indifferent to the change of Government, but for one reason we unfeignedly rejoice as the result of the late crisis. Mr. Gladstone has unfortunately allied himself very closely with Mr. Bright, and Mr. Bright is the chief of what we can only designate as the mobocracy. In a few words will show the justice of this designation. During the whole Reform debate, the columns of the *Daily Telegraph* have teemed with the most scurrilous and the most scandalous abuse of all those gentlemen who disapproved of Mr. Gladstone's bill or his proceedings. Mr. Bright was a letter to the Birmingham Mob, which was an unmistakeable exhortation to coerce the deliberations of Parliament by mobbing. During the last week several members of Parliament have been hooted at and mobbed in the streets. The organ of Mr. Bright published on Thursday an account of a meeting at Trafalgar square, at which a Mr. Beesley, a person named Lucraft, is reported to have said:

"In the reception they had not even hinted at disapproval of the conduct of the Queen, because they could not fancy that for the kind news shown to her Majesty during these last four years she was ungrateful, and because they thought the Ministers had not properly acted in not dissolving the present Parliament. No doubt they had all heard of the Manchester massacre of 1819, when the reformers were ridden down by the bloodthirsty yeomanry. Well, if the Tories were entrusted with the reins of government, the same thing would be enacted over again. That party was as bloodthirsty as ever, and would put the people down in the same way as formerly rather than give them the franchise. So long as the Tories had office and had recreant Whigs to support them, they would withhold the franchise from the people. Let the cry of the people now be 'Liberty and Fraternity.'"

A Mr. Finton said that a Tory Government meant "corruption and tyranny at home—ruin and bloodshed—disaster and war abroad." Later in the evening the fierce Lucraft said "My friends, Charles the First was executed at Whitehall gardens. On Monday next we hold a meeting there." The meeting was held, Mr. Gladstone's house and cheered, to Mr. Bright's house and cheered, to the Caslon Club and groaned, and to Richo's house, which was luckily protected by a strong body of police. Now, we contend that under these circumstances, it is not to be tamely endured, and Parliament again convened, unless the presiding officers of both Houses agreed. The resolution was withdrawn to be renewed.

There was much excitement in the House over the announcement that Tennessee had ratified the Constitutional amendment. The efforts of Bingham to have the State at once restored to her practical relations with the Union, was strongly opposed by Stevens and his followers. The Republicans with the Democrats who acted on the other side were in the majority and prevented an adjournment, and voted down all other motions made by Stevens. Mr. Bingham finally got his resolution to admit the Representatives from Tennessee before the House, when this body adjourned. The question came up to-morrow. The House agreed to the Senate amendment of the Consular and Diplomatic bill, establishing the office of Minister to Portugal. This is done to express the opinion of the Radicals against Harvey, the present Minister, on account of his telegraphing, in 1861, the sailing of the vessels sent to furnish supplies to Major Anderson, at Fort Sumter.

Reading Pa., July 19.—The Democrats held a great meeting yesterday. Which was addressed by Montgomery Blair, Geo. H. Pendleton and others. Blair predicated that, should the Radicals carry the October elections, there would be the establishment of two Presidents and two Congresses, for the Radicals would immediately impeach President Johnson and turn him out, while on the other hand the Democratic members of Congress would unite with the regularly elected members from the South. He also warned his hearers that they were on the eve of another civil war. The battle field would be in the North, while the South would remain a unit.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

[By the New Orleans Bee.]

Convention of Fire Insurance Presidents in New York.

IMPORTANT POLITICAL MEETING IN PENNSYLVANIA.

MR. BLAIR PREDICTS TWO PRESIDENTS AND CONGRESSES.

CIVIL WAR DECLARED IMMINENT IN THE NORTH, &c.

CONGRESSIONAL.

THE QUESTION OF ADJOURNMENT UNSETTLED.

The Constitutional Amendment Ratified in the Tennessee Legislature.

INSULTING DISPATCH FROM GOV. BROWNLOW.

COMMERCIAL, RIVER AND OTHER NEWS.

Washington, July 19.—In the Senate a bill was passed, appropriating $50,000 to the Poor of Columbia. The House resolution, to adjourn on the 25th, was laid on the table. The bill to fund the National debt was taken up, and an amendment was adopted, prohibiting the depositing of money in National Banks, when there was a United States Depository.—The bill was passed. It provides for the payment of $180,000,000 annually on the principal and interest of the United States debt. Another section authorizes an excess of gold to be sold for United States notes in open market, when the sum in the Treasury is above $50,000,000. Mr. Trumbull offered a joint resolution recognizing Tennessee as a State, and as such, entitled to all the guarantees and rights, which were ordered to be printed.

In the House, Mr. Stevens offered a resolution the Senate concurring, that when Congress adjourns, it adjourn to meet on Saturday, December 1st, unless sooner called together, which power, in case of emergency, is hereby granted to the presiding officers of both Houses. Some objections being made to considering the resolution now, Mr. Stevens withdrew it, but gave notice that he should offer it to-morrow.

Mr. Bingham called up the resolution, smoothing reported from the Reconstruction Committee, providing for the admission of Tennessee into the Union. Mr. Stevens opposed it by motion that it be laid on the table, which failed. Mr. Bingham offered a substitute, to at once restore the State to its proper relations to the General Government. During the subject the House adjourned. "This new born seal was experimenting by the reception of a telegram from Gov. Brownlow, that the House of Representatives of Tennessee had ratified the Constitutional amendment by 42 against 11.

Washington, July 19.—Gov. Brownlow's dispatch to Forney, announcing the action of Tennessee on the Constitutional amendment, was as follows: "The battle has been fought and won. The Constitutional amendment was carried by 43 against 11. Two of Johnson's creature refused to vote. Give my respects to the rebel dog at the White House.

To-day, on Stevens' extraordinary resolution, Speaker Colfax expressed the opinion, although it was a new question, that if the two House took a recess, they could authorize their presiding officers to call them together at some day during the recess. This resolution contemplated an indefinite and conditional recess. If Congress adjourned *sine die*, no power but the President could convene them in advance of the regular session.

Mr. Trimble suggested, sarcastically, that it would be well to provide, in the resolution, that if the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House disagreed as to whether they could re-convene Congress, there should be some umpire to decide the interesting little differences. The Speaker said that by the terms of the resolution, the recess could not be terminated, and Congress again convened, unless the presiding officers of both Houses agreed. The resolution was withdrawn to be renewed.

There was much excitement in the House over the announcement that Tennessee had ratified the Constitutional amendment. The efforts of Bingham to have the State at once restored to her practical relations with the Union, was strongly opposed by Stevens and his followers. The Republicans with the Democrats who acted on the other side were in the majority and prevented an adjournment, and voted down all other motions made by Stevens. Mr. Bingham finally got his resolution to admit the Representatives from Tennessee before the House, when this body adjourned. The question came up to-morrow. The House agreed to the Senate amendment of the Consular and Diplomatic bill, establishing the office of Minister to Portugal. This is done to express the opinion of the Radicals against Harvey, the present Minister, on account of his telegraphing, in 1861, the sailing of the vessels sent to furnish supplies to Major Anderson, at Fort Sumter.

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Cincinnati, July 19.—Snow very dull, and without quotations. Whisky dull and declining, at $1 75 to $2 40. Oats dull, at 35 to 41c. Provisions dull and drooping. One thousand barrels of Mess Pork were sold at $29 50. Bulk Meats 4c lower—no demand. Bacon offered at 16½c for Shoulders, 19½c for Sides, and 21c for Clear Sides. Lard 19c. Groceries unchanged. Gold 140½.

St. Louis, July 19—Flour very unsettled, closing with a downward tendency at $7 80 for single extra, and $10 25 for double extra. Wheat declined 5 to 8c. Corn advanced to 70 to 91½c, the whole range. Provisions and Whisky unchanged.

Louisville, July 19.—Leaf tobacco—sales 131 hogsheads at fully sustained rates. Flour, superfine dull at $7 75. Corn 70c. Oats 44c. Mess Pork $32 50. Bacon—Shoulders 16½c. Clear Sides 21½c. Lard in tierces 21c. Whisky $2 25.

Vicksburg, July 19—Passed down, David White at 12 M., and Mollie Able at 4 P. M. River falling.

Southwest Pass, July 19.—Arrived inside and anchored off Pilot Town, the British brig Dashing Wave, Otto, master, from Antwerp, via Falmouth, with a general cargo consigned to Legrell & Hefty. Wind South South-east, stiffing. Tide very low. Weather fine.

[Associated Press Dispatches—Last Evening.]

Cholera Below Savannah—From Mexico—Tampico and Tuxpan Captured by the Liberals—From Southwestern States and Quarantine.

Savannah, Ga., July 19.—The steamer San Salvador arrived at Quarantine yesterday, with five hundred recruits for the Seventh Regulars. Since her departure for this port she has been visited with 18 cases of cholera.

Three deaths occurred on the voyage, one after arriving at Tybee Bar, and one or two after the troops landed at Tybee Island. There is no sickness among the cabin passengers, but they will be kept quarantined fifteen days.

The troops are all comfortable on the shore, and the sickness is subsiding. Major Craft, commanding the post, Surgeon Schedel, City Health Officer McFarland, and Capt. B. H. Hayden, the agent, have all made arrangements for the comfort and safety of the passengers and troops.

New York, July 19.—In the case of cotton sold here under the Confiscation Act on Government account, the claimant moved for the removal of adjudication from the United States to a State Court. Judge Nelson decided adversely yesterday.

The heated term is apparently over. The thermometer this morning stood at 76. There were 330 deaths yesterday from all causes. The total number of sunstrokes this summer amounts to 258, of which 35 were fatal.

The rope factory of Lawrence & Sons, at Williamsburg, was struck by lightning, causing the explosion of four boilers. Two were driven through a brick wall to a distance of six hundred feet, destroying several trees. The other two passed through and destroyed some brick stables, and fell some distance off. One man was killed.

The Presbyterian church at Brooklyn, St. John's chapel, and St. Teresa's church in this city were also struck and slightly damaged. The ship Cynosure was also struck. Two men were killed by a flash in the streets of Brooklyn, and a row of twelve unfinished houses was destroyed by lightning and the gale.

The latest Mexican advices report Tampico and Tuxpan taken by the Liberals. Generals deserted the Imperialists and surrendered the former city.

The relations of Maximilian and Marshal Bazaine are said to be friendly.

Quarantine, July 19.—The steamers Harlan and L. C. Harris passed up at midnight.

Arrived last night, brig J. Banks, J. Cochran, master, from Mayaguez, Porto Rico, with a cargo of sugar consigned to C. Villarubia, and four passengers.

Remaining in quarantine, brigs J. Banks, Quebec, Cosmopolitan and steamship Mexico.

Southwest Pass, July 19.—A brig has arrived and anchored outside the bar. Nothing else new. Wind southeast, fresh.

New York, July 19—1 P. M.—Cotton strong at 36c for middling uplands and 36c for middling Orleans. The sales yesterday were 3000 bales. Gold 150¾. Sterling Exchange 109¼ for sixty days.

We are obliged to the polite Purser of the L. C. Harris, for late Galveston and Houston, Texas, papers.

Mr. Bright and the English Mobocracy.

The London *Cosmopolitan* of the 20th ult., remarking on the political crisis in England, says:

We might, from a cosmopolitan view, feel nearly indifferent to the change of Government, but for one reason we unfeignedly rejoice at the result of the late crisis. Mr. Gladstone has unfortunately allied himself very closely with Mr. Bright, and Mr. Bright is the chief of what we can only designate as the mobocracy. In a few words will show the justice of this designation. During the whole Reform debate, the columns of the *Daily Telegraph* have teemed with the most scurrilous and the most scandalous abuse of all those gentlemen who disapproved of Mr. Gladstone's bill or his proceedings. Mr. Bright was a letter to the Birmingham Mob, which was an unmistakeable exhortation to coerce the deliberations of Parliament by mobbing. During the last week several members of Parliament have been hooted at and mobbed in the streets. The organ of Mr. Bright published on Thursday an account of a meeting at Trafalgar square, at which a Mr. Beesley, a person named Lucraft, is reported to have said:

"In the reception they had not even hinted at disapproval of the conduct of the Queen, because they could not fancy that for the kind news shown to her Majesty during these last four years she was ungrateful, and because they thought the Ministers had not properly acted in not dissolving the present Parliament. No doubt they had all heard of the Manchester massacre of 1819, when the reformers were ridden down by the bloodthirsty yeomanry. Well, if the Tories were entrusted with the reins of government, the same thing would be enacted over again. That party was as bloodthirsty as ever, and would put the people down in the same way as formerly rather than give them the franchise. So long as the Tories had office and had recreant Whigs to support them, they would withhold the franchise from the people. Let the cry of the people now be 'Liberty and Fraternity.'"

A Mr. Finton said that a Tory Government meant "corruption and tyranny at home—ruin and bloodshed—disaster and war abroad." Later in the evening the fierce Lucraft said "My friends, Charles the First was executed at Whitehall gardens. On Monday next we hold a meeting there." The meeting was held, Mr. Gladstone's house and cheered, to Mr. Bright's house and cheered, to the Caslon Club and groaned, and to Richo's house, which was luckily protected by a strong body of police. Now, we contend that under these circumstances, it is not to be tamely endured, and Parliament again convened, unless the presiding officers of both Houses agreed. The resolution was withdrawn to be renewed.

There was much excitement in the House over the announcement that Tennessee had ratified the Constitutional amendment. The efforts of Bingham to have the State at once restored to her practical relations with the Union, was strongly opposed by Stevens and his followers. The Republicans with the Democrats who acted on the other side were in the majority and prevented an adjournment, and voted down all other motions made by Stevens. Mr. Bingham finally got his resolution to admit the Representatives from Tennessee before the House, when this body adjourned. The question came up to-morrow. The House agreed to the Senate amendment of the Consular and Diplomatic bill, establishing the office of Minister to Portugal. This is done to express the opinion of the Radicals against Harvey, the present Minister, on account of his telegraphing, in 1861, the sailing of the vessels sent to furnish supplies to Major Anderson, at Fort Sumter.

Reading Pa., July 19.—The Democrats held a great meeting yesterday. Which was addressed by Montgomery Blair, Geo. H. Pendleton and others. Blair predicated that, should the Radicals carry the October elections, there would be the establishment of two Presidents and two Congresses, for the Radicals would immediately impeach President Johnson and turn him out, while on the other hand the Democratic members of Congress would unite with the regularly elected members from the South. He also warned his hearers that they were on the eve of another civil war. The battle field would be in the North, while the South would remain a unit.

New York, July 19.—Cotton closed steady and unchanged, sales 2000 bales. Gold closed at 150¾; U. S. sixes coupons of '81, 109¾; 5-20's coupons of '62, 106¾; do. of '64, 105¾; do. of '65, 106¾; do. of '67, 106¾; do. of '68, 106¾. Steel dull. Pork heavy and quoted at $31 25. Lard dull. Sugar steady and in tolerable demand. Rice quiet and buoyant. Turpentine dull at 68 to 70c. Rosin $2 50 to $8 50.

New York, July 19.—A convention of Fire Insurance Presidents was held to-day, representing a large number of States and a capital of $50,000,000. A resolution was adopted looking to a reasonable advance in the rates of insurance and the formation of a National Board of Underwriters.

Notwithstanding the great number of deaths in this city yesterday, there were only eight deaths from cholera.

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