# The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE
JOSEPH M. LIMET, PUBLISHER.
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TERMS OF THE BEE.
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Weekly Edition.
TERMS—PER YEAR ..... $5.

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 4, 1871.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET.

NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 4, 1871.

44th YEAR—Vol. XLIV.—Whole—15,438.


THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

As might have been expected, Judge Dibble decides that the contract of the State, with the Republican Printing Company has not been fulfilled, because, by its terms, it was to last during the existence of the present Legislature. We suppose therefore that the expenditures for printing before the contract shall have been terminated, will exceed one million of dollars. The *Republican* justifies this enormous outlay by making responsible for it the revolution which has taken place in the laws and regulations of the State. It says "the old books were worse than useless, for they conflicted with the new arrangement of affairs." So far as the printing of the statutes in book form is concerned, we have no fault to find with the character of the work done in the office of the Republican Printing Company, although we think some of it might have been postponed, and in the present condition of the State Treasury, ought to have been postponed. What we have a right to complain of is the establishment by Gov. Warmoth of a large number of country papers which have no existence, and can have no existence without the public printing. The theory upon which the publication of the laws in newspapers is based, is this: that it is the best method of promulgating those laws and bringing them to the notice of the public; but it presupposes that these newspapers have had a previous existence and are read by the community. It was never contemplated that the Governor should have the power of creating such channels of information to the public, and the fact of the matter is the public have peremptorily refused to subscribe for or read many of the compilations which for such purport to be printed in the country parishes, but which really have been printed in New Orleans, and their circulation is only nominal. We are quite willing to concede that "the people were of right entitled to be informed about the changes that had been and were being made in their laws."

But the question is, have they been so informed? We doubt it. Why did the Governor not publish the laws in journals which had an existence and a circulation among the people? Why was the printing of the Civil Code and the Revised Statutes given to Mr. John Ray's organ, the *Metropolitan*, an office which unlike the *Republican* was utterly unprovided with the type and other material necessary for the work. We suppose some fifty or seventy-five thousand dollars was paid to Mr. John Ray for printing of those books. It might as well have been thrown in the river for the State has been compelled to do the work over again, so that the imperfect work is done by Mr. Ray and his partners of the *Intelligencer*. The paper and the printing of these books were disgraceful. The book sellers are ashamed to offer them for sale. We do not find fault with necessary and unavoidable expenditures. The complaint has been that half a million of dollars or more have been paid unnecessarily and for mere partisan purposes without accomplishing the end supposed to be in the view of the Legislature. We despair, however, of any improvement in this regard, as the Governor and his friends who are associated with him are entirely indifferent to the good opinion of the people of the State. We can only hope that the people rise in their might and hurl these usurpers from power.

LIBRARY AND SHOR FINDINGS.—The attention of our readers is invited to the advertisement in this issue of Messrs. J. Menth & Co., of 179 Poydras street, who keep on hand constantly a large stock of French and German calf skins, dressed Morocco, patent leather, linings, kid and sheep skins, serges, English findings, French shoe elastics, trimmings, and everything needed by boot and shoe makers. We commend this house to our city shoemaker readers as an establishment where orders will be promptly and carefully executed at market rates.

ANDREW PROGRESS COMPANY OF AMERICA.—At a meeting of stockholders, held on Monday, August 2, the following gentlemen were elected directors: Emile Lamm, P. J. McMahon, Leon Godchaux, J. A. Thurber, W. C. Wilson, Jules Brady, H. C. Millaudon, G. L. Laughland, D. F. Edmund Bourke, G. T. Beauregard, A. Jonkson, S. S. Hike, L. B. Caine, H. A. Lee, Joseph Bernard. The Board have met on Thursday, August 3, and elected officers, as follows: G. L. Laughland, President; H. C. Millaudon, Vice-President; Emile Lamm, Superintendent; Leon Godchaux, Treasurer, and Ernest Laborde, Secretary.

The Terrible Steamboat Explosion at New York.

From the New York sun

The explosion of the Staten Island ferry-boat Westfield is not what might properly be expected. The wall is cold, and the engineer says the boiler had been in use nine years. It appears only had been repaired and stiffened until it was as rotten as the hulk. On the 13th of July, however, it was inspected by the proper officers, and pronounced sound. There is a well founded evidence of undue strain upon the boiler. It broke where it had been patched, and the loss of fifty lives and the maiming of a hundred persons are the result of the explosion. An explosion of the cylinder which was blown out shows that the iron had been eaten or rubbed the rivets until it was as thin as some sheets of letter paper.

It will not do for the Ferry Company to attempt to shift the responsibility upon the engineer. The people will hold the proper persons guilty. Those persons are the members of the company and the Government Inspector. The Staten Island boats have long been the subject of popular complaint. The equipment of the boats and all the other boats of the ferry for years has been marked by pecuniousness. The boats have been run in violation of the company without restraint, and the welfare of the public. They are frequently made trips without stopping at their specified landings. In one instance hundreds of persons were compelled to remain over night on one island because the boats did not make a full trip up at night.

The meanness of this company is almost criminal. The ferry houses are nearly destitute of accommodations. On Staten Island thousands are compelled to stand in the freezing sleet or in a drenching rain waiting for the boat, because of a total or partial disregard of the Sunday laws. Its agents are generally packed from stem to stern with human freight. Thousands are refused upon them until there is literally standing room. Men who have to work the comfort of the people will do well with their lives. The arrangements of the ferry are the direct result of the management of the boat. Every out and any time to the Westfield appear to have been grudgingly furnished. The policy of the Company has been a long single manner policy. While they have refused to make an effort to accommodate the public, they have steadily set their faces against other parties who could easily have furnished proper travelling facilities. The accident is clearly traceable to their criminal parsimonious policy.

If one half of the reports are true, the Government Inspector should be indicted by the Grand Jury. He has examined of the boiler both thoroughly, the engineer could not have happened. It seems that the engineer apprehended an explosion for he says that he locked at the valve on the cylinder last Thursday. Let the Grand Jury do its work.

THE BATTLE OF DORKING.—There seems to be very little doubt but that the military satire, "The Battle of Dorking," was written by Sir Frederick Fitzwilliam, well known to military as well as administrative fame. The Second Armada," which the London *Times* put forth as an antidote to the sparkling and effective philippic alluded to, is understood to be the production of a Mr. Hayward, who, having proved an utter failure in his original calling as a barrister, falls back upon literary pursuits—for which he is eminently qualified. Knowing about as much of military matters as a chimney sweep does of logarithms, Mr. Hayward's "Second Armada" (1871) had naturally proved a failure. Apes as did Philippi, Jr. Arnold.

General Butler is described by the Boston *Transcript* as a great admirer of the Paris Commune, and it asks when elected Governor of Massachusetts he will inaugurate his inaugural by blowing up the State House or pulling down Bunker Hill Monument.

## The Chain of Events.

Pope begins his most celebrated poem with the exclamation, "What mighty contests rise from trivial things!" and the reflection has been repeated again and again until it has become trite. But it may be asked, whether things which produce mighty contests and great results can properly be called trivial or little. If the poet be right in asserting that "all is but parts of one stupendous whole," then nothing can be unimportant. It is easy to cite from history and biography illustrations of the fact that great results have sprung from apparently little causes, and to find them. Thus, it is said that a spat choked Pope Adrian IV to death, and his death occasioned a long and sanguinary war all over Italy, and involved Germany and France in it. To a quarrel between two boy-princes is traced a destructive war between France and England. Another war between the same two nations is charged upon a petty dispute between the sailors of a French vessel and an English vessel, as to which should be first supplied with water from a certain well. And a story is told of an early war among the American Indians, which, according to tradition, was brought about in the following manner: An Indian woman with her little son went to visit a friend belonging to another tribe. The little fellow caught a large grasshopper on the way, and carried it with him. A lad of the other tribe wanted it, but he refused to give it up, a quarrel ensued, which soon brought the fathers and mothers into the dispute, and soon after the chiefs became engaged in a war which nearly exterminated one of of the two tribes. Several centuries ago, some soldiers of Modena carried away a bucket from a public well at Bologna; this led to a dispute, which was followed by a long war, and the King of Sardinia was made prisoner in the course of it, and kept in prison until his death, twenty-two years after.

Most people have heard the story of the fall of an apple suggesting to Sir Isaac Newton the theory of gravitation; and also, that some of his important investigations into the laws of light were due to his watching a child blowing soap bubbles.

Galileo conceived the idea of the correct method of measuring time from noticing the swing of a lamp suspended in a church. Instances like these might be multiplied indefinitely; but if a thousand of them were cited, the question as to the importance of these little or secondary causes would still remain unsolved. In the general law of God's providence they are always operating, and could the human intellect detect them all and sum them up, they would, perhaps, be found to constitute an infinite series, whose total would only be represented by the mathematical symbol for infinity. We rarely see how small are the things which are instrumental in bringing about results of a large character. We know not what we do, we see the gradual loss or waste of the powers He gives to man. It is only when the loss or waste has attained to a definite magnitude that we can measure it. The whole universe proceeds in infinitesimally small portions of time, so far as man is concerned. It has taken ages of accurate observation to determine some of the phenomena of astronomy; and the geological changes which have taken place upon the mere surface of the globe we infinitely have required millions of years to result in the formation of the lands and the seas. If one could see the origin of diseases, it would, perhaps, be found that what is called a natural disease, and is received as an inevitable dispensation, did in reality depend on some petty chance; such, for instance, as stopping half a minute at a street corner in a chilling wind to speak to a friend, or worrying one's self at an overcharge in a bill, or missing a train, or inadvertently neglecting to put on some article of clothing. Many a man has made an enemy by not answering a letter in the kind or satisfactory one, or by sending it to the wrong person unintentionally.

Mr. Ruskin, in a beautiful letter of condolence which he wrote to Mrs. Hugh Miller, after the suicide of her gifted husband, the eminent Scotch geologist, dwells very forcibly upon this subject. He says:

"It seems to me that the bitterest cruelty of the trial must lie in the sense of his Miller's own share in having unexplained of all that he might have done, had he lived, and of the *littleness* of the thing that brought about his illness and death. It seems so hard that a little over-work, a few more commas to be put into a page of type, a paragraph to be shortened or added in the last moment, should make the difference between life and death! But so it is, and so it has been. The world is full of lost powers. If a man closely scans his past career, he will find that nothing like all his possible work has been done, and that even when the result seemed greatest he was or ought to have been conscious of irreparable failure or shortcoming. In the majority of cases he will discover that the whole end and use of his life has been missed more or less, and that it has been by cases in the cruelest way, as by accident or adversity, which he could neither foresee nor prevent. Yet who can doubt that the law of chance, which seems so wanton and trivial to many, is as entirely under the control of an Allwise Providence?

"We, poor atoms, forsooth, says Ruskin, may fancy that something else should have been done; but in no special and separate instance can we say, here was a destiny peculiarly broken, here a work peculiarly unfulfilled. I read that God will say to His good servants, *Well done*, but not to their work, for it only He who judges of and apoints that enough."—*Phila. Ledger.*

## ENGLISH POLITICS.

**The Government in Despair—Utter Failure of the Ministry—The Ballot Bill Abandoned—Great Excitement—Action of the Queen—Ireland and the Prince of Wales.**

*London*, July 14.—Things have come to such a pass in Parliament that the government, and the Queen, the following note appeared in the *Morning Post* which is full of portentous meaning. It being almost certain that the Lords will throw out the bill for the abolition of purchase up the army—on the ground that although the reform may be desirable it will be useless accompanied with a complete scheme for army reorganizations—and all the other measures proposed by the government having been either abandoned or defeated, there remained but one thing to be done to save the government from the disgrace and danger of seeing the session end in total failure. This one thing was the passage of the

**Ballot Bill.**

But very curious things concerning the Ballot bill have happened. There was a time when the substitution of secret for open voting was looked upon as the measure which would crown the edifice of political reform in England and the Chartists, and their successors, the Radicals, clamored for it without ceasing. But now, when it is proposed, no one really seems to care a penny about it—no one, indeed, save the members of the Government and their friends, who are in their interest. An amazing apathy upon the subject exists among the people; the stories which used to be told about intimidations have all of a sudden been forgotten, and very many really liberal politicians have become converts to the opinion that

**Purity of Elections**

can be much better secured by a system like the present—under which the voter cannot conceal how he votes—than by any system of secret voting.

Mr. Disraeli asked the other night, when taunting Mr. Gladstone with his simulated fervor in advocacy of the ballot, about the Premier's ability to bring out ten persons in the country carried a button, that the Premier had

**"Passionately Endeavored a Corpse,"**

and the whole liberal party, as at present constituted, is little better than a corpse.

## A German Lawyer's Oath.

The following is a specimen of the comprehensive and exhaustive oath the lawyers of Germany must take, on being admitted to the bar of the respective monarchical German States in which they live.

You shall promise and swear that, after his Highness, the Duke and Lord, Lord ..... have follows the name of the prince, Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha, has granted you the license to practise law as a member of the bar before all the courts and public authorities of this State (the Dukedom of Saxe-Coburg), you will be faithful, obedient and subject to his Highness and his high legal successor in the Government, show obedience to the Constitution, faithfully keep and observe the laws and ordinances, especially, according to your best knowledge and understanding, faithfully behave yourself as an honorable, the poor man quite as willingly as the rich man, without fear of the courts, to his right, by advice, speech and action, not overcharge parties with fees; not obstruct the amicable settlement of law suits, but further it as much as possible, not retard or hinder justice in any way whatsoever; never give countenance to dishonest designs of parties, particularly not suggest to any party or any accused person groundless subterfuges and statements contrary to truth or recantation; and if you should find the cause of a party in your persuasion, to be without foundation, or not based upon the law, and you could not amicably dissuade such party, so is your duty to do, from instituting or represent it in court in such cause any longer; and further, in any case taken in hand by you speak and act more than you are instructed to do; keep secrets intrusted to you inviolate; take care of and return in good time public papers and records laid before you or communicated to you; keep safely funds which may be entrusted to you, and give a conscientious account of them; and finally, show respect to the public authorities and courts before which you will appear as counsel due respect, and abstain from all invective against the same; also, not be prevented from the fulfilment of these duties either by favor, gifts, friendship or enmity, or by other impure motive, and altogether so behave as is be coming and befitting a conscientious and dexterous lawyer and counsellor at law.

"Oath—All that has been read to me now I have well understood and solemnly promise to do. I will keep that oath fidelity, inviolately and faithfully, so help me God!"

This oath will doubtless prove of interest to the lawyers of this country and their many clients.

Dogs.—Jerrold once said to a very thin man: "Sir, you are like a pin, but without the head of the point."

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Jerry Arnal, colored, was arrested in the First District, yesterday, with a horse and a mule in his possession supposed to have been stolen.

The third annual festival of Ionia Cenclave No. 11, S. W. M., takes place at the Fair Grounds to-morrow, when the R. E. Lee and Southern Rose Ball Clubs will have a prize match, and there will be a rage of all sorts and hops for children and adults. Complimentary tickets acknowledged.

We are under obligations to Mr. A. Willy, Secretary, and Messrs. C. L. Volz and J. Clair, Committee of Orleans Fire Company No. 21, for an invitation to accompany them upon an excursion to Bay Louis. They leave to-day, and we regret that unavoidable engagements will not permit us to accept their hospitalities.

*The Bulletin* says that Mr. W. H. Evans, Second Justice of the Peace, was shot at three times by his mistress, a woman named Frances Lee, in the bagnio of Hattie Hamilton, on Wednesday evening, but escaped unhurt. The police have made no report of the occurrence.

*Inquest in the Case of William Buffin.*—Coroner Jackson yesterday concluded an inquest in the case of William Buffin, who died at his residence, at the corner of Morgan and Manuel streets, on Tuesday, from the effects of an injury received on the previous Sunday. The testimony showed that a number of men engaged in rowdyism near the Douglas plantation, in the Third District, on Sunday, and that the shiny assailed Lucien Preval, who was intoxicated, and who threw a foot-pound weight at the crowd, which, instead of striking those for whom it was intended, hit the deceased, who was a mere spectator. It was also proved that the missile struck him in the abdomen, knocked him down, and that internal hemorrhage resulted, which caused death. The verdict of the jury was in accordance with the testimony, wherefore Mr. Preval is held blameless.

*Arthur Guerin Shot in the First District Court—He is Believed to be Mortally Wounded.*—The First District Court-room, while the court was in session yesterday trying cases, was the scene of a tragic occurrence. Arthur Guerin, a character known to nearly if not quite every resident of New Orleans by reputation, was shot in the room, receiving two wounds, one of which is considered mortal. The following are the facts, as we have them from disinterested persons who were in the court-room at the time:

Guerin was tried some weeks ago for carrying a concealed weapon, and was found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of $25. Since then he has been in the court-room several times, behaving in a manner that indicated he had bad feelings to some if not all of the officers of the court.

Yesterday about two o'clock, while the court was in session, he walked in among the people outside the bar with his hat on. He was intoxicated. When in that condition he was known to be a very dangerous man, shooting or cutting any person whom he did not chance to be pleased with, and, as soon as he made his appearance, those of the spectators who knew him began to leave the room. Besides wearing his hat he was behaving himself in an insolent and obstreperous manner.

A colored Deputy Sheriff went to him to turn out or persuade him to behave himself, in a manner suiting the place where he was. The officer failed to do either and left him. Mr. Dauney, one of the white deputies, then approached him. They conversed in French and Guerin's remarks were made in a boisterous tone. The Chief Deputy of the Court, Mr. James D. Houston, being that the subordinate deputies were not able to secure order in the room, went himself to Guerin and signified that he would have to behave himself in an orderly manner and respectfully to the court.

After a very few words, Mr. Houston says, Guerin made a motion with his left hand as if to grasp the weapon under his coat, whereupon Mr. Houston drew a revolver and fired. He hit Guerin twice. One shot broke the left arm between the elbow and the shoulder. Guerin was in the act of turning to the entrance door when the second shot struck him in the backbone, a little above the belt. That wound prostrated him. He was immediately taken to the Jackson Square Station, and thence to his mother's residence, on Love street, between Montegut and Chouet. At half-past eight o'clock last night Dr. E. Wila, who was attending him, reported that his legs and the lower part of his body were completely paralyzed; that he was bleeding internally and that the wound in the back would in all probability prove mortal.

A colored boy named Martin Henry, who lives at No. 128 Franklin street, was accidentally wounded in one of his legs by one of the shots fired. His wound is slight.

Immediately after the shooting Mr. Houston surrendered himself to Captain McCann, of the Second District Police, and is now held a prisoner, awaiting the result of the wounds and an inquest, should they prove fatal.

Friends of Mr. Houston inform us that, within a few days, when he was unarmed, Guerin sought a difference with him and had apistol to his head, which was shoved aside by a bystander. Those friends upon being told of this occurrence by Mr. Houston, warned him to avoid interrupting with Guerin as much as possible, and to be prepared for some such emergency.

Whether justly or unjustly, Guerin has the reputation of being a man of sanguinary disposition, who would take any advantage of whom he imagined his displeasure. He is said to have been always the worst of the things who, for years before the war, maintained a reign of terror in this city. Since the war he has been tried for two murders, first for the killing of a colored man at the French Market, and next for the killing of a policeman named David Henneseey, he himself has been tried as one of the persons concerned in the murder of Fred. Gruber and had been acquitted. Guerin was also acquitted at both trials. Those who know him well say that when he is sober he is entirely peaceable and inoffensive, but, when under the influence of liquor, there is no safety in his society. He has, in his periods of sobriety, which also tried, been remonstrated with upon his manner of life and the perils he would place himself in. When the danger would be surgested—showing what singular companions such men are—he would make the sign of the cross and reply that the Virgin Mary would always take care of him.

*A Policeman Shot at Carrollton.*—A report comes from Carrollton that at about half-past two o'clock, yesterday morning, a policeman (house) was patroling Canal Avenue in that town, near the river, he encountered two colored men and sought to stop them; that one of them having something in his hand, he asked him: "What is that you have in your hand?" and that the negro answered: "Do you want to see it?" with these words presenting a navy revolver, from which he fired a shot at the officer and hit him in the left breast, the ball entered the right breast, at the nipple and Dr. Hirsy, who is attending Mr. Hensel, pronounces the wound dangerous. Neither of the men have been arrested. Mr. Reader in the place where he was. The officer failed to do either and left him. Mr. Dauney, one of the white deputies that approached him. They conversed in French and Guerin's remarks were made in a boisterous tone. The Chief Deputy of the Court, Mr. James D. Houston, seing that the subordinate deputies were not able to secure order in the room, went himself to Guerin and signified that he would have to behave himself in an orderly manner and respectfully to the court.

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Rev. Dr. Sears, in his address before the Baptist Educational Convention, at Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, said "if half the children in the country should be taken from the good institutions, the change would be very great—it would nearly remove one quarter of education."

## BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Money Order System Adopetd by the French Postoffice.

German Army of Occupation Reduced to 150,000.

Payment of 510,000,000 France Indemnity.

Socialist Movement Imminent in the South of France.

Trains Running Through Mount Cenis Tunnel.

HOME NEWS.

Awards by the Mexican Commission.

Westfield Disaster Investigation.

Small-Pox in Salt Lake City.

Miscellaneous Matters.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

*Paris*, Aug. 3.—The French Post Office authorities have arranged a money order system with England and the United States.

Two hundred and thirty witnesses have been already subpoenaed to appear before the courts martial.

The Minister of Finance yesterday completed the payment of another instalment of $10,000,000 France indemnity.

The German army of occupation has been reduced to 150,000 men.

Marshal McMahon reports the casualties to the Versailles forces in the second days fighting at 700.

Trains for the transportation of passengers and freights have commenced running through Mount Cenis tunnel.

*London*, Aug. 3.—The Count and Countess de Paris dined last night with Duke de Broglie, French Ambassador.

*London*, Aug. 3.—The British Charge d'Affaires, Osborne, telegraphs to the Foreign Office that the famine in Persia is over, but provisions still held at exhorbitant prices.

The Versailles Government has information that a general socialist movement is imminent in the south of France.

M. Remusat has accepted the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

*London*, Aug. 3.—In the House of Commons Mr. Bourke, Parliament Enfield, of the Foreign Department, denied that negotiations were pending with the United States for the abolition of privateering.

Bancft expressed the approval of the grant to Prince Arthur, but deplored the continued pension of the Queen.

Gladstone denied that Her Majesty was unpopular. He expressed his regret at her seclusion, but declared that the Queen was anxious to resume her public duties as rapidly as her health permitted.

FROM JAMAICA.

*Kingston*, Aug. 3.—The Hornet is ready and preparing to leave. A Spanish war vessel is watching her closely.

*Kingston, Jamaica*, Aug. 3.—Celebration of the emancipation took place here to-day. There was a large and gay attendance. The celebration was the largest ever seen here.

Several accidents are reported. The Government of Jamaica has annulled the contract with the Pacific steamers to stop at Kingston.

*Port-au-Prince*, July 12.—It is rumored General Lugeron is marching against Cape Haytien. Efforts are being made to save the cargo of the steamer Forte-au-Prince.

FROM WASHINGTON.

*Washington*, Aug. 3.—United States and Mexican Commission No. 23—Albert Spencer vs. Mexico; claim for a claim arising out of the seizure and detention of a vessel charged with having been introduced into Mexico without the proper duties. The goods were imported into Matamoras and paid duties according to the tariff of 1857, "Avalos tariff," established by General Avalos, then in command of the State of Tamaulipas, by a proclamation of September 21st, 1861.

This action of General Avalos being subsequently repudiated by the Mexican Government, the seizure and detention for a year and a half followed. The Commissioners not being able to try the case went to the umpire, who held that the Mexican Government is bound by the proclamation of the Avalos Tariff and so awards for the claimant, conditioned upon the proof of American citizenship. The decision of other cases before the Commission. Awards are made in the following cases: No. 446, Geo. W. Morton vs. Mexico; No. 120, Jno. Arnold vs. Mexico; No. 18, A. R. Halstead vs. Mexico; No. 14, Jno. P. Integrata Bros. vs. Mexico.

The following claims are dismissed: No. 197—Richard Romain vs. Mexico; No. 523—August Peres vs. the same; No. 1—E. B. Steele vs. the same; No. 238—Peter Bulfer vs. the same.

*Washington*, Aug. 3.—Thomas H. Dudley, now Consul at Liverpool, has resigned.

The Treasury Department has announced readiness to redeem $1,750,000 three per cents, which cease bearing interest on the 15th inst.

Assignments of land warrants must hereafter be made on the back of warrants.

PROBABILITIES.

Partially cloudy and clear weather is probable for Friday from Louisiana eastward and in the south Atlantic States. Rain and cooler. A transit favorable for local storms from Mobile and Ohio and Indiana. The low barometer with increasing and rainy weather now prevailing from Ohio to Lake Ontario will probably extend over Pennsylvania and New England.

WEATHER REPORT.

*Washington* Aug. 3.—The area of lowest barometer remains as on Wednesday north and west of Iowa. The high pressure which has prevailed from the southern and gulf states still remains, but is somewhat diminished. The barometer in the Atlantic states is now decidedly fallen on lakes Erie and Ontario and New England. The temperature has very generally risen in the Atlantic and Gulf States and on the Ohio and Lake Ontario from lake Erie to Central Illinois. Southwesterly winds with partially cloudy weather have very generally prevailed in New England and South Pennsylvania and the Ohio river. Cloudy and threatening weather in the lower lakes has been more frequently reported than lower lakes to Southern Illinois and Iowa. Rain has fallen in Ohio valley from Central Ohio to Lake St. Clair. Clear weather has prevailed to-day from Lake Michigan north and westward.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

*Long Branch, N. J.*, Aug. 3.—Milesian won the steeple chase. Winecup won the Hotel Stakes. Time: 3:44. Nellie Gray won the third race in two straight heats. Time: 1:28¾, 1:47¾. Helmbold won the Tuesday Cup. Time: 6.

*New York*, Aug. 3.—The proprietor of the Jersey City Exchange Hotel has been arrested at the instance of George Watts, on a charge of libel.

The Swedes are determined to join the Italian procession in celebration of Italian unity.

Six of the remaining sufferers from the Westfield disaster will die.

*Boston*, Aug. 3.—Lyman school, has been destroyed by fire. Loss $100,000.

*Salt Lake City*, Aug. 3.—Small pox is reported in the vicinity. Three deaths have occurred.

*St. Louis*, Aug. 3.—A woman crazed from nursing her sick child, took it just outside of Lafayette Lowe's park, this morning, and nearly strangled herself by tying a rag around the throat.

*New York*, Aug. 3.—The following testimony was elicited at the Westfield disaster investigation:

Stephen Ryan, engineer, sworn—Left Staten Island at half-past 12; came into New York ship when the engine bell rang all ahead, went and put the hose on the tanks and wash on deck to straighten them; went back to the engine-room and heard the crash of a pounds and went out. The foreman said, "Boys, I think we are in the frame-work." I then went back to the engine-room for my coat and said, "I think we are right, and he said, "Yes." I then went back and saw my opinion of steam on the engine and I walked slowly off towards the boys and my place was on the bow. When I first returned he was in the engine-room and stopped and listed. Then when a second came up, so badly injured that he died immediately; I was not allowed back; attended after noticing the 27 pounds on the gauge; don't know whether the gauge was correct or not; when there was no steam on the gauge it would sometimes stand at three and others at zero; worked 20 to 22 pounds of steam on way up; generally use from 25 to 27 pounds of steam; the value was set at 15.7, so as to give the steam a chance to blow off and keep it at 25 pounds; when the gauge showed 27 in the ship the safety valve was just simpering; the water in the tanks is sometimes boiling; the value is 5 inches; could not tell the exact of 5 or the difference between high and low pressure; there were some times little pin hole leaks in the engine, and there was a patch on the saddle, put on last fall, which was blown off at the explosion.

*New York*, Aug. 3.—The arrangements for the prize fight between Jim Mace and Joe Coburn, to come off near New Orleans next October, have not yet, as rumored, been completed, but it is probable the match will be made and articles signed in a few days.

*Savannah*, Aug. 3.—Cleared—Steamship Rapidan, for New York; America, for Baltimore.

*Fort Monroe*, Aug. 3.—In the boat race to-day the Potomac Club of Washington beat the Undines of Norfolk. The distance around the stake ships was one mile and a half down the river. Time: 28 minutes.

*Charleston, S. C.*, Aug. 3.—The count of the votes cast in yesterday's election is not yet concluded, but the election of Gen. Wagener, as Mayor, and the whole ticket of the Citizens' ticket, is now conceded by their opponents. The majority, at the lowest estimate, is 300 votes. There is great rejoicing among the citizens.

*Greenbacker, White Sulphur Springs, Va.*, Aug. 3.—In the Democratic Convention to-day Dr. Harriman, of Boston, read a paper on the formation of teeth, showing them to be fibrous instead of tubular, the popular accepted formation. The views expressed created no little surprise, and comment a bold decision from old established theories.

The discussion then followed on dental histology, and was participated in by Drs. Atkinson, Judd, Mcquillan, Harriman and Walker.

The report on dental therapeutics was followed by Dr. Gingry, who read the paper, and it was discussed by Drs. Tafts, Inad and Atkinson.

A paper on anesthesia was read by Dr. Dickerman.

*Wilmington, N. C.*, Aug. 3.—The election passed off quietly. In the ward of this city the Conservative gain is 75. Magnolia, Duplin county, gives a Conservative gain of 17.

Lattin. The whole vote of the city in majority against a convention is 973, which is a Conservative gain of 21 on the last election.

In Halifax county a very large vote was polled, but very little change on the vote of last year.

*Memphis*, Aug. 3.—Mclee, arrested Sunday for passing counterfeit money, has been released on $7500 bail.

*Galveston*, Aug. 3.—Arrived—Bark Kathleen, from Mobile, for Cork. Sailed—Steamer Empire, for Philadelphia.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

*London*, Aug. 3.—Bullion has increased in the Bank of England one million and a quarter pounds Sterling. Tallow, 45s 3d, to 44s.

*Frankfort*, Aug. 3.—Bonds 76½.

*Paris*, Aug. 3.—Rentes 55.30.

*Liverpool*, Aug. 3.—Evening.—Cotton market closed firm; Uplands 8½ @ 9d; Orleans 9¼d.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

*New York*, Aug. 3.—Arrived but—Hansa.

Money abundant and unchanged. Exchange is lower, 9% @ 9¾. Gold 72¼ @ 72¾. Governments are very firm, but an active. State bonds—Tennessees 74; new 74; Virginia 66; new 62; Louisiana 65; new 65; Levee 69; Sixes 69; Alabama 54; Georgia 83; Ts 92; North Carolina 42; new 26; South Carolina 22; new 16.

*New York*, Aug. 3.—Cotton—Sales of 750 bales, all for spinning at 19¾c. Flour—Southern heavy and dreaming, common to fair extra $6 35@6 50, good to choice $6 55@9. Wheat—Winter red, 1 @ 2c higher; other sorts nominally unchanged; sales of Western $1 35@1 43 and $1 40@1 44. Corn closed steady, 1c higher. Rice 7¼@8c. Pork is a shade easier; mess, $19 75@20. Beef dull. Lard lower—kettle 10½c. Turpentine 53@53c. Rosin dull—stained 3. Tallow quiet, 8@8½c. Freights are quiet and unchanged.

*New York*, Aug. 3.—Stocks—Erie 74½; of 1869, 114¾; 66s, 113¾; 62s, 114—new 112¾; 67s, 113; 68s, 113¾; 10-40s, 115.

RIVER NEWS.

*Vicksburg*, Aug. 3.—Boats up—Henry Ames, at 5 p. m.; Indiana, at 6 p. m. Weather warm and clear. River falling.

*Memphis*, Aug. 3.—Passed up—Dexter and Pike. Passed down—Paulina, Carroll and M. J. Works. River declining. Weather clear. Mercury 95.

*Cincinnati*, Aug. 3.—River fell 5 inches—falling. Weather partially clear and hot.

*Louisville*, Aug. 3.—River stationary with 4 inches in the chute, and 4 feet 6 inches on Portland bar. Weather clear and very hot. Thermometer ranging from 87 to 