THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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OUR COTTON GROWERS.

Why Should They Not Have an Association Like the Wool Growers.

From an Occasional Correspondent.]

CROSS COUNTY, ARK., July 31, 1871.

I made a suggestion in my last letter concerning a corporation movement to secure remunerative prices for the present cotton crop. My mind has since been dwelling much upon the importance of this idea. I have been thinking, and thinking with wonder and surprise, and almost with indignation, that there is so little systematized effort to secure and protect the interests of the cotton growers, both the planters and the laborers. Here is one of the great industries of the world, upon which millions yearly depend for the material of their necessary clothing. The raw product in our country reckons its value by hundreds of millions of dollars. It gives employment to vast numbers of laborers, artisans, manufacturers, merchants, bankers and freighters. If some great sirocco should sweep over our cotton fields and the whole crop be hopelessly destroyed, who can calculate the consequences of such a catastophr? Millions would cease to find employment; thousands would absolutely starve to death. I hint at such possibilities for the purpose of placing, in strong relief, the startling fact that this great interest in our country is now abandoned almost entirely to the blundering chances of unskillful and unintelligent operations each year for its existence. The wool growers have an "Association." The stock growers have different modes of co-operation to protect their interests and increase the profits of their business. The shoe and leather dealers have constituted themselves into a power and have a guild of their own in Boston, covering whole squares in their business, and having a bank, perhaps the strongest in the country. The merchants everywhere have their Exchanges and their Chambers of Commerce. More instances could be given, but these are sufficient to show how common and natural it is that any business or interest should be protected by intelligent co operation among those concerned in it. Where and when have the cotton growers done this? The manufacturers, the buyers, sellers and speculators take pains to gather their statistics early and often. They have their daily bulletins, reports and telegrams. Nothing is omitted which can save them from loss or give them a chance to increase their gains. But the cotton growers—whether planters or laborers—have no organized effort to assist in cultivating and securing their crops, or to guard them against the schemes and plots of spinners and speculators. Is it because it is impracticable to do anything of the sort? Such a question easily gets its negative answer by calling attention to the organized efforts by which the cotton product of India was increased so that the exports to Great Britain reached 1,847,768 bales in 1866, against an amount in years not very long preceding which was scarcely taken into account in reckoning the sources and probabilities of supply to the manufacturers. The spinners, the East India Company and even the British Government united in this organized effort by which the India supply was so greatly increased. A military officer was sent to this country, in 1844, to observe carefully the method of our planters, to purchase seed in large quantities, to employ skilled cultivators, and obtain a large number of our gins. The laborers were encouraged by liberal advances; they were carefully instructed, also, and every intelligent method was used to stimulate the cotton-growing interest, until such results have been reached as are indicated above. In our country there has been no systemstic and organized exertion to promote the cotton-growing interest, vast and important as it has become. It has been left to individual enterprise or non-enterprise. It has been like Topsy—"I 'spect it has jest growed." Ignorant negroes and more ignorant overseers have controlled and directed the cultivation of these crops on many plantations, and have done it with so little skill and sagacity that a large portion of the very soil has been irretrievably lost in the old cotton States. That, with all this carelessness, awkwardness, ignorance, wastefulness, want of co-operation and system, our country should have reached and still maintain so complete an ascendancy in cotton production is proof conclusive that all the requisite conditions exist here and that we possess advantages which are absolutely unrivaled. Yet we shall certainly lose our ascendancy and fail to reap the benefits which our natural advantages give us if the cotton crop shall continue to be sacrificed, so that the grower receives no proper remuneration for his labor, care and expense. In the locality where I am acquainted, I know several farmers—I prefer to say farmers, rather than use the more pretentious term, planters—who are raising no cotton this year, because they say they can make nothing by it. I also know quite a number of laborers working on shares who are making only corn because they lost money last year, although they raised good crops. Good middling cotton, in many instances last year, was returned as having been sold so as to net only eight cents. With a soil and climate favorable for the growth of almost all the cereals, fruits and vegetables it will be impossible to force farmers and laborers to continue the cultivation of cotton when it promises only annual loss. What shall be done? I do not presume to say. I only say that this is a matter of so much importance that it demands prompt and thoughtful attention. "Let us have a convention," says some one. I beg pardon. I do not see the grand results which have been expected from conventions. There is always a good deal of figuring to secure appointments to such conventions. There are many professional convention-goers who are more eager to be seen and make themselves heard than they are to advance the objects for which conventions are called. There is too much conviviality—too much attention to private business which free passes or half fare give a fine opportunity to attend to. Having been present at several conventions, and carefully watched their maneuvres and proceedings, I confess to a prejudice and disgust concerning them. What would be better, it seems to me, would be for a few practical minds to take hold of this subject and carefully elaborate some plan or plans by which something beneficial could be accomplished in the direction which I have indicated. If some gentleman like Major Sykes would take hold of it in earnest, I should expect to see something accomplished. I know the Major will pardon me for the liberty I am taking in using him as an exemplar. I do not expect him to leave the great enterprises which now engage his attention, but I could not think of any readier way of indicating what I meant than by mentioning his name.

I have written under difficulties. I have been perfectly overwhelmed and completely fatigued by other business, and have not had an opportunity to give my ideas the form and force which I think their subjec. demands.

SAT.

A motion has been made in the French Assembly, on the part of the Deputies of the left center, for the prolongation of the power of Thiers for three years, Thiers to be President of the Republic, to which he shall also be responsible. It is understood that the motion is supported by four hundred members of the Assembly.

Jules Favre has resumed the practice of law in the Paris courts.

NEW DEPARTURE.

RIPLEY, TENN., August 1.

Editors Appeal.—When the great Whig party enunciated through their leader Henry Clay, that they would "invoke war, pestilence and famine on our country rather than be subject to the rule of a military chieftain," it was good doctrine, but which at the time did not apply to General Jackson, who provedto be an able statesman, but which is amply proved to be good doctrine by the curse of the rule of General Grant.

The Whig party for the sake of expediency departed from this rule in 1840 by running General Harrison in consideration of his military fame and which was the first backset the party got, notwithstanding they carried the election.

In 1848 they made another departure by running General Taylor, and elected him on his military fame, and made another splendid failure.

In 1852, that same old gallant party went down forever by nominating for the Presidency General Winfield Scott. All three of these nominations were departures from their best doctrines. The consequence was that nine-tenths of the Whig party North went over to the abolitionists and the remnant came to the Democratic party.

Now, I would say to all Democrats, Conservatives, or by what ever name you choose to call yourselves that if you wish to succeed hold on to your principles. If you are right will finally accomplish your purposes, but if you depart from your principles and indorse the Radical wrongs perpetrated by our rulers for the last few years, and adopt them for yours merely for the sake of success, you will sink so low that the resurrection will not find you. Mr. Clay said, and I indorse him, "I would rather be right than President."

VINDEX.

FROM CORINTH.

Railroads and Crops—The Selma to be Altered to Narrow Gauge.

From our Occasional Correspondent.]

CORINTH, MISS., August, 1871.—I send you a copy of the argument of Major Sykes before Gen. Forrest's Board of Directors at Selma. I am satisfied that his road will pay as a narrow gauge road. The Directors were unanimous in adopting this guage.

The crops about Selma and throughout the black lands of Alabama, as well as in the prairies of Mississippi, are very bad, both cotton and corn. They are better in North Georgia, North Alabama, and Middle Tennessee. The corn is suffering very much in Middle Tennessee for want of rain. Wheat crops in Middle Tennessee very short. Stanton's road is in the hands of Alabama, and will remain so until he arranges the Alabama debt.

* * *

[We regret that we have not space for the argument of Major Sykes. It is exhaustive in favor of narraw gauge roads.]

'A Lie Out Square!'

Editors Appeal—I notice in your Weekly of the 29th a statement in regard to the arrest and trial of Henry Harris, Cornelius Andrews, and Dr. McCoy, which is incorrect. They were not charged with killing a nigger, nor did they confess being Ku-Klux. They were arrested by a certain cuss called Vandyke, a nigger malish captain, on the oath of Bob Martin, who is now in Clarendon jail for stealing hogs; and it was proved that Martin swore six lies when they were committed by Vandyke. One Mr. Moreland, who was under arrest for horse and cow stealing, helped Martin by swearing one lie.

Now, here is the truth: Harris, Andrews, and McCoy, have been arrested and put in jail, all through malice, by Vandyke, Martin, and Moreland, and you can find the charges, and Martin's and Moreland's affidavits, at Clarendon. The boys did not know what the charges were till too late to get their witnesses. They will be ready next Court; then they will teach Moreland what the law prescribes for perjury. As for Bob Martin, his stall is made in Little Rock; and may the devil get Vandyke, and all such, is my prayer.

ARK.

THE CENSUS OF JAPAN.

34,785,951 "Japs"—More He's than She's—The Yeta—The Mikado's Revenue.

On the first day of the Japanese year, styled in the vernacular Meigi, or, according to our computation, the 1st of February, 1871, the Mikado ordered a census of his dominions, and in a Yokohama paper appears the first official announcement of results. The population is given as 34,785,951, or about three millions more than the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and about the same less than the United States. Heretofore there has been only an estimate of the number of Japanese—statisticians conceiving that on the hypothesis of the empire being as thickly populated per square mile as China, it must have some 40,000,000 inhabitants. By some six millions the census shows them to have been out of the way. Of the population returned, 17,886,700 are given as males, and 17,198,621 females—this excess of males which is ordinarily supposed only to be found in the populations of comparatively new countries forming a very peculiar feature in so ancient an empire as Japan. The royal family is given as made up of twenty members, including the Mikado, and under the blood royal the daimias, or great lords, number 3186. The *samurai*, or literati and military orders, number 1,872,959, and the farmers, artificers, laborers, and work-a-day people generally, 31,954,821. The priests of the Buddhist faith number 244,899, and the Jintoo clergy 163,140, with 6711 nuns. The professional beggars are 82,920. After all come in the returns, as in the daily life of Japan, the Yeta or outcasts, a class of parians, who are treated pretty much as the cagots were in old Bourbon France—herded together in filthy villages and condemned to the most servile trades. These gentry number 456,696. The number of houses in Japan is given as 7,662,728, which allows about five persons to a dwelling, and it is remarkable that this is the exact ratio shown by the late census of England. The figures curiously compare:

	Population.	Houses.	To House.
Japan	34,785,951	7,092,728	4.92
England	21,487,088	4,259,032	5.04

The unit in estimating the revenue is the *koku*, a measure of grain worth $10 84 currency, and the receipts are estimated at 30,559,019 *kokus*, or $331,259,765. This gives a *per capita* tax of $8 49, but when the Jap has paid that there is an end of it, his life apparently not being worn out of him by the complicated taxes civilization entails. Of the $331,259,765 raised in Japan annually—and this it must be remembered is for rent and every public purpose for the throne, the daimios, the towns, etc.—the Mikado has a nominal amount of $98,732,017, but it seems almost like horse to read that "of this sum but a comparatively small portion, there is reason to believe, ultimately finds its way to the imperial treasury; much is not collected at all, while from the excessive number of officials employed, their inefficiency and corruption, the cost of collection is undoubtedly swollen to an amount per cent. that would altogether appal European financiers."

The New York *Times'* Washington correspondent telegraphs that there is no authoritative announcement of the determination of the President to appoint Charles Francis Adams agent of our Government at the Geneva conference, but the best informed express no doubt that such a decision was made on Tuesday.

THE EXPLOSION.

Investigation by the United States Inspectors—Examination of Witnesses.

The Dead Now Number Ninety-one, and More Expected—Last Sad Scenes.

NEW YORK, August 3.—The Government investigation of the explosion of the ferryboat Westfield was resumed this morning. Henry Robinson, the colored engineer of the Westfield testified that he had been a steamboat engineer for nearly fifteen years. The witness said that he could not exactly explain the difference between a high-pressure and a low-pressure boat, save that one used steam at high-pressure and the other at low-pressure. He explained the working of the engine on board of his boat. On being called upon to define the vacuum he declared it to be the cause of foul air. He was interrogated as to the different ways in which a vacuum could be formed, and mentioned that one could be made by sucking with one's lips at the end of a pipe and while the other end was stopped. He believed that in that case the pipe was made to adhere to the lips by the suction. He was aware that the atmosphere exerted a pressure, but did not know how much. He said he never read a scientific book—for he could read writing and print but very little; for ascertaining the amount of steam the certificate of a boiler permitted, he would be obliged to obtain assistance from some other man.

Captain Braisted, Superintendent of the ferry line, testified that he had the utmost confidence in the fidelity and ability of Robinson; I had often threatened to discharge him for carrying more than twenty-seven pounds of steam; ten years ago, on the Wyoming, I discharged him for carrying a little too much steam; I never had occasion to reprimand him for doing this since then; I have been compelled to caution my engineers from time to time for carrying twenty-seven pounds of steam, rather than twenty-five pounds; I believe, before God, that if my engineer had not carried more than twenty-five pounds of steam that day the boiler would not have exploded; still, I have no idea that he had more than twenty-seven pounds; my presumption is that if he had not gone above twenty-seven pounds the boiler would not have burst; brewers on the island have been in the habit of transporting wagon loads of lager beer on board the boats, and doubtless the deck hands have received portions of that beverage; do not know that there was any last Sunday; several times have found empty kegs on board; passengers sometimes give the men liquor from bottles; I had supicion that such had been the case then, and I asked if there was any on board, during that trip. I am satisfied that the engineer and firemen had none on that day. Beer never had anything to do with that explosion. I did not ask about whisky. The engineer was perfectly sober, far as I could judge, half an hour after the accident; my confidence has not been shaken in that engineer, notwithstanding this accident, and would as soon trust him with my life now as ever.

This closed the day's investigations. The names of 91 dead victims of the explosion were published this evening, together with those of the missing, who are supposed to be dead.

Timothy Buckly died to-day, and four others, including a German named Frederick Leining and his wife, who were taken immediately home by their son—who escaped unharmed—and who were not known to be injured until to-day. Their recovery is impossible.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

A Desperate Ruffian.

NEW YORK, August 3.—This afternoon, Thos. Conley, of Brooklyn, the rough whose brother was sentenced by Justice Walsh, for robbery, assaulted him on Sands street, and hit him in the face. He snatched a club from the officer who attempted to arrest him, and again went at the Justice, who then drew a revolver to protect himself. Conley was finally secured by the officer.

Buckshot for a Judge.

ST. LOUIS, August 3.—The *Republican* has a letter from Fayetteville, Arkansas, stating that on the night of July 29th some unknown men went to the house of Judge Galbraith and fired several shots into his bedroom, filling the bed on which he was sleeping with buckshot, none of which, however, took effect on the Judge. It is supposed the affair grew out of the fact that Deputy Sheriff Gilliland had been committed to jail by Judge Galbraith for contempt of court in refusing to produce certain books of the county to enable an examination of a county affair which the court had ordered.

A Mother Chokes Her Child and Strangles Herself.

ST. LOUIS, August 3.—The dead bodies of Mrs. Lovering and her child, two years old, were found just outside the town of Lagynet, in Kansas, on July 29th. It appears that the child had been very sick, and the mother had become deranged from anxiety and care in watching it. On the morning named, she took the child and left the house, and some hours after was found in the woods skirting the town. She had choked the child by cramming rags down its throat and killed herself by tying a rag so tightly around her own neck as to strangle her.

A Man Murdered and a Child Drowned.

CHICAGO, August 3.—On Tuesday evening, at Braidwood, in this State, a young man, aged about thirty years, was murdered by Mike Sullivan. Both were miners in the diamond mines. Newell leaves a wife and four children, while Sullivan is separated from his wife. As soon as the news spread of the murder, some two or three hundred people, mostly miners, surrounded Sullivan's house with the intention of lynching him, but they were finally induced to retire. An examination was held yesterday forenoon, when the crowd again assembled for the purpose of revenge, but the officers secured a special train of cars and conveyed the prisoner to Joliet before the mob knew what was transpiring. During the affray which resulted in the murder, a child of one of the Sullivan family was thrown into a well and drowned.

HOME SUMMARY.

Odd Fellows of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, August 2.—The Grand Encampment of the Massachusetts Odd Fellows held their annual meeting in their hall to-day. The report of the R.W. Grand Scribe, shows at the present time twenty-six subordinate encampments in the State, with a membership of about three thousand five hundred, having been increased during the past year five encampments and over seven hundred members.

Long Branch Races.

LONG BRANCH, August 3.—The attendance at the races to-day was the largest of the present meeting.

The first race was a steeple chase of two and a quarter miles, gentlemen riders, and was won by Milesian, beating Jim Tinsdale. Time, 6.56.

The West End stakes, two mile race, was won by Wine Sap, in 3.48½, beating Mary Clark, the favorite, Nellie Ransom, Madam Dudley and Sauce Box.

The third race for a purse of $750, mile heats, was won by Nellie Gray, in 1.45½ and 1.44½, beating Climax and John Heenan.

The Tammany Cup, three mile race for all ages, was won by Helmbold in six minutes, beating Leland and Niagara.

RAILROAD.

Seizure of Railroad for Taxes.

ST. LOUIS, August 3.—The personal property of the Iron Mountain railroad was seized by County Collector Maguire for the nonpayment of taxes, consisting of thirteen locomotives, two passenger and one baggage car. It will be sold Tuesday, August 17th, to satisfy a demand of $63,000. A similar action in relation to the Missouri and Pacific road is delayed until the return to the city of President Brown.

Important Railroad Suit.

CINCINNATI, August 3.—On the first of July, the Little Miama railroad, now under the management of the Pennsylvania Central, changed the system of commutation to suburban residences, from quarterly commutation tickets to monthly tickets, entitling holders to specify the number of rides, the ticket providing that it could not be used save during the month. Last evening, General Thos. Powell presented a July ticket containing the number of rides unused, claiming that they were yet good and declining to pay additionally. He was put off two trains that he boarded. To-day he commenced a suit for $20,000 damages, beside actions of assault and battery against the conductors and brakesmen. This suit will bring up an important legal question to railroads.

Railroad Suit.

ST. LOUIS, August 3.—A petition for an injunction was filed in the United States Circuit Court to-day by the Board of County Commissioners of Montgomery county, Kansas, to restrain Howard M. Holden from transferring or disposing of $200,000 in bonds of the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston railroad. The petition states that the vote of Montgomery county, under which these bonds were issued, was illegal, and that the conditions agreed to by the railroad company were not complied with. It is further stated that the road is under a heavy mortgage, and its solvency was doubtful. An injunction has been granted in Kansas and the same is asked for here, as several officers of the road are residents of this State, and an order prayed for placing the bonds in the hands of the court and allowing them to be canceled.

Consolidation.

CINCINNATI, August 3.—The officers of the Cincinnati, Hamilton, Dayton and Indianapolis Junction railroad, have, with the concurrence of their respective boards, concluded a contract, which, when ratified by the stockholders, will give the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton road complete control over the other road, ninety miles in length, to Indianapolis Junction. The road equipment is estimated at $300,000, which is incumbered by a first mortgage of $100,000; $200,000 second mortgage; $800,000 third mortgage; yet to be issued, $800,000; has about $1,000,000 floating debt, and has issued over one million dollars of preferred stock. The contract provides that the junction road shall transfer to C. H. & D. as the absolute owner of a majority of its common stock, and five hundred thousand dollars of the preferred stock, thus giving the latter road the central of organization and property, and enabling it to operate the Junction road in connection with the owner. The C. H. and D. road advances its notes for $500,000, payable in equal yearly instalments, the last falling due in five years, bearing seven per cent interest, as a loan, with which assistance the Junction company will be able to retire and extinguish its entire floating debt before the contract takes effect; this loan to be repaid, principal and interest, from the road's net earnings, after payment of interest on first and second mortgage bonds of the entire issue; the third mortgage bonds to pass into the custody of the C. H. & D. as collateral security. Coupons on six hundred thousand dollars of second mortgage bonds, up to and including September 1st, 1874, are to be cancelled, so that until March 1, 1875, no payments on the account or interest on the bonds will have to be made beyond $98,000 yearly. The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad in no way assumes any liability of the Junction road nor guarantees the payments of any of its obligations, principal or interest. This arrangement consumated gives another continuous line from Cincinnati to Indianapolis.

About two hundred persons left tonight over the Erie road for the Turner meeting in New York. Part being from Louisville. Five hundred tickets have been sold here for this occasion.

This morning, the first fast through freight, from Baltimore to St. Louis, went over the Baltimore, Ohio, Marietta, Cincinnati and Ohio and Mississippi roads, and, reaching here, proceeded hence to St. Louis. Time to St. Louis, eighty-four hours.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

New York City Finances.

NEW YORK, August 2.—A public meeting is to be held at the Academy of Music, on Tuesday evening next, for the consideration of the statements published in reference to the city finances.

Thiers' Resignation.

VERSAILLES, August 2.—President Thiers yesterday threatened to place his resignation of the government in the hands of the Assembly, in consequence of the defeat of the Decentralization bill. It is thought to-day that the matter will not be made a Cabinet question.

The Election Imbroglio in Mexico.

NEW YORK, August 2.—A special dispatch from the City of Mexico says there are still doubts about the election. The permanent deputation of Congres wants new elections in the various places where there were informalities. A revolution now exists against the Governor of Tobaxo. The cause is local and rather of a personal character.

There are rumors current that Gov. Diez refuses to give up to the Federal government the guns of Axaca, captured in 1867. It is probable that Generals Roche and Atarre will go with troops to enforce their delivery.

Across the Plains.

ST. LOUIS, August 2.—A party of engineers and excursionists, under the charge of Chief Engineer Blinkindorf, of the Atlantic and Pacific railroad, will soon start from here to examine and survey the engineering features of the route across the plains, which it is contemplated the road will take from its present terminus to the Pacific coast.

General Pope, commanding this department, will furnish a military escort to the party for protection against hostile Indians.

Another party, under the command of Captain J. R. Stranugh, will start about the same time and survey the route to the Canadian river about one hundred and fifty miles from the present terminus of the road.

The allotment of space to the exhibitors at the coming Industrial Exposition at Cincinnati is announced to take place on the 16th inst. Applications are already numerous. The additions to the building for the use of the machinery have been completed.

Thirty persons, after eating corn starch pudding at dinner, at the Alhambra Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., yesterday, showed signs of having been poisoned. No deaths are reported. It is supposed that arsenic was put into the corn starch by a discharged domestic.

Donald Dalrymple, Esq., formerly an eminent surgeon and physician, and now a member of Parliament for Bath, will, after the session of Parliament, visit the United States, for the purpose of making a study of the American course of treatment for the reformation of inebriates.

POLITICAL.

The Citizens' Ticket Successful in South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, S. C., August 3.—The election of Gen. Wagner as Mayor, and the whole citizens' ticket, is now conceded by a majority of about five hundred.

No New Departure Wanted.

NEW YORK, August 3.—At a meeting of the Union Republican General Committee to-night, a series of resolutions offered by Horace Greeley were adopted, condemning the attempt of the State Central Committee to disorganize the party and the constraint put upon their subordinates by the dispensers of Federal patronage in our city, virtually compelling them to join in the custom-house departure.

The Illinois Democracy in Council.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., August 3.—The Democratic State Central Committee held a meeting in this city to-day, and decided to hold the next Democratic State Convention in Springfield on Wednesday, the 4th day of October next. The meeting was largely attended by members of the committee, together with prominent Democra's from different parts of the State, and the utmost harmony characterized the deliberations of the meeting.

The Election in North Carolina.

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 3.—The vote in this city on a convention gives a majority against of 978—Conservative gain, 21. Halifax county polled a large vote, but little change from last year's.

The election returns received up to 12 o'clock to-night indicate that a convention is called by a small majority. At Raleigh the Conservatives gain over 300 votes over the last election. The *Star* estimates that the convention is called by 2500 majority.

About Politicians in Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, August 3.—Colonel Whipple, the suspended United States District Attorney, who recently returned from Washington, authorizes the contradiction of the statement that he has been summoned before the Ku-Klux Committee. He had no intimation until his return that his testimony was desired by the committee, and has written to inform them of his readiness to appear before them at any time. General Catterson, the suspended Marshal, who is now East, would promptly respond to a similar summons.

NEW ORLEANS.

Trouble Among the Radicals—A Rowdy Permanently Disposed of.

NEW ORLEANS, August 3.—It is believed that there will be serious trouble at the Republican Convention, which meets here the 9th inst. Most bitter feeling exists between leaders and partisans. Dunn and Warmouth factions grow more hostile as events approach, each accusing the other of contemplated violence and fraud. The bolting of one of the factions is considered probable.

Policeman Bennett, of the seventh precinct, while walking along his beat, at 2 o'clock this morning, was shot, probably fatally wounded, by two men, suppesed to be burglars. No arrests made. Arthur Guerin, a well-known desperate character of this city, in creating a disturbance in the Criminal Court, was ordered out by Judge Abel, and while being removed, was shot and mortally wounded by Chief Deputy Sheriff James D. Houston, who immediately surrendered, and was jailed. A colored boy was hit by a stray shot in the leg, but was not seriously injured. Guerin, in 1868, killed a colored man in the French market, and in 1869 killed special officer Hennessy. It is believed Guerin will die before morning.

TELEGRAMS.

Thwaite, the water-color artist, is dead.

Edward John, marketmaster at Terre Haute, committed suicide yesterday.

A dispatch from Constantinople says that quiet has been restored at Scutani.

The cutter Vanguard took the first prize at the Cowes (England) regatta, yesterday.

The Governor of St. Thomas is reorganizing and rearming his troops. "Whose afeered."

The last revolution in Venezuela has not ended. They propose to make a Kilkenny cat-fight of it this time.

Hugh Lambert, of New Orleans, has been agreed on as the final stakeholder in the Mace and Coburn fight.

Two men, Nicholas Mair and Thos. Rover, harvesters, died of sunstroke near Hastings, Minnesota, yesterday.

Thiers, Von Beust and Granville are to meet in reference to the now much dreaded International Society.

The French postoffice authorities are about to arrange a money order system with England and the United States.

Hon. Isaac Caldwell and other Democratic speakers take decided ground against the Cincinnati railroad bill.

Women are hereafter to be admitted to the University of Vermont under rules to be published by the corporation.

A riot on the 25th of July, at the capitol of Porto Rico, resulted in the killing of two negroes and wounding of two soldiers.

The Freemasons of Troy, N. Y., laid the corner-stone of a new temple, on Wednesday. The affair was attended with great eclat.

A fire in Boston, yesterday, destroyed a lumber mill and house worth $12,000 and injured the Lyman school house about $5000.

The officers of the New York National Guards are punishing such of their members as failed to parade on parade on the 12th of July.

A planing mill belonging to Loveras & Chrouches' steam mill in Rochester, New York, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $40,000.

Wm. Fox, an oiler on the Toledo, Peoria and Wabash railroad, at Chenoa, was knocked of the cars on Tuesday and almost instantly killed.

The Internationals are spreading. They now have agents in all the principal cities of Europe. Wherever they go petroleum follows in large quantities.

The British Charge d'Affairs at Teheran telegraphs to the foreign office that the famine in Persia is over, but that provisions are still at exhorbitant prices.

A railroad hotel and stable in Mechanicsburg, Pemberland county, Pa., was set on fire last night and destroyed. Loss $15,000. The property was insured.

The official journal of France, yesterday announced the appointment of Count de Resmusat as minister of Foreign Affairs, in place of Jules Favre, resigned.

The Southern railroad is a prominent item in political discussions at Covington. General Harlan takes ground for the road and a bill known as the McKee bill.

The colored people throughout Canada and the Northern and Western States yesterday very generally celebrated the anniversary of West India emancipation.

The leading property owners of New York, among them many leading Democrats like Belmont, will take part in the proposed investigation into the affairs of the New York corporation.

A freight train collided with a peach train on the Wilmington and Reading railroad, near Marshall station, at noon yesterday. One engineer was killed and several brakemen were wounded.

John W. Jones, clerk of the Secretary of the Senate, died at Washington Wednesday, from a stroke of apoplexy.

The fall meeting of the Blood-horse Association of Illinois will be held in Chicago on the 12th, 13th and 14th of September next.

Governor Robinson, of Prince Edward's Island, refuses to convoke the the Legislature of that province to consider the Washington treaty. He says England has done all that is considered necessary.

It appears that the results of the collision Wednesday night on the London Metropolitan Underground railway were at first greatly exaggerated, and that only three persons were injured, and they but slightly.

Buffalo, New York, is rapidly filling with visitors, in anticipation of great sport at the races next week. Ninety-six horses are already entered, paying fees amounting to $65,000—$3000 more than the premiums offered by the association.

The control of the Union and Titusville railroad has been transferred to the Oil Creek and Allegheny railroad by a lease for nine hundred and ninety-nine years. The officers of the latter road took formal possession yesterday.

Governor Hoffman, of New York, has acknowledged with thanks the letter from Lewis W. Clark, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, thanking him, on behalf of the Democracy of New Hampshire, for protecting the Orangemen's parade.

Plessanton leaves the Bureau. Grant has, in deference to Boutwell, asked him to resign. The New England influence is paramount in Washington and Western or Southern men have no chance. Douglas, Assistant Commissioner of Internal Revenue, will succeed him.

Mrs. Ostar died at New Albany, Indiana, yesterday afternoon, in the eighty-fourth year of her age. She was one of the pioneers of that place, having lived there since the year 1800. She was the first white woman married in what is known as Clark's grant, and probably bore the first white child born in that section.

A train of empty flat cars on the St. Joseph and Denver railroad ran over a cow near Hamlin, Kansas, on Sunday evening, and the engine and five cars were thrown from the track. Edward Tracy, fireman, was crushed to death, and Wm. Parker, engineer, was badly cut on the head and had his shoulder dislocated. Conductor Gibbons was killed.

The Legislature of Texas has submitted the question of the division of the State into three States to the popular vote. This division was agreed to in the treaty of annexation. As all the States will be Democratic, and as Texas could be made into four States as large as Ohio, we are in favor of the movement. Why should it not be successful? Texas now is as large as France.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 3.—Dry Goods.—Market quiet, except for specialities, but prices are steady and firm for all staple styles cotton and woolen goods. Red Bank yard wide muslins are now held at 12c; Blackstone River, 13c; Blackstone A, 15c; Bartlett, 15½c; Greens, 11½c; Great Falls, M, 12½c. Forestdale, 15½@16c; Lonsdale, 17c; Marville and New York Mills, 21c; Utica 6-4, 42½c; do 9-4, 52½c; do 10-4, 57½c. Farmers and Mechanic cottonades, 32½c; New York Mills double and twist, 37½c. Checks 27½c. Camlet jeans, 24c. Caledonia checks, 18c for No. 9; 21c for No. 10; 22½c for No. 70; 11½c for Cumberland checks; 13½c for Star No. 125; 16c for No. 185; 11½c for all popular makes dark prints; 13c for Glasgow ginghams, and 15c for Amoskeag and Lancaster do; 13c for heavy brown sheetings, standard makes.

Wall Street.—Gold is dull and weak at 12¼@12¾; 1, 2 and 3 per cent. is paid for borrowing. Clearances $16,500,000. Bids for Government gold.—$3,205,000, from 111¾@112¾. Awards, $1,060,000, at from 111 to 111¾ to 112¾. Governments firm with but little change; 5-20s, 62s and 68s, a fraction higher. Stocks have been active and bouyant with slight reactions thoughtout the day. The New York Central scrip, Wabash R. R. Stock, Pacific Mail and Lake Shore are very strong with good buyers. It is reported that several bears, operating in a small way, had failed, and more failures of this class are expected, as short interest is still very large. Wabash earnings increased more than 100 per cent. over the year of 1869, when it sold at 83c. The market closed strong with an upward tendency. Large amounts of silver are being received every day from Utah. Money is abundant at 2@3 per cent. State bonds, new, South Carolina and Tennessee have been strong and active, the remainder dull. Sterling exchange bankers' bills, 109. U. S. coupons 81s, 116; 62s, 5-20s, 114½; do. 64s, 113⅝; do 65s, 114; do do new 5-20s, 112⅝; do 67s, 5-20s, 113; do 68s, 113⅝; 10-40s, 113¾; do currency 6s, 114½. Missouri State bonds, 96; Tennessee's old, 74; do new, 74; Virginia, new, 72; do old, 64½; North Carolina's, old, 44; do new, 25; Canton, 78; Western U Telegraph Co., 58¼; Quicksilver, 11½; Mariposa, 16⅝; do preferred, 100; Adams' Ex. Co., 62; Wells, Farge & Co's Express, 44¼; American Union Express Co, —; United States Ex. Co., —; Pacific Mail, 44⅝; New York Central, 97⅝; New York Central scrip, 95¾; Erie, 29; do preferred, 57; Harlem, 128¾; do preferred, 140; Reading, 114½; Michigan Central, 120; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, 120⅝; Northwestern, 70⅝; do preferred, 91¾; Rock Island, 107⅝; New Jersey Central, 105¾; St. Paul, 61¾; do preferred, 81½; Wabash, 62¾; do preferred, 83; Fort Wayne, 120⅝; Terre Haute, 24; do preferred, 56¾; Chicago and Alton, 124⅝; do preferred, 125; Ohio and Mississippi, 44¾; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 86; Burlington and Quincy, 144; Union Pacific, 29; Central Pacific bonds, 120½; Union Pacific bonds, 57¾.

Cotton is quiet and ½c lower; low grades are unchanged; Middling, 19¾c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, August 3.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling 19½c. Flour, quiet with a fair demand; superfine winter, $4 25@4 50; XX, $5@5 50; XXX, $5 60@6; family, $6 50@6 75. Wheat, irregular; No. 3 red fall in elevator, $1 10@1 11½; No. 2 red winter, $1 20. Corn dull and unchanged; in bulk mixed on track, 39@40c; do, sacked 47@49c; yellow, 48@50c. Oats firmer but inactive; in bulk mixed on track, 33½@34c. Rye, nothing doing. Rye, slow, 56@57c, sacked. Whisky steady at 94c. Tobacco steady. Hemp steady. Bagging unchanged. Pork nominal at $14 for heavy. Bacon easier; jobbing and order lots for shoulders, 6½@6¾c; clear rib sides, 8¾@8½c; clear sides, 8¾@8¾c. Lard, small sales of tierce at 10c. Hogs quiet, $4@4 25. Cattle dull, $1 50@3 for Texas, and $3@5 for native.

Latest.—Flour—concessions of 10 or 15 cents would have to be made to sell; shipping extras, $5 20@5 70. Wheat quiet but steady. Rye firmer; Western to arrive, 82c. Corn and oats dull and unchanged. Pork quiet and weak. Eggs firm at 23@24c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, August 3.—Cotton is dull and drooping; Middling, 19@19½c. Flour dull and unsettled; family, $5@5 50. Wheat quiet and weak, $1 8@1 10. Corn dull and unchanged, 51@52c. Rye in fair demand and higher, 66@67c. Oats only a limited jobbing demand doing, 32@40c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Groceries firm. Oils steady and unchanged. Eggs are scarce and firm at 13c. Butter, dull and holders are anxious to sell at 17@22c. Cheese dull and lower, 9@9½c. Flaxseed quiet and unchanged; new, $1 60@1 65. Provisions are dull and holders are anxious to sell at 9½c. Bulk meats are dull and nominal; shoulders, 5¾c; sides, 6½c. Bacon dull and holders anxious to sell; shoulders sold at 6¾c; clear rib sides, 7⅝c; clear, 8c; all to come out of smoke; hams, 14@14½. Whisky in fair demand at lower rates; sales at 92c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, August 3.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat active; red, $1 70@1 85. Rye dull and declining; Western, 70c. Corn dull; yellow, 60c; mixed Western, 65@66c. Oats steady; new, 50c; white, old, 70c. Provisions dull and declining; the market is demoralized; mess pork declined 50c; it is held at $14@14 75; hams, in pickle, 12@12¾. Petroleum, crude, 13c; refined, 24¾; on the spot, 25¾c. Whisky weak at 93½c.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, August 3.—Flour nominally unchanged. Wheat.—No. 2 spring, 1c higher, and closed at $1 01 cash, and 98¾c for August; this afternoon it was quiet and unchanged. Corn—No. 2 mixed active and ½@¾c higher; closed at 43½c cash, and 43c for August. Oats—No. 2, 1@1½c higher, closing at 30@30¼c. Rye—No. 2, ½@¾c higher, closing at 53c. Barley—No 2 spring, firmer and 2@4c higher, at 66@68½c. Highwines closed at 92c. Provisions dull and easier. Mess pork, $13 for August, and $13 12½@13 25 for September. Hogs, active at $3 80@4 50. Cattle dull at $3 37½@5 25.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, August 3.—Cotton quiet but steady; Middling, 19¾c. Flour is in light demand and prices easy; extra family, $5 75. Wheat steady; choice red on arrival, $1 15. Corn is quiet at 62c. Oats are in light demand, dealers paying 35c on arrival. Rye is quiet; new, 75c. Provisions are in fair demand but prices easy; mess pork, $13 50; bacon shoulders, 6½c; clear rib sides, 8c; clear do, 8¼c; packed; bulk shoulders, 5½c; clear rib sides, 7c; clear do, 7¼c loose; hams in steady demand; sugar-cured, 15c packed. Lard steady at 10¼@12c. Whisky scarce, 92c. Tobacco sales 65 hds: lugs, $3 25@7; low to medium leaf, $7 25@13.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, August 3.—Cot