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TERMS OF THE BEE.
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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 10, 1871.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 10, 1871. YEAR—Vol. XLIV.—Whole—15,433.

THE TWO CONVENTIONS.

Judging by the events of yesterday the split in the Republican party of Louisiana promises to be a permanent one. It is not a mere quarrel about offices, and it would amount to very little unless the Union faction were supported by the Federal officers here and at Washington. It is a fight between Grant and Warmoth for the control of the vote of this State in the next Presidential election. Grant has reason to believe that Warmoth will exert his influence to prevent the vote of this State being cast for him, and no matter what Warmoth says on this subject, Grant is evidently determined not to trust him. We have heard it stated that Warmoth addressed a letter some time ago to several of the governors of the Southern States on the subject of the Presidential election, and indicated his opposition to Grant's nomination as we are informed. This letter has come to the knowledge of the President, who has never manifested any confidence in Warmoth, and the result we saw yesterday in the exhibition of two companies of United States soldiers at the Custom-House brought there by orders from Washington to menace the followers of the Governor and protect the friends of Grant. Democrats have no interest in this family quarrel, and stand entirely neutral towards the parties to it, but we cannot help being very much amused at the first application of the Ku-Klux law in Louisiana, and now comprehend the philosophy of that famous expression of Grant, that the best way to deal with an obnoxious law is to bring about its repeal, or not to resist or ignore it, but to execute it rigidly. Who among the Republicans, at the time this law was under discussion in Congress, thought that Grant would make use of it for the purpose of coercing the members of his own party to renominate him? If it were not a melancholy spectacle to see soldiers employed by the National Government, to threaten its citizens and force them to do the bidding of its President, Democrats could enjoy the sight. It is quite possible that this display of force on the part of Gen. Grant's agents, in this city, prevented the two factions from coming to blows, but that does not lessen by the ridiculousness of the affair. Who, a year ago, would imagine that a Republican Governor of Louisiana would be prevented from entering the place of assembly of a Convention of his own party, called to appoint a State Central Committee, for this was the sole business before the Convention? Who, a year ago, could have imagined that Gov. Warmoth would be prevented by an officer of the United States army at the head of a detachment of soldiers, from making in public a speech to his friends and followers? Yet this very thing occurred yesterday. Who, a year ago, could have believed that in any Northern city there could be found persons so wanting in self-respect as to allow the horses from the carriage of a Republican Governor, or any other man, substitute themselves as the motive power thereof? Yet this was seen on Canal street yesterday, when a number of men, white and colored, drew Gov. Warmoth's carriage from the Custom House to his office in the State House. Verily we are making progress and have started on a "new departure." It would be hazardous to predict the result of this split of the Radicals, for can we form anything approaching to a correct estimate of the strength of the factions respectively. So far as we can judge, Warmoth seems to carry with him the majority of the more prominent white members of the party, and a portion of the colored members of this party also follow his standard.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—The Administrator of Accounts at the City Hall announces by advertisement in another column that the tax rolls for 1871 are now open for inspection.

(COMMUNICATED.)

Mr. Editor of the Bee:

Gentleman—A communication in your paper to-day signed "Steamboatman" contains certain wild and rambling assertions in reference to Levee affairs. Speaking of the sugar sheds, the writer jumps at the extraordinary conclusion that Alderman Pitchman had been bribed when the ordinance authorizing the construction and regulating the sugar sheds was adopted by the City Council. I can only say that if he was one of that Council, he may be prepared to speak by the card. If he was not, the assertion is worthless, unsupported by proof. JUSTICE.

The Albany, Mobile and New Orleans Railroad Company has recently issued a circular which states the purposes of the company to be—1st. To build a road from Albany, Ga., to Pollard, Ala., a distance in direct line being 180 miles, by railroad 190 miles. 2nd: To make arrangements with existing railroads to Mobile and to New Orleans, or to continue the lines to those cities. The circular adds that the road, if built, would shake the distance from Mobile to Savannah 150 miles; to Macon 232 miles, and to Montgomery, Florida, 87 miles. The distance from Mobile to Brunswick, Georgia, would be reduced by 37 miles, and from Mobile to Charleston, South Carolina, 48 miles. The circular further claims that for a considerable distance, the road will pass through a good cotton and grain producing country, and for the remainder through heavily timbered pine lands, well watered and healthy, and capable of developing a good local trade. The circular proceeds as follows:

By the time the Albany, Mobile and New Orleans Railroad shall be completed, the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad, now under construction, will be completed to Houston, Texas, and a rapid and continuous line will be formed—Savannah to Mobile, 400 miles; Mobile to New Orleans, 140 miles; New Orleans to Houston, Texas, 360 miles; total, 900.

A branch of this line will also be completed from Vermilionville, La., to Brownsville, Tex., 195 miles. What is still more important to the cities of New Orleans, Mobile and Savannah, is that, without a comparatively short time, the Southern Pacific Railroad will be completed, and by a branch from New Orleans, and the Albany, Mobile and New Orleans completed, these cities would be within one of the two shortest lines between the Pacific and Atlantic oceans, and would reap the benefit of much of the great trade and travel which that route will bring.

The Albany, Mobile and New Orleans is formed, chartered, organized, and incorporated under the laws of Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana, and is calculated to harmonize and promote the interests of all. And it is hoped and expected that railroad friends and people will unite in furnishing the means for its speedy completion and opening to the public.

A GREEN GOOD FOR DOUBLING MILLIONAIRES.—New York Sun.—The Paris correspondent of Munich letter, of July 31st, publishes an interview with Dollinger. The Doctor said: Tell the Americans I am a Catholic still, and hope to die a Catholic. Nothing would grieve me more than to be the cause of a schism in the church. Of his reported change to Protestantism, he said: I have no intention to play the part of Luther. Nobody cares for Catherine Boris is having me away. I can have no sympathy whatever with your Protestantism. He denies that there is any schism in the Church. He declares the dogma of infallibility can tending to accord the Pope a temporal power spiritually, and hence the interpretation given it leads his power virtually supreme in worldly affairs, and as in his opposition to infallibility he harmonizes in action with his diocesan body, and that while there is a large body adhering to the movement who have nothing in common with him, as they seek the overthrow of the Catholic faith, which he only seeks to save from error.

JUDGE LUDELING ON FRAUD.—There could be no better commentator on fraud than Chief Justice Ludeling. We therefore look with interest for the opinion delivered in the following paragraph from the Boston Telegraph:

The distinguishing opinion of Chief Justice Ludeling in the Liddy case, in the overturn upon the Supreme Court, which has yet been given to the people of Louisiana. He decides that the acts of the Legislature of Louisiana, Mobile and Savannah, is that, without a comparatively short time, the South ern Pacific Railroad will be completed, and by a branch from New Orleans, and the Albany, Mobile and New Orleans completed, these cities would be within one of the two shortest lines between the Pacific and Atlantic oceans, and would reap the benefit of much of the great trade and travel which that route will bring.

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The Radical Doings Yesterday.

The Radical State Central Committee having advertised that the State Convention of the party, chosen to elect a State Central Committee for the ensuing year, would meet at 12 m. yesterday, in the United States Court room in the Custom-house, a crowd of citizens, white and black, was attracted to the front of the building fully two hours before the time designated for the meeting. We were not present before noon, and therefore did not witness what occurred previously, but, from those who were on the spot, we have an account of what transpired.

Before entering into a recital of the events of the day, it is as well, the reader should know, why so much importance was attached to the Convention that was to assemble. It was called to elect a State Central Committee for the ensuing year, and a State Central Committee being the government of a party in a State, it has a power, which, when wielded judiciously and resolutely, usually decides the fate of aspirants for the favors of the party. Hence it was that Governor Warmoth, who seeks a renomination, and his following struggled so vigorously, for several weeks, to obtain the upperhand over his antagonists, the Collector of the Port, the Postmaster of the city, the United States Marshal, the Lieutenant Governor and the Speaker of the House, backed by the Washington government and all its beneficiaries.

As we are informed, Governor Warmoth, accompanied by Senator-General Campbell, Capt. Faulkner, member of the House of Representatives from Catahoula, and Senator Pinchback, of Orleans, in a carriage and attended by thirty or forty other persons, came to the Custom-House about half-past ten o'clock. The Governor ascended the stairs and sought to enter the room of the District Attorney, which adjoins the court-room, when he was stopped by Mr. Riddell, a Deputy United States Marshal, who informed him that he could not enter until the hour had arrived for the meeting. He then addressed those who had accompanied him, proposing that as they had been refused admittance in the room for the Convention, they should go to the Turners' Hall, and there proceed to organize. He was condemning the conduct of the Central Committee, and was saying something about the troops, when an officer stepped up to him and told him he could not be allowed to go on, whereupon he and his followers retired from the building. He was loudly cheered by them, and upon entering his carriage with his former coach companions, Captain Faulkner, Senator Pinchback and Colonel Campbell, the horses were taken from it and the party was drawn through the streets by hand. Whatever, which is distinction has never before, we believe, been conferred upon any mortal in the United States, except upon the notorious dancing woman, Fanny Ellsler, who, upon her first arrival in this country from Europe, was honored with a like ovation at New York.

When we entered upon the scene, we found the gate at the main entrance of the Custom House closed and guarded by men, with rather badges, on one of which were inscribed "Deputy U. S. Marshal," and on others "Republican Convention, Sergeant-at-Arms." Having exhibited our ticket of admission as a reporter of the *Bee*, we were allowed inside. On the corridor, up-stairs, was a company of U. S. infantry, white, with arms stacked, and a considerable number of other Deputy Marshals and Sergeant-at-Arms. Again at the entrance door we were required to show our ticket, and then we were in the presence of the strongly guarded Convention, which Mr. Packard, as President of the State Central Committee, had just called to order and over which he was presiding, with Mr. de Cline, officiating as Secretary.

The Reverend J. M. Vance, colored, upon the invitation of the Chair, officiated as Chaplain, and prayed for the blessings of God and "the success of the Republican party in this State."

Maj. Hiram Bureau, colored, member of the House of Representatives from Baton Rouge, was elected President pro tem., and de Cline Secretary pro tem., and Mr. Fogarty Sergeant-at-Arms, with those wearing badges for assistants.

On motion of Mr. Packard, the doors were then opened for spectators, and the room, outside the bar, was speedily filled.

A committee was appointed, of which Senator John Ray, of Washington, was Chairman, to examine credentials, and while they were absent performing that duty, speeches were made by Senator Ingraham (colored), Postmaster Lowell, General Chapman, of Baton Rouge, Lieut. Gov. Dunn and Speaker Carter. Mr. Ingraham, Mr. Lowell and Carter denounced Warmoth's conduct without stint, and charged that he sought to build himself up on the ruin of the Republican party of the State.

Mr. Ray, from the Committee on Credentials, reported the names of those entitled to seats. The report stated that those delegates had been recognized who had been elected conformably to the rules established by the State Central Committee. The report was unanimously adopted. When the Secretary called the roll, but seven twenty and thirty failed to answer to their names. Most of these had joined the Warmoth side, and at a subsequent stage of the proceedings their places were filled by other parties, chosen by the Convention.

A permanent organization was now effected, Lieut. Governor Dunn was unanimously elected President, and the other officers of the temporary organization were continued.

A Committee on Resolutions and a Committee on Address were appointed, and the Convention, during the absence of these committees, was addressed by several speakers.

Mr. Carter from the committee on resolutions reported a series, which were unanimously adopted.

1. Pledging the Republican party of the State to the maintenance and perpetuation of free public schools, "with equal facilities for every child."

2. Pledging the support of the party to the completion of all railroads, canals and levees, that have been undertaken by the aid of the State, and to aid every needful public improvement that may hereafter be projected.

3. Approving the constitutional limitation of the State debt.

4. Declaring that if the Governor was disposed to do his duty, it was in his power to have avoided the necessity of the call for Federal troops to protect the Convention.

5. Instructing the delegates to the National Convention, which delegates are yet to be elected, to vote for the re-nomination of General Grant for the Presidency.

6. Condemning the course of those who "bolted" from the Convention and denouncing especially and by name Governor Warmoth as a person seeking to advance himself by disorganizing the party.

7. Approving the action of the State Central Committee.

8. Declaring that the Republican newspaper was no longer worthy of the confidence or patronage of the Republican party.

It was resolved that the Central Committee to be elected should consist of the President of the Convention, ten persons to be appointed by him and two from each Congressional district to be chosen by the respective delegations from the several districts.

The district members chosen were: From the First District, N. B. Packard and M. F. Bonzano; Second District, Chas. W. Lowell and Henry Grymes; Third District, A. J. Sypher and P. G. Deslonde; Fourth District, J. Madison and J. Lancrent; Fifth District, John Ray and John S. Hadnot. The President had not made his appointments when the Convention adjourned. Adjournment was adopted by the Convention instructing the new Central Committee to elect Mr. Packard its President.

A resolution passed unanimously declaring the *Citizens' Guard*, a newspaper published in the city, to be the organ of the party in Louisiana, and requesting that the Federal patronage be taken from the *Republican* and given to the *Guard*.

The Committee on Address was granted until the last of next month to prepare an address to the Republicans of the State.

Pressmen of the Republican representative of newspapers to state that the report in the *Evening Picayune* that Governor Warmoth had been denied admittance was untrue. He had received his ticket, and would have been admitted at the proper time, but that was not his object. He supplied for admittance at four half-past 10, and was refused, but was told that if he came when the room would be open at half-past 11, at half-past 11, he would be admitted the same as the rest. Governor Warmoth, Col. Lowell, and others, made the grievance, in their matter. He and the Speaker, Col. Lowell, were delegates to the National Convention at Chicago, and he knew that the same regulations were enforced there; that each delegate had to have a ticket for admission and that no one was admitted into the hall, where the convention met, until twenty minutes or half an hour before it assembled.

On motion of Col. Carter the thanks of the Convention were tendered to the President of the United States, and the Chair was directed to send a copy of the resolution to him, for the gracious manner with which he had enforced the third section of the Ku-Klux act, in ordering troops to protect the Convention from threatened violence.

The Convention then adjourned sine die. The space occupied with this account of the proceedings does not permit the publication of a detailed account. Those which were most significant or otherwise interesting will be noticed in to-morrow's edition.

The Other Convention.

The carriage containing the Governor and his friends, having been dragged to the Turner's Hall, at the corner of Lafayette and Dryades streets, that an organization Convention was organized.

In a speech of some length, Governor Warmoth said an organization of a different character had been entered into, and organized, that was called the Convention, were not entitled to seats by the Convention that participated in the Chicago Convention, and that it was filled with members and spectators, five or six hundred people being present.

The Convention then organized, taking Lieut. Governor Dunn as President, Speaker Carter as President, Clerk of the House of Representatives, Secretary, Mr. John W. Fairfax, Assistant Secretary and Mr. Joseph A. Craig, Sergeant-at-Arms.

While the Committee on Credentials were out, the Convention was addressed by Governor Warmoth, Senator Pinchback, Senator-General Campbell, Judge Dibble and, General McMillen. A Committee on Resolutions having been appointed, the Convention adjourned to 7 o'clock in the evening.

In the evening the Convention, at which about half-past nine o'clock. One hundred and seven delegates were announced as present.

The Reverend Mr. Olmstead, colored, performed the religious exercises, and prayed that the split might be healed.

The Committee on Resolutions informed the Convention that they would not be prepared to report before to-day. The difficulty is understood to be about what shall be said concerning President Grant. The speakers, perhaps, had their eye. They condemned what had been done by Federal officials and the interposition of the military, but supposed matters had been improperly represented to the President, and that he had been imposed upon.

Provision was made for a State Central Committee of twenty-one, the members of which, from Congressional districts, are to be elected to-day, and the President of the Convention is to appoint the twenty-one.

General F. J. Herron presented a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Resolutions, asking United States Senator West, at the next meeting of Congress, to introduce a resolution requesting, from the President and other Government officers, information as to the authority by which the Custom-House had been used for the meeting of a convention; the United States Marshals had appointed deputies and United States troops had been used to interfere with the assemblage of the representatives of the Republican party, in order that the party might know where the responsibility for these things rested. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Speeches were made by Mr. Harris, late U. S. Senator, and J. Stella Martin, colored.

Mr. J. Swords offered a resolution that twenty-five Republicans, to be appointed by the chair, be sent to Washington to inform the President truly as to the state of affairs here and to counteract the Custom House, and to solicit him to remove from office, immediately, Collector Casey, Postmaster Lowell, General Packard, Internal Revenue Assessor Jewett and Internal Revenue Collector Stockdale. This resolution also was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

The Convention then adjourned to 12 o'clock, to-day.

Judge Dibble, at the opening of this Turner Hall Convention, characterized the other convention as an emanation of the administration pets. As soon as this resolution was over, he said, he would go to Washington, accompanied by those who desired it he had sanctioned what had been done, and if he had he could not be the candidate of the Republican party.

Governor Warmoth said, in substance: "Having control of the Central Committee they kept us in ignorance of the place of meeting until yesterday morning, and then, when we applied for admission as regularly appointed and constituted delegates, we were informed that the tickets had tickets under the sign manual of Mr. Packard, all of the doors and entrance to the Custom-House were barred. Even commercial men were denied an entrance. The business of the United States Custom-House was suspended to accomplish the private purpose and political aims of an Administration favorite. At length, when I finally obtained entrance to the room, in with 116 delegates of my back, I encountered in the vestibule United States soldiers in uniforms, with lightning rods on their muskets to keep us back (Great and continued applause). This is the first instance in the long history of the Republic when such an outrage has been committed. There is no Republican place opposed to the Administration of President Grant. I don't believe he knows anything of their proceeding; but if he has sanctioned this outrage, has consented to the prostitution of the United States Constitution for such a purpose, and is familiar with the designs of these men, the Republican party will repudiate him. (Applause.) The Republican party guarantees equal privileges to all men, white and black, and it will not consent to have these powers and aims circumscribed to further the partisan aims of any set of men."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. John E. Treme was yesterday arrested and required to give a peace bond, in consequence of the police having been informed that he was about to fight a duel.

In the case of E. Merle against the State Auditor, a rule was taken in the Eighth District Court upon the Auditor to show cause why he should not be punished for a contempt, alleged to have been committed in disregarding an order of the court requiring him to issue warrants upon the Treasury in the order in which claims were presented.

Fire.—At a few minutes after two o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the lower story of the three-story brick building, No. 341 Old Levee street, between the floors of which were occupied by Manuel Vega as a hat store, and the third story by Vega as a photograph gallery. The building, which was owned by Mr. Beauveral, and insured in the Union Company, was totally destroyed, as was the quarter part of the stocks of Mr. Vega and Mr. Pye.

Another Fire.—Between nine and ten o'clock, last night, a fire occurred in the three story building in St. Peter street, situated opposite the Custom-House, and occupied by Mr. Claney, as a liquor store. The store and a great part of its contents were destroyed.

Sherman on Policies.

From the Chicago Times.

An enterprising Bohemian had fast hold on one of Gen. Sherman's buttons on the morning of yesterday in Saratoga from the plains, and interviewed him out of his political opinions. The General was in a pleasant speaking mood as Hathorn Water, and walked and talked like a boy. So he did, when he didn't talk like a man, which he certainly did when he remarked that "General Grant is a good man and a better man than President for four years." Sherman knows enough to keep a good thing when he gets it, which is more than Grant knew. "Grant, he regrets that he ever left the army," observes the General, "and so do I, except that he has done a good work as President, notably in nominating Sherman to be general of the army for life.

Thus far the General talked like a man, but, when subsequent to the Presidential election was introduced, he began talking very much like a boy; however he may have talked in answer to the question whether he thought it a policy to elect Grant again, he said:

"Of course I do. Why not? He knows the rope now; he has become acquainted with the duties—acquainted with thousands of public men, and ten thousand good-for-nothing White Horse Democrats who would do nothing but harass a new President for the first year. He has just what he can *lift* a year and not a *fight*. Humbug men always get the loudest cheers; every Congressman signs their recommendation at night, and many of them deceive a new President. These party frauds are now pretty much played out, and Grant is enabled to deal squarely with true men. Experience and consolidation is the 'stock in trade' of a good President."

This being the only reason assigned by the General for desiring Grant's re-election, and the best reason that can be assigned, it may be worth the trouble to examine it briefly on its merits. To begin with, we deny the essential fact. Grant has indeed become acquainted after a fashion, with his thousands of public men, and ten times thousands of good-for-nothing whites, but he has not become acquainted with the duties of his office. He knows anything of their proceeding; but if he has sanctioned this outrage, has consented to the prostitution of the United States Constitution for such a purpose, and is familiar with the designs of these men, the Republican party will repudiate him. (Applause.) The Republican party guarantees equal privileges to all men, white and black, and it will not consent to have these powers and aims circumscribed to further the partisan aims of any set of men."

BY TELEGRAPH.

By the New Orleans Bee.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Prussians Evacuating Troyes.

The Paris Police Instructed to Moderate their Zeal.

Trial of the Communists to be Brought to a Speedy Termination.

HOME NEWS.

Lynch Law in Kentucky.

Investigations in the Westfield Disaster.

Miscellaneous Matters.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Aug. 9.—The police of arrondissement Batignolles have received a hint from Versailles to moderate their zeal in the arrests of Communists.

Versailles, Aug. 9.—A bill has been prepared by the Government and introduced in the Assembly to bring the trials of the Communists to a speedy termination.

The Government will suspend for the present the discussion on the subject of taxes and revenue, and will not, by reason thereof, increase the existing direct taxes.

The Prussian troops, acting under telegraphic orders from Berlin, are to-day evacuating the city of Troyes.

London, Aug. 9.—Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury Richardson has completed negotiations for the balance of the five per cent bonds with Messrs. Morgan, house of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co.

The announcement of this arrangement has strengthened consider advance in the prices of all United States bonds in this market.

London, Aug. 9.—Ashbury's yacht Leverock sailed for Cowes, to-day, to compete for the Royal Victoria cup, to-morrow.

Guizot, Labouloye and other distinguished statesmen have congratulated the King of Spain on the final abolition of slavery in Cuba and Porto Rico.

London, Aug. 9.—Covey, a pensioner of Napoleon, on whom he was wounded in the riot at the Phoenix Park on Sunday, is not expected to survive.

Edinburg, Aug. 9.—Two hundred and fifty Scottish poets attended the Sir Walter Scott centennial.

Rome, Aug. 9.—The *Opinione*, in an editorial, apparently inspired by the Papal authorities, expresses the most favorable opinion of Remmet, the successor of Favre in the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 9.—General Leflo, the new French Minister, presented his credentials to the Czar and was received with the usual ceremonies.

Rome, Aug. 9.—The State Agricultural Convention met in this city yesterday, 300 to 600 delegates and many distinguished persons from Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina were in attendance.

Their deliberations are of vital importance to the State.

There is a mammoth pic-nic at the Fair Grounds to-day.

Madrid, Aug. 9.—An imperial corporation decree has been issued by the Spanish Government has any intention of issuing a tax upon Spanish bonds held by persons outside of the Kingdom.

FROM WASHINGTON.

PROBABILITIES.

Washington, Aug. 9.—Partially cloudy and pleasant weather will probably continue in the Middle and Eastern States for Thursday evening. The low pressure in the northwest will probably for that time extend eastward to the lower lakes with local storms from Missouri to Michigan and northward. The high area will probably fall somewhat in the Gulf States with threatening weather and rain on the coast, and indications of a change. The threatening weather in the Carolinas will probably extend northward over Virginia.

Secretary Delano will be absent for a couple of weeks. He stumps Ohio.

WEATHER REPORT.

Washington, Aug. 9.—The barometer is somewhat lower at the Gulf and Atlantic stations than on Tuesday afternoon. The area of low pressure then in northern New York is now east of Maine. The area of high barometer that was then over Kansas and Missouri has moved northward over Illinois and Michigan and now occupies the Upper Lakes. The pressure has begun to fall from Illinois to Lake Superior and westward. The temperature has risen very generally throughout the Middle and Southern States and southward to the Gulf. It has fallen on the Upper Lakes. Northwesterly winds have prevailed in the Middle and Southern States with clear and dry weather in also reported westward to the Mississippi. A small area of cloudy and threatening weather exists in North and South Carolina, and is also advancing over Iowa and Minnesota with south and southeasterly winds.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, Aug. 9.—Before the regular investigation, Ex-Commissioner Delano, Benyman, has made serious charges against Inspector Mathews, one of whom is the latter of forging the former's signature to certificates of inspection of North America. This, on examination, proved unfounded. Benyman also exhibits a list of six or eight steamers which, at various times, were refused certificates by him, but received them from Mathews. He asserted the latter was actuated by interested motives. Incidentally, also, his statements tend to show that a great demoralization exists in the inspection service.

Inspector Mathews, re-examined, admitted when Inspectors have a street deal of work, they sometimes, in the absence of certificates and sign Inspector's name. Inspectors do not get large boilers to test them.

Four more victims of the Westfield are expected to die hourly, and another is dead.

The Coroner's inquest on the disaster commenced to-day. Julius Raymond, the fireman, testified that the boiler had been killed by the explosion; and he stood beside the engine watching its motion, when the explosion took place, was certain no one but himself was in the engine room for about ten minutes before the explosion. He thought the steam gauge just before the explosion showed 110, but did not notice the figures presented.

In answer to a juror the witness replied that he thought had no one besides himself was in the engine room for ten minutes before the explosion.

New York, Aug. 9.—The cable announcement of the final and complete success of Judge Richardson's financial negotiations between Washington and Europe, is regarded as the culmination of the National Bank and banking business in this country, and the strongest houses in the country are interested. A sum [illegible] will be placed [illegible] to the credit of the United States Treasury [illegible] a balance of [illegible] will be [illegible] of within [illegible]

Rome, Aug. 9.—The Pope [illegible] to-day [illegible] Cardinal Antonelli [illegible] Pontifical Zouaves [illegible] Papal States [illegible] Pope [illegible] Pontiff [illegible] Pontiff [illegible] Pontiff