NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE

DUPUY, & LISBET, PUBLISHERS.

No. 75 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $16; half-yearly, $8; quarterly, $4.
Price of the paper—Single copies, 10 cents.
The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $5 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements having a run of the paper, first insertion, $1 per square; each subsequent insertion $1 per square.
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Front, or Editorial Page, monthly advertisements, each square, $20 per month.
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All advertisements not marked for any number of insertions will be published six times.
Bills with the regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR.....$5.

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 13, 1871.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 13, 1871. ...AR—Vol. XLIV.—Whole—15,419.

THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE.

The continued absence from the State in ill health of Governor Warmoth has devolved upon Lieutenant-Governor Dunn the duties of the State Executive, and the condition of things has led to a good deal of speculation and wild rumor with regard to the administration of the affairs of the State. A sensational report has been circulated that the Lieutenant Governor, counting upon the permanent absence of the Chief Executive, was about to make certain changes in the city government and otherwise reverse the policy of Mr. Warmoth, but so far his action has been confined to some unimportant matters. What he might do in the event of the continued disability of the Governor we know not, but as we believe Mr. Dunn is well disposed, the State could hardly be disadvantaged, were he to remain at the head of her affairs. We are not informed as to Governor Warmoth's real condition, but it is a fair inference from his prolonged absence that he is not as well as his friends desire him to be. As absence is, the foot is not a thing to be trifled with at any time, much less in this excessively warm weather, and it is by no means certain that the Governor will soon be able to go about the performance of his official duties.

In these circumstances a question has been raised as to the successor of Mr. Dunn, as Lieutenant-Governor, in the event of his being obliged to execute the office of Governor for a prolonged period. This contingency has been fully provided for by special statutes. Article 59 of the Constitution provides that the Senate shall elect out of their own members, as President of the Senate, for the time during which the Lieutenant-Governor shall act as Governor. The President of the Senate thus elected would, of necessity, be the Lieutenant-Governor of the State while that officer was acting as Governor, for Article 58 of the Constitution declares that the General Assembly may provide by law for the case of removal, impeachment, death, resignation, disability or refusal to qualify of both the Governor and the Lieutenant-Governor, and such a law has been enacted. Section 1360 and 1361, of Ray's Revised Statutes, provides as follows:

1360. The case of vacancy in the office of Governor, the Lieutenant Governor shall be Governor; in case of vacancy in the office of Lieut. Governor, the Senate shall elect a President who shall be Lieut. Governor. 1361. If the offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and President of the Senate shall become vacant by death or otherwise, the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall be Governor; and the Senate at their first meeting, shall elect a President who shall be Governor.

It will be seen from these enactments that every possible contingency in the Executive Department has been foreseen and provided for and that as no President of the Senate has been elected to act in the absence of Mr. Dunn, the Speaker of the House—Mr. Carter—is the next in succession. This being the case, the office of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor will be executed no matter what happens in the meantime, and prior to the next regular session of the Legislature. Were it to become necessary, we suppose Mr. Dunn would call the Legislature together in extra session.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE WARRANTS.—The rule to show cause in the Eighth District Court why the injunctions prayed for by the Board of Metropolitan Police against the Mayor and Administrators of the City, with the object of compelling them to receive in payment of taxes, warrants issued by the Board of Police, came up for trial yesterday, but was continued until next Monday.

EXCURSION TICKETS AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.—The Morgan Line are now selling excursion tickets to all celebrated watering places of East Tennessee and Virginia, by the popular Blue Mountain Route. The comforts attending a trip on the splendid steamers running between New Orleans and Mobile, then taking Pullman palace sleeping cars, which run straight to Bristol, Tenn., without change, are *inducements* offered to *pleasure seekers*.

In Society in Decadence.

REPORT OF THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON THE COMMUNE AND THE RECENT INSURRECTION.

The special committee of the French Assembly, to which was referred the motion for an inquiry into the causes of the late insurrection in Paris, has brought in a very remarkable report. After a rapid sketch of the history of socialist ideas from the time of Robert Owen onwards, the committee has to account for their vitality after the severe blow received in June, 1848, and for their remarkable development during the twenty years of imperial rule. The reporter observes—and we fear his remark is but too applicable to the government also—that the victory of June was believed to be more complete and decisive than it really was. The vanquished chiefs were not dead, disappear; their adepts gave up all active share in politics, but renounced none of their pretensions. As regards the second point, the report strongly urges inquiry; adding, that the world ought to know how far absolute power, which was accepted as a remedy and preservative, did or did not aggravate the evil. The majority of the committee has, however, evidently, an opinion of its own on the subject. If it be true, the report continues, "that secret societies were encouraged for political purposes which could not be avowed; if it be true that in connection with public instruction being intrusted to open professors of materialistic theories, religious feeling and the belief in duty alone sacrifice and resignation possible, decadence weakened; if it be true that the worship of material pleasures had degraded characters and weakened intellects; if it be true that the questions which concern religion, the family, morals, and even the immortality of the soul and the existence of God, were abandoned to the sarcasms of a licentious press on the sole condition that it left Cæsar and his policy alone; then the commission of inquiry would have a right to point to all this as the principal causes of our defeat in the war and of the horrible struggle which followed. That such was the case is the opinion of the majority of the committee, and the report points also to the effects of the law of 1864, removing restrictions on trades unions, the machinery of which was readily adapted to political ends. To that law is probably to be attributed the frequency of strikes during the latter years of the empire, and in that school of strikes the working-mass is not well for the bettering of their condition in the overthrow of society rather than in individual perseverance and labor. But it is to the concluding remarks of the committee that we wish especially to direct attention. What, it asks, are the deeper causes to which we must refer this abominable catastrophe?

Do notions like ours, our arts, our theatre, for a long time past, indicate a society in its decadence? Have not moral principles, as well as religious beliefs, been the object of incessant attacks, all the more serious that they came from those in high place, and assumed the outward form of respect? Have we not too often glorified the spirit of revolt, and professed the doctrine that might took precedence of right—that in politics, necessity, or reasons of state, were a sufficient excuse for odious spoliations.

Our attention has been directed to the weakening of the religious sentiments as one of the principal causes of the strange disease which undermines our social state. The great law of respect for authority and for social superiority has disappeared. The family itself has been vitiated at its source, and the father has lost part of his legitimate authority.

Public instruction has perhaps been too much confined to texts, and dissociated from education. It has ceased to form men. Men are what we must want to our time, in every line of life grape appear which are not filled up, and a good education," said Leibnitz, "is the first foundation of human happiness." In our present unfortunate many of the youth of the time this foundation of good manners is wanting. Soon society fermenting under social and externally becomes rotten. Again the international has preached atheism, to its unity greedy of material enjoyment it has preached the nothingness of eternal hopes and the exclusive worship of the present. Who can be surprised that it has succeeded so completely? God forbid that we should pretend to measure out to each his share of responsibility, but you will have to inquire how much is to be imputed to philosophical and political programmes. Have we not all more or less known pagans of art bought one of them for £10,000 and will return it to Paris for the same sum. It is believed that some of the Communists stole the paintings and sent them abroad to be sold.

It is urged that one great advantage of the inquiry will be that when the insurrection of Paris is revealed in all its causes and effects many honest workingmen, who have been misled into becoming adherents of the International, will have their eyes opened. After a tribute to the patient discipline and heroism of the army, the report concludes in words which, coming from a committee of the French Assembly, are worthy of note:

Besides that of the army there many acts of civil courage to console us for the weaknesses of the 18th of March and the preceding days. Lastly, the church has not only done her duty; she has found again her martyrs, and, as in the first ages of Christianity, so now our priests and our religious, when about to die for their faith, have had the last consolation of hearing those who were once their adversaries, but who are now their fellow-prisoners, exclaim on their way to death: "And we also are Christians."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Shakspeare Club will play the popular comedy of "Wild Oats," at the St. Charles Theatre, on Monday evening next. We are indebted to the committee of arrangements for complimentary tickets.

Henry Baumgardner, a youth of 18, was before Recorder Sims yesterday upon a charge of stealing twenty dollars from Jerry Sheldon, on board a steamboat. In default of bail the accused was remanded for examination.

Warrants Upon the State Treasury—The Order in which They are to be Paid.—In the case of Hillman, vs. the State Treasurer, Judge Dibble, of the Eighth District Court, yesterday rendered a judgment decreeing that the Treasurer shall register all warrants drawn by the Auditor, in the order in which they are presented to him, the Treasurer; and that he shall pay them in the order in which they are registered. The decree applies to all warrants drawn by the Auditor, without exception.

The Printing Law—The Lieutenant Governor and the Acting Governor.—In the case of John E. Leet, publisher of the *Abbeville Meg*, in the Parish of Vermillion, against the Auditor of the State, to compel payment of a bill for public printing, Judge Dibble, of the Eighth District Court, yesterday rendered his decision. Leet was appointed printer of the laws of the State, etc., in Vermillion Parish. The act of February 3d, 1871, provides that the work of these public printers shall be supervised by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Secretary of State, and the bills for printing shall be approved by those officers. The bill of Leet was approved by the Secretary of State, and by Oscar Dunn, as Governor, on the 23d June, and by Oscar Dunn, as Acting Governor, on the 26th June. The court held that the approval was not sufficient; that the law required the three Commissioners to certify the bill; that it was approved by but two, since Dunn could not act in two official capacities. Hence judgment was rendered for defendant.

Attempted Suicide.—Henry Cain, Postmaster at Magnolia, was brought to the Charity Hospital yesterday, to be cured from the effects of poison, which he had taken to put an end to his life. It is said he made two attempts at suicide, taking laudnum both times. The last time, which was yesterday morning, he swallowed a vial of the drug, which a surgeon says that the poison operated as an antidote itself to some extent, and the man is expected to recover. He took the poison at No. 116 Dauphine street, house of Iffiane, where he was temporarily residing. It is said that he sought to destroy himself because a woman in view in the house, who says he married her in this city, when he was a soldier in the Federal army during the war, refused to cohabit with her inconformable life and go with him at Magnolia. The woman is about thirty years of age, and has a daughter about 11 years old. The mother was on the town when I am became acquainted with her.

Fatal Accident.—An inquest was held by Coroner Jackson, yesterday, upon the body of Gilbert Clarke, a native of Illinois, 30 years of age, who died from the effects of a fracture of the scull, caused by falling about twenty-five feet into the hold of the steamer Thiel Wave, from a hammock swung over the deck. A verdict was found accordingly. Deceased was a deck hand on the boat.

First District Court.—The Grand Jury yesterday presented an indictment against J. H. Winthell for murder, charged to have been committed in killing James E. Lyon, the telegraph reporter who died on the 18th ult. in the Charity Hospital of a wound in the head.

The jury to-day found a true bill against Ephraim Maurice, colored, for the alleged murder of Samuel Mason, colored, on Market street, on the 19th February last.

M. A. Jacobs has pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing $120 from Thomas J. Stephens. In the case of Thomas McKnight, informed against for libel on Capt. Pitkin, and the case of Matt. Hogan, accused of vagrancy, which were to have been tried yesterday, were continued. Hogan, it is stated by the police, has gone North, temporarily, to get a bequest of $10,000 or $15,000 left him by a deceased relative.

Lawrence Smith is charged with entering the domicil of E. Burean, with intent to steal, and George Jones, policeman, with impeachment of Josephine Schlueter, without warrant, were tried and convicted.

Cotton Seed and Its Products.

We clip the following from the *New York Shipping List* of recent date:

Cotton seed oil has become so very important a staple in our review of the market that any report on oils which notices no sales of cotton seed is an exception to the rule. But little seed is sold or bought in this market, that which comes being contracted for on the plantation, or at the port of shipment. It is only within the last two or three years, that the large profits in these products has assumed anything like their present proportions. At first no one knew to what purpose the oil was put, but it has come gradually to be understood that it mixes well with many more costly oils, and for many purposes it is declared to be quite as good. It is also used largely in Scotland for making soap. We remember that about the time it began to assume importance, we reported a large sale of oil to go West, supposed for mixing with lard oil," which quite stirred up one of our subscribers in Cincinnati, and who wrote to us for more particulars, expressing his doubts of the truth of our report. Not long since it was discovered that large quantities of cotton seed were imported olive oil, such as Pilagrad, Macigalupi and Fossati fils, had been counterfeited, and the counterfeit was supposed to be at the bottom of it. We have heard of consumer say that he liked the one as well as the other as a table condiment. Most of the seed is raised in the South, though we do not know what proportion of the oil produced is consumed there. Several mills have been built in the States of pressing, etc., it as sweet and yellow as butter, and we have been told that it mixes well with that necessity of the table. There is also considerable "what is known as "cotton seed soap stock," a very inferior looking article, bringing but 1¼ to 1¾ cent per pound. The cake made in pressing is shipped to England, and brings there about £7 per ton. The seed husks are largely used by the planters in their gin-stories, and crushed at Hull and elsewhere, the cake bringing much less than the American mills can manufacture it. The weight of the seed produced in the South is estimated at 2,000,000 tons, being about double that of the cotton from which it is ginned; but it is supposed that after deducting the quantity necessary for planting, waste, etc., there will remain about 1,000,000 tons, which at the present value of the hulls for fertilizing purposes is estimated at $20 per ton, and it is also estimated that with the seed crop, all utilized, might be made to yield a total value of over $40,000,000 over and above the quantity reserved for seeding.

Comparative Statement of Deaths in the White and Colored Races.

A Washington correspondent of the New York *World* recently made some interesting statements deduced from the mortuary returns of this city. He argued that they show a wonderful decadence in the number of the blacks. A member of the Board of Health, Richmond, furnished him with some facts and figures bearing upon the same subject which are worthy of notice.

It appears by the mortuary tables for the past five months that the total number of deaths is 616, of which 259 were white and 357 colored, an excess of 122 blacks, although the whites have the larger population. According to the ratio of the population, 334 of those 616 deaths should be white, and only 278 colored. It thus appears that the colored proportion of deaths is 95, or 34 per cent. more than their proper share. Besides these deaths, there were 24 still-born, of which 21 were negroes. If the truth were known, it could be arrived at, it would doubtless be found that not a few of them would fall under the head of infanticide.

Considering these deaths by ages, it appears further that under five years there were 91 whites and 116 colored; from five to 20 years of age, 14 whites and 27 colored, and from 20 to 50 years, 93 whites and as colored. These figures show that the mortality of children, which one engineer, or somehow or other could not get it to work. The result which might naturally be expected, and which the children born in the freedmen have not the vitality of those which were born in a condition of slavery.

The surprise is to appear that there were 60 colored deaths to 39 whites—a fact which may throw some light upon the question of the "Freedmen's Bureau." It seems that the population under the influence of Radical preachers, schoolmarms, and the bureau agents.

A London correspondent informs the *Journal de Havre* that he has seen in the former city ten of the pictures which legging to the Louvre, and that a well-known painter of art bought one of them for £10,000 and will return it to Paris for the same sum. It is believed that some of the Communists stole the paintings and sent them abroad to be sold.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Address of the Minister of Marine.

Death of Count de Polignac.

HOME NEWS.

The Orange Procession in New York.

Proclamation of Gov. Hoffman.

The Procession Attacked by the Mob.

The Mob Fired Upon by the Military.

Number Killed and Wounded Unknown.

About 40 Bodies at the Morgue.

Capt. Spencer Killed and Col. Fisk Wounded.

Lieut. Page Mortally Wounded.

Miscellaneous Matters.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, July 12.—It is stated the party of the right in the Assembly are preparing an answer to the proclamation of Count de Chambord.

The order for raising the state of siege of Paris is expected at once.

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MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

A PROCLAMATION.

New York, July 11.—Having been only this day apprised, while as the Capitol, of the actual condition of affairs in the North, reference to the proposed procession tomorrow, and having in the believe that my presence there is necessary, I shall go there immediately. I do make this my proclamation:

The order heretofore issued by the police authorities in reference to the said procession having been duly revoked, I hereby give notice that any, and all ladies or men desiring to accompany the same in peaceable procession in this city tomorrow, the 12th inst., will be permitted to do so.

They will be protected to the fullest extent possible by the military and police authorities. A military and police escort will be furnished to any body of men desiring it, on application to me at my headquarters, which will be at the police headquarters in this city, at any time during the day. I warn all persons to abstain from interference with any such procession, except by authority from me, and I give notice that all the powers at my command, civil and military, will be used to preserve the public peace and to put down at all hazards any attempt at disturbance, and I call upon all citizens of every race and religion to unite with me and the civil authorities in this determination to preserve the peace and honor of the city and State.

(Signed) JNO. T. HOFFMAN,
Governor.

New York, July 12.—The line of the Orange procession was guarded by a part of the 69th and 7th Regiments. The total number of deaths is 616, of which 259 were white and 357 colored, an excess of 122 blacks, although the whites have the larger population. According to the ratio of the population, 334 of those 616 deaths should be white, and only 278 colored. It thus appears that the colored proportion of deaths is 95, or 34 per cent. more than their proper share. Besides these deaths, there were 24 still-born, of which 21 were negroes. If the truth were known, it could be arrived as it would doubtless be found that not a few of them would fall under the head of infanticide.

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Washington, July 12.—Beside from Rebellion, the Fenian Brotherhood is reported to be in a flourishing condition. Their organization is said to be complete in all the States, and they are receiving large accessions to their ranks. Their leaders are said to be confident that they will be able to muster a force sufficient to overthrow the British power in Canada.

Washington, July 12.—The Treasury transfer of $1,000,000 to the Assistant Treasurer at New York, which was ordered on the 10th inst., was made to-day.

Washington, July 12.—Gen. Sheridan has been ordered to proceed to Chicago to-morrow, to be present at the ceremonies of laying the corner stone of the new Custom House.

Washington, July 12.—Gen. Sheridan will co-operate with the State authorities in preserving order during the Orange procession to-day.

Washington, July 12.—Gen. Sheridan has been invited by the State authorities of New York to be present at the Orange procession to-day.

New York, July 12.—The Orange procession formed between two regiments and 800 police.

There were only about 200 in line with two banners; one the stars and stripes, the other, William of Orange on horseback. After waiting some time for a band and the soldiers to load with ball the procession started.

The processions were assailed three times up to the last advices.

At the corner of Twenty-third and Eighth Avenue the troops were ordered to fire. About a dozen were killed and wounded. One policeman was shot dead. Col. James Fisk, Jr., was wounded and a staff in the Regiment mortally.

4:45 P. M.—A dispatch from the operator at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, says: About 3 P. M. as the troops were passing down Fifth Avenue, when between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets the mob fired three shots at them—the military returned the fire killing 9 and wounding 12. Two boys and a lady were shot. Sixteen citizens in all were killed on the Avenue. Three soldiers were also killed.

Three hundred Orangemen passed here about half an hour ago through Twenty-third street, down Broadway under a strong escort. They were cheered in passing.

Jersey City, July 12.—The Orange procession consisted of 140, guarded by the troops and the police.

The ferryboats were held in the river until the character of the passengers was ascertained.

The procession was entirely unmolested.

New York, July 12.—Judge Blackford decided that the English subscribers to 30,000 shares of the Erie stock must have the right of registration restored to them.

The boiler driving piles at the Central Railroad docks burst to-day. One killed and one hurt. The works were blown to pieces.

Saratoga, July 12.—Harry Bassek won the first race, Dictator 2d, Tostevin won the second. Time 2:23¼. Fireman was the favorite for the coming fourth. Roma won the third race.

Key West, Fla., July 12.—The bark Norton, of St. Johns, Bremen, for New Orleans, ran on Loo Key, 16th. Got off badly damaged.

Wilmington, N. C., July 12.—Pat Oxendine, one of the negro outlaws of Robeson county, was captured in Richmond county, brought to Lumberton last night in jail to-day. Notwithstanding the latest arrests and other crimes to which he been a party, no attempt has been made by the people of Robeson county or this city to rid him violence.

Jackson, Miss., July 12.—The public printing business is in a muddle. Governor Alcorn, to the appointing power vested in him, a year since, appointed Kimball, Raymond & Co., State Printers, who purchased largely of materials for the work. A large portion of the work, including a large bale of ledger and registration blanks and blanks for use in the coming November election, is unfinished.

Gov. Alcorn for no assigned cause has removed Kimball, Raymond & Co., and appointed Col. Hamilton and Judge Sharkey to the office of State Printers.

The matter has been carried to the Supreme Court, and all State work comes till the third Monday in December.

No preparation can be made for the election and the code which by law should be ready before the election of that number will be delayed till late in the winter.

The Leader is the name of the governor's new organ.

There is great dissatisfaction in Republican ranks at the action of the Governor.

Memphis, July 12.—United States District Court is in session, Judge Hall presiding. A large number of attorneys counting, keep silent.

Memphis, July 12.—There was a report that a fight was going on at Hibernia Hall, but before the police reached there it was stopped and all was quiet.

Jersey City, July 12, Noon.—No disturbances have yet occurred, but indications favor a riot and bloodshed this evening.

The street corners and saloons are crowded with Hibernians who intimidate a few Orangemen.

A military and police escort will be furnished to any body of men desiring it, on application to me at my headquarters, which will be at the police headquarters in this city, at any time during the day. I warn all persons to abstain from interference with any such procession, except by authority from me, and I give notice that all the powers at my command, civil and military, will be used to preserve the public peace and to put down at all hazards any attempt at disturbance, and I call upon all citizens of every race and religion to unite with me and the civil authorities in this determination to preserve the peace and honor of the city and State.

(Signed) JNO. T. HOFFMAN,
Governor.

New York, July 12.—The line of the Orange procession was guarded by a part of the 69th and 7th Regiments. The total number of deaths is 616, of which 259 were white and 357 colored, an excess of 122 blacks, although the whites have the larger population. According to the ratio of the population, 334 of those 616 deaths should be white, and only 278 colored. It thus appears that the colored proportion of deaths is 95, or 34 per cent. more than their proper share. Besides these deaths, there were 24 still-born, of which 21 were negroes. If the truth were known, it could be arrived as it would doubtless be found that not a few of them would fall under the head of infanticide.

Considering these deaths by ages, it appears further that under five years there were 91 whites and 116 colored; from five to 20 years of age, 14 whites and 27 colored, and from 20 to 50 years, 93 whites and as colored. These figures show that the mortality of children, which one engineer, or somehow or other could not get it to work. The result which might naturally be expected, and which the children born in the freedmen have not the vitality of those which were born in a condition of slavery.

The surprise is to appear that there were 60 colored deaths to 39 whites—a fact which may throw some light upon the question of the "Freedmen's Bureau." It seems that about the time it began to assume importance, we reported a large sale of oil to go West, supposed for mixing with lard oil," which quite stirred up one of our subscribers in Cincinnati, and who wrote to us for more particulars, expressing his doubts of the truth of our report. Not long since it was discovered that large quantities of olive oil, such as Pilagrad, Macigalupi and Fossati fils, had been counterfeited, and the counterfeit was supposed to be at the bottom of it. We have heard of consumer say that he liked the one as well as the other as a table condiment. Most of the seed is raised in the South, though we do not know what proportion of the oil produced is consumed there. Several mills have been built in the States of pressing, etc., it as sweet and yellow as butter, and we have been told that it mixes well with that necessity of the table. There is also considerable what is known as "cotton seed soap stock," a very inferior looking article, bringing but 1¼ to 1¾ cent per pound. The cake made in pressing is shipped to England, and brings there about £7 per ton. The seed husks are largely used by the planters in their gin-stories, and crushed at Hull and elsewhere, the cake bringing much less than the American mills can manufacture it. The weight of the seed produced in the South is estimated at 2,000,000 tons, being about double that of the cotton from which it is ginned; but it is supposed that after deducting the quantity necessary for planting, waste, etc., there will remain about 1,000,000 tons, which at the present value of the hulls for fertilizing purposes is estimated at $20 per ton, and it is also estimated that with the seed crop, all utilized, might be made to yield a total value of over $40,000,000 over and above the quantity reserved for seeding.

Memphis, July 12.—A colored deckhand on the steamer Shannon, last evening, swore out a warrant before Justice Harris, commissioner, last evening, against the captain, mate and pilots of that boat for alleged cruelty. The men were towed to down twenty miles above here, Saturday, having fallen into the river with a barrel of whisky. The captain ordered the men to get him ashore and save the whisky. Before the warrant could be served the boat had left for New Orleans.

Columbus, Ky., July 12.—Rev. J. Bradley and Pinck. T. Bradley, pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing $40,000 from Adams Express Company.

St. Louis, July 12.—Two persons were killed near Neosha, Mo., for stealing mules.

Chicago, July 12.—Lard fell out of hemorrhages from the lungs, but is now convalescent.

Philadelphia, July 12.—The steeple of the new Presbyterian church, corner 30th and Chestnut streets, was demolished by lightning to-day.

Illinois, July 12.—The news of the riots in New York caused great excitement here. Orders were issued by the Adjutant-General while the Russian war stand was ordered to be in readiness. Order is restored, and the militia are disbanded at their homes.

Chicago, July 12.—Duluth was visited last Saturday by a tidal wave. It broke from the lake into the canal, sweeping away the piers and the crib work, scattering timbers and rafts in every direction.

The current ran at the rate of 15 miles an hour for half an hour, and then ran with like swiftly for minutes and with the oscillation all the morning alternately, carrying rafts and cribs out to sea and back to Duluth. No explanation is given of the phenomenon.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, July 12.—Evening.—Consols closed 93⅝. Bonds 92⅜. Tallow 44s and 3 6d.

Liverpool, July 12.—Evening.—Cotton closed dull and easier; middling uplands 9⅞d. Orleans 9¾d. Cumberland cut 3⅜ 6d.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, July 12.—Evening.—Cotton closed dull and nominal; sales 1052 bales; middling uplands 30½c. Flour and Corn dull and lower—common to fair extra flour $6 10@6 65; good to choice $6 70@8. Whisky 93½@95c. Wheat 1@2c lower—winter red and amber 1c easier $1 45@1 50; new red and amber Southern $1 38@1 42. Corn heavy and a shade lower. 72@73½c. Oats dull at $1 25. Lard quiet—10¾c. Naval Stores firm. Freight quiet.

New York, July 12.—Evening.—Money closed 5@6. Sterling quiet 10¼@10½. Gold firm at 111¼@111⅝. Government steady—little doing. State bonds neglected the week ending at $16 90@18 75 per bbl.

New York, July 12.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 30½c; new, 29½c; Orleans 30c; new, 29½c; Texas, 30c; new, 29½c; Mobile, 30c; new, 29½c; Florida, 30c; new, 29½c; Tennessee, 29½; new, 29¼; Virginia, 29½; new, 29; Louisiana 6s, 29; new, 28; Lower 6s, 29; new, 28; Alabama 6s, 29; 8s, 29; Georgia 6s, 29;