THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
DUFOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS,
No. 73 Chartres Street.

TERMS OF THE BEE:
Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $10; half-yearly, $6; quarterly, $4.
Price of the paper—Single copies, 10 cents.
Semi-Weekly, published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $5 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Regular advertisements having a place of the paper, first insertion $1 50 per square, each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
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Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged at full rates each insertion.
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Multiple Rates of Advertisements to be charged at double rates not per line, each insertion.
Patent Medicine Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions, will be published six times.
Advertisements inserted at regular intervals, shall be renewed monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 4, 1869.

TRY GEORGE ALCES' CIGARS.
Remparts-street.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

A spirit of enterprise that is destined in the future to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by lines of railroads, has been manifested in real activity since the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad, and more especially of late it becomes apparent that this road is prepared for the emergency. It is clear to the ordinary understanding that a more direct route must be chosen for the accomplishment of this great work. The pioneers in this field of enterprise will reap a splendid harvest. We see it stated in anticipation of assistance from Congress next winter, arrangements are on foot to push on the building of the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad during the present year. During the ensuing three months the necessary for the construction of 150 miles of road beyond Jefferson, in Texas, will be let to first-class Europe, and by the next six months 150 miles of rail it is expected, will have been laid in that State. The bonds of this road are reported, have been sold in large sums in the Paris bourse.

It would be well if those directly interested in New Orleans and its prosperity would take serious consideration the efforts now being made in other quarters to grasp the opportunity of participating in the great results to be derived from an immediate connection with projected routes to the Pacific. As the great road of future must be built along a Southern route, it would be of incalculable benefit to New Orleans if she could be made a sharer in the work. One opportunity to make a start in advance in this matter is offered by Mr Mason's proposition to build, with the co-operation of owners, a road from Brashear to the river. From that point, it is possible only a few miles of rail is required, with a ferry to carry the cars across to the Texas side, where it would be found to carry on the work. The idea is well under way, and it can be doubted that money enough would be found in the North and elsewhere, or obtained from Government, to achieve the certain completion of the work to the Pacific. With a road established, our city, from its great central advantages, could be made the port of entry for the Pacific trade, and the Bee feels that it would inevitably seek this outlet, however, we may do in this connection is evident that the Southern route to the Pacific will, at no late day, be an accomplished fact.

The Cuban Revolution

The latest advices from Cuba indicate that the revolution in that island is assuming a more decisive shape than has heretofore characterized the efforts of the revolutionists. The accession of revolutionary force of several hundred regular soldiers from abroad has induced a change in the tactics originally adopted, and in lieu of guerrilla warfare, the Cuban forces are to be massed, preparatory to a regular organized system of attack and defence. The resignation of Gen. Dulce, a man of great ability and nerve, would seem to give color to the belief that a firmer policy in the Spanish councils. He has been succeeded by Gen. Caballero de Rodas, who has a reputation of being an impracticable and whose rule, it is thought, will be marked by a more determined use of conciliation than of his predecessors. Under this may be the circumstance so much more important, the Spanish Government has undertaken the task of transporting the regular troops in Cuba, please the Spanish residents very much. Their joy at the prospect of being relieved of a military occupation by their relatives as to the condition of affairs in Spain.

The authorities here appear to have gotten a marvel mentioned to report of American filibusters being on the way and are no longer in the vicinity of the Cuban coast. Some time ago they take their precautions against their coming with comparative quietude. The Diario de Marina doubt whether filibusters are coming, but they are taking no chances, believing they are. The Diario Cuba has until to-day been quiet, and was a few days will be perfectly so as to allow the expressing itself which is perhaps the wisest way of setting those matters. The great city of Havana have been quiet ever since the beginning of the revolution, and with the absence of rain, which hostilities cooling the atmosphere, have given supplies of water that were needed, the city is quite well provided with the exception of the Pale Ale. Several times during the past week the Havanese have been alarmed by the report of a fire, but the fire has been quickly extinguished. Some of the fires have been the result of incendiarism, and the revolution will in the next few weeks, there is nothing decisive may be expected from the fighting.

The Paraguayan war, at last accounts, was being prosecuted with a vigor not less than that which has heretofore marked it. Now with standing the fact that Lopez's army has been long and thoroughly organized, and is the leader of a strong resistance to the Allies. The Lopez's Paris, of May 23, says that the Count D'Eu, the commander of the Allied forces, was at Asuncion and was making preparations to attack Lopez's army, which is said to be only nine miles distant in the Paraguayan. Other accounts from Montevideo that Lopez's whereabouts are unknown, but that the Allies, nevertheless, are preparing to attack him. If Lopez has the military genius of Stonewall Jackson, favorable auguries for his cause might be drawn from this fact. As it is, however, he is even humbler in his long struggle against the Allies, his bravery and wonderful resources—one, indeed, who, but for his many instances of wanton cruelty and heartlessness, takes rank as among the most heroic cap and greatest patriots of any age.

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The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 4, 1869. 42d YEAR—Vol. XLII.—Whole—14,768.

CUBA.

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES OF THE CUBAN JUNTA—THEIR PROPERTY CONFISCATED—MORE TROOPS FROM SPAIN—LOOKING OUT FOR THE FILIBUSTERS, ETC., ETC.

[Correspondence of the Herald.]

Havana, May 22—Quite a number of political prisoners have been brought here during the last few days, and sent to Los Cabanas for confinement, the Morro being full. Among them is a Señor Valle, a son-in-law of Mr. Stone, the American Consul at Cabarien, and Señores M. de Jesus Ramirez, Ramon Chavez, Alfonso, Pablo A Sanchez, and Benito Fuguera, wealthy men of the district of Cienfuegos. Ramirez is accused of being a secret agent of Captain General Lopedez, and may be shot as a spy. News from Cienfuegos City state that Co. Inocencio has been sent there to try the parties, will be published at six o'clock. The trial of Ramirez is said to be a very great outrage, and has excited great sympathy. He was arrested, imprisoned, and then tried. He was twice taken up again and is to be made to lay down his life and fare once more. He does not appear to have gained any thing by placing the influence part of an Aide de Captain General Dulce has extended his confiscation decree to women, and has commenced this warfare against the fair and patriotic daughters of Cuba by ordering the immediate seizure and confiscation of the properties of the following ladies, all absent from the island: Señoras Members of the Junta de Cubanos of New York City: Dominga Soledad de Castellanos, Carmen M. de Colas, Concepcion de Castellanos, Mercedes M de Sherman, Zara H. de Marsac, Rita V. de Castellanos, Luz Valerino, Maria Luisa Palma, Rosaria Palma, Luisa de Zenea, Josefa U. de Valerio, Magdalena Marrero, Josefina de Trujillo, Susana Rita Rosa Irene de Badel, Rey Horcuttinez, Luz de Valiente, Regina Martinez, Eugenia de Macias, Emilia de Villaverde, Mercedes de Arcilla, Inez Iznaga de Leon, Rosa P. Izquierdo, Mariana Izquierdo, Carmen Izquierdo, Señoras del Carmen de Trelles, del Monte, and Semanta de Zaldivar. I have heard several Cubans remark that now General F. Dulce will have to resign some of his laurels to General Dulce, so bitter are they against the latter for his confiscation orders.

Captain General Dulce has also ordered the immediate confiscation of all properties of pitiful Cuban emigrants to the United States and Mexico. Among them I find the names of Drs. Ortiz and Trujillo, Señores Cuerte, Manuel Rosete, Adolfo Valdes, Carlos D Silveira and Damian Cisneros, that I learn are to day in your city. Since the Irish American merchant vessels are admitted into all the ports of the island by paying the same port and navigation duties as Spanish vessels, it was time. By the delay of the American Government in accepting the liberal proposition of Queen Isabella's decree about equal taxation of port and navigation duties, the American merchant marine has been driven from the Cuban ports, during the past five months, more than twice the amount of duties per ton measurement at British, French and German vessels have paid. Numerous telegrams have been sent by military organ calling forts and Matanzas (Fort Cabanas and Trujillo) and Cienfuegos, Manuel Rosete, Adolfo Valdes, Carlos D Silveira and Damian Cisneros, that I learn are to day in your city. Since the Irish American merchant vessels are admitted into all the ports of the island by paying the same port and navigation duties as Spanish vessels, it was time. By the delay of the American Government in accepting the liberal proposition of Queen Isabella's decree about equal taxation of port and navigation duties, the American merchant marine has been driven from the Cuban ports, during the past five months, more than twice the amount of duties per ton measurement at British, French and German vessels have paid. Numerous telegrams have been sent by military organ calling forts and Matanzas (Fort Cabanas and Trujillo) and Cienfuegos, the Spanish Governor of New Orleans, that lately wounded of Maximilian a former officer in a duel fought about the Cuban cause. Interesting and thrilling tale for wind it has done. The *Diario de la Marina* has published a number of telegrams with great exultation, and has landed Lidia the same as if he was a mighty conqueror, in lieu of only a professional duellist. Several of the telegrams state that a number of persons go to the States and join to any amount of duels with the Cuban emigrants and their sympathizers. These offers are in the highest degree merely for effect. If not, hundreds Spaniards leaving Havana for New Orleans to there violate the anti-duelling law of Louisiana, will be sent up the long run to be taught by American citizens and American authorities it were best for them they to leave left Havana. From what I can ascertain I question very much whether Lidia will ever receive and in his duelling crusade, no matter how long and far he may carry it. Between telegraphing and fighting there is a wide difference, and the Havana and Matanzas friends of Lidia are likely to exemplify this, if brought to bear, at a very distant date.

On Thursday evening the mail steamer Catalina brought out port 300 soldiers from Spain to reinforce and fill up the gaps in battalions of the regular army on duty in the island. A dispatch from Cienfuegos announces the departure from there of 100 Voluntarios volunteers for Havana, and preparations are being made to give them upon arrival a fine reception as was given the Catalina volunteers. These practical demonstrations show that the Home Government has not ceased sending troops to Cuba, please the Spanish residents very much. Their joy at the prospect of being relieved of a military occupation by their relatives as to the condition of affairs in Spain.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Lady Outraged by Seven Men—Wednesday night, as Mrs. Seiler, a married lady, living in Jefferson City, was returning home and going to take the cars, she was met about 10 o'clock on Girod street, between Carondelet and St. Charles street, by seven ruffians who suddenly thrust her in an alley way, knocked her down, and, stifling her outcries, all raped her during the violent rain in which she was unfortunately overtaken at that hour.

One of the ruffians kept his hand over her mouth till she fainted from the approach of suffocation. On returning to her senses she cried for the police and the men fled, leaving her in a most pitiable condition. She was taken or made her way to the Central Police Station, but a quarter and a half distant from the scene of the outrage and there reported the facts, but, of course, she was unable to give any satisfactory clue to lead to the apprehension of the guilty parties. Here she remained during the night and went home yesterday morning.

The matter, of course, excites the greatest indignation, and could the perpetrators be arrested they would, doubtless, meet with the most summary vengeance.

How To Do It—A young man wishing to raise the wind, borrowed from Paul to pay Peter—that is, he got the money from one brother to pay that brother's brother—a brother-broker, by the way, himself. He told the first brother he could get 90 cents for police warrants, and as they were selling for but 75 cents the brother thought it a good thing, and as the young man had sold thousands for him before, he concluded to let him sell thousands more. The young man was owing $800, and would take $2,000 as the anticipated 15 per cent to be realized on the difference between 75 and 90 cents would enable him to meet the obligation. But instead of selling the warrants, he merely hypothecated them and thereby raised the $800 and about $1200 more which he used. To make good the $2000 the next day when the warrants or the proceeds for them, if sale, if sold, were to be returned to the broker from whom he got them was the besetting question which upset all his calculations. He was foolish enough to apply for a loan to the first broker's brother, which let the cat out of the bag, before he had time to sell the warrants as he hoped to do, at an advance sufficient to realize the $2000. Worst of all he went away, far away, and was arrested. And that's how to do it, as he did it, according to best accounts.

The Customhouse—The seizure and fines in the Customhouse for the month of May amount to $4,223 88—the largest exhibit for any month for over a year.

Collector Sinclair has seized the Whitaker Distillery, on Ferdinand street, for taxes. The Sheriff having also seized the same property for debt there will probably be a sharp contest in the courts. We bet on Uncle Sam all the time in such controversies.

Designation—There was no little excitement at the Custom House lately owing to the pressure brought to bear upon Collector Sinclair to put negroes into office, with what effect we are unable to state further than that there was considerable decapitation of whites.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge E. H. Durell.—Henry Sisca, C. Butler and George Hays, arrested under capiases issued for an indictment of assault with intent to kill on the person of W. H. Thomas, in the parish of Bienville, in the 25th of May, 1868, were released on further bonds in the sum of $10,000 each, with Isaac H Stauffer, John Chaffee and Richard S. Venables as sureties.

The case of Mr. Fenner suing the lessees of the Opera House for $1,000 damages, for alleged injection from the building, during a performance, on account of color comes up again for trial this morning before Judge Durell. The court room will, of course, be highly colored.

U. S. District Court—Judge E. H. Durell.—The jury rendered a verdict in favor of the Government in the case of the United States vs. 1850 cases of wine. Schmidt & Tissot for claimant.

A Postal Keeper Impeached—A pound keep of the third District was rather hoisted on his own petard Wednesday morning—that is, instead of getting somebody's salary impounded he got impounded himself, by being sent to prison for 24 hours for contempt, in speaking in court, while awaiting examination on a charge of extortion. The charge of extortion was positioned.

Suit for Damages Against the Crescent City Railroad Company—In the Seventh District Court, Judge Collens, there was yesterday commenced a jury case in which Isaac Kelly sues the company for damages for having ejected him from a car running over one of his children, a boy about seven years old, from the effects of which one of his legs had to be amputated.

The accident happened a year ago, and the suit was the first one entered upon the docket the term.

First District Court—Judge Abell.—The Grand Jury yesterday found a true bill for murder against Schaudhouen, who, some time ago, killed Dr Nelson, at night, in a saloon on Canal street.

Sam Williams was tried for murder in the case of the killing of a man named Hall, some months ago, in the rear and was found guilty of manslaughter. Williams escaped and was not arrested for some weeks after the occurrence.

Horse Recovered—Officer Cambalisan has recovered a horse valued at $250, the property of Mr Maynder, living on the Bayou Road. It was stolen the 15th of May by two notorious horse thieves who have been arrested in Mobile.

Mad Dog Killed—Sergeant McCann shot and killed a mad dog yesterday at the corner of Clara and Poydras streets.

Burglary—Several attempts have been made to rob the house of Capt. J Pinckney Smith in the last few weeks, while he was absent at Shreveport with his family. The Captain has the returned the burglar had better lookout for bullets.

Fraud—C. H. Hamburger was arrested yesterday charged with obtaining a large amount of money from a broker under false pretenses.

From Washington.

MARYLAND MILITIA.

Washington, May 29—The Government authorities have notified the Governor of Maryland that the guns for the artillery organizations of the militia of the State, better known as the Maryland National Guards, will be sent for proper distribution. The order is of some importance, in view of the general hostility of authorities here to the Maryland letters.

CENSUS COMMITTEE.

The Census Committee, General Garfield, chairman, will probably sit several weeks. They have called upon the Treasury, Agricultural and other Departments for information, in order to assist them in preparing the proper forms. Parties who were engaged under the eighth census are urging that the new census be taken under the law of 1850, which was prepared, in part, by Daniel Webster and Reverdy Johnson.

DESECRATION AND DECORATION.

There was desecration as well as decoration in the memorial ceremonies at Arlington yesterday. A guard of marines and an officer were placed over the graves of some thirty Confederate soldiers, and now flowers were allowed on the latter graves. Such ladies and children as had placed flowers there, were compelled to remove them. These graves are in the country and alongside of the Union dead. The employments of United States marines excite indignation seldom from the feeling of shame at the spiteful exhibition.

The Rasmie Plant.

[From the May Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture.]

The following correspondence is given as a suitable answer to the inquiries of this and many other correspondents:

SENATE, March 26, 1869.

MY DEAR SIR—I have several, in fact numerous, letters asking information touching the present status of the ramie. Will you send me a circular note giving the information concerning it.

Very respectfully, yours,

W. SPRAGUE.

HON. H. CAPRON, Commissioner.

The response to the above is herewith present:

DEAR SIR—Yours of the 26th instant, asking information relating to the present status of the ramie plant, (*Bohmeria tenacissima*), is received.

It is the Chinese plant of commerce, yielding a long, strong, and lustrous fiber, which has been known in the world for centuries, and of late years imported into Europe and experimented with by European manufacturers, who have met with some success, and at the same time serious obstacles, especially in the brittleness of the fiber.

A considerable quantity was imported into Great Britain a few years ago, but the importation was reduced in 1867 to 581 cwts, and in 1868 to eight cwts. In eleven months of last year the cost of this fiber imported was only £32.

This plant has been propagated in this city for fourteen years, and we have been distributed by this department for two years. It has been planted throughout the extreme South, and everywhere grows luxuriantly, and gives assurance that unlimited quantities of material for fiber could be produced. I am not disposed further to a sentiment in growth until manufacturers perfect processes, and invent or adopt machinery for preparing and manufacturing the fiber so economically that a great demand shall spring up for the raw material. All depends upon the successful attainment of such an end. The farmer of this country can answer any demand for it, but will wait till the draught is made upon him.

The subject was been discussed in the annual report of 1865, in that of 1867, and the latest results of the culture will be given in that of 1868. I have encouraged the experiment, and yet hope to see valuable results from it, while deprecating the blind spirit of speculation in cuttings, and the circulation of exaggerated and unreliable statements concerning its habits, productiveness, price of its fiber and manufacturing demand for it.

Respectfully,

HORACE CAPRON,
Commissioner.

HON. WM. SPRAGUE, United States Senate.

The following is a list of the only States whose ratification of the XVth Constitutional Amendment has been certified to the Secretary of State, and is a transcript from the Department records:

Missouri, March 1, 1869 (defective); Kansas, Feb 27, 1869 (defective); North Carolina, March 5, 1869; West Virginia, March 3, 1869; Massachusetts, March 9-12, 1869; Wisconsin, March 9, 1869; Maine, March 12, 1869; Louisiana, March 5, 1869; Michigan, March 8, 1869; South Carolina, March 16, 1869; Pennsylvania, March 26, 1869; Arkansas, March 30, 1869.

A telegraph cable has been completed between Russia and Denmark.

Mr Longfellow recently assisted at the celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of Machiavelli's birth at Florence, Italy.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(By the New Orleans Bee.)

FROM WASHINGTON.

Indian Outrages in Kansas Unofficial.

The President Busy With Revenue Appointments.

Gen. Canby and Equal Rights.

FROM EUROPE.

Riot in Mo'd, Wales, Quelled by the Police.

FROM HAVANA.

Dulce Forced to Resign.

Governor of Matanzas Compelled to Resign.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, June 3—Internal Revenue receipts to-day $1,750,000.

M. C. Rittals, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Baltimore Conference, has been appointed Chaplain in the Navy.

Solicitor Smith, of the Internal Revenue Department, has returned from a consultation with the New York capitalists regarding taxation of bankers and brokers.

The Presidential party left for the Annapolis ball at 9 o'clock on the Fallapoosa.

The President was in conference to-day, being engaged with Boutwell and Delano reorganizing revenue appointments.

Boutwell has received a San Francisco letter, dated May 26th, from the Assistant Treasurer, reporting $6,000,000 in coin subject to his order. Usual transit six days.

The Indian Bureau has received no notification of the reported Indian outrages in Kansas.

The following is from a reliable source: An Ethiopian left Richmond on the morning of the 31st, numbering 475 men. These men were a part of Gen Jordan's command, all of them ex-Confederate soldiers.

From reliable information received by interested parties here the men and munitions of war have safely landed and joined the Cuban forces. The expedition was in charge of Col. D. Ruggy, of the Confederate army from Louisiana.

Washington, June 3—A. W. Faulkner, Register of the Land Office at Mobile, Ala., having received assurances of his continuance in office, departs homeward to-morrow.

R. H. Carpenter has arrived and qualified and departs on Sunday. Surveyor Wm H Lount and A. W. Faulkner.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Concord, N. H., June 3—Governor Stearns' inaugural recommends speedy ratification of the 15th amendment.

New York, June 3—The District Attorney consents to take bonds for the Quaker City at appraised value.

New York, June 3—Among the 1100 steerage passengers landed yesterday from the steamer Manhattan, were 300 English and Welch skilled workmen of different trades.

The influx of Norwegians continues enormous.

It is stated that at least 200,000 will arrive within the next 18 months. Their destination is invariably the Northwest.

Richmond, June 3—A committee appointed by the Colored State Convention waited on Gen. Canby, to day, with a petition that he should issue an order giving the colored people equal rights in the cars of steamboats. Canby declined to interfere in the matter, and referred them to the civil law as the proper place for redress of any grievance that they may exist.

The rest has appeared in the wheat in this vicinity, and the crop about here will be short, need one half.

Gen. Lee has expressed himself in favor of the adoption of the expurgated Constitution and the election of Walker, the candidate of the Conservative Republicans, for Governor.

Newark, N J, June 3—The Brewers' Convention adjourned after passing a resolution that lager beer should be taxed as a necessary not as a luxury, that its manufacture promotes temperance.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London, June 3—A riot occurred at Mold, a small town in Wales, where the people attempted to release some prisoners from the Sheriff. The military fired on the people, killing four and wounding many.

Havana, June 2, via Key West, June 3—Gen. Perez, who so life was threatened by the volunteers, went to Cienfuegos, where the volunteers refused to allow him to land. He returned to Havana, where the volunteers demanded his life because he had sold his country, asserting that he had received $120,000 to allow rebels to escape. A compromise was ultimately effected. Yesterday evening the volunteers, greatly excited assembled before Dulce's palace shouting "Death to Perez!" "Death to Dulce!"

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Havana, June 3—The volunteers in Matanzas assembled before the Governor's palace and demanded his immediate resignation as Governor of Matanzas. The demand was successful. Col. Leon is now acting governor. No outrages were committed.

The city of Havana remains quiet but the authorities are anxious. A special steamer will carry Dulce to Spain.

London, June 3—The *Standard*, in a leading editorial, believes that America dont wish war, that Delaney's statesmanship is not appropriate. The *Standard* is confident that as soon as the irritation caused by too earnest discussion has ceased both sides will be eager to shake hands.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, June 3—Increase in specie nearly half a million. Consols 92¾. Bonds steady at 80¾.

Paris, June 3—Increase of specie in the Bank of France 11,500,000 francs. Bourse steady.

Liverpool, June 3—Evening.—Cotton firmer; middling uplands 11¾, middling Orleans 11¾. Sales 21,000 bales. Turpentine 27s 6d.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, June 3—Cotton firm; middling uplands 34c; sales 3000 bales. Flour heavy at noon's decline. Wheat is lower. Corn firmer. Pork $31 50 to $31 87. Lard quiet. Carolina 7¾ to 8c. Other Groceries quiet and steady. Turpentine 45½c. Rosin quiet. Freights steady. Tallow active at 11¼ to 11½c. Freight firm—Cotton by steam ¼c.

New York, June 3—Southern securities heavy; Louisiana levees 66. Money continue active at 7 per cent. Sterling weak at 109¾. Gold closed dull at 137¾. Stocks feverish and weak.

The America took $400,000 in specie to Europe to-day.

Mobile, June 3—Cotton quiet; low middlings 27c; sales 950 bales; receipts 38.

Memphis, June 3—Cotton buoyant; low middlings 28c; receipts 37 bales; exports 510.

Cincinnati, June 3—Family Flour $7 50 to $8 75. Corn 62 to 64c. Whisky 85c. Pork $31. Bulk shoulders 12½c; sides 13c. Bacon held: shoulders 13½c; clear rib sides 16½c; clear 16½c. Lard 16½c. Sugar 13½ to 15½c. Molasses 75 to 80c.

Chicago, June 3—Flour $4 75 to $6 75. Wheat $1 12½. Corn 64 to 65c. Oats 50½ to 51½c. Rye $1 04. Barley $1 50 to $1 55. Highwines 93c. Molasses 35c to $1. Sugar 13½ to 14½c. Pork $31 50. Lard 16½c. Bulk shoulders 12½c; clear rib sides 16c; clear sides 16½c. Hams 15½ to 15¾c.

St. Louis, June 3—Tobacco—sound logs to common leaf 6¾ to 6¾. Superfine Flour $4 25 to $4 75. Wheat $1 08 to $1 10. Corn 61 to 66c. Oats 53 to 54c. Rye 90 to 93. Whisky 94c. Groceries quiet and unchanged. Pork held at $32. Bacon—shoulders 13½c; clear rib sides 17¼c; clear sides 17½c. Lard 18c.

Louisville, June 3—Pork $31 50. Packed Bacon—shoulders 13½c; clear rib sides 17c; clear sides 17½c. Hams 19½c. Lard 19c. No. 1 Flour $7. Prime Sugar 14½c. Prime Molasses 75. Highwines 96c. Grain unchanged.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, June 3.—Passed up—Frank Pargoud, at 5 P. M. Dawn—Magenta, at 7 a. m.; Nick Longworth, at 8 P. M. River falling fast.

St. Louis, June 3.—River rising. Total rise 6 feet.

Louisville, June 3.—River stationary, with 8 feet of water in the canal.

Memphis, June 2.—Weather warm and showery. River rising slowly. Arkansas river rises 8 feet in the past 48 hours.

Departed—Belle St. Louis and Minnie, for St. Louis; Silver Spray, for Cincinnati; Alice Dean, for New Orleans.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, June 3—6 P. M.—Barometer 30¾. Wind north and light.

Arrived—Bark Bridgeport, Morgan, 62 days from Liverpool, general cargo, to A. Kemps; bark Lodgi, Benfante, 64 days from Messina, fruit, to A. F. Cochran & Co. No departures.

(Further Dispatches.)

Cairo, June 3—Passed up: Dick Fulton, Ella, R. Lee, Mississippi and Indiana.

River rose six feet.

Memphis June 3—The Democratic candidates defeated for judicial offices last week, will contest the election on the ground of gross frauds.

The City Council has allotted a space for the levee between Washington and Poplar, to the Dry Dock Company free of taxation for ten years.

The docks will be here next week. Several boats have already contracted for overhauling.

The river is rising, and the Arkansas stay very fast.

London, June 3—noon.—Consols 92¾. Bonds 80¾.

Liverpool, June 3—noon.—Cotton a shade firmer. Middling uplands 11¾d., middling Orleans 11¾d.

Sales 12,000 bales. Corn 27s 3d.

Liverpool, June 3—afternoon.—Pork dull. Bacon 60s. 6d.

Barcelona, June 3—Cotton on the spot 12¾; sales 1300.

Madrid, June 3—Admiral Lopete has informed the Cortes that 600 Cuban prisoners sent to Fernando Po will soon be transferred to the Canaries.

A motion to reduce the standing army to 250,000 was lost.

General O'Donnell, while speaking against the motion, was seized with apoplexy, and died in the chamber. Figueroa announced amid much enthusiasm, that, though opposed to a monarch, the Republicans would support and follow the constitution.

London, June 3—The Alabama diplomatic correspondence is published, on which the *Times* says: When we compare the exacting and critical spirit of America with the conceding temper of England, and consider that all that was yielded was insufficient to prevent the rejection of the treaty, we despair of the success of any negotiation in which England maintains due regard for her own rights and honor.

Washington, June 3—The President has appointed S. E. Dyer Forest Collector of Customs at Fernandina, Fla.

Letters from Cuba, received here this morning, state that the force under Gen. Jordan had succeeded in joining the Cuban forces, after several fights, in all of which the Spanish were repulsed with serious loss. Gen. Jordan's loss was slight, not over forty five is killed and wounded.

He saved his artillery and arms and ammunition. He had with him 1700 new rifles of the most approved pattern.

Havana, June 2—The agitation in the city has partially abated. Dulce resigned this morning. Don Espinar is acting as Captain General pro tem. Perez, who so life was threatened by the volunteers, went to Cienfuegos, where the volunteers refused to allow him to land. He returned to Havana, where the volunteers demanded his life because he had sold his country, asserting that he had received $120,000 to allow rebels to escape. A compromise was ultimately effected. Yesterday evening the volunteers, greatly excited assembled before Dulce's palace shouting "Death to Perez!" "Death to Dulce!"

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