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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 1869

TRY GEORGE ALCEE'S CIGARS,
185 ..... Hampson Street 185

THE GRAIN MOVEMENT AND ITS EFFECTS

The movement for the transportation of grain from the North west via New Orleans to New York and elsewhere is bearing good fruit in more ways than one. Heretofore Chicago, with its grain elevators, has pretty much monopolized the control of the carrying business from the West to the East, and, as a consequence of this monopoly, has dealt with producers with little regard for anything else than its own interests. This condition of affairs, however, is rapidly undergoing a change in view of the grain movement and the promises an intermediary markets, which begin to turn to this city and St. Louis.

The freights on wheat by rail from the river to Chicago and Milwaukee have been reduced more than half as one of the first steps in the effort that is being made by these cities to retain the trade, and, as a consequence of this fact, when the announcement of this lowering of the railroad tariff was made in St. Paul, Minnesota, the difference was added to the price of wheat in that city. The freight having been reduced from twenty-two cents to ten cents per bushel, and on flour from seventy-five cents to forty cents per barrel, an increase followed in the price of these commodities—a bushel of the best wheat selling for ninety five cents to a dollar, which, the day before, had been held at eighty five cents.

The facts contained in the above show how seriously Chicago and the other cities that have enjoyed the full benefits of the grain trade from the West view the change that is in progress. They show, also, that the Northwest is not slow to appreciate the truth of what has often been declared, namely, that the interests of all the people living along the Mississippi are identical, and that the Mississippi river is the natural outlet for all the vast trade of that section of the country lying contiguous to, and to the north and west of St. Louis. It is too history, as yet, we can but judge of the future potential result accruing from this trade by the effect that it has produced upon the material interests of Chicago. That city has risen in an incredibly short time to a wealth and importance which render it one of the first cities of the country in point of the influence it controls in its action. It has built that influence mainly upon its advantages in possessing the control of this trade, brought about by the great railroad facilities of which it is the centre. Whilst it is reasonable to suppose that Chicago will successfully compete with the rivals in this respect, at least so far as not losing her proper share in the trade is concerned, still the advantages which are reserved for New Orleans will not be hampered or impeded. The great necessity of satisfying producers that it is to their advantage to ship their wares by the Mississippi via this city is not a question of discussion, it is already done. An article in the St. Paul *Pioneer* shows what view is taken of this matter even now. It will not be long before the results of this trade will make themselves manifest to our people. If the statements published by the *Pioneer* be true—and we have no doubt that they are, as that paper speaks as one who is on the spot—the grain growers of the Northwest will hasten to enter into the work so happily inaugurated. The *Pioneer* says upon this subject—

In having been shown conclusively that wheat and flour can be shipped via New Orleans to New York and Liverpool cheaper and in better condition than by rail, and as immense quantities are now going and will continue to go by that route, the railroads centering at Chicago are beginning to feel the effects of the change, and the first move being made to stem the current that must eventually seriously affect Chicago. Grain dealers and proprietors of elevators have been posting uneasy, and well they may, as one after another of these numerous interests continue the appearance at New Orleans. Transportation of other goods than flour and wheat are being come and go by the river route, and freights by rail must come down. The tax has been a serious one, and endured long enough to the loss of our farmers. They are deeply interested in these matters, and will embrace opportunity to avail themselves of all the benefits to be thus derived. Reduction in river freights will follow. We learn from reliable sources that a heavy reduction has already been made in upper and down-bound freight, the tariff has reduced to forty cents per one hundred on all freight without classification from Chicago or Milwaukee to St. Paul. Evidently there is a good time coming, and we won't have to wait very long for it either.

No such stories about the neglect of soldiers' graves as those which sadden the columns of the London *Times* are to be found in America. We think that the example exhibited by us will have an inspiring influence abroad. We relieve Europe from the hideous aspect of the neglected graves of those who have fallen on the Old World battle-fields.—*New York Sun, Monday.*

At the very moment when the *Sun* man was inditing the above, there was transpiring at the Arlington Cemetery at Washington a shameful and brutal episode in the presence of the President and Mrs. Grant, the casual offering of flowers cast upon the graves of the few Confederate dead there buried were rudely trampled under foot and the sympathizing living—relating mothers and fathers perhaps—were driven away by armed soldiers, without a word of protest from the man who said "Let us have peace." And the *Sun* writer treats that the example exhibited by us will have an "inspiring influence abroad." It is treated in Spain as chronicles that when death smote the valiant Cid, the mortal part of him, clad in his iron armor, and borne at the head of his host, impressed with terror the Moorish soldiers, that not upon their marred vision fell the well-known helmet and waving plume, they cried in terror, "the Campeador!" and so fled from the majesty of the dead Captain. Truly does his story but repeat itself! The South has her Cids, and from their graves rise to the eyes of their slayers dreadful ghosts.

We have received a work, in pamphlet form, by William H. Holcombe, M. D., entitled Report on the Yellow Fever in 1867. The report was made by request to the American Institute of Homeopathy by Dr. Holcombe, and is a treatise on the disease in question from a homeopathic view. It is ably written and well doubtless prove of much interest to the medical fraternity. The pamphlet is published by Mr. A. Eyrich and presents a very creditable appearance as a specimen of typography.

We have also received Lucelia's Living Age for the week ending May 29th. It contains the Edinburgh Review's article on American Finance; an article from the North British Review on Revolutions in the Queen's English, Part XXVIII of Auerbach's Country House on the Rhine, translated from the German for The Living Age; Mr. Sumner on England's Obligations to the United States, from the Spectator; The Love, a poem, by William Morris, etc., etc. TITTELL & GAY, Publishers, 30 Bromfield Street, Boston.

Our contemporary the *Republican*, ingeniously accounts for the unusual prodigality of North Carolina. But, even "as all roads lead to Rome," so does our neighbor's logic assist us to the coming conclusion. If South Carolina certainly became "disloyal" because they protested that course to instituting suits for divorce from "disloyalty," where if existed during the late war was consequent upon the safety-valve of the divorce system. Under these circumstances the truly "loyal," one must be thoroughly divorced—the oftener, the more "loyal."

SEVENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY in our columns this morning will be found the seventh annual statement of the Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans. This company is well known as among the most prosperous and best conducted financial institutions in our city. Their exhibit for the year ending May 31st, 1869, testifies to the prosperity that has marked their career during the past year and to the fact of their active trustworthiness. The premiums received by the company during the year, as appears from the statement, including unearned premiums of the previous year, amounted to $635,468 18. Total premiums, less unearned premiums, $990,266 35. Profit on the transactions of the country during the year, $401,258 96. The total clear assets of the company are $1,048,180 72.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON AND PRODUCE OREXCHANGE.—We are indebted to Major Puech, editor of the above entitled publication, for a copy of the issue of June 2d, which we find filled with interesting matter admirably condensed, and especially adapted to the financial necessities of merchants and brokers. The present number is notable of the actual stock of cotton on hand at this port on June 1st, in presses, bales and on ship-board. This statement will be found in our commercial column.

MAGNOLIA WATER—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 1869. 42d YEAR—Vol. XLII.—Whole—14,769.

The cable has already furnished the intelligence, briefly, that the late elections in Paris were preceded by a serious riot at one of the electoral meetings. The accounts by mail represent that the troubles were attended with scenes of great violence. The disturbances occurred on the Boulevards, in the neighborhood of the Cirque Napoleon, and on the Place de la Bastille, on the night of the 13th ult. Some 2000 people were assembled at this place singing "La Marseillaise," and, on an attempt being made by four or five hundred of the mounted municipal guard to disperse them, collisions took place in which several persons were injured, and a divisionary Inspector of the Guard was mortally wounded. The police are said to have made the charge without warning. Women and children were thrown down and trampled upon. About sixty arrests were made. Omnibuses at this disorder may appear, the result proves strongly the influence and authority of the Government. A disturbance in Paris which fails to arouse to action the Faubourg St. Antoine and the Latin Quarter can be accounted, however great, nothing more serious than a breach of the peace. It is when the cry rings through the arsenals of these localities, and the populace hoarse with the clamor of revolution, pour from their recesses to test political issues that danger is to feared. On the night in question, St Antoine uttered no murmure and the Pays Latin was silent. The Empire is peace.

Mr Reverdy Johnson, on leaving England, left, so to speak, with flying colors. Preserving his peculiar attitude of the great American Dimer out to the end, his last diplomatic duty was to acknowledge an invitation to dinner. To the Mayor of Southampton, who invited him to a banquet before his departure from that port, this remarkable Amphitryon replied in a letter, declining the invitation, commencing as follows:

London, May 15, 1869.—Sir: The hospitality of the inhabitants of Southampton tendered me in a banquet, to take place on each day as I might name, prior to my departure from England for America. I would gladly and gratefully accept if I could; but my engagements are such, etc., etc.

Observe! He would "gladly and gratefully accept" if he could! It was doubtless a prior "engagement" to dinner that was the obstacle in this case. Mr Johnson's mission to England has resulted in a beautiful antithesis. His first performance on his arrival in that country was to accept an invitation to dine out; his last, on his departure, is to decline a similar courtesy.

And now comes a delegation of temperance men, importuning the Census Committee at Washington for this, that statistics be collected in the next census to show the amount of intemperance in this country. The plan was favored by the Committee, but the trouble of the business lay in the preparation of the form of schedule to be adopted to attain the truth. The matter is easy enough. Let every man be subjected to the test of the following sliding scale, namely: dead-drunk; drunk; intoxicated; half-seas over; boozy; dippy; tight; "how come you so?" gay; shabby; "a little you know," and "don't care a red." Then let him try, "National Intelligencer" and "this country is truly rural." If the subject should say "Nashville'ns" or "murryiote-railroad," put him down on the black list according to the table above.

In other cases, place him in front of a glass of whisky. Place him there for five minutes alone. If he should eventually drop before it, down with him. Which, if he doesn't stand up, as the excellent Mrs. Gamp would have said, he is not a sober man. We submit this plan to the Census Committee, with the remark, however, that the census need not be taken twice. The above regulates would fix, in some shape or other, the statistics of male adults in the country. Get the number of men, and then hand in the figures to the temperance delegation.

The trial of the Jefferson prisoners has commenced at that place. The prisoners are twenty-two in number, including two freedmen. The charges are conspiracy and murder. Hope of a fair and impartial trial is entertained by the citizens of Jefferson, for the reason that the officers sitting upon the court are composed of gentlemen, who are disposed to do their duty without partiality or bias. Under these circumstances the people of Jefferson anticipate a speedy trial of the prisoners, who, in the public estimation, are entirely guiltless of the offence charged against them.

Great, who is different in many respects from any President who ever occupied the White House, has resolved to spend most of the summer out of the city. On the 4th (yesterday) he was to have taken a trip to Annapolis to be gone a day or two. On the 10th he goes to Boston and thence to West Point, where he will remain several days. By the 1st of July he resumes his travels, going no one knows where, and remaining away no one knows how long. *Le roi s'amuse!*

This from the New York *Sun*, on the subject of Boria's appointment by Grant to the Secretaryship of the Navy:

"As we have repeatedly said, this is a corrupt and discreditable affair. Had it been possible to charge Andrew Johnson with any such offence, there would have been no seven Senators bold enough to vote for his acquittal."

Eh!

MR. ENGELS CONCERT—A fine audience assembled at the Odd Fellows' Hall last night on the occasion of the grand concert given by Mr. Engel. Mr Engel was assisted by a number of artists of distinguished merit, among whom, for the vocalist, were Mlle. Bourgeois and Mr Van Hoffler, of the Opera, and Mrs. Kogel, for the instrumental, Messrs. Page and Cartier, and the quartette composed of Messrs. Meyer, Davis, Wagner and Bremer. The programme was rendered admirably throughout—the *Trio de Jerusalem* by Mr. and Mrs. Engel and Mr Van Hoffler being particularly effective and admired. As a display of finished art, the concert was second to none of the season.

Louisiana Items.

BATON ROUGE.—We take from the Baton Rouge *Advocate* the following:

A CORRECTION—The Weimer correspondence of the New York *Mail* describes the prisoners of an estimable lady, Mrs. Lydon, who formerly resided near this city. The correspondent commits an error in stating that the family were "persecuted by the secessionists." The results of the war alone ruined them, and in no instance was the hand of any in this community raised against them because of their political sentiments.

THE CROPS.—Cotton has been injured to a great extent by the cold nights, but it is now under the influence of the sun and warmer weather prevailing doing much better. The prospect of the corn crop still continues good, the sugar cane is not thriving as it was this time last year.

NEW ORLEANS, BATON ROUGE AND VICKSBURG RAILROAD.—It is suggested by several of our most prominent citizens that a meeting of all persons favoring the building of the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg Railroad be held in this city at an early date. A preliminary meeting will be held to decide whether the meeting should be local in its character or whether those equally interested in Assistance, East Feliciana and Livingston should be invited to attend.

A CHANCE FOR BATON ROUGE—The *Advocate* sees in the possibility of the Chattanooga road being continued to Texas and involving the town, through its connections, in its destiny the cause of our little city becoming the river depot for freight and passengers on the first railroad that crosses the Sabine river on its far westward course toward the coasts of the Pacific.

THE RIVER.—At this point the river is steadily declining having how fallen about twenty inches and being nearly three feet below the high water mark of 1862.

CADDO PARISH.—The Caddo *Intelligencer* notes the death of Mr E. C. Hart, and old resident of Shreveport. Further, it says:

Mr. Hart died from the New York *Sun*, on the subject of Boria's appointment by Grant to the Secretaryship of the Navy:

"As we have repeatedly said, this is a corrupt and discreditable affair. Had it been possible to charge Andrew Johnson with any such offence, there would have been no seven Senators bold enough to vote for his acquittal."

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Aldermanic Imbroglio.—The case of the newly elected members of the City Council, praying for a mandamus before the Seventh District Court to compel the McConnell to allow them to occupy the seats which they were shown to fill, came up yesterday before Judge Collens.

Mr. Brown, of the firm of Randolph, Slaughter & Brown, representing the intervenors, asked for a continuance on account of the sickness of Mr. Randolph, the original counsel in the case.

Mr. Bermudez, for Messrs. Pasley and Wills, opposed the continuance. Mr. Hughes, of the firm of Sullivan, Billings & Hughes, for Mr. Pesson, was willing for the case to be continued as one testing the legality of the proceedings of the Council, and therefore of great importance.

Judge Collens said he had never heard before of a legislative body shutting its doors against newly elected members. Mr. Hughes suggested that there were three members of Congress from Louisiana who had not been allowed to take their seats.

As to the question of vacancy, Judge Collens said when a person dies or resigns, or goes away permanently or is impeached, either fact creates a vacancy. As long as the law gives a place an incumbent it cannot be considered vacant.

The case was continued till Monday.

We append the answers filed by the members of the Council holding the long term, and that of Mr. Pesson:

State of Louisiana ex rel. L. A. Wills vs. Thomas Markey, Thomas R. Brady, and J. O'Brien.

State of Louisiana ex rel. John Pasley, vs. Alfred Kenny, J. C. Koss, C. C. Comet, Gerald Farrell, W. W. Walker.

State of Louisiana ex rel. N. A. Llambias vs. Thomas Markey, Thomas R. Brady and John O'Brien.

Now come the defendants into court, and thereupon file this their peremptory exception to the jurisdiction thereof, and say that the Board of Aldermen and the Board of Assistant Aldermen of the city of New Orleans are respectively made by law the judges of the qualifications and the election of the members of their respective Boards, and that it is not therefore competent for this honorable court to order either of the aforesaid Boards to receive as a member thereof any person whom either the said Boards have rejected

Defendants also move to cause proceedings because the same should not be by mandamus for that defendants being the legal incumbents under color of office, the proper proceeding is by *quo warranto*, and if the court should overrule these exceptions, then, for answer, they respectively say that the aforesaid plaintiffs were not legally elected; because, first, there was no vacancy in the office of respondents; second, the Mayor was not the proper party to order the election; third, that the election was not ordered at any time designated by law; fourth, that the election was null and void; that the ordering of the election was a usurpation of authority on the part of the Mayor, and the Mayor cannot preclude an inquiry into the subject by giving his certificate of election to plaintiffs elected under such proceeding. Therefore, they ask that the writ be dismissed with cost.

W. M. MADDOX, Counsel.

The following is the answer of Aldermen Pesson in the case of the State of Louisiana ex rel. L. A. Wills vs. Peter Kaiser and L. Pesson et al:

And now, etc. That by the statute in that case made and provided, the election of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen for the city of New Orleans is appointed for the second Monday of March in each and every year. That, there is no law nor provision of the Constitution of this State by virtue of which an election valid in law can be held for the choice of said offices on any other day. That there is in the Mayor of the city no legal power to choose, appoint or proclaim any other day or occasion than the day so provided out as aforesaid for the holding of said election.

And that the pretention of the Mayor of this city to declare and proclaim an election for said offices on any other day than that aforesaid, is without color or warrant in law.

That no election for said offices, or for any of them, was held in the city of New Orleans on Monday, the 8th day of March, A. D. 1869, being the second Monday of said month; nor did the Mayor issue, or cause to be issued, his proclamation calling for an election to be thereto directed and required by the statute; nor was any sheriff, constable, or whomsoever had of Alderman or Assistant Alderman, authorized by law. That heretofore the Mayor, in disregard of the law, and without right, law or authority, or color of law, right or authority so to do, issued his proclamation, and that on the 19th of May he pretended election was held, at which the relators, claiming to be duly elected, presented their Third District. That said proclamation and said pretended election are null and void and without authority of law. That this paper was not on the 26th March, 1868, chosen at a regular and legal election to said office, and is now the lawful and proper incumbent.

Wherefore, we pray that the said election be declared illegal, etc.

SULLIVAN, BILLINGS & HUGHES, Attorneys.

Llambias vs. Poynot—The case of A. Llambias, claiming the seat of Alderman Poynot of the Third District, and praying for a mandamus to compel the Board of Aldermen to pass upon his petition, came up yesterday before Judge Collens. Mr. Blanchard appeared for Mr. Poynot, and Messrs. Bonham and Hernandez for Mr. Llambias. Mr. Bonham contended that he received the largest number of the votes cast for Alderman, and that the Council have persistently refused to pass upon his case.

Mr. Poynot answers that he was duly elected, that he received his commission from the commanding general who ordered the election, and that the committee upon credentials reported favorably upon his admission, which report was adopted by the Board in which he occupies a seat.

Tomlinson for Mr. Llambias filed in evidence the official proceedings of the Common Council to show that no definite or final action had ever been taken upon the petition of Mr. Llambias.

In the matter of the application of counsel for respondent for a *rule nisi* to issue, to compel the Secretary of the Board of Aldermen to furnish the official proceedings, Judge Collens said that copies ought to be obtained, and that if unreasonable delay occurred he would be on hand to vote for his acquittal.

On dispensing the merits of the case with the consent of counsel, Judge Collens said he thought the prayer of Mr. Llambias came too late. The case was continued.

Personal.—We regret to notice in our exchanges that a young planter of Mississippi, a son of Mr. R. H. Harr of this city, has been waylaid and murdered by negroes on his plantation near Natchez, Miss.

Hon. M. C. Kerr, the Democratic member of Congress from Indiana, who is engaged in the Congressional Election investigation going on in this State, left last evening by the Jackson Railroad to visit Indiana, where he has occasion to go on account of the death of his late partner. He will return in about ten days.

The Louisiana State Lottery.—The grand $30,000 drawing of the Louisiana Lottery taken place today at the office, corner of Union and St. Charles streets, where the public are invited to witness the drawing.

The Auditor's Office.—The Legislature have passed a bill for the relief of J. C. Kaldman, in the amount of $12,000, for expenses supposed to have been incurred for immigration purposes. Mr Kaldman has taken a rule on the Auditor, in the Fifth District Court, to show cause why he should not issue the warrant for the amount.

In the Fifth District Court a rule has been taken on the Auditor to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt, in refusing to obey the mandamus directing him to audit certain warrants to be paid out of certain funds for *per diem* and salaries. The rule is taken on the relation of V. Gerdine. The plea of the Auditor is that the *per diem* and salary fund has been exhausted.

Something Appreciated.—Last evening after this paper had completed his round of duties, and as he was leaving the office, he encountered, he was hailed by that prince of good fellows, Andy Fagin, of the Phœnix Saloon, on St. Charles street, and proceeded to do honor to the occasion by appreciated a handsome cigar.

The flowers were all rare, and such as would have wooed a goddess from a bath 16 limpid water. That his path in life be always strewn with such flowers, is the wish of the writer.

Metropolitan Warrants.—The case of C. H. Hemenway, charged by Marcellus Samuels with embezzlement of $5968 52 in Metropolitan warrants, entrusted to him for sale, came up yesterday before Recorder Backer and was continued till Monday. The prosecutor has given evidence of his intention to prosecute, and the defendant has offered to refund the money, and has secured the payment of the warrants, if he be allowed time to do so. The defendant is a young man of good family and connections, and his friends are anxious to see him escape the penitentiary for fourteen years.

Tom Landry, colored, for burglary committed at the house of Mr Wren, was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(By the New Orleans Bee.)

FROM WASHINGTON.

Measures Proposed for Stopping Indian Depredations.

Grand Preparations for the Ball at Annapolis.

Destruction of Government Note Plates.

Mr. Robert Spencer Drowned at Southwest Pass.

FROM EUROPE.

English Papers on the Conduct of America.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON FIGURES.

Washington, June 4.—Recent Indian outrages are receiving earnest attention from officials. Western men urge that immediate action be taken for the protection of the frontiers. Senator Ross had an interview with the President, and recommended that garrisons be stationed along the frontiers. He was assured that such measures would be taken as to prevent future depredations. Commissioner Parker instructs the Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Kansas to report to the Indian Office the true state of affairs in that locality.

In addition to the reduction of the public debt shown June 1st, there was paid during May interest amounting to over $4,000,000, which was due and payable before the first of March, had never been reported as part of the public debt.

The old fractional currency and Government note plates were melted at the Navy Yard to day in the presence of the committee appointed to superintend their destruction. These plates had been used in printing over eight billions of dollars.

The announcement of the appointment of J. Russell Jones, as Minister to Belgium, vice Sanford, causes much comment. The friends of the latter say that the President promised no change should be made until after the meeting of Congress.

The Currency balance in the Treasury to-day is over $20,000,000. Revenue receipts over $1,000,000.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Annapolis, Md June 4—The President and family accompanied by Creswell, Cox, Hoar, and other distinguished persons, and a number of ladies, arrived this morning in the steamer Tallapoosa from Washington.

A salute was fired on their arrival from the government vessels in port.

Grant is the guest of Admiral Porter. The town is crowded with visitors attending the exercises at the Naval Academy.

Judge Humphreys, of Alabama, addressed the graduating class, after which the President delivered their diplomas. There were seventy-eight graduates.

Five thousand invitations have been issued to the ball to be given tonight.

The *Post* says: "Any new attempt for a settlement of the Alabama claims must come from America. It is to be hoped that due precaution will be taken to secure Earl Granville's acceptance in the future a treaty with almost humility which will be rejected at last with scoldingly."

New York, June 4—At the morning session of the Grand Lodge of Masons of New York, to-day, a resolution was adopted terminating all fraternal relations with the Grand Lodge of New York and Grand Orient of France, until the Grand Orient shall withdraw her recognition of a body styling itself the Supreme Grand Council of Scotland.

Memphis, June 4.—On Wednesday night a party of masked men took from the jail at Frankford, Ark., two horse thieves named Inman and Anderson, carried them to the woods and shot them.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London, June 4.—The newspapers are still discussing the relations existing between England and the United States. The *Standard* says: "The conduct of Mr. Reverdy Johnson in entirely yielding in the large points of the controversy has gotten, but at present it is hardly fair that they be hurled to other than feelings of just indignation."

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, June 4.—Consols 91¼ to 92¼ for Money and 92⅛ on account. Bonds, dull at 80¾. Stocks flat.

Liverpool, June 4—Evening—Cotton closed a shade firmer but unchanged in prices.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, June 4.—5-20s of '62, 117¾ of '65, 115¾ to 115¾, all others 119¾ to 119¾, 10-40s, 109¾ to 109¾.

Sub Treasury statement—Receipts $2,068,000, payments $6,956,000; balance $75,000,000.

New York, June 4—Cotton firmer; sales 3100 bales; middlings 30½c. Flour heavy—5 to 10c lower; superfine $5 to $6 35; common to fair extra Western $6 50 to $7; good to choice $7 05 to $12. Wheat heavy—1 to 3c lower; spring 5c on the spot and 4c to arrive. Corn 1c lower. Pork heavy, $31 25 to $31 50, closing at $31 50 cash. Lard dull and lower. Whisky nominally 32c. Freights 45. Sugar Molasses $2 25 to $3. Freights drooping. Money easier. Prime paper 7 to 9. Sterling firmer at 109 for long and 109½ for short sight. Gold 136⅛. Bonds extremely dull. 5-20s of '62, 112⅞ to 112¾. Tennessees, old, 67, new, 69. Virginia, old, 57⅞; new 61⅛. New North Carolina 56. Missouri 64⅞; old 74.

Mobile, June 4.—Cotton market firm. Sales to day 800 bales. Low middling 27½c. Receipts 285 bales. Exports 537 bales. Receipts for the week 1217 bales. Exports to Great Britain none, to other foreign ports 1009, coastwise 773. Stock on hand 36,207 bales. Sales of the week 3500 bales.

Charleston, June 4—Cotton quiet but firm. Sales 50 bales. Middlings 28½c. Receipts 271 bales; exports coastwise 869.

Savannah, June 4—Cotton market firm. Middling 28½c, factors sell up ¼c higher. Sales 350 bales. Receipts 402 bales.

Memphis, June 4.—Cotton firmer; low middling 28½ to 29½c; receipts 86 bales; exports 298; receipts for the week 691; exports do. 1706; stock 5479.

Louisville, June 4.—Corn 65 to 66c. Bulk Oats 70c. Mess Pork $32 50. Prime Molasses 75c. Whisky 90c. Pork $32. Bacon—Shoulders 13¾c; clear rib sides 17¼c; clear rib sides 17¼c. Lard 19c. Bagging 21½c. Rope 8¾c. Tobacco—Common to good lugs, $2 50 to $3 50; prime ranging from $6 20 to $28.

Cincinnati, June 4.—Flour $6 50 to $6 75. Corn 61 to 62c. Oats 50 to 52c. Rye 90c. Barley $1 40. Whisky 94c. Groceries dull and unchanged.

Chicago, June 4.—Flour $4 75 to $6. Wheat $1 15. Corn 57c. Oats 37½ to 38½c. Rye $1 02 to $1 03. Barley $1 50 to $1 55. Hogs, when 900 Mulatons 5c to $1. Sugar 13¼ to 13¾c. Pork $31 50. Lard 18 to 18½c. Bulk shoulders 13¼c. Bulk hams 13¾c.

RIVER NEWS.

Louisville, June 4—River stationary, 8 feet 2 inches in the canal by the mark.

Memphis, June 4—Weather warm—raining. River rising.

St. Louis, June 4—River fall, 16 feet of water in Cairo.

Vicksburg, June 4—Passed up—Common wealth, at 11 last night; Dexter, at 6 A. M., and the Emma No. 3, at 12 M. River falling very slowly.

Cairo, June 4—Passed up—Ajax and Argosy Down—Luminary, Sam Marvin, Thompson Dean.

This afternoon the river rose five inches. Weather cloudy and warm.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, June 4—Mr. Robert Spencer, a submarine diver, was drowned about 2:30 this afternoon, whilst engaged in wrecking the steamship Pantheon. The face piece of his armor broke and his body becoming forced in some of the timbers of the vessel, it was found impossible to hand him up before his death ensued.

Mr. W. E. Book very gallantly descended without armor to the depth of 25 feet and after three attempts succeeded in recovering the lifeless body.

Southwest Pass, June 4—6 P. M.—Barometer 29.70. Wind S. E. light.

Arrived—Steamship Clinton, at 4 P. M., Bonsilly, master, from Galveston and Indianola, by C. A. Whitney & Co. Sailed—Steamship Governor Marvin.

FROM PASS-A-L'OUTRE.

Pass-a-l'Outre, June 4—3 P. M.—Arrived—Steamships Beaufort, Barker, master, at 1:30 P. M., from Key West, via Havana, to F. W. Perkins & Co. Departed—Brig Maggie Hall and schooners Hortensia and Welcome.

(Private Dispatch.)

Cairo, June 3—Capt Jerry Gosten, of the Mollie Able, died here to day of injuries received some three months since.

Mobile, June 4—The steamer Mary Swan, bound up the Alabama river, sank yesterday, seventy miles above Mobile, with 900 barrels of flour on board. Boat a total loss.

Havana, June 3.—Sugar 8¼ to 8¾. Sterling exchange 13 to 16¾ premium.

The landing of Filibuster steamer deposition of business.

The steamer Montezuma met a schooner which had just landed a cargo of munitions in the neighborhood of the Bay of Nipe.

A fight occurred near Villa Clara, between 1500 insurgents and a troop of Spaniards.

A passenger reports that only three Spaniards escaped.

The filibusters recently landed at the Bay of Nipe remained the interior, abandoning four guns from want of transportation.

Minister Nelson sails for Vera Cruz on the 6th inst.

Baltimore, June 4.—Reverdy Johnson arrived to day.

Washington, June 4—An ordinance for the indiscriminate admission of everybody to places of amusement, passed both branches of the City Council.

The bricklayers at the Navy Yard resolved to strike unless two colored men recently appointed are withdrawn.

London, June 4—Noon.—Cotton a shade firmer; middling uplands 11¼d; middling Orleans 11⅜.

Sales 10,000 bales. Sales for the week 90,000 bales, of which 15,000 bales were for export and 11,000 bales for speculation.

Stock on hand, 392,000 bales, of which 221,000 bales are American.

Liverpool, June 4—Afternoon.—Cotton more active. It is thought the sales will reach 12,000 bales.

Stock afloat 647,000 bales, of which 140,000 bales are American.

Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester firmer, with better prices.

Havre, June 4—Cotton opens steady.

New York, June 4.—The Moro Castle arrived from Havana. She says on the outward trip off Cardenas, a Spanish war steamer fired two blank shots.

The Moro Castle being over due at Havana, proceeded, when the Spanish fired a shell, which fell astern. The race lasted an hour.

New York, June 4—Noon—Stocks feverish and active. Money 6 to 7. Sterling 109¼. Gold 136 5-16. Six of '62 112¾. La's, old, 74 asked. Levees 65.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE SETTLEMENT OF CUBAN CLAIMS.

Washington, June 1.—It has been erroneously intimated that Secretary Davis has effected an arrangement with the Spanish Secretary for Foreign Affairs, by which the Spanish Minister here has power to settle all ordinary questions arising between the United States and Spain with reference to Cuba. The arrangement is between the Minister and the Captain General of Cuba, by which certain issues of cases heretofore brought before the Captain General will be adjusted at Washington through the Spanish Minister.

THE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT

has been delayed until to morrow, owing to the fact that all the notes redeemed have not properly prepared. The opinion prevails at the Treasury Department that the statement will show a large reduction. Notwithstanding this, it is certain the decrease will be $10,000,000. It will also exhibit a heavy coin and currency balance.

THE COLORED PRINTER.

It is said that Lewis H. Douglass, the colored printer, was yesterday transferred from the office of the Interior to a copy holder. The action would seem to take the question of the admission of colored members to the Typographical Union, and the boycotting of such an organization, as copyholders are not required to be members of such unions; but the issue having been raised, it will probably be pressed to a decision.

CONDITION OF THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Washington, May 31.—The Pacific Railroad directors represent to the Government that the road is in good condition, and a number of ladies, arrived this morning in the steamer Tallapoosa from Washington.

A salute was fired on their arrival from the government vessels in port.

Grant is the guest of Admiral Porter. The town is crowded with visitors attending the exercises at the Naval Academy.

Judge Humphreys, of Alabama, addressed the graduating class, after which the President delivered their diplomas. There were seventy-eight graduates.

Five thousand invitations have been issued to the ball to be given tonight.

The *Post* says: "Any new attempt for a settlement of the Alabama claims must come from America. It is to be hoped that due precaution will be taken to secure Earl Granville's acceptance in the future a treaty with almost humility which will be rejected at last with scoldingly."

New York, June 4—At the morning session of the Grand Lodge of Masons of New York, to-day, a resolution was adopted terminating all fraternal relations with the Grand Lodge of New York and Grand Orient of France, until the Grand Orient shall withdraw her recognition of a body styling itself the Supreme Grand Council of Scotland.

Memphis, June 4.—On Wednesday night a party of masked men took from the jail at Frankford, Ark., two horse thieves named Inman and Anderson, carried them to the woods and shot them.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London, June 4.—The newspapers are still discussing the relations existing between England and the United States. The *Standard* says: "The conduct of Mr. Reverdy Johnson in entirely yielding in the large points of the controversy has gotten, but at present it is hardly fair that they be hurled to other than feelings of just indignation."

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, June 4.—Consols 91¼ to 92¼ for Money and 92⅛ on account. Bonds, dull at 80¾. Stocks flat.

Liverpool, June 4—Evening—Cotton closed a shade firmer but unchanged in prices.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, June 4.—5-20s of '64, 117¾ of '65, 115¾ to 115¾, all others 119¾ to 119¾, 10-40s, 109¾ to 109¾.

Sub Treasury statement—Receipts $2,068,000, payments $6,956,000; balance $75,000,000.

New York, June 4—Cotton firmer; sales 3100 bales; middlings 30½c. Flour heavy—5 to 10c lower; superfine $5 to $6 35; common to fair extra Western $6 50 to $7; good to choice $7 05 to $12. Wheat heavy—1 to 3c lower; spring 5c on the spot and 4c to arrive. Corn 1c lower. Pork heavy, $31 25 to $31 50, closing at $31 50 cash. Lard dull and lower. Whisky nominally 32c. Freights 45. Sugar Molasses $2 25 to $3. Freights drooping. Money easier. Prime paper 7 to 9. Sterling firmer at 109 for long and 109½ for short sight. Gold 136⅛. Bonds extremely dull. 5-20s of '62, 112⅞ to 112¾. Tennessees, old, 67, new, 69. Virginia, old, 57⅞; new 61⅛. New North Carolina 56. Missouri 64⅞; old 74.

Mobile, June 4.—Cotton market firm. Sales to day 800 bales. Low middling 27½c. Receipts 285 bales. Exports 537 bales. Receipts for the week 1217 bales. Exports to Great Britain none, to other foreign ports 1009, coastwise 773. Stock on hand 36,207 bales. Sales of the week 3500 bales.

Charleston, June 4—Cotton quiet but firm. Sales 50 bales. Middlings 28½c. Receipts 271 bales; exports coastwise 869.

Savannah, June 4—Cotton market firm. Middling 28½c, factors sell up ¼c higher. Sales 350 bales. Receipts 402 bales.

Memphis, June 4.—Cotton firmer; low middling 28½ to 29½c; receipts 86 bales; exports 298; receipts for the week 691; exports do. 1706; stock 5479.

Louisville, June 4.—Corn 65 to 66c. Bulk Oats 70c. Mess Pork $32 50. Prime Molasses 75c. Whisky 90c. Pork $32. Bacon—Shoulders 13¾c; clear rib sides 17¼c; clear rib sides 17¼c. Lard 19c. Bagging 21½c. Rope 8¾c. Tobacco—Common to good lugs, $2 50 to $3 50;