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NEW ORLEANS,
FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 11, 1871.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 11, 1871. 6th YEAR—Vol. XLIV.—Whole—15,434.

GEN. GRANT'S INTENTIONS NO LONGER DOUBTFUL.

It cannot be doubted now that Gen. Grant will make use of the military forces of the United States whenever he thinks their appearance will contribute to the success of any of the measures of the Republican leaders looking to his renomination and election to a second term. Federal soldiers have actually been employed by Gen. Grant in New Orleans on two occasions, viz: at the last State election and again on last Wednesday, for the purpose of overawing that portion of his own party who are believed by him to be opposed to his renomination for the Presidency. It has been asserted, and we have reason to believe that soldiers were issued by Grant to Gen. Irwin McDowell, commanding the military district of New York to hold his men in readiness to interfere in the local concerns of that city on the occasion of the late riot there, Governor Hoffman, becoming aware of the fact, determined to anticipate the President and ordered out the militia of the city. In North Carolina, on occasion of the late election there, orders were issued from Washington to employ the soldiers stationed in that part of the country to keep the people away from the polls. Grant and his advisers knew that the Southern people will not go to the polls or perform any other function pertaining to a citizen while their actions are supervised by armed men. It is an easy matter therefore for the President of the United States, with such means at his disposal, to carry any election, State or Federal.

The question now is, will the American people, when they become aware of these facts, signify their approval of them? We believe they will and that Frank Blair was perfectly correct when he stated that Gen. Grant would not retire from the White House at the end of his term, but would make himself dictator of the United States.

In his work upon "The War Between the States," Mr. Alexander H. Stephens tells us that he remembered, had an interview with General Grant prior to the conference with Mr. Lincoln, held by himself, Judge Campbell and Mrs Hunter, for the purpose of ascertaining upon what terms the United States would consent to peace, expresses a very high opinion of the talents of Gen. Grant and his capacity for affairs, and predicts he would make his mark if an opportunity offered. Others who have had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the man have given us similar testimony. But it is no longer a matter of speculation what Grant intends to do. He is master of the situation and has no idea of relinquishing his power. We have therefore to make up our minds to work for the defeat of his re-election to the Presidency or abandon the hope we have cherished of a restoration of constitutional government in this country.

COMMERCIAL.

PARISH OF ST. JAMES, AUG. 7, 1871.

To the Editors of the BEE

Gentlemen—Your edition of the 3d inst. has a masterly article, entitled "The Republican's Defense of the Governor." We are happy to see how completely the Capet big organ of New Orleans was defeated in this admirable production. It has assumed The fact is, Governor Warmoth, needs advisers in his systematic way of doing mischief; and none know as well as he how perfectly unjustifiable are most of his acts. But "might is right," as the Louisianian should now be convinced by the Capet. *Republicans* would do well to imitate such wisdom. Such sheets claim wisdom! Had he attempted not to extenuate the unprecedented conduct of the Executive, it is boldly asserted his action would be evident and, to us, humiliating, omnipotence.

The wily paper, however, has led you to error concerning some of the facts of the case; and to point out its fraudulent source, in so doing, has become our duty today.

The *Republican* insinuates, and even asserts, that a writ of *habeas corpus* was served for our behalf on the Oliverys, but refused by Judge Beauvais.

We pronounce the *Republican's* assertion, from whomever it may have come, as a most unmitigated falsehood. No writ of *habeas corpus* was ever asked for in this instance. Had any step been taken in that way, we know—and in fact we heard it from Judge Beauvais himself—that he would have granted the writ. For the judge believes, with you and with all honest interpreters of the law, that it refuse to issue a writ of *habeas corpus* is arbitrary on the part of him who has power.

How certain of his master's guilt and abuse of power must the New Orleans *Republican* be, to thus stoop to self evident falsehoods, in support of such a despotic course!

The rumor now afloat is that the minutes of St. James, or the "black book" of this parish, of our parish, will soon take possession, bodily and mentally, of the two Olivers, in spite of Hunnicker's clearest schemes, and thus would Warmoth have trampled upon the law, with no benefit whatever to himself or to his friends. The fate of either radical faction, at their grand convention of the 9th inst., will decide the case one way or other. We care very little, of course, how the question will be finally solved, our candid opinion being, that the Olivers are as worthy of Warmoth as they are of Dunn and his white *proprietors*; and truth compels us to add that both Warmoth and Dunn are perfectly worthy of the Olivers.

Still, for us, there may be fine sport ahead. And we know, but what a ray of hope, emerging from the obscurity that surrounds us, may enlighten us a while, and point out, if but for a moment, the path we should all follow in our "darkest prospected land."

May the two rival factions in their day after to-morrow's fight, enact the comedy of the "Kilkenny Cats," with the following happy result that not even "the tails" remained.

"Let them have war" CY.

Third Party Movement in the South.

From the New York Herald

Our special correspondent in Atlanta gives us a singular story of a new political movement afoot in Georgia and throughout the Southern States generally. It is true, it explains the recent visit of Senator Cameron to Georgia and the more recent Democratic tendencies of Governor Bullock of that State. It seems that the entire Republican party of the South is about to cast off its present organization, "new departure" movement of the late Mr. Vallandigham. But, instead of drawing over to the Democracy, our correspondent suggests that its leaders do nothing less than the formation of a third party, and he hints that the object is to prevent a choice for President by the House of Representatives, and thus to throw the election into Congress. Did we not know that President Grant is not popular with the politicians, we should doubt whether this is so much predicated the treachery to him which is shown in the recent Congressional caucus, we should not be surprised if the suggestions of our correspondent proved correct, especially as the fact is unquestionable that the entire body of the Southern Republicans seem to have deserted their Northern allies and become significantly conservative.

But would a third party movement result in the failure of any the one candidate obtaining a majority of the electoral votes? I thought. The defection of a very few thousands of voters from the Radicals of Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana would give those States to the Democrats beyond a doubt. If then, the "third party" leaders at the South could succeed in splitting the Democratic vote in the Northern States, and carry those States for their candidate, whoever he may be, the election would inevitably be thrown into Congress. Who this "third party" candidate would be it is difficult to surmise. It may be Greeley or Geary, or any other disorganized Radical willing to step out as the catspaw of the enemies of President Grant.

Of course we do not forget that Senator Cameron, who is supposed to be at the bottom of the movement, is at present an avowed supporter and friend of Grant. The ways of politicians, however, are tortuous, tortuous and tricky. As a public character Cameron has never been a reliable supporter of any one but himself, and he believes that his political future can be advanced by throwing out overboard, he will not be restrained by any scrupulous conscience. Altogether, the idea is possible enough. President may mistaken, we advise President Grant to keep a watch upon the political movements in the South. It is certain that what section his party friends are going to the dogs, and it may be that the little plotting there is intended to destroy the chance for a second term in the White House.

The End of the Radical Conventions.

Adjournment of the Turner's Hall Assemblage—What Was Done Yesterday—The Attempt to Capture the Convention and the Counter Attacks from the Hall—Governor Warmoth's Response of His Opponents—W. Jasper Blackburn Speaks Very Intemperately—Others Speak Very Intemperately—Cries of "Put Him Out."—Pinchback on Deck.

The Convention of the Warmothites at the Turner's Hall got through at half one three yesterday and adjourned *sine die*.

The representatives from Congressional Districts reported the following as their choice for the State Central Committee and the elections were ratified:

First District—Hugh J. Campbell and Malthner Speer. Second District—A. E. Sheldon and J. K. Ellis. Third District—Thomas H. Noland and George Washington. Fourth District—E. W. Davenport and Raphael Blunt. Fifth District—A. W. Faulkner and A. S. Harris. The Committees for Congressional Districts are the same as those of last year, recognized as such by the entire Radical party.

The following resolution introduced by Mr. Thos. Cox, of Claiborne, was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That each of the delegates to this Convention was requested, when they return to their parishes and people, that they strictly inform them of the attempt by the Custom-house to divide the Republican party, and that they denounce any and all parties who have attempted to create division in our ranks.

Judge Dibble, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported a lengthy series, concluding with a denunciation of what was done at the Custom-house by the Federal officers, expressing the belief that the President had not authorized it, or, if he had, that he was misinformed, demanding the removal of Collector Casey, Deputy Collector Herwig, Postmaster Lowell, Marshal Packard, Internal Revenue Assessor Joubert, and Internal Revenue Collector Stockdale; authorizing the Chair to appoint twenty Republicans to go to Washington to procure these removals; warmly endorsing the administration of Governor Warmoth, and proclaiming that to him was due the better condition of affairs in Louisiana than in any other State in the South.

The report was unanimously adopted, and in accordance with a recommendation of the committee, the resolution offered by General F. J. Herron, now instructing U. S. Senator West to introduce, at the next meeting of Congress, a resolution inquiring of the President and other officers of the Government, who authorized the call upon the military, the employment of Deputy U. S. Marshals and the use of the Custom-House for the purposes of those who sat at the Custom-House, was likewise adopted.

Senator-General Hugh J. Campbell read an address to the Republicans of the State, relating to the split, which was adopted. In referring to what occurred at the Custom-House—showing that the document was made up—it was stated that the officer commanding the troops said to the Governor "you have said enough of that. You shan't incite a riot, if you are Governor."

That passage having been read, Governor Warmoth arose and said the report did injustice to the officer. It was a mistake, he added. All the officer said was that "he did not wish to have to interfere with us."

Senator-General Campbell—We will have that corrected, Governor. We took it from one of the morning papers.

This concluded the business. Before adjourning Governor Warmoth was called for and made a lengthy speech, attacking the leaders of the Custom-House Convention. In speaking of what he called attacks may be understood and his arguments valued, it is necessary to give some of the passages of the speeches at the Custom-House:

What Was Said at the Custom-House.

Senator James Ingraham, colored, observed that it was the first time the military had been called upon under the Ku-Klux act to protect Republicans from persons who called themselves Republicans. The Senator justified the call upon the military, because of the course pursued by Governor Warmoth. They had seen the police, under the orders of his creatures, marched from poll to poll, in every part of this parish, with their pistols and their clubs, to overawe, to oppose and defeat the very people they were paid to serve and protect.

Colonel Lowell, the Postmaster, said that during the six weeks he had been at work to secure a Convention for the Republican party, instead of a Convention for Governor Warmoth, he had received threat upon threat, such threats that if they had been executed, instead of being a living being, and addressing his hearers, he would have been a sleeping corpse. He had received ku-klux letter after ku-klux letter, warning him to desist. He had heeded them not. The hangs and assassins, in the pay of Warmoth, or the Colonel knew were cowards, and to see if they would venture to execute their threats, he had made it his business to go through every part of the city the night before the Convention met, and not one of them dared to encounter him. Yet, on cards that they were handed together and organized, they could work infinite mischief in breaking up a Convention of peaceable citizens. The Governor, he described as a person obnoxious with selfishness, utterly indifferent to the public welfare, and persecutions to the colored race. "When I have called upon him with petitions," said the Colonel, "and imploored upon him that the people wanted such and such things, he has told me the people might go to hell; he didn't care a damn for the people." Again the Colonel said: "He (the Governor) stood here to-day, in the rotunda of the Custom House and expressed his astonishment at that the military should be here. But in 1868 he was very anxious to have the military to protect him, and got them to protect him. He did not then think military interference improper. For his own part, Colonel Lowell added, he felt degraded in the presence of the military. He would take twenty men he saw before him, in the room, and, with that twenty men, he would not fear to confront the coward who disgraced the Republican party in the gubernatorial hair and all the hirelings and midnight assassins. "With these twenty men I would meet his thugs and his plugugliest slaves to say to my Governor: "He was elected to office with little opposition and he'll go out with him." With the opportunity he had and the power granted to him, he should have been able to make the people of Louisiana among the most opulent, but he was a failure, and was politically damned. The Colonel said he would not consent to be bought and sold or bullied by him, and the chief duty of this Convention was to prevent his being sold out to the Democrats. "He says $6000 a year is only worth a million. I mean my time I swear's worth more. I should surprised if I received a million, but if I was put on the stand and asked what I thought, I'd say he is doing the best he can, and I'd offer to give to pay the old nigger $1,000 for stealing chickens; what I did, I'd say I was a chicken and you mean nigger, I'd want high." The Colonel was of opinion that, as a Republican, Warmoth was practically a lie.

When Was Said at the Turners' Hall.

The business of the Convention through, the chair announced that Governor Warmoth would address the assemblage, and presently he appeared upon the platform and was greeted with enthusiastic cheers. His speech was, as were those of prominent State officers, a vituperative over the political machinery of the party. Two Conventions had met, the Custom-House and Warmoth, or State party, and, by the order, after being repulsed at the Custom-house Convention by the presence of U. S. troops.

Whatever may be the real merits of the quarrel, it must be noticed that the conduct of the Colonel Wing in forcing a political Convention into an unsuitable place to the Custom House for the sake of the anti-Warmoth party, he wanted U. S. troops to protect it, is not to be justified on any possible pretext. The action of the anti-Warmoth party is defended in a Washington dispatch, but we should be sorry to believe that any influential officials at the District were deceived the proceeding.

The *Herald* says: Radical politics in Louisiana have assumed an exceedingly complicated and quarrelsome phase. Warmoth, the Governor, and the office holders throughout the State are in fierce opposition to Dunn, the colored Lieutenant Governor and the Federal office holders. At the Convention in New Orleans, yesterday, the first named and his followers labled and formed a convention of their own. This fight is altogether one for spoils, and it is not likely to make much difference which one wins, though the Republican split offers a fair opportunity for the Democracy, if they have brains enough, to run away with the spoils themselves.

The *World* and *Times* are silent.

The *Sun* says: "For the first time in the history of the nation, Republican leaders have been used to counteract the action of a political Convention under the leadership of a Democrat, and prohibited by a United States troops yesterday took possession of the hall in which the Louisiana Republican State Convention was being held and forced out the delegates opposed to the nomination of Gen. Grant. The office holders and those looking for office remained and will undoubtedly carry out the wishes of Grant and his relations.

"The men who have made the Republican party in Louisiana are virtually driven out of the Convention. Under the leadership of Gov. Warmoth they proceeded in a body to another hall and organized a Convention. When the Sun Rise bill was before Congress the *Sun* vehemently warned the people that it was a bill expressly framed by Congress to force the election of delegates favorable to the renomination from the Southern States to the next Republican Convention. The scene in New Orleans yesterday proves that that warning was not idle. The bill, but recently under the Ku-Klux law the President has no power to use U. S. troops as they were doing in New Orleans yesterday.

"He has usurped the power. He has no power to interfere with a Republican Convention in Louisiana; but he has to interfere with a Republican Convention in the State of New York. He has no more right to point a bayonet at the breast of a Grecley delegate to the Republican State Convention than he has to point a bayonet at the breast of a Grecley delegate to the New York Democratic State Convention. If he may do one, he may do the other.

Grant's action yesterday was a glaring usurpation of the rights of the people, it gives strong color to the prediction of General Frank Blair, that Grant would use the army if necessary to retain his hold of the White House. Let the people be prepared; their liberties are threatened.

New York, Aug. 10.—The report of the Board of Experts, consisting of Messrs. Fletcher, Van Dorbitt and Copeland, on the explosion of the Westfield explosion, says: After thoroughly testing the steam gauge it was discovered that in no case did it indicate less than the true pressure, the safety valve, however, at one time blew off freely at 24 pounds pressure; at another time it held at 28 pounds. The lock valve blew off at 32 pounds by the lock chry gauge, showing either that the scale had been land originally incorrectly; that the valve was rendered less sensitive by oxidation or by the rust of the parts.

The tests of the six plates of iron taken from the boiler showed an average strength with the grain of 45,070 pounds per square inch and across the grain 40,504 pounds. The experts in the testimony given after the presentation of their reports express the belief that the cause of the explosion was a deficiency in the boiler, which Mr. Fletcher of the board says was caused by the tools of the workmen when the boiler was made and had been increasing up to the time of the explosion.

Mr. Van Dorbitt testified that the primary cause of the Westfield explosion was an old defect in the boiler. He thought that the pressure at the time of the explosion exceeded 27 pounds and that the steam gauge would have been seen to indicate a greater pressure than any one noticed at the moment. The boiler contained plenty of water.

New York, Aug. 10.—The *Freeman's Journal* and *Catholic Register* is not less danger of an assault on the Indian problem. It set down for August 26th. Its entreaty is that every respectable Catholic to avoid looking at it.

A body floated into the dock at the foot of Jackson street, supposed to be from the Westfield.

Chicago, Aug. 10.—Judge Blodgett, of the United States Circuit Court, in the case of the commissioners of 13 National banks against the City Collector, has decided that shares of National banks cannot be taxed at more than the actual value their par value thereof, and that the tax is in the nature of royalty upon the demonial value of such shares of stock.

The court also held the State law of 1867, providing for the taxation of bank shares be wholly void, because it is in contravention of the State Constitution in that it provides for taxing share holders in the district where the bank is located, instead of in the district where the share holder is a resident.

Montgomery, Aug. 10.—The first bale of Alabama cotton was received by A. & H. Sternberger, raised in this county by G. J. Jackson—classes middling.

Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 10.—The State Camp of the patriotic Sons of America, indefinitely postponed the resolution to establish a National camp.

The resolution declaring abhorrence to catholics for offices of honor, trust or profit provoked an excited discussion. A motion to postpone was lost by a vote of 56 to 56.

The Chairman decided the motion out of order. An appeal was made from the decision of the chair. The chair was sustained.

San Francisco, Aug. 10.—The Lake Tahoe and Central Pacific Railroad tunnel will be completed in a few days. The granite 16 feet in height and 21 feet wide.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 10, 1871.

To the Right Honorable, the Earl of Dalhousie, Scotland:

Owing to absence from home I did not receive your congratulations and expression of confidence for the American people in time to send a reply to be read at the Centennial celebration of that event. Allow me, however, to say, that I thank you commemorate. The American people who have been instructed and edified by Sir Walter Scott's works of history, poetry and romance, will highly appreciate your cordial expressions of friendship and reciprocate them in all sincerity.

(Signed.) U. S. GRANT.

(Previous Dispatches.)

Mexico, Texas, Aug. 10.—The up train on the Houston and Great Northern road, while pushing two flats containing the officers of the company, was thrown off the track about 15 miles above the city, by a large rock on the track. No obstruction placed on the track by malicious persons.

Dr. C. G. Young, President of the company, died yesterday morning, from injuries received; Wm. M. Wilson, assistant civil engineer, was instantly killed; Chas. A. Brinkerhoff, is supposed to be fatally injured; Wm. Wilson, of North Carolina, C. E. Noble, chief engineer and general manager, with several others, were slightly injured.

Dr. Young will be buried this morning from the Methodist Church.

Bangor, Me., Aug. 10.—An express train approaching this town went through a rotten bridge. There is a long list of wounded, and several were killed.

Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 10.—The Bennett insurance case, involving thirty-three suits, aggregating $130,000, was decided in favor of the companies.

Cincinnati, Aug. 10.—Two tons of powder exploded in a burning house at Vienna, Ohio, killing four and wounding twenty-seven.

Paris, Aug. 10.—At the sitting of the council held to-day witnesses testified that they saw Ferre release convicts and give them guns.

Ferre, who said he had served 28 years as a missionary among savages and people had witnessed atrocities equal to those committed by the Communists. He said that among the members of the court martial held by the insurgents in Montmartre prisoners were boys of the age of 14.

And bravely admitted the share he had taken in the execution of the captives, and declared that if he had been a judge, they were justified by the law of nations in resorting to by all civilized nations in the world.

The extraordinary statements of the witnesses, and the audacity of the accused, caused frequent scenes of excitement in the court room, which was spacious of spectators.

The president of the court was obliged to call on officers of the House to enforce order during the session.

Paris, Aug. 10.—Jacques Wassall (Radical) died in Mazas to-day.

Paris, Aug. 10.—Rochefort, Pascal, Grousset, Ferre Ravaz, died of yellow fever.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

FOREIGN NEWS.

Improvement in Affairs in Algeria.

Insurgents Submitting to Government Authority.

The Mayor of Prieux Sentenced to Penal Servitude for Life.

Prisoners Complain of Comments of the Press.

Later from Havana and Mexico.

HOME NEWS.

The New York Press on the Louisiana Republican Conventions.

Miscellaneous Matters.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Versailles, Aug. 10.—The court martial sentenced Rouyer, Mayor of Puteaux, to penal servitude for life. The official for the prosecution said the Mayor's moderate language entitled him to some favor.

The prisoners complain of the comments of the press upon their cases.

Versailles, Aug. 10.—The motion for the prolongation to three years of office of M. Thiers as Chief of the Executive power, will probably be introduced in the Assembly to-morrow. Provision is made therein for the resignation of Thiers, in the event of a dissolution of the Assembly before the expiration of his term of office.

Advices from Algeria report a continued improvement in the situation of affairs, and say the insurgents are rapidly submitting to the authority of the Government.

London, Aug. 10.—In the House of Commons, to-day, Gladstone announced the postponement of the Ballot Bill until next Session, in deference to the condition of the public business. The date of State dinner to the Government of Parliament was therefore uncertain.

Brussels, Postmaster General, announced the publication of a telegraph table to compare for the words throughout the United Kingdom will be made upon the completed Belgian telegraph system.

Cardwell, Secretary of War, spoke in defence of the English military command with other Colonies, the latter was not suited to a free country like England, and also states that military manœuvres to take place in Berkshire the coming autumn would be on a limited scale.

In the House of Lords Marquis of Hyon made a lengthy argument in favor of the Church of Ireland bill, which he declared to be experience in the United States is the most pleasant terms and paid compliments to the American institutions.

Prince Imperial of Germany, Frederick William and wife, visited Sandringham Castle and ruins of Stone Henge.

The authorities of Madrid are will take the strongest precautions against disturbances on the 12th inst., the anniversary of the raising of the siege of Londonderry.

London, Aug. 10.—Marshal McMahon and Prince Plasigny are expected to visit Ireland.

A meeting has been called for Hyde Park on Sunday, to protest against prohibiting the Dublin meeting.

London, Aug. 10.—Russia is arming extensively and has formed an alliance with France against Germany and Austria.

Sir Rowsdel Palmer has been appointed counsel, and Earl Russell arbitrator on part of Great Britain in the case of the Alabama claims.

London, Aug. 10.—A meeting is to be held in London Sunday, to protest against the sentence of Prieux, to express sympathy and the action of the authorities in regard to Phoenix Park mutiny in Dublin.

A proclamation has been issued prohibiting all processions in Londonderry on the anniversary of the raising of the siege of that city in 1689.

London, Aug. 10.—In the House of Lords, after a spirited debate, the Ballot bill was defeated by 90 majority against the Ministry.

Berlin, Aug. 10.—The Committee of the Berlin Exchange has refused to allow the quotation of the Turkish 6 per cent. gold loan to appear in the official stock list.

FROM HAVANA.

Havana, Aug. 10.—It is reported that Francisco Aguilla, ex-Cuban Minister of War, has arrived in Jamaica.

Havana Aug. 9, says the forces of the insurgent General Quesada have left Bayamo Gibra and Holquin committing depredations.

When the steamer left the rebels were situated in the town of Araz, midway on the road uniting Gibra and Holquin.

The Spanish Generals Quesada and Figuerdo have been executed at Santiago de Cuba.

Fears are entertained for the safety of the steamer Espana, from Cadiz, now a week overdue at this port.

Many unfavorable rumors are in circulation regarding Porto Rico.

Havana, Aug. 10.—Owing to the numerous robberies that have been committed in this city, the police have arrested over forty suspicious characters, principally negroes. This morning three men attacked a house in Lamparilla street.

FROM MEXICO.

Matamoros, Aug. 4.—On the adjutant, Mannico Partugal, formerly Chief of Police, shot Curdo, his successor, in front of police station, killing him instantly. Partugal was arrested. Robbery is the cause of the public sentiment there is against extradition, as the Mexican authorities always evade the law which requires the surrender of such criminals. Partugal is therefore safe. The quarrel grew out of Partugal's removal.

Bands of Mexican robbers continue their depredations on the Texas side of the line. Mexican General Cortinas, commanding the line of the Rio Grande, and formerly resident of Texas, whose hands are 17 times indicted for robbery, and recently in Brownsville courts, gives protection to the robbers. There are frequent contests between the Mexicans and the predatory bands. War seems imminent. The military authority in Brownsville have made the proper representations to their respective governments and urge immediate action to prevent disastrous consequences.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Aug. 10.—The regulations for applications of pensions for the war of 1812 have been modified. The loyalty of claimants must be proved, but the witness need not prove loyalty, but must have a certificate of a Federal officer as to character and veracity.

The total applications for such pensions to date is over 250,000.

Between now and the 1st of September Secretary Boutwell will call for the amount of subscriptions to the new loan and considerable sums in addition, and commence the redemption of 5-20s of 1862.

Secretary of the Treasury has addressed a letter to the National Banks informing them that arrangements have been made for the disposal of the remainder of the bonds offered by the Secretary on the 20th of February last, bearing above $100,000.

The arrangement is subject to the condition that the National Banks shall have the opportunity to say if they desire to date to subscribe for any sum or sums, not exceeding $50,000,000.

The Secretary has addressed the following to the agents he before appointed: "Negotiations having been perfected for the sale of the remainder of the $200,000,000 of 5-20s authorized to be issued by the act of the Secretary of the Treasury last February, you are hereby discharged from further duty in the premises. Your services are deeply appreciated by the Department."

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MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug 10, 1871.

The Money market continues quiet but steady, with a fair demand for discounts and a sufficient supply of funds in bank available for the wants of all borrowers in the street on best of very little money. We still quote street rates 5@6 per cent. for all good paper, and 6@7 per cent. for common. The Stock market closing with an irregular decline of ⅛ @ ¼ cent. The sales of Sterling bills at $109 1/16 of which $1500 bill of lading at 12⅛, and $5000 bank at 12⅞.

We have heard of sales of seven days' bills at 109⅞ and 110 per cent. for bills of lading and clean, and 12⅛ @ ¼ for bank.

Domestic Exchange was quiet and weak. The banks still refuse to buy, and the demand for sight drafts on New York at ¼ @ ½ cent. premium, and the tendency is to give strong color to the prediction of General Frank Blair, that Grant would use the army if necessary to retain his hold of the White House. Let the people be prepared; their liberties are threatened.

New York, Aug. 10.—The report of the Board of Experts, consisting of Messrs. Fletcher, Van Dorbitt and Copeland, on the causes of the Westfield explosion, says: After thoroughly testing the steam gauge it was discovered that in no case did it indicate less than the true pressure, the safety valve, however, at one time blew off freely at 24 pounds pressure; at another time it held at 28 pounds. The lock valve blew off at 32 pounds by the lock chry gauge, showing either that the scale had been land originally incorrectly; that the valve was rendered less sensitive by oxidation or by the rust of the parts.

The tests of the six plates of iron taken from the boiler showed an average strength with the grain of 45,070 pounds per square inch and across the grain 40,504 pounds. The experts in the testimony given after the presentation of their reports express the belief that the cause of the explosion was a deficiency in the boiler, which Mr. Fletcher of the board says was caused by the tools of the workmen when the boiler was made and had been increasing up to the time of the explosion.

Mr. Van Dorbitt testified that the primary cause of the Westfield explosion was an old defect in the boiler. He thought that the pressure at the time of the explosion exceeded 27 pounds and that the steam gauge would have been seen to indicate a greater pressure than any one noticed at the moment. The boiler contained plenty of water.

New York, Aug. 10.—The *Freeman's Journal* and *Catholic Register* is not less danger of an assault on the Indian problem. It set down for August 26th. Its entreaty is that every respectable Catholic to avoid looking at it.

A body floated into the dock at the foot of Jackson street, supposed to be from the Westfield.

Chicago, Aug. 10.—Judge Blodgett, of the United States Circuit Court, in the case of the commissioners of 13 National banks against the City Collector, has decided that shares of National banks cannot be taxed at more than the actual value their par value thereof, and that the tax is in the nature of royalty upon the demonial value of such shares of stock.

The court also held the State law of 1867, providing for the taxation of bank shares be wholly void, because it is in contravention of the State Constitution in that it provides for taxing share holders in the district where the bank is located, instead of in the district where the share holder is a resident.

Montgomery, Aug. 10.—The first bale of Alabama cotton was received by A. & H. Sternberger, raised in this county by G. J. Jackson—classes middling.

Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 10.—The State Camp of the patriotic Sons of America, indefinitely postponed the resolution to establish a National camp.

The resolution declaring abhorrence to catholics for offices of honor, trust or profit provoked an excited discussion. A motion to postpone was lost by a vote of 56 to 56.

The Chairman decided the motion out of order. An appeal was made from the decision of the chair. The chair was sustained.

San Francisco, Aug. 10.—The Lake Tahoe and Central Pacific Railroad tunnel will be completed in a few days. The granite 16 feet in height and 21 feet wide.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 10, 1871.

To the Right Honorable, the Earl of Dalhousie, Scotland:

Owing to absence from home I did not receive your congratulations and expression of confidence for the American people in time to send a reply to be read at the Centennial celebration of that event. Allow me, however, to say, that I thank you commemorate. The American people who have been instructed and edified by Sir Walter Scott's works of history, poetry and romance, will highly appreciate your cordial expressions of friendship and reciprocate them in all sincerity.

(Signed.) U. S. GRANT.

(Previous Dispatches.)

Mexico, Texas, Aug. 10.—The up train on the Houston and Great Northern road, while pushing two flats containing the officers of the company, was thrown off the track about 15 miles above the city, by a large rock on the track. No obstruction placed on the track by malicious persons.

Dr. C. G. Young, President of the company, died yesterday morning, from injuries received; Wm. M. Wilson, assistant civil engineer, was instantly killed; Chas. A. Brinkerhoff, is supposed to be fatally injured; Wm. Wilson, of North Carolina, C. E. Noble, chief engineer and general manager, with several others, were slightly injured.

Dr. Young will be buried this morning from the Methodist Church.

Bangor, Me., Aug. 10.—An express train approaching this town went through a rotten bridge. There is a long list of wounded, and several were killed.

Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 10.—The Bennett insurance case, involving thirty-three suits, aggregating $130,000, was decided in favor of the companies.

Cincinnati, Aug. 10.—Two tons of powder exploded in a burning house at Vienna, Ohio, killing four and wounding twenty-seven.

Paris, Aug. 10.—At the sitting of the council held to-day witnesses testified that they saw Ferre release convicts and give them guns.

Ferre, who said he had served 28 years as a missionary among savages and people had witnessed atrocities equal to those committed by the Communists. He said that among the members of the court martial held by the insurgents in Montmartre prisoners were boys of the age of 14.

And bravely admitted the share he had taken in the execution of the captives, and declared that if he had been a judge, they were justified by the law of nations in resorting to by all civilized nations in the world.

The extraordinary statements of the witnesses, and the audacity of the accused, caused frequent scenes of excitement in the court room, which was spacious of spectators.

The president of the court was obliged to call on officers of the House to enforce order during the session.

Paris, Aug. 10.—Jacques Wassall (Radical) died in Mazas to-day.

Paris, Aug. 10.—Rochefort, Pascal, Grousset, Ferre Ravaz, died of yellow fever.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 10, 1871.

COTTON—Receipts since last evening reached by 400 bales as follows: [illegible] prices, which are so unsettled that quotations are nominal. Whenever our agent buys cotton, we will quote it. It is probable of the market, and give sales those of the Exchange Square, which are for every description of cotton. The sales are for average lists with the [illegible] rates for strict.

	Receipts	Exports
Last Saturday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sunday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Monday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

Good Middling ..... [illegible]

Market and sales at