to New-York, (which is about the same here, as the freight this week is not 2½c. per head) averaging live weight 125lbs.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The supply is fair and the demand somewhat improved the general selling price being 3@3½c. per lb live weight. 113 good Canada sheep sold for $3.35 per 100lbs., they averaged 98lbs., this last transaction is the top of the market. 2000 strictly extra lambs brought 4c. per lb., average 70lbs., this last transaction is the top of the market.

HOGS—There are scarcely any on the market—barely enough to satisfy the demands of our city butchers for immediate use. There is no inquiry for packing, and we quote, nominally, prime corn fed at 3¾@4c. per lb.

MILCH COWS are in light request at unchanged prices. P. Burns has a small drove of good blooded cows, which he holds at $40 per head, and for which he has refused $38.

THE LATEST LONDON TRAGEDY.

On Friday, July 12, William Murray, an English gentleman of fortune and position, formerly a major in the Tenth Hussars, but now in civil life, had occasion to pass from London Bridge to Hungerford on one of the Thames ferry-boats. He landed at about noon, in the very heart and center of the town. While passing by Hungerford Market, on his way to the Strand, he was accosted by a man whom he had never before seen, and who began a conversation in reference to the Grosvenor Hotel Company, in which Major Murray is interested as a large shareholder. The stranger introduced himself as Mr. Grey, and offered some proposition for investing money in the Company. In order to arrive at an exact understanding, Major Murray consented to accompany him to his office, at No. 16 Northumberland street, near which they then found themselves.

Although Northumberland street is an off-shoot of one of the busiest thoroughfares in the world, it has nevertheless preserved its character as one of those secluded haunts of faded and foggy respectability which the Genius of London Dullness shelters from the rude contaminations around it. Maj. Murray had, therefore, no hesitation in yielding to the solicitations of the stranger, although he at once explained that he was not authorized to act in the business matter in question. He good naturedly offered, however, to give the fullest information that was desired. This was all that was asked. The moment he entered the office, at No. 16, Maj. Murray was struck by the singular disorder around him. "He thought it was the most extraordinary place he had ever seen; torn papers, bottles, and pictures lying about—a most disreputable looking place." A few words settled the points in regard to which his questioner seemed concerned, after which the Major asked him for his card of address. "Immediately," was the answer; and the stranger began to fumble among his papers, the Major giving, meanwhile, no special heed to his movements. Presently, he felt a touch of something cold at the back of his neck, and, simultaneously, heard the discharge of a pistol. He fell to the ground, perfectly paralyzed, and unable to move any part of his body, although his head remained quite clear. A few minutes later, having partly recovered, and finding that his wound had not disabled him, he raised himself slowly upon one elbow, and looked cautiously about him. At the same instant a door opened, and his assailant again approached, and fired a pistol directly into his right temple. The effect of this, strangely enough, was to quicken the Major's restoration to his faculties. He felt that the flow of blood which it produced brought new life to him. But, with great self-control, he fell back upon the floor, pretending to be dead, and giving no sign of consciousness even when the assassin stooped so close that he could feel the breath hot upon his face. After another pause he heard retiring footsteps, and then resolved, with the strength that remained in him, to try a chance for his life. "I knew," he says in his testimony, "that if I could get on to my feet, I should be able to make a fight for it." He looked about him, saw that his assailant was at some distance, grasped a pair of tongs which lay near by, as his only available weapon, and stood erect.

Then commenced a desperate and savage struggle, the like of which the quiet chambers of Northumberland street had never before witnessed. As soon as Maj. Murray moved, the assassin turned and faced him. They were upon one another in a flash. The first blow launched by the Major missed its aim, but the second threw his antagonist down upon the ground. They struggled awhile for the tongs, and, being both powerful men, the mastery for awhile was doubtful. At last the Major found an empty bottle upon the floor, which he dashed full in the face of his adversary, "making him quiver all over." But the contest continued, until, after a long struggle, the Major wrenched away the tongs, with which he repeatedly beat the head, neck, and wrists of his opponent, leaving him at last, as he thought, after breaking the instrument to pieces upon him, "sufficiently disabled." While this was going on, the strange man cried out first, "That won't do, Master William," and afterward, when the blows rained most fiercely upon him, "Come, come, give me fair play."

He had crept under a table, at the close of the struggle, where the Major left him outstretched, and started to make his way from the house. All the doors he tried were locked. As he turned back to seek another means of egress, he was astonished by again meeting his assailant face to face, walking toward him. A last blow sent him to the floor insensible. The Major then threw open a window, leaped into the area below, clambered over a wall, and passed through an adjoining house into the street, whence he was removed by some bystanders to a hospital. His wounds were discovered to be dangerous, but probably not fatal. One bullet had been stopped by his spine, and was with great difficulty extracted. The other party to the affray, who was also taken to the hospital, died in the course of a few days, having steadily, although never very coherently, declared that Major Murray had voluntarily visited him upon business, and, in the midst of their discussion, had without any warning shot himself, and then attacked and endeavored to destroy him.

For two weeks this extraordinary event continued to excite throughout London the most various speculations. Major Murray's statement was at first refused the slightest credence, although it has since been accepted as indubitably true. It seemed incredible that two men, utter strangers to one another, should, at their first meeting, have come to such a furious and fatal conflict. At last the Coroner's inquest, in the case of Murray's assailant, lifted the vail from the mystery. The story was perfectly plain, although, perhaps, more startling than if it had been less simple in its nature and details. The evidence showed that the attempted assassin was a professional bill-discounter, whose real name was Roberts, and that he had, in the way of business, met with a Miss Moodie, a beautiful and attractive young woman who for some years had lived with Major Murray as his mistress, bearing, however, his name, as if they had been married. Roberts soon became enamored of Miss Moodie, not tenderly, but with a sort of ferocious desperation. For many months he had endeavored to persuade her to desert the Major, and place herself under his protection. To accomplish this he spared neither entreaties nor threats. Sometimes his demonstrations were brutally violent. He had thus worked upon the young woman's fears to such an extent that she dared not reveal her situation to the Major lest some tragic consequence should ensue. She was, moreover, compromised by certain money transactions with Roberts, which she had first concealed out of delicacy, and afterward from apprehension. So great was Roberts's ascendancy over her, that he had forced her into compliance with all his wishes, excepting that upon which he had most emphatically resolved. Finding that she could not be swayed upon this point, he coolly determined to remove what seemed to him the principal obstacle. The attack upon Major Murray was the result of no sudden impulse. The preparations had been carefully taken. For months Roberts had been in the habit of firing pistols about his chambers, in order to forestall suspicion when the time for executing his plans should arrive. All this, and more, was brought out at the inquest by the testimony of various persons, but principally by that of Miss Moodie herself, whose modest demeanor and evident devotion to Major Murray so wrought upon the spectators that, in spite of her equivocal position, she received repeated bursts of applause, in proof of the genuine sympathy which surrounded her. The verdict in the case was "justifiable homicide," the Jury finding "that Major Murray slew the deceased to save his own life." And thus ended, to the apparent satisfaction of all London, the most remarkable case of the London season of crime.

THE ART OF WAR.

—Mr. James Kerr, Superintendent of the London Armory Company, has patented an invention intended to prevent fouling in rifle-barrels and to facilitate the proper expansion of the ball before entering the spiral portion of the rifle-grooves. A portion of the barrel next to the breech is grooved strait, and the twist does not commence until after the ball has fitted itself to the grooves. This is an American invention, and has been practiced for years by Mr. Hotchkiss, the inventor of Hotchkiss's rifled projectiles. Mr. Kerr has also registered a design for an ammunition pouch for the convenience of rifle-shooters. It contains special conveniences for holding cartridges, caps, cleaning implements, and apparatus for extracting a charge from the barrel.

—The Enfield rifle has a mean deviation, at 500 yards, of between two to three feet. A first-rate American rifle, such as is used by Berdan and his regiment, will at 440 yards, with telescope-sights and fired with a rest, throw all its shot into a circle eight inches in diameter. To do this, however, the barrel has to be carefully wiped out and dried after each shot, and a false or loading muzzle is used.

—The British Government has determined on an enlargement of Chatham dockyard which will cost $5,000,000. Three large basins are to be constructed, one of which will have an area of 30½ acres. The river Medway is also to be deepened to form a channel 600 feet wide and 27 feet deep at half tide, so as to enable large line-of-battle-ships to ascend the river to Chatham dockyard.

—Mr. Thomas Scott has invented a new trigger for the Enfield rifle which requires no pull, but is worked by a pinch-motion with the thumb and finger. This is intended to obviate the throwing of the piece out of range by the act of pulling the trigger.

—To shoot with a rest is to shooting without a rest, at 110 yards, as 2 to 1; at 220 yards, as 2 to 1; at 330 yards, as 16 to 9; at 440 yards, as 11 to 9; at 550 yards, as 30 to 23.

—It is said that the English Government is about to erect Turkish baths at Aldershot for the use of the camp.

—The difficulties of transportation in an enemy's country where the railroads are broken up are so many, and the importance of a rapid and available means of carrying large bodies of troops, with their artillery and supplies, is so great, as we have found even in penetrating a few miles into Virginia, that we reproduce some portions of a report upon the capabilities of Boydell's Traction Engine, made by Colonels Abbott and Cautley, of the Military College at Addiscombe, in February, 1858, to the East India Company. It is hardly necessary to state to those at all familiar with the progress of mechanics, that this application of steam to common roads has been introduced with success into many portions of England:

"The engine experimented with on Thursday, the 4th instant, is one which, when working under a pressure of 120 pounds per inch, is calculated at 27 horse-power. Having been constructed for agricultural purposes and in the most economical manner, it drives only one wheel (the off wheel). At the Royal Arsenal it took in tow four 8-inch guns, two mounted on ordinary, two on double carriages, the whole load being estimated at about 43 tuns. This load it drew at the rate of about three miles an hour on level ground, and at about 2¼ miles up a steep hill, part of which was inclined 1 in 13. Its power of draft was very great, but owing to its driving only one wheel it was unmanageable with a load, as it could scarcely be turned to the right hand. The experiment, in so far as regards this individual engine for general purpose of draft, must be pronounced a failure. But the powers and capabilities, as exhibited on Thursday and on trials reports of which I have seen with the Select Committee, inspire me with the greatest confidence in its final success when the machinery shall be perfected to work both wheels together, or either wheel singly. An engine so constructed, and equipped with a train of carts of a particular though simple form, would be able to traverse any country where an ordinary bullock-cart could travel; and being able to move continually at the rate of 3½ or 4 miles per hour, would perform journeys of little less than 100 miles in 24 hours. An establishment of such engines and carts would enable Government to dispense with half the ordinary military force in India. Seeing that troops could then be concentrated in one-fifth of the time required by even forced marches, such self-acting railways, though immeasurably inferior in speed to fixed railways, will be more generally useful for military purposes, as they will travel in any direction, and will be safe from the designs of enemies."

Colonel Abbott concludes by recommending the purchase of of an engine with a train of carriages to carry 120 men, at a cost of $3,400. If successful, he says it will greatly aid in the economical tenure of our eastern empire. Colonel Sir Proby T. Cautley, K.C.B., in forwarding this letter, states that he attended the Select Committee and also the trial described by Col. Abbott, and he declares:

"That, with a perfect engine, the endless railway apparatus would at the present time be most useful in India for carriage of troops, where there are neither railroads nor steamers in sufficient abundance available. It would be useful attached to arsenals and yards where carriage of heavy material is required, and where speed is no object. It would be most useful in dragging weights over sandy and shingly beds of rivers, and where guns or heavy weights have to be dragged out of or through heavy ground. As an adjunct, in fact, I look upon the Traction Engine and endless railway as possessing high qualifications."

FROM ASPINWALL.

Arrival of the Steamship Champion—California Mails, and $941,081 in Gold.

The U. S. Mail steamship Champion, Capt. Seabury, from Aspinwall Aug. 4, with mails, treasure, and passengers, arrived at this port on Tuesday morning.

The following is the Champion's specie list:

FROM ASPINWALL.

Handy & Everett	$1,000 00
B. Howard & Sons	700 00
Order	760 00
W. H. Davis & Co	677 75
S. N. Henriques	449 56
Total	$3,487 31

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

H. Strauss	$5,600	J. F. Coghill	$2,600
American Exch. Bank	100,000	Jennings & Brewster	10,000
Wells, Fargo & Co	130,000	Eugene Kelly	145,000
James Lee & Co	1,950	W. Heller & Co	3,000
Hayback & Co	3,450	W. T. Coleman & Co	49,450
Ballin & Sander	17,000	J. Strauss Bros	25,000
Order	22,520	Hadden & Williams	4,200
H. Cohen & Co	21,000	R. Meadow	9,500
Naylor & Co	6,601	James Hunter & Co	6,000
Metropolitan Bank	75,043	J. Heller & Bro	7,400
Kirby, Byrne & Co	9,000	C. C. Baker	5,395
W. Seligman & Co	32,000	Baker & Morrill	3,600
F. Baker	20,000	Hepburn & Hastings	13,000
George Tuttle	6,000	J. S. Newton & Co	23,429
M. E. Hawley	4,000	S. P. Taylor	43,000
Z. Enstein & Bro	15,000	Schulz Bro	15,400
Neustadter Bro	12,500	J. G. Parker & Son	5,000
A. S. Rosenbaum & Co	17,500		
F. Naylor	9,000	Total	$941,082
R. Morrison & Co	7,000		

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

The Panama Star and Herald of August 3d has come to hand; but the news is of less importance than usual.

The British ship Mersey arrived at Aspinwall on the 1st inst., bringing one hundred supernumerary seamen for the Pacific Squadron. All well on board.

The same paper learns that at an interview between Mr. Secretary Seward and Mr. Pombo, *Chargé d'Affaires* of the Granadian Confederation, the former acknowledged the obligation of the United States, under the existing treaty, to protect the neutrality of the Isthmus and insure the safety of transit against invasion; also that vessels of war would be kept at both ports for that purpose. This news gave much satisfaction.

The United States flagship Lancaster, Commander Montgomery, arrived from Panama on the 28th ult., after an absence of fifteen weeks, during which time she sailed 15,000 miles, having visited the Sandwich and Marquesas islands and the Mexican coast. Officers and men all well. She was expected to remain in port some time, relieving the Saranac, ordered to San Francisco. During her stay at Honolulu she was visited by the King and Queen and their suites, by invitation from flag-officer Montgomery.

The Peruvian Government had commenced operations for opening the navigation of the Amazon by sending a commission to Great Britain, consisting of eleven persons. These men are to superintend the building of vessels for the expedition. Peru has also ordered an iron-plated vessel for her navy.

On the 2d inst. the U. S. frigate Saranac was taken to Balboa to ascertain the damage caused by her grounding in the late swell. She will ultimately proceed to San Francisco. The Wyoming has also been ordered to that port. The St. Marys has been ordered to the Coast of Mexico to relieve the Cyane, whose commander has left for the United States.

The oath of allegiance was administered to the officers and crew of the U. S. ship Lancaster shortly after her arrival in Panama. It was taken with the greatest enthusiasm by every man on board except one from the State of Maine, who refused, supposing he would be dismissed from the service.

Early on the morning of the 1st inst. a smart shock of earthquake was felt at Panama. It was attended with a loud, rumbling noise, similar to that produced by a heavily-laden wagon passing over paving stones. No ill effects have been experienced. This was the second earthquake experienced in Panama within about a month.

A letter from Callao reports the arrest of three or four American contractors, on a charge of issuing counterfeit Peruvian money. They had not been examined, nor would they be for some time, and the charge may have no foundation in fact. The names of the men are not stated. The election for Vice-President had begun. Gen. Juan Antonio Perez and Gen. Ramon Lopez Lavalle were the candidates. The first named was the Government candidate and the other the people's. A riot was expected.

The steamer Anne had arrived from Guayaquil and intermediate ports, but brought no news.

CITY ITEMS.

THE STORM.—The back of the drouth is broken. On Monday night a violent northeaster sprang up, soon after dark, and continuing through the night, kept up yesterday with unrelenting violence. The wind and rain were so violent, and the sudden decrease in temperature so severe, that many supposed it to be the equinoctial storm, which is not due for a month to come. The thermometer at noon yesterday, was 13 degrees lower than the previous day. Last night the storm continued without abatement, and bid fair to last through the night. Some damage to buildings and trees was caused by the storm, and along the North and East Rivers, a number of cellars were overflowed. But the mischief was comparatively trifling. Thus far, we have heard of no serious disaster to the shipping.

The gale abated somewhat last evening. All the vessels lying at Quarantine rode it out in safety. We have heard of no damage to the shipping whatever. The tide yesterday afternoon was unusually high, and the cellars in the streets bordering the rivers were filled. To merchandise on the piers we have not heard of any damage.

The Long Island Sound steamers left at their usual hour, and would probably anchor above Hell Gate until the wind abated. Some of the vessels anchored in the North River dragged, but we have not heard of any of them being damaged.

The steamship Matanzas, that was to sail yesterday for Matanzas, has been detained in consequence of the storm.

SHOKING THE REBELS.—It is well known that the Rebels are very badly off for shoes, and that strenuous efforts are being made to obtain the requisite materials and workmen to supply the deficiency. Prominent in this endeavor, it is said, were certain parties in this city, who fitted out the schooner Graham of St. Andrews, N. B. On the 4th inst., the United States Marshal became aware that the Graham was bound upon a voyage which he had reason to believe was not quite legitimate. Detectives Sampson and Dovoe were detailed to take care of the craft, and, clothing themselves in the garb of 'longshoremen, they kept unremitting watch and ward upon the vessel night and day. This vigilance was rewarded by the discovery of a lighter, which came to her at dark with a load of leather and machinery for cutting shoes. They also found that certain individuals bought shoe-pegs enough for the use of the West India Islands, which her she was reputed to be bound, for five years. Moreover it was ascertained that the purchasers would not allow the merchants of whom they bought to send goods on board, but preferred to send their own carts after them, of course at a considerably enhanced cost.

The Graham was cleared by her Captain for Nassau, N. P., and three days before her register was altered a British flag was hoisted over her, and her hailing place was changed from New-York to St. Andrews. Under these circumstances, and for reasons not now necessary to mention, the U. S. Marshal decided to libel her on a charge of fitting out for the assistance of the Rebels. The Graham is now over at the Atlantic Docks, awaiting the action of the U. S. Courts. She is said to be owned by McKee & Co., of Wall street, who have, as yet, not seen fit to enter any protest against her seizure. The Graham was originally a surveying vessel belonging to the United States, and is very strong and well adapted for coasting purposes. It is believed, from the evidence at hand, that the schooner was to have run the blockade and boldly entered the Confederate States, where those on board would at once have set a large shoe manufactory in operation. Three other vessels, one for the Rio Grande, and all under the British flag, the Marshal has learned had applied for clearances at the Custom-House. They were all stopped.

THE HIPPOPOTAMUS AT BARNUM'S.—Nothing discomfitted by the sudden death that overtook the gentle and loving whales, Mr. Barnum has again invested untold heaps of money in a tremendous water-monster. The great tank has again a tenant, and the great public have huge amphibious matter for their wonderment. The new curiosity comes to us staggering under the unwieldly name of Hippopotamus. He is a comely gentleman, fair and beautiful to look upon; and the strange loveliness of his countenance cannot fail to captivate the crowd. His youth, too, gives him a special claim to the consideration of the ladies, for he is a little darling of only three years—a very baby of a hippopotamus in fact, who, only a few months ago, daily sucked his few gallons of lacteal nourishment from the fond bosom of mamma Hippo, at the bottom of some murmuring Egyptian river. The young gentleman is about as heavy as an ox, and gives you the idea that he is the result of the amalgamation of a horse, a cow, two pigs, a seal, a dozen India-rubber blankets, and an old-fashioned horse-hide covered trunk. Big as he is, unwieldly as he is, strange, uncouth, and monstrous as he is, he appears after all to be most mild and even-tempered. In truth, he is no more vicious than a good-natured muley cow; and if by chance he should hurt anybody, he would have to achieve it much in the same manner that such a cow would, by running against him, or rolling over upon him. So that the red-breeched individual, who so valiantly gets over the railing and stands by the side of young Hippo, doesn't, after all, do a deed of such superhuman daring, for all he does it with such an air of reckless sacrifice of self for the public good. The hippopotamus is certainly one of the most interesting and attractive of all the strange creatures ever yet caught by Mr. Barnum, and offered for the delectation of the paying public. He is well worth a visit, and an hour's inspection. He receives daily, from 9 a. m. to some time after dark.

HOMICIDE IN THE FOURTH WARD.—An inquest was held at the New-York Hospital yesterday, by Coroner Jackman, on the body of George Williams, who died from the effects of stabs received on Sunday evening, at the hands of Augustine Barco. From the evidence of James Smith, and other witnesses of the affray, the facts in reference to the fatal occurrence appear to have been as follows: The deceased, the prisoner, and several companions, all of whom were sailors, and nearly all Spaniards, were assembled in the sailors' boarding house, kept by Smith, at No. 340 Water street. They were all somewhat under the influence of liquor, the deceased being very much intoxicated. Williams at length became offended at something and began calling his companions foul names. Barco asked him if he intended to apply the obnoxious language to him personally. The deceased replied that he did, and expressed a desire to fight him, at the same time assuming a threatening attitude. Thereupon the proprietor of the place interfered, and said if they wanted to fight they must go out of his house to do so, and accordingly the whole party went out upon the sidewalk.

They had scarcely reached the pavement when Williams struck Barco a powerful blow in the neck, felling him to the sidewalk. On regaining his feet, Barco drew his sheath-knife, and in spite of the efforts made to prevent his doing so, plunged it into the abdomen of his assailant, inflicting a wound about two inches in length, through which the unfortunate man's intestines protruded. Barco immediately fled, pursued by Mr. Chamberlain, who witnessed the stabbing, and who was also slightly cut in attempting to arrest Barco. The latter escaped for the time, but a description of his person having been given to the Fourth-Ward Police, Officer Craig subsequently took him into custody. The injured man was removed to the New-York Hospital, where he died on the following day. Dr. James L. Little, one of the Hospital surgeons, made a post-mortem examination of the body, which showed that several of the intestines had been severed by the knife, and that upward of three feet of them protruded from the wound. The Jury rendered a verdict to the effect that George Williams came to his death from a stab in the abdomen inflicted at the hands of Augustine Barco on the night of the 11th of August. The prisoner was thereupon remanded to the Tombs to await his trial. He is a native of Spain, 34 years of age, and denies having perpetrated the act. The deceased was a native of Greece, 24 years of age.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.—Official copies of the new tariff were received yesterday. The act went into operation on the 5th instant, and cargoes shipped after that date will be subject to the new rates of duty. For a few days the Collector will be absent, his arduous duties rendering this short respite necessary. Increased vigilance is now exercised in clearing vessels as it is observed that in many cases the manifest exhibits an entire change in the character of the usual shipment to the port named, and it is suspected that these goods are reshipped to Southern ports. A vessel that cleared for Nassau, N. P., yesterday, was detained under the suspicion that her cargo was designed for some port in the Gulf.

DIED IN SAN FRANCISCO.—The San Francisco papers of the 16th ult. record the death by apoplexy of Mrs. Elizabeth Grosvenor, daughter of the late Thomas Hamblin of the Old Bowery, known on the stage as Mrs. Hamilton. Her husband left her in good health at 11 a. m., and on returning at 2 p. m. found her dead.

PERSONAL.—Among the arrivals yesterday were the Rev. O. Herrick, of Key West; the Rev. J. W. French, of West Point, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel; Senator Sumner of Mass., Robert T. Lincoln, son of the President, Hon. P. H. Watson of Washington, Col. Lee of Philadelphia, at the Metropolitan; State Engineer Richmond, Lieutenant Governor Church, of Albany, at the St. Nicholas; Senator Foote of Vermont, ex-Police Superintendent Pillsbury, ex-Governor Doty of Wisconsin, General Ayre of Chicago, Col. Gilman Marston, of the 2d New-Hampshire, Col. Casey and Major Robie of the Army, at the Astor House, and General O'Donnell, of Baltimore, at the New-York Hotel. Thurlow Weed left this city for Washington by the 8 a. m. train yesterday.

MOVEMENTS OF SECRETARY CHASE.—The Hon. Secretary Chase, after addressing the Chamber of Commerce on Monday, dined with John A. Stevens, esq., of the Bank of Commerce, and yesterday he was entertained by Morris Ketchum, esq. Since his arrival in the city he has been the guest of Hiram Barney, esq. He will probably leave New-York for Washington this afternoon. By that time the Bankers will have had their meeting, and decided upon the form and proportions of the Government Loan.

VISIT OF MRS. LINCOLN TO THIS CITY.—Mrs. Lincoln is now on her way to this city, and is expected at the Metropolitan Hotel this morning. Rooms have been taken for the whole party at that establishment.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRINCE NAPOLEON.—Yesterday morning, at 8 o'clock, Prince Napoleon and his suite breakfasted at the New-York Hotel, and then took carriages and proceeded on board the yacht off the Battery, where they remained all day. The rainy storm prevented the Prince making any visits about the city.

BULLS HEAD.—*New-York Cattle Market*, August 13.—If our report of the Cattle Market for this week should be based upon the operations of the day, and if the results to-morrow prove of the same character, it will be a gloomy one for Western shippers, and gloomier for those who bought cattle upon the little spring in the market three weeks ago, at 3¼ cents a pound live weight in Ohio and Illinois, as the top price to-day is 8 cents a pound for the estimated net weight of meat that a bullock will make, the seller sinking offal, and the estimate of weight is lighter according to actual live weight than any day this Summer. This is partly owing to the heavy stock on sale, and partly owing to the weather; a cold North-East rain storm having prevailed all day, which has not only checked business, but has shrunk up the bullocks so that they really look lighter than their actual weight, so much so that buyers really disposed to estimate fairly, will almost invariably fix the weight too low.

When the market opened this morning we judged there were 3,600 head of bullocks to sell, and the average size and quality was better than it has been for weeks past. The number of fresh stock on the books this morning being over 3,750 head, and according to our calculations there were full 250 head of stale Stock, making 4,000 head, out of which we estimate 400 as a liberal allowance for the sales of Monday, which will leave 3,600 for the demand of to-day and to-morrow, besides some small lots still expected, from which it will be seen that we have such a very large over supply that a decline of prices might reasonably be expected, independent of the depressing effect of the heavy rain storm, which drives buyers and sellers all under cover, except at short intervals when after taking a horn, they run out with umbrellas, and get a hasty look at the cattle and then back to shelter to consummate the bargain by the aid of another potation.

As the rain and cold wind continue with unabated severity all day, the proportion of stock sold to-day will be much smaller than usual, and as the number is so large and average weight very heavy for this time of year, there is no hope for a favorable close of the market. We shall be surprised if there is not a larger number to turn out to grass this week than last, though the price is certainly lower. Butchers do not intend to pay prices for the very best bullocks that will make the meat cost them more than 8 cents a pound, and a great many of very good quality, such as no butcher need to be ashamed to exhibit upon a retail stall, will be sold at not over 7 cents, net, a pound. There will not probably be a very large number sold below that rate, because the sort that should sell lower, in fair proportion, are not abundant. Altogether, however, this is the hardest opening day of the market this Summer.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, the President, Mr. Stewart, in the chair. The Controller's statement of the condition of the County Treasury, shews a balance, July 31, of.....$152,682 14
Receipts..... 13,383 92

Total	$165,466 06
Payments	29,495 82
Balance August 10	$135,970 24

A communication was received from Richard Mott, Deputy Tax Commissioner and Counsel to the Board of Tax Commissioners, giving it as his opinion that a large amount of real estate on the easterly and southeasterly side of East River, joining Brooklyn and Kings County on the westerly side, and embracing the property known as the Atlantic Docks, is within the boundaries of the City and County of New-York. This property is claimed by Brooklyn to be within her precinct, and it has been assessed as belonging to that city. By the ancient charter of New-York its boundaries extended to low-water mark on the Long-Island side of the East River, the Counties of Kings and Queens joining New-York at that mark. He is satisfied, from the express provisions of the statute, which cannot by any possible construction be misunderstood, that the City and County of New-York both extend at the present time to what was the low water mark at the time they were first established. There can, he says, be no serious doubt but that part of that line in some instances, and perhaps the most of it, has been and is changed by human agency; and in some places it may be difficult to ascertain where it originally was. Our Courts have held, and such is the law of the State, that the low water mark at the time of the charter fixing the boundaries of the city at that time was not a movable mark, which might be moved in the water, by the putting in of artificial erections, nor can such line or mark be changed by human labor or by artificial means. The same line will remain as to the boundaries between counties until changed by statute, and nothing short of an act of the Legislature can appeal such line. Then if the City of New-York extends to low water mark, should not all real estate subject to taxation made by filling in the water west of the line be assessed as real estate in the City of New-York? Mr. Mott takes the ground that Brooklyn has no right to assess this property, but that the benefits of taxation thereon should accrue to the City of New-York. He concludes by saying that the Tax Commissioners have had the matter under consideration for some time, and are inclined to favor the views presented in the communication. But, before they take action in the matter, they think it advisable that the Board of Supervisors should consider the case, and, if necessary, refer it to the Counsel to the Corporation for his opinion. The amount of real estate involved would add materially to the taxable property of our city. The stores and warehouses at the Atlantic Dock are all surrounded by water, and constitute a large portion of the property.

Mr. Purdy said that the paper was one of unusual importance, and moved its reference to the Committee on Annual Taxes, and it was so referred.

The following bills of the Harlem Bridge Commissioners were ordered to be paid:

R. P. Parrott, for steam-engine, $1,338 60; A. P. Wilson & Co., timber and cement, $545 99; J. Crawford, blacksmith work, $210 64; Pay-roll of laborers, $842 53. The total, including various other small items, $4,700 22.

Adjourned to Tuesday next, at 3 p. m.

PICKPOCKET CAUGHT.—Richard Ingalls, a bar-tender, while riding in a Ninth avenue stage, on Monday, contrived to steal a pocket-book containing a small amount of money, and pawn tickets for $60 worth of goods, from the pocket of Cecelia Hamilton of No. 46 Ninth street. Being caught in the act, he threw the wallet away, and it was picked up by Michael Connery, a fisherman, who refused to deliver it to the owner. Both men were thereupon arrested and locked up for examination.

FIRE.—On Monday night, between 12 and 1 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the ceiling of the porter house, No. 12 State street, occupied by Michael Quigly. The flames were speedily extinguished, with a loss of about $250. How the fire originated is a mystery.

BODY RECOVERED.—The body of William Smith, a ship-carpenter, formerly employed on board the Liverpool packet Jeremiah Thompson, was found yesterday floating in the water at the foot of Watts street, East River, near where that vessel lies. The deceased was last seen on Saturday afternoon, at which time he was intoxicated, and is supposed to have fallen overboard. The deceased was forty-two years of age, and leaves a wife in this city. An inquest will be held on the body to-day.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Aug. 13.—Before Justice INGRAHAM.

THE ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF HACKLEY, THE STREET-CLEANING CONTRACTOR.

The Court met this morning, pursuant to adjournment, for the purpose of a further hearing of the motion on the part of Hackley to delay the proceedings in the matter of his alleged contempt, until after the adjournment of the next Court of Appeals, or in the event that should be refused, to allow him to withdraw his plea of "guilty," and substitute one of "not guilty," with the counter proposition of the District-Attorney, that judgment be entered against Hackley on his plea of "guilty."

The District-Attorney desired to correct a misapprehension of the counsel for Mr. Hackley, in stating that he (the District-Attorney) had consented to such a change of the proceeding before the Court of Appeals that they would not hear the matter at the last term. The truth was that such was not the fact, and no consent was given by the District-Attorney upon which the responsibility of delay could be thrown. The District-Attorney insisted that if Hackley's counsel had displayed due diligence the matter might have been got through the Court of Appeals at the last term.

Mr. Fullerton, for Mr. Hackley, would not charge that the District-Attorney consented to any delay, but he did consent to a change of procedure which resulted in delay. It would not delay long, if further proceedings were delayed until the next hearing of the Court of Appeals, and it might prevent injustice being done Mr. Hackley, who he doubted not, would be absolved from contempt by the Court of Appeals.

Amasa J. Parker of Albany stated the proceedings had at Albany; that he, as counsel for Mr. Hackley, had urged speedy trial before the Court of Appeals, but the Court had delayed, not supposing that advantage would be taken of that fact in the Court below, to take such action as would even involve the life of a citizen. Besides, the question was one of great constitutional importance, and every indulgence should be shown a citizen under such circumstances.

The District-Attorney insisted that all necessary and proper delay had been permitted, and declared that he now considered it his duty to urge the matter to an issue.

The Court said that from the argument to-day it appeared to him that the last delay was the act of the Judge of the Court of Appeals rather than an act of the defendants, and defendants should not be held responsible for it. Though the conduct of defendants in other matters had been unsatisfactory and evasive, it was not clear that it had been so in this instance, and he would therefore adjourn the matter until the first Monday in October, at 11 o'clock, when the counsel must have had the matter heard before the Court of Appeals.

The District-Attorney inquiring for Mr. Hackley, Mr. Fullerton stated that he had just retired from the room, having during his brief appearance had a lot of papers served upon him.

The Court desired the counsel for Mr. H. to understand that it did not think the manner in which defendant appeared before it very proper, and would suggest that, in future proceedings, he exercise more respect toward the Court.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Aug. 13.—Before Judge BETTS.

THE PROPELLER ECLIPSE.

Among the processes returned this morning was that of Kidd agt. the propeller Eclipse and Jasper Nichols. This was the vessel on which the service of process was resisted by the Jerseymen, as heretofore stated. Counsel for claimant stated that a warrant had been issued for the arrest of Capt. Nichols. Nichols's counsel obtained a delay of six days to answer.

PRIZE VELASCO.

Mr. Arnoux appeared for Spofford & Tileston, as part owners of the cargo of the prize schooner Velasco, and asked to have the testimony taken before the Prize Commissioners opened. Mr. John J. Freedman made the same motion for the captain, who claimed the vessel and tackle for the owner, and who appeared for the crew, and represented their claim for wages. The order was granted.

PRIZE MAY CLINTON.

Ex-Judge Beebe for part owners of the prize bark May Clinton, asked for further time to answer, which was granted.

THE ALLEGED SLAVER AUGUSTA.

This vessel was seized some time ago at Greenpoint, L. I., on suspicion of being intended for a slaver.

Jacob A. Apply claims that the vessel is owned by him, and at the time of the seizure was fitting out for a whaling voyage.

Testimony is being taken.

E. D. Smith and Mr. Woodford for the United States; Mr. Sawyer for claimants.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Aug. 13.—Before Judge SHIPMAN.

THE CASE OF ALBERT HORN, ALLEGED TO BE INTERESTED IN THE SLAVE-TRADE.

The arrest and indictment of Mr. Van Horn, on the charge of fitting out the City of Norfolk as a slaver, has been noted, as also his committal, in default of furnishing $10,000 bail. He has been in the Tombs pretty near three months, and this morning Ex-Judge Beebe made a motion to reduce his bail.

The District-Attorney, Mr. E. D. Smith, opposed the motion. The bail in such a case should be large, for the offense of fitting out a slaver was one that lay at the foundation of all the crimes committed in that execrable and cruel traffic. The social position of the accused required unusual guaranties that he should submit to the final judgment of the Court, should it condemn him, as he (the District-Attorney) believed it would.

Judge Beebe remarked that he was satisfied of the innocence of his client, and that no attempt would be made to evade justice. He read an affidavit of Mr. Van Horn, denying all complicity in the slave-trade, and set forth his inability to procure the bail required.

The Court made a special order, fixing the bail at $5,000, but requiring two sureties, each to justify in $10,000.

Ex-Judge Beebe and the Hon. Guy R. Pelton gave the required bail, and the accused was discharged.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S OFFICE—August 13—Mr. E. D. SMITH, District-Attorney.

THE TEXAN RANGERS APPLY FOR THEIR DISCHARGE.

The District-Attorney was served this morning with a writ of habeas corpus, granted by Judge Garrison, of Brooklyn, issued on petition of the entire Company of Texas Rangers, now at Fort Hamilton, who claim that they are illegally restrained by Col. Morris, of their liberty, their term of enlistment having expired. The writ was returnable this afternoon, but the District-Attorney applied for an adjournment, which was granted.

U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS—Aug. 13.—Before Commissioners ELLIOTT and OWEN.

PRIZE FALCON.

The schooner Falcon was taken possession of by the Prize Commissioners this morning. The F. sailed under a coasting license, and with an assorted cargo from Berwick Bay for Indianola, Texas, was captured near the latter port by the United States man-of-war South Carolina, and brought to this port by Prize-master Pearse.

PRIZE MARY ALICE.

The schr. Mary Alice was also taken possession of. She was originally captured at the commencement of the blockade off Galveston, and sent to this port with a prize crew. Off Cape Hatteras she was recaptured by the privateer Dixie, who took out the United States sailors and put on a privateer crew. Subsequently the Wabash recaptured the Mary Alice, and she was brought into port yesterday.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Aug. 13.—Before Justice INGRAHAM.

DECISIONS.

Abraham Hooley et al. agt. Wm. W. Wright et al.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Mathew Rothery agt. Ellis B. Harned et al.—Reference ordered to take account, &c., as prayed for in complaint, and to report thereon.

Augustus Fowler agt. Maria Fowler—Divorce granted.

Myndert W. Starin agt. William Heard—Motion granted on defendant stipulating, &c.

Geo. W. Brainerd agt. The New York and Harlem Railroad Company—Referred to Chas. P.