THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
DUPUOY & 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.
The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription $4 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion $1 50 per square, each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
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All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.
NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1869.

TRY GEORGE ALCES' CIGARS,
185.....Rampart Street.....185

The Negro Used as a Rod.

President Grant lately appointed a negro as Postmaster in the important city of Macon, Georgia. As might have been expected the act created quite a compose, not merely on account of the color of the appointee, but because of his impudence and ignorance. There are few white men competent to discharge the delicate duties of Postmaster in any of our large cities. It is a business, the knowledge of which comes from experience only. We do not wonder at the indignation of the people of Macon or that they protested against the appointment, but we are somewhat astonished to learn the reason assigned by the President for the act.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* asserts, and his statement has not been contradicted, that the appointment was made as a rebuke to the "rebel element"—whatever that may be—and at the request of Senator Sumner and General Butler.

He adds that Butler is said to have told the President that the step was absolutely necessary; and that unless it was taken he (Butler) would make the omission the cause of pitching into the administration with all his ability on the reassembling of Congress. A deputation of Georgians waited upon the President on Thursday, to protest against the continuance of Turner in the office. They stated that Turner was entirely unfit for the position, and proved himself odious to all parties by his impudence and ignorance; that Mr. Washington, who had been removed to make way for Turner, was a truly loyal Republican and had given the highest satisfaction during the administration of the office. The President informed the deputation that he had nothing whatever against Mr. Washington. His removal had been made through a conviction that it was necessary to stimulate some sort of a rebellion in the rebel element there who had countenance of the latest outrages and that he the President thought Turner would give them a most unpleasant dose. It was too late now to protest against the appointment. It had been been made and must stand, no matter how unpalatable it might be to the people of that section, loyal or disloyal.—*Washington Cor. N. Y. Herald.*

The Validity of Obligations for Slaves—An Important Decision.

It is well known that the Supreme Court of Louisiana in an elaborately reasoned judgment, more than a year ago decreed that obligations founded upon property in slaves were invalid in consequence of the abolition of the institution of slavery by the Government of the United States. The court, therefore, refused to enforce the payment of such obligations. They asserted in their decree that slavery had never existed by law in the United States but that it had been tolerated only.

Judge Durell, of the United States Court in this State, thinks differently, and we do not see how any lawyer could come to the conclusion that a contract, lawful when entered into, could possibly become unlawful by any subsequent act of the Government. Judge Durell decided last week in favor of the plaintiff in the case of Walter L. Campbell vs. L. F. Gardner, wherein the defendant was sued as endorser on a promissory note, the consideration of which was for the purchase of slaves. The defendant pleaded the destruction of the property by act of the Government. The sum claimed was $ 500 with eight per cent. interest from April 4, 1863, until paid.

FOR THE SPRINGS.—Within the past few days quite a number of people from Columbus and other points have gone to the Calybeate and Warm Springs in Merriwether county, for the summer. We understand that Gen. Brayton, with a party from New Orleans, will spend the hot weather at the Warm Springs.—(*Columbus, Ga.*)

The Warm and Calybeate Springs in Merriwether county, Georgia, are distant from Columbus less than a day's ride. They are situated on the top of a mountain from which a magnificent view of the surrounding country can be had. Apart from the virtue of the waters these springs are frequented by a most refined society, and the atmosphere is delightfully cool and healthy. No one need go North for health and comfort so long as these resorts are open and accessible. We are glad to learn by the above paragraph that they have attracted the attention of some of our citizens. Look in upon them at Chattanooga and the Merriwether Springs are delightful summer quarters.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.—We welcome the appearance of this sterling journal, on our table. Messrs W. A. Hemphil & Co. are its publishers, and its editorial conduct is directed by Col. Isaac W. Avery, a gentleman well known in Georgia and identified from boyhood with her fortunes. Col. Avery wields a vigorous and a polished pen. The columns of the Constitution bear testimony to his first class as a public instructor. We need not add that it is a sound Democratic paper. Atlanta is an enterprising city, and will a flourishing city. Its people are characterized by much energy. It will always be a locality of deep interest to the Southern people. The bones of many of their youth lie buried there and in the neighborhood, and its fate may be said to have decided the great contest which ended in 1865. Atlanta, like the phœnix, has risen from its ashes. The *Constitution* is an evidence of the prosperity which attends its progress. Continued success to Atlanta and all who live therein.

CONCERT AT LYCEUM HALL.—A concert will be given at this hall on Thursday evening next for the benefit of an invalid ecclesiastic of this city, who is in reduced circumstances, as well as in a declining state of health and wishes to visit France. Mr. Chase has volunteered to direct the concert, and will be assisted by Mrs Magner, Mrs Dunn Mrs Pierce Mrs Hammond, and Messrs Cassard, Patti, Greiling, and the Mendelsohn Quartette.

HAGELMAYER ANOTHER WEEK.—Professor Hagelmayer has concluded to remain another week at the Academy of Music, where he will delight the lovers of amusing and subtle tricks with an entirely new programme. Mr Joseph Kepler will, besides, continue his humorous sketches and dramatic personations, which form quite a feature of the entertainments.

MUSEUM OF WAX FIGURES.—There is a very interesting variety of wax figures on exhibition at the Museum, 101 St. Charles street, representing several tragical events in ancient and modern history, and among the latter the assassinating of Leon and Medina in Cuba. Professor Calfasi has added a cabinet of anatomy, representing veins and several anatomic groups.

It is seldom that we use the columns of this paper to puff or notice the "humbugs" and other points have gone to the Calybeate and Warm Springs in Merriwether county, for the summer. We understand that Gen Brayton, with a party from New Orleans, will spend the hot weather at the Warm Springs.—(*Columbus, Ga.*)

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It is seldom that we use the columns of this paper to puff or notice the "humbugs" and other articles known as Patent Medicines. We, however, vary from our rule in the present case, as we call attention to the article known as "T.—1862—X. Plantation Bitters." We desire it understood that we do so without any consideration or promise of benefit from the proprietor or other interested parties. We simply do it as an act of duty towards those who are suffering under physical disability, weakness, or the various complaints arising from impure state of the blood. Having used the Bitters at the instigation of a friend, and, we confess, to our some misgivings at the outset, we found them a most valuable medical compound, and to our great satisfaction, accomplished the object for which they were used.

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

Passengers per steamship Trade Wind, from Belize Honduras:

D Lathy H Hyman J M Pease P L Cook, Miss M Hyman, J H Hyman, W A Dick, J J McCormick, W A Watson, W Dorsey, Rev Robert Wheldon, Jas Jenkins, Dr R A Foster, Miss A L Foster, H Bruce, E W Bullard.

The following is the list of passengers per steamship Cora Meade, Capt. Sampson, from New York:

Christian Hensler, Charles Eyssen, Mrs J H Chase, Master Chase, 2 children.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CORTES.—The steamship Cortes, Captain Nelson, from New York arrived at her wharf yesterday morning, with a full freight and the following named passengers:

Mr. F Davis, Miss Davis and child, Mr Freeman H Ely, Mr J Rogers, Mrs M Thomas, Miss M Thomas, Mrs A Spofford and child, Mr Jas Porter.

STEAMER CAMELIA.—The hours of departure of this fine steamer for the watering places, Pandevile, Lewisburg, Madisonville and Covington, as well as those elsewhere, have been changed, the hours of leaving those points remaining unchanged.

A contemporary hopes those patriots who are "willing to go anywhere to get the country into a foreign war on account of Cuba or the Alabama claims, will not attempt to dodge the conscription when it breaks out; or cry out against the draft or deal in shoddy and try to get contracts.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1869. 42d YEAR—Vol. XLII.—Whole—14,771.

[CORRESPONDENCE.]

NEW YORK, May 26, 1869.

The bitterness of feeling toward the English Government and people so recently exhibited in the high flown rhetoric of Sumner, finds so far as I have been able to observe no response whatever from the people in and about this great Empire city. The universal desire is for peace, for building up anew the shattered commercial fabric, for putting the nation once more on that highway to prosperity from which the war so rudely and unceremoniously displaced it. In fact, in the ordinary gold, or merchandise transactions the possibility of a war with Great Britain appears not as yet even thought of. I have watched this point closely and find as I say, that through Sumner may declaim and Butler rant in Washington, people pay very little attention to them here, a cheering indication of the return of a more healthy public sentiment. The other day when Mr. Boutwell's purchase of bonds caused such a rapid rise in gold sending it up to 137¾, and winding up the house of Schepeler & Co. with liabilities amounting to six millions, none but the green horns believed that gold would go up any higher. The knowing ones stood aloof, didn't buy, and lo—as it happened, it fell the next morning to forty, again. Now, were the chances of a war considered at all probable, we should never see gold as low as the present figure. Gold is the public pulse; it tells the feelings, the anticipations of the community as accurately as does the barometer indicate the coming calm or storm.

Now, mark the selfish inconsistency. The question of a foreign war makes itself felt here in New York—the question of negro domination in the South does not. The one would bring ruin to commerce, would terribly derange business, perchance menace the city itself; the other only affects people a long way off, and don't consequently bother New Yorkers. Take many men who voted for Grant, here, tell them that Louisiana has a Lieutenant Governor, who though intelligent and neat in person, is a full blooded negro; tell them that in a body of men called together to frame a constitution for the State, you have seen colored men, scrawling over whole sheets of paper, in learning to write their own names, interrupted now and then by the call of their names to vote upon some abstruse question in judiciary, or legislation; tell them that a prominent Methodist parson, after largely enlisting the sympathies and aid of the colored population in building him a church, offer himself as the candidate for the votes of dusky parishioners in the galleries, reserving the body of the church for the whites; tell them that it is proposed to have a mixed school, and to carry out the Social Equality bill, say in short that negroes are in the Legislature, the public offices, everywhere, and four out of every five will laugh and express surprise, and to many instances say that they could't stand that kind of thing—and yet in voting with the Republican party they did knowingly support all this. It would be another thing were the same rule carried out in New York. So long as it is far away in the South, no one here cares a straw. Selfishness is at the bottom of it all. Were I Boss, entertain any active spirit of bitterness—not that I wished to "put the Southern people" habituated indifference to might save immediate local interests, have combined I think with a sort of vague general notion that Grant had saved the republic and conquered "the rebellion" to roll up his majorities in the Northern States.

Now and then, however, one meets men who, possessed of intelligence and standing, do not dodge the negro issue when brought home to them, as stated above. On one of the ferry boats a few days ago I got in conversation with a middle aged limb of the law, who had been first a Buchanan man, then a war Democrat (if I remember rightly Cochrane ticket) then in 1861 an abettor of Lincoln, and finally the loudest among the supporters of Grant and the Reconstruction movement. It is at least a pleasure to be able to carry on a political discussion calmly each respecting the others opinion and so it came about that although my acquaintance advanced views of the most ultra kind, and I stated my views diametrically opposite to his own, we neither of us managed to become excited over them. We had not—after we had been talking some time in general terms on the condition of Louisiana—"my views propelled me very different from yours on that subject I had rather see the ballot put into the hands of a loyal negro than of a rebel white."

"But," said I, "were are your rebel whites? There are none in New Orleans certainly, where the men who once fought shoulder to shoulder in the Confederate ranks now acknowledge their allegiance to the Union, by voting under the Reconstruction laws, and by displaying the stars and stripes in a great profusion on any popular occasion, as you do here."

"That may be," he replied—"but the negroes were loyal throughout the war, while the whites were in. Should not some distinction be made?" "The negroes were loyal, as you see the word, I answered, "because they couldn't be anything else. When conscripted they perforce became soldiers, and fought for the Union. When left alone by the recruiting parties that secured the country, they tilled the ground, raised corn for the families of those who had gone into the Confederate armies. They had no alternative but to be loyal, as you call it. How could they have been any thing else."

At all events, he continued—"they helped to save the country, and we should have a generous government. The whites helped to destroy it and are entitled to no say at all."

"Why then, we have the Reconstruction laws passed, admitting the great mass of Southern whites to franchise and representation?" "Bah! Even Congress, it seems, would grant more liberal terms than you propose."

"Well, he said "I would only admit them when it is certain that the loyal men have a sufficient foothold to retain the mastery. The Republican party could only be established in these States by the enfranchisement of the blacks. In doing an act of justice to the negro, the party saw also the means of preserving it self."

"But," said I, "is it rational to suppose that the intelligence, the wealth, the native population of a State can be permanently ridden over, rough shod by their inferiors? The United vote literally polled by the negroes can never be got from their grasp, depend upon it. Their interests are identical with their late former masters, with the capital and brain of the State, to make this array of black against white other than temporary."

"Well, he said, they the blacks must vote anyhow. If they prove incapable with this privilege of maintaining political supremacy in the South, it is none of my business."

"So, after all," I said, "it isn't so much the black race we want to benefit, as it is the white race we want to punish."

"That is exactly, he said, and I thought that is exactly what they would be useless after that sentiment."

To leave politics for more congenial topics, I was walking past the corner of Fulton and Nassau streets the other morning, when an eye stand I espied exposed for sale San Francisco papers eight days old. The Pacific railroad used to longer be pronounced a humbug. Excursion parties for Sacramento are daily leaving here, with the expectation of less than three weeks absence. Mr. W. R. Barr, of the Atlantic and Great Western broad gauge route to St. Louis, tells me he is sending off through passengers by the score. And yet the completion of the road was a nine days wonder. Few speak of it any more other than in a matter of fact way. CRESCENT.

Louisiana Items.

The Baton Rouge *Advocate* of the 5th, says:

PRICES.—There is no section in the cotton growing region from which exceptional accounts reach us respecting the backward condition of the cotton crop. Cold, unseasonable weather has retarded the plant and the condition is such that however favorable the summer and fall may prove, it cannot recover the spring lost ground. The result is deemed by good judges as almost impossible under the circumstances. The case is in the same condition. The warm Cuba is likely to continue and the importations from that island will not equal that of last year.

The *Mechanic's* of St. John the Baptist of the 5th says:

The one undivided half of the late J. Albert plantation, belonging to Mr Eugène Paret, measuring 16 arpents in depth was sold last Saturday to Mr Jean Lapeyroierie for $4200.

The Pointe Coupee *Echo* of the 5th says:

Crops in this parish, though somewhat backward, look quite flourishing. Pointe Coupee will compare favorably in yield of cotton, cane, corn and potatoes with any other parish of the State, the overcast to the contrary notwithstanding. Laborers are working quite industriously and with fair prospects of realizing a good harvest.

The Shreveport *Southwestern* of the 4th says:

On yesterday, about 3 o'clock, a torrent of rain came down, accompanied by hail and wind, which was enough to disgust the best tempered farmer in the country. The rain was "mighty necessary," and will seriously impede plowing for several days, and at a time, too, when the grass needs every attention.

The past ten days have wrought a wonderful and encouraging change in the condition of the hill crops. The warm, showery weather has been particularly favorable to the rapid growth of corn. A little more rain, probably, but decorate *sans* require operative remedies.

Our esteemed friend, Col. R. C. Cummings, was in the office yesterday, and tells us that the river crops are doing well. Large fields continued lying are giving Saloyal aid and comfort to the grass—that great enemy to the interests of farmers and to the longing proclivities of freedmen. We imagine, by the way, that your genuine negro's idea of Heaven is a place where free over hurry, grass never grows and a good range is afforded for "wild hogs."

FROM BAY ST. LOUIS.—The *Gazette* of the 5th says:

A sailing trip on the Bay, on a quiet summer evening, with friends that you love, is the very poetry of enjoyment. Sometimes we hear, on a clear moon lit evening, a party of happy and joyous spirits gliding in some graceful boat over the rippling waters, and making night melodious with songs of pathos and sentiment, till the shining stars above them twinkle with very sympathy at the delighted souls beneath them.

Our town is fast filling up with visitors, and will soon exhibit its usual summer face. Every steamer that lands at our wharves brings additions to our population, and all that come are delighted with the beauties and comforts of Bay St. Louis, its bracing air, its pure skies, its invigorating waters and the general air of happiness that pervades everything.

On the day of his jubilee, the Pope received a telegram from the female regiment of Lapland, the bearer of which had to traverse 600 miles in order to reach Heidingfeld, the extreme telegraph office in North Europe.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Celebration of Italian Independence.—The *Festa delle Statuto*, (Feast of the Statute,) commemorative of the act of Parliament, or statute, establishing Italian independence, was celebrated Sunday and Monday, at the Fair Grounds, by the *Tiro al Bersaglio*, (Target Shooters), dressed in handsome military costume, commanded by Capt Sanoni and Lieuts Bidotte, Torre and Grillo, and bearing appropriate banders.

The company proceeded to the new Turn Hall, corner of Lafayette and Dryades streets, where they were joined by a number of the Turner's Society, and thence they proceeded, accompanied by Jaeger and Schindler's bands, to the office of the Italian Consulate, where some eleven banners were presented to the *Bersaglieri*, through the Italian Consul, Il Signor Sanminatelli.

They then marched through the principal streets of the First and Second Districts, and with them proceeded a number of invited guests. Among these latter were the officers of the Benevolent Association of Bersaglieri, and these were Vice President Jos. Minuet, Secretary Dr. J. Dell'Orto, Treasurer U. Bassetti. The list of the invited guests also included, from the Italian Benevolent Association, the names of President A. Lanata, Vice-President A. Boccia, Secretary E. Trejo, Treasurer J. B. Solari the Italian Consul General Fernando de Luca, Vice Consul R. Piaggio. The marshals who acted for the occasion were Grand Marshal Frank Pace, Jr., and Assistants U. Bassetti, Paul Biggio, Joseph Cimarelli and Joseph Paolesi.

The company then marched with their guests to the Fair Grounds—halting on Chartres street to partake of the hospitality provided for them by their generous Grand Marshal Pace.

Arrived at the Fair Grounds, they proceeded to the Amphitheatre, decked with the flags of the Italian, German and other nationalities, when Dr Dell'Orto, speaking from his carriage, delivered an eloquent address which was received with great applause.

The assemblage then dispersed to participate, as the order of the day, in target shooting, racing and other festivities, which were renewed yesterday. The occasion throughout was remarkably interesting.

Excursions Across the Lake—Now that hot weather is fairly upon us, our citizens should be thoughtful of the importance of a change of air for the benefit of their health, and should avail themselves of the opportunity afforded for crossing the Lake on Mr. Smith's fine steamer, the Camelia, which besides making her regular daily trips to Mandeville, Lewisburg, Madisonville and Covington, will make two excursion trips every week, leaving the Lake and Waldemar on the afternoon of the 8 o'clock train of the Pontchartrain cars and on the arrival of the 7 o'clock train Sundays, and returning same evening at about 8 o'clock. Only one hour will interrupt any of the trips. The excursion rate costs but 50 cents each way and the car fare is a trifle going and returning, so that the round trip can be made for $1 50, allowing parties breakfast before leaving and take a lunch with them. The Camelia is a fine boat, built especially for the Lake trade.

The public will bear in mind that the departures of the Camelia from the city have been changed to suit the people of New York to Monday and Thursday on arrival of 10 A M train, Tuesdays and Fridays of 2 P M train, Wednesdays of 8 A M train Saturdays of 3 P M train, and Sundays of 7 P M train. The departures returning are unchanged.

The Aldermanic Manœuvre—The controversy touching the incumbents and contestants for seats in the City Council came up again yesterday before Judge Colleau, of the Seventh District Court, the newly elected members being represented by Mr. E. Hernandez, the members holding over by Messrs R. H. Brown, Judge Livingston and T. S McCaw, and the Governor's appointees by Judge A. D. B. Hughes.

Mr. Hernandez said the controversy involved only points of law, arising under a peculiar state of facts. The proceedings were based on articles of the Code of Practice, Nos 851 and 852. A mandamus could not lie unless the performance of some duty was required. The Council were the sole judges of the qualifications of their members. The act of 1868 provides simply for the filling of places in the Council, and does not allude to vacancies, and incumbents hold over till their successors are elected and qualified. The Council seemingly treating the matter to the courts necessitated the mandamus used out by Mr. Wills. Against him the incumbents claimed that the election of the new members was irregular, and Mr. Pessou that it was not only irregular but that he was entitled to his seat, but only as one of the incumbents, but as an appointee of Governor Warmoth.

Judge Hughes said Mr. Pessou did not set up his appointment from the Governor.

Mr. Hernandez replied, "Very well, but you reserve that point for the Fifth District Court, where you will find it at on avail. He concluded that the law fixing the date of the election was only directory, and extraordinary, and read from "Angell & Ames on Corporations" to show that elections, though not held on the precise day called for by law, were valid.

Mr Bermudez contended that the Board had no right to go beyond the commission of the Mayor. The remedy for those who were to be injured thereby was under the usurpation or *quo warranto*. The Mayor was the proper person and legal officer to issue the usurped commission, and it could not be gone beyond.

The only question before the court is, whether the Council was not bound to pass upon the claims of the relator, Mr. Wills. The court could not pass upon the right of Mr. Wills to hold his seat, or upon the validity of the election.

Mr. Bright just here filed the answer of Mr. Kearny, who said he was of opinion that the relator should be admitted.

Mr. Hughes said the Governor's appointees were not before the court. The only question was between the old members and the newly elected members.

He said the question as to the validity of the election was before the court, and that his clients contending that the election was irregular, their newly elected members could have no rights.

Mr Hughes then argued that the election was irregular. He contended that by the statute of 1868, the election was not held by the prescribed time of the law; it was provided that the places should be filled by the Council. The statute of 1869 changed the time from June to March. He then went on to argue the question as to the mandatory or direct nature of the election law, and cited three decisions, from the Massachusetts and New York courts.

He went on to suppose that an election was being held for Governor of New York, where each of the clerks of the county courts were to give notice, for some reason or other, upon different days, would there be any election?

The mistake, he said, Mr. Bermudez made, was in supposing that the proclamation of the Mayor gave validity to the election. He cited case to show where the people had elections it was no matter whether a proclamation was made or any notice given, the elections were valid. The law referring to Lord Clarendon's statement says, with serious criticism on the people that it made no great expression of satisfaction that the negotiations fell through, and for its own part, considering how much America wanted and how much the British Government could to give, it was a wonder that England got off so well.

Bethe, June 6—Simpson was chosen President and Prince Hohenlohe, Vice President of the Zollverein Parliament. In accepting Hohenlohe said the confidence shown in him would encourage him to persevere and bring about good understanding, reconciliation and union among the German people.

Frankfort, June 5—Bonds closed at 86¾.

Washington, June 6—The Spanish Legation has received official Cuban letter, dated the 30th, reporting a skirmish occasioned with filibusters, May the 11th, capturing a cargo receiving and landing consisting of twelve guns, a hundred and fifty thousand cartridges and other ammunition, with twenty barrels of hard bread and potatoes.

The two court joiners have commenced work in the Navy Yard.

The following are points which Hoar decides affirmatively, in his opinion in the Weaver case: Whether the General commanding the Fifth Military District had authority to take a man from the civil powers and try him by military law; if so, in other words, whether a military commission in Texas, in September, 1868, had jurisdiction over a citizen not in the naval or military service, charged with the murder of another citizen, and under indictment and arrest in the State courts therefor.

Charleston, June 6—Chief Justice Chase master was formal demise in the United States Court yesterday. He leaves for Raleigh, N. C., to-morrow.

Dickens and Irving.

The following letter from Charles Dickens is published in the *Round Table*.

London, Feb. 5, 1868.—"My Dear Sir:—Allow me to thank you most cordially for your kind letter and for its accompanying books. I have a particular love for books of travel, and shall wander in your Spanish pleasant "with great interest. I have also received your charming sketch with great pleasure and admiration. Let me thank you for it heartily. As a beautiful suggestion of nature, addressed to this country, it shall have a quiet place on the walls of my home as long as I live.

"Your relative, our dear friend, Washington Irving, renews the vivid impressions awakened in my mind at Baltimore but the delicious Dean, from Cincinnati, Richmond, from Louisville, and Mohawk, from St. Louis, have arrived since our review of Saturday.

FLOUR.—The stock on hand is small and superfine and double extra are very scarce. They continue in request and command higher prices, superfine fetching $5 75 to $5 85 and double extra $6 12½ to $6 25 per bbl in small lots.

There were sales to-day of 1700 bbls, of which 300, 200, and 135 double extra at $6; 125 do at $6 25; 300 on its merits at $6 15; 100 and 100 choice extra at $6 50; 100 do at $6 62½; 100 choice extra at $6 65; 100 treble extra at $7 50; 75 superfine at $5 85, and 100 choice extra on private terms.

CORN—Is scarce and in request at very firm prices. Sales to-day 6000 sacks, of which 700 at $1; 300 white mixed at $1; 100 and 500 yellow mixed and 100 yellow at 95c; 150 good mixed at 90c; 600 and 900 white at $1 05 per bushel.

OATS—Are dull to-day, and prices have ruled in favor of buyers. About 1600 sacks were sold, of which 450 at 70c; 398 at 71c; 150, 300 and 400 at 72c per bushel.

BEAN—Is in light supply and moderate demand. 500 sacks sold at $1 25 and 150 at $1 25 per 100 lbs.

HAY—Is dull and lower. 100 bales fair Ohio river sold at $36, 116 and 50 prime at $37 50 per ton.

PORK—Holders are asking $33 25 to $33 50 per bbl for mess, and no sales. Is in retailing at $33 50 to $34 per bbl.

DRY SALT MEAT—Is held at wholesale at 19½c. Dealers are retailing them at 19½c per lb.

Cincinnati, June 7—Flour unchanged. Wheat 93c. Pork held $32. Loose bulk shoulders 13½c; sides 15½c. Loose bacon—shoulders 13½c; clear rib sides 17c; clear sides 17½c. Lard 18½c. Groceries unchanged.

St. Louis, June 7.—Flour $4 50 to $5 25. Wheat $1 (7 to $1 09. Corn 63 to 67c. Oats 64 to 66c. Rye 90 to 93c. Whisky 94c. Groceries dull. Pork $32 to $32 50. Bacon—shoulders held at 14c; clear rib sides 16½c; clear sides 17½c. Lard 18.

Chicago, June 7—Flour $5 to $5 25. Wheat $1 09⅝ to $1 09½. Corn 66c. Oats 59c. Rye $1. Barley $1 45 to $1 50. Highwines 92 to 94c. Molasses 95c to $1. Sugar 13½ to 14½c. Pork $31 50. Lard 18 to 18½c. Bulk shoulders loose at 12½c.

Louisville, June 7—Tobacco sales 220 hhds, ranging from $4 12 to $13 50. Pork $31 50. Bacon—shoulders 13½c, clear rib sides 17½c; clear sides 17½c; hams 19c. Lard 19c. Hog packing 10½c. Highwines 95c. Flour—superfine $4 75. Choice Sugar 15c. Prime Molasses 75c. Corn 66 to 67c. Oats 67c.

WAR NEWS.

Vicksburg, June 7—Passed up: Bismarck at 3 A. M., Swallow at 11 A. M. Down: Thompson 10 A. M. River falling fast.

Memphis, June 7—Weather clear and pleasant. River rose 10 inches. Arrived: Belle Memphis.—Departed—Robleon, for St. Louis; Grey Eagle, for Louisville, Julia, for Vicksburg; Little Gill, Leonidas and Mary Houston for New Orleans.

Memphis, June 7—Cotton irregular and nominal for low middlings. Receipts 161 bales. Exports 1323 bales.

London, June 7—Evening—Console 93⅝. Bonds quiet, 80 to 80⅝. Sugar quiet and steady.

FROM PASS-A-L'OUTRE.

Pass-a-l'Outre, June 7.—Arrived: French steamer Darien. No departures.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, June 7—6 P. M.—Barometer 29.80. Weather calm.

Arrived: Steamer Dunbar, from Galveston.

Louisville, June 7—River falling with 8 feet 10 inches of water in the canal.

St. Louis, June 7.—River falling slowly.

[Previous Dispatches.]

London, June 7—Noon.—Console 92⅞. Bonds 80⅝.

Liverpool, June 7. Afternoon.—Cotton 93⅝. Middling uplands 11⅝, middling Orleans 11⅝. Sales 15,000 bales. Red Western Wheat 8s 3d. Corn 29s.

Liverpool, June 7—Afternoon.—Bombay shipments to 1st last, according to private telegram, 40,000 bales. Flour 22s. Bacon 64s 6d.

Chicago, N. Y., June 7.—The Erie Railway Shops, for the construction of bridges were burned last night. Loss $20,000.

Madrid, June 6—The Constitution was promulgated yesterday with great pomp.

The Executive Council and Cortes appeared on a platform, where Prim read the Constitution to an immense concourse, which was applauded loudly.

Serrano then read a speech, each member of the Cortes swore to respect and support the Constitution.

Prim's votes were heard. After promulgation of the Constitution a tumult occurred, which only subsided when the military appeared.

The Prefect of the city of Madrid rushed among the foremost rioters, crying *Viva Serrano! viva Nacional.*

Thus changed the feeling of the fluctuating mob, which, instead of cheering the Governor, and the tumult subsided.

Only two were killed and several wounded. Subsequently the rioters returned to the platform and reviewed 30,000 troops.

The enthusiasm on all sides was very great. It was hoped, however, that none of the Republican Deputies participated in the proceedings.

A civic procession took place, followed by a grand banquet and fireworks.

Over one hundred thousand people from the country visited Madrid during the day.

A bill will be introduced to-morrow creating Serano Regent of Spain, but without power to sanction laws or dissolve Chambers.

Prim's wounds are in the Spanish Colonies are reduced one half, and a small export duty on sugar, rum and tobacco imposed.

London, June 7.—The Conservative Peers decided to oppose the second reading of the Disestablishment bill, instead of rejecting the bill, thereby gaining time and avoiding a certain majority in the House of Lords against the bill.

Cincinnati, June 7—The tug Am Cowell exploded this morning. The captain and several others were killed.

Washington, June 7—Treasurer Spinner has a dispatch announcing the founding of the United States Depository at Santa Fe.

"Chalmers, Depositor, was found shot through the heart.

The last statement from the Depository show security a half a million to the Government credit.

The Depositor had just been removed and his successor, who had just arrived, telegraphs the tragedy.

New York, June 7—Noon—Stocks excited and weak. Money more active at 5 to 7 per cent. Sterling 109¾. Gold 138⅛. 5-20s of 1862, 122⅝. Louisiana Levees 75.

[Sunday's Dispatches.]

London, June 5—In reference to Lord Clarendon's review of the Alabama correspondence, previously published, the *Standard* after alluding to America, for shifiness, arrogance and greed, says that no English minister ever had to make such a humiliating exposure as Lord Clarendon uttered in the House of Lords. However opinions of the perfect sincerity of his motives and rectitude of conduct, it was no less a humiliation to be obliged to make, in conventional phrase of diplomacy with a country that has acted as did the United States in the Alabama case.

The *Telegraph*, mini-terial organ, says from what transpired in the House of Lords last night, Mr. Motley can assure that hope there are to reopen negotiations, and he will see that is the opinion of Englishmen the country held for a year enough. It is not he may solicit with success he may find in the action of the rejected convention, and what it is hope Sumner's speech.

The *Star* says: "We can now advance safely into the future. Americans cannot now doubt the willingness of the British Government to do than right, or its determination to protect its own character and credit."

The *Times* referring to Lord Clarendon's statement says, with serious criticism on the people that it made no great expression of satisfaction that the negotiations fell through, and for its own part, considering how much America wanted and how much the British Government could to give, it was a wonder that England got off so well.

Berlin, June 6—Simpson was chosen President and Prince Hohenlohe, Vice President of the Zollverein Parliament. In accepting Hohenlohe said the confidence shown in him would encourage him to persevere and bring about good understanding, reconciliation and union among the German people.

Frankfort, June 5—Bonds closed at 86¾.

Washington, June 6—The Spanish Legation has received official Cuban letter, dated the 30th, reporting a skirmish occasioned with filibusters, May the 11th, capturing a cargo receiving and landing consisting of twelve guns, a hundred and fifty thousand cartridges and other ammunition, with twenty barrels of hard bread and potatoes.

The two court joiners have commenced work in the Navy Yard.

The following are points which Hoar decides affirmatively, in his opinion in the Weaver case: Whether the General commanding the Fifth Military District had authority to take a man from the civil powers and try him by military law; if so, in other words, whether a military commission in Texas, in September, 1868, had jurisdiction over a citizen not in the naval or military service, charged with the murder of another citizen, and under indictment and arrest in the State courts therefor.

Charleston, June 6—Chief Justice Chase master was formal demise in the United States Court yesterday. He leaves for Raleigh, N. C., to-morrow.

Dickens and Irving.

The following letter from Charles Dickens is published in the *Round Table*.

London, Feb. 5, 1868.—"My Dear Sir:—Allow me to thank you most cordially for your kind letter and for its accompanying books. I have a particular love for books of travel, and shall wander in your Spanish pleasant "with great interest. I have also received your charming sketch with great pleasure and admiration. Let me thank you for it heartily. As a beautiful suggestion of nature, addressed to this country, it shall have a quiet place on the walls of my home as long as I live.

"Your relative, our dear friend, Washington Irving, renews the vivid impressions awakened in my mind at Baltimore but the delicious Dean, from Cincinnati, Richmond, from Louisville, and Mohawk, from St. Louis, have arrived since our review of Saturday.

FLOUR.—The stock on hand is small and superfine and double extra are very scarce. They continue in request and command higher prices, superfine fetching $5 75 to $5 85 and double extra $6 12½ to $6 25 per bbl in small lots.

There were sales to-day of 1700 bbls, of which 300, 200, and 135 double extra at $6; 125 do at $6 25; 300 on its merits at $6 15; 100 and 100 treble extra at $6 50; 100 do at $6 62½; 100 choice extra at $6 65; 100 treble extra at $7 50; 75 superfine at $5 85, and 100 choice extra on private terms.

CORN—Is scarce and in request at very firm prices. Sales to-day 6000 sacks, of which 700 at $1; 300 white mixed at $1; 100 and 500 yellow mixed and 100 yellow at 95c; 150 good mixed at 90c; 600 and 900 white at $1 05 per bushel.

OATS—Are dull to-day, and prices have ruled in favor of buyers. About 1600 sacks were sold, of which 450 at 70c; 398 at 71c; 150, 300 and 400 at 72c per bushel.

BEAN—Is in light supply and moderate demand. 500 sacks sold at $1 25 and 150 at $1 25 per 100 lbs.

HAY—Is dull and lower. 100 bales fair Ohio river sold at $36, 116 and 50 prime at $37 50 per ton.

PORK—Holders are asking $33 25 to $33 50 per bbl for mess, and no sales. Is in retailing at $33 50