The New Orleans Bee.

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THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

BUSSEY & LARKY, PROPRIETORS.
No. 73 Chartres Street.

TERMS OF THE BEE:
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All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 2, 1869.

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

WHAT DOES RUSSIA MEAN?

There is no little significance in the day's dispatch which comes over the cable from St. Petersburg, announcing that the Czar has expressed his intention to send an envoy extraordinary to Washington to congratulate Grant, and to testify to his appreciation of the maintenance of amicable relations between Russia and the United States. If this dispatch be founded on truth, the conclusion is pregnant with far-reaching and important events. It is notorious that, almost from the time of the inception of the late war, Russia has been making symptomatic advances to the United States, looking to a closer union of friendship between the two Powers. As there is nothing strictly congenial between Russia and the United States—except that the former possesses a Poland and the latter a South—it would be necessary, in order to explain this friendly desire satisfactorily, to look further than mere diplomatic courtesy to find a reason for Russia's solicitude. That a stronger and more plausible reason existed during the war for Russia's course is susceptible of easy proof. During the struggle between the North and the South, it was generally believed, both in Europe and on this side of the ocean, that France and England were only awaiting a favorable opportunity to intervene in the quarrel, in behalf of the Confederate States. We know now the baselessness of this belief; but in those days it was generally entertained. The Russian was impressed with this idea in tolerably clear, and that she commenced, then, to foster that feeling of amity for the United States which she has since ceaselessly sought to strengthen in due to the fact that her preparations were made to enter into the quarrel, ostensibly as the ally of the United States, but in reality as the worker out of her own destiny and the unbridled conqueror of Turkey.

Upon the subject of the Eastern Question, as it is called, there is something of the impalpability of fate in the attitude and purposes of Russia. The legend that meets the eye of the traveler in the Crimea, "This is the road to Constantinople," involves the whole and only policy of Russia. Isolated by her geographical position from the rest of Europe, ambitious and conscious of her strength, she has set her eye upon the lands to the south of her dominion, and with a relentless purpose menaces the Turk. It is not alone the regions of the Golden Horn or the outlying plains of Asia Minor that excite her cupidity. Beyond that, the seat of empire and the cradle of the wealth and power of nations, lies India—the guardon of her endeavors. For this, for many long years, was the war with the Circassians prosecuted. In order to secure an uninterrupted highway to the East was the Crimean war set on foot. And, however remote the connection and seemingly frail the bond of union, the dream of one day seeing the Russian army enter the streets of Constantinople as conquerors is the moving impulse which leads the Czar to strengthen his friendship with the United States and to seek the sympathy and the closer alliance of this country.

The plan as it seemingly stands is an admirable one. England and France, vitally interested in checking the growth of Russia, assert a moral protectorate over Turkey. The lesson of the Crimean war has not yet been forgotten by Russia, and it is not probable that she will again venture, unless under the circumstances of a complication which shall involve England and France in a war with another power, to move against the Ottoman. This complication seemed about to manifest itself during our late war. Its failure, however, did not discourage the Czar, or shake his faith in the early possibility of a war in which this country should be involved with France or England. The brief flame of excitement over the Cretan question, although fanned by Russian intrigue and secret diplomacy, died out without precipitating Greece and Turkey into hostilities. But still hoping and waiting, the Czar sees looming in the distance two grave causes of dissension whereby, unless care be taken, she hoped for struggle between England, and perhaps France, and the United States may be brought about. These new troubles are the Cuban Question and the "Alabama" claims imbroglio. We all remember the story of the impartial alliance against the United States which a *Tribune* correspondent in Europe dispatched, not long, over the cable. The falsity of this news is now established, but this is evidently the basis upon which the Czar, as related in the dispatch to-day, has acted. A war between England and France on the one side and the United States on the other would suit his purposes exactly. Comparatively free, then, to strike at will, the old purpose against Turkey would take new shape. France and England involved with this country, laboring under one great war and with their navies engaged in a hard struggle, would be less formidable obstacles to the progress of Russian armies. The pathway to Constantinople by the way of the Crimea would again be trod—this time, perhaps, successfully, and without the accompanying debauchery; and the barbarians of the North, the Cossack and the Tartar, transported across the Black Sea, would wet the hoofs of their shaggy steeds in the waters of the Hellesponts, even under the shadow of St. Sophia.

This is the story, as it may be thoughtfully read, of the complimentary visit of the Russian envoy to Washington. Of all strange solutions of human perplexities, not the most strange, perhaps, would that be which should witness the cutting of the Gordian knot of the Eastern Question in the White House at Washington.

THE BAR AT PASS A L'OUTRE.—The following dispatch from Secretary Rawlins, at Washington, to the Chairman of the Committee of the Commercial Convention, is upon a subject of vital interest to the trade of our city, and should be read with interest. It significantly shows that the Federal authorities are found alive to the necessity of aiding in keeping our communication with the Gulf free and unimpaired:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31, 1869.
To Chas. Briggs, Esq., Chairman Committee Commercial Convention:

The resolutions of the Convention, conveyed by its President, give great satisfaction. The views of the Government as to the importance of improving the navigation of the mouth of the river are in accordance with those of the Convention.

The dredge boat "Essayons" still continues work upon the bar of Pass a l'Outre, and all changes in her method are recommended by the officer in charge will be made. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Secretary of War.

A RECONSTRUCTED STATE.—Whatever prevers obstinacy may still exist in South Carolina upon political subjects, it would at least appear that her people are beginning to be morally "reconstructed." A proof of this we have in two divorces recently granted in that State—the first in her history. This evidence of adaption to the prevalent tone of the more favored society of the North shows that there is hope for South Carolina. If her people could only be brought to despise such trifles as female virtue and conjugal fidelity, the State might, in time, become a shining example of lofty Indiana is a very lofty State, and so is New York, etc., etc.

PIEDMONT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—We take pleasure in calling to the attention of our readers the advertisement, elsewhere published, of the Piedmont Life Insurance Company of Richmond, Virginia, having a branch office in our city, under the Presidency of Gen. Dabney H. Maury. From the exhibit shown in the company's card, it will be seen that its affairs are in a very flourishing condition. In addition to the name of Gen. Maury—in itself a guarantee of the responsibility of the Piedmont Life Insurance Company—we notice among the directors of the New Orleans branch the familiar names of G. T. Beauregard, Aug. Fortier and Forrester Dolhonde. We refer our readers to the advertisement.

McMahon, United States Minister to Paraguay, who went out as successor to Washburn and who, for some weeks, had mysteriously disappeared from the knowledge of the State Department at Washington, has so mysteriously turned up at Asuncion under protection of the Allies. Imagination is lost in conjecture in the attempt to pry be the romantic story of the romantic and lugubrious Minister. It is a consoling reflection for his family, however, that he did manage to evade Lopez Government should not fail to insure the life of the next Minister to Paraguay.

MEETING OF THE SCHOOL BOARD.—We are requested by Mr. Reg. Dandeneau, Secretary, to state that there will be a meeting of the Board of Directors of Public Schools this evening at 7 o'clock, at the office 39 Burgundy street.

They still have snow here, feet and a half deep in the northern part of Maine.

Motley in England and Sumner in Contempt.

The great cry that preceded the advent of Minister Motley in England has, as might have been anticipated, resulted in the very smallest quantity of wool. Dropping the ferocious as soon as he had touched British soil, he expressed himself, in the neat, finished Johnsonian manner, in a little speech addressed to the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce. Blood, in his opinion, is thicker than water, and in this view of the matter he thought that pleasant relations should obtain between the United States and England.

After all that has been said and done, this conclusion, it must be confessed, is most lame and impotent. The fact is that the authorities at Washington, perceiving that England was in no humor to be bullied into any settlement of the "Alabama" claims difficulty that they might have dictated, chose to forget, as we supposed they would, the speech of Sumner. Hence is it that Motley, at his first opportunity, takes occasion to remove any suspicion of belligerency on the part of the United States from the minds of the British public. As for Sumner, who now appears in his natural character of clown, we may consider that he has his hands full in contemplating the absurdity of his position and in digesting the meaning of such notes as the following, which was sent to him, enclosing an editorial article from the London *Spectator*, and which doubtless only expresses the opinion of a very large majority of conscientious and intelligent men everywhere:

LONDON, May 6.

SIR: I inclose the opinion of one of the leading journals of this country as to your conduct, and have only to add my own, which is, that you are a mischief-making, ill-conditioned Yankee scoundrel. Your obedient servant,
AN ENGLISHMAN.

A Washington dispatch of the 27th states that the case of the Lizzie Major has been settled—the Spanish authorities having agreed to make a formal apology for the action of their officers in taking the vessel and having pronounced to pay the captured Americans for their detention and loss of time. And thus concludes the story of the latest "outrage."

We are indebted to Mr. P. M. Tonré, clerk of the Charity Hospital, for the following report, for May, 1869, of the admissions, discharges and deaths in that institution during the month just closed. The exhibit will be found, on the whole, gratifying:

Admissions	406
Discharges	402
Deaths	32
Remaining June 1st, 1869	1,522

Louisiana Items.

The Iberville *South* of the 29th ult. says:

The river is still falling steadily, and is now 17 feet 10 inches below the highest point reached this year. As the latest accounts state that all the tributaries, at Manchester one included, are all declining, further danger will soon cease entirely for this year. The running crevasse at this time, as far as we can learn, are the Villere, in the parish of St. Bernard; the Roman, in St. James; the Pelican, in the Lafourche, below the Opelousas Railroad Crossing, the Morgan, in Pointe Coupee and the Robertson, opposite Fort Hudson. The Kenner crevasse is decreasing, right bank, has been closed. The overflow waters in the interior are reported as having risen but slowly, and that rise has been still slower within the last few days.

The Bossier *Banner* says:

THE CROPS.—The crop prospects in this section are indeed unfavorable. This is the worst season upon cotton planters that they have experienced for, perhaps, the past ten years. Corn is generally stunted, and in many places is yellow and hard. Cotton fares even worse. The heavy rains and cold weather we have had has damaged stands considerably.

The Shreveport *Southwestern* of the 27th ult. has the following:

We were pained to see, on a recent trip to the country, the miserable condition of the crops. Corn, which should now be at least waist high, cannot, by upteeing, reach the knee, while the cotton is wonderfully small and unthrifty. Our planters have had the worst spring to contend against known for many years, if even years before. Still, with favoring showers in June and July, the yield of corn may be a small average, it could not possibly be good. We have always been of opinion that it is simply idle to speculate about a cotton crop until it is gathered.

IMPROVEMENTS IN BATON ROUGE.—A foundry, it is stated, will soon be in full blast in this city and the factory project is exciting the attention of the class of men who when they take hold, put a business to successful completion. A proffer has made of the necessary buildings, motive power, looms and shafting, all of which will be put up at a fair appraisement for stock.

CREVASSES, ACTUAL AND IMPENDING.—The Thibodaux *Sentinel* of the 29th says:

The bayou continues to fall slowly in front of Thibodaux, the decline being already some six or eight inches. This has diminished the flow of water in the Gesdet crevasse so much, that the fall in the swamps has uncovered a considerable quantity of ground that may yet be planted in spring after proper preparation.

We have received a letter from Mr. Reese, Representative in the Legislature from this parish, in which he warns of a break in the Pointe Coupee levee, just below the crevasse now running and warning the planters on the west of the Lafourche, to be prepared to resist the flow of water necessarily consequent to such a disaster.

On Saturday last, the water in the Choctaw swamp, some 10 miles opposite this place, was perceived to be rising rapidly, indicating that there was a crevasse on the river, opposite the swamp, or else a crevasse on Governor Roman's plantation. By Sunday evening the water had filled the bottoms between the Choctaw Ridge and the river lands, overflowing the roads and inundating the lower portion of the fields, compelling the unfortunate inhabitants to remove their stock towards the Lafourche, in order to keep them on dry land.

From best and most reliable information, we are assured that the Lafourche planters will not be affected by this crevasse.

We take the following from the Pointe Coupee *Echo* of the same date:

The break in the old levee connecting the Morganza Levee and the Grand Levee, has widened very little in the last week, and is now not more than 750 feet in width. The water in the break itself is about eight feet deep; but nearer the river, on the batture, it is not more than two feet in depth.

The back water has almost ceased rising, having apparently reached its level.

We are encouraged in the hope that the damage done will not be very material. So far, we have heard only of three small crops on the Grosse Tête being inundated. At other points some of the planters have a few acres of corn or cotton in the water, but not sufficient to cause any serious loss.

The West Baton Rouge *Sugar Planter* has the following:

Capt. Brown, late of the Lafourche, intend making his home on Bayou Sara, that clever gentleman and enterprising citizen, William S. Pike, of New Orleans. We rather think the best will be complimented in bearing such a popular name in this State.

The crops all look well, and our planters are satisfied, so far as appearances and promise are concerned, and if no unfavorable weather intervene before fall, we believe a rich yield will be the result.

The Baton Rouge *Advocate* says:

WHITE LABOR.—The *Planter's Banner* notices the fact that at least two hundred and fifty white men are following the plow in St. Mary. In this parish, at least twice that number are at the plow and we may be said of any parish in East Louisiana. In five of the seven Delta parishes before and since the war, one-half of the agricultural products resulted from white labor in the field.

OCACHITA ITEMS.—The Monroe *Intelligencer* has the following:

WEATHER AND CROPS.—With the exception of exceedingly cool nights, the weather has been very pleasant during the past week.

Corn and cotton are suffering considerably from the cool nights and mornings, as a majority of plantations the stand of corn is excellent, but the cotton is not so good.

NORTH LOUISIANA AND TEXAS RAILROAD.—We have been informed by Captain Stubbs that contracts have been entered for the immediate building of all bridges between Delhi and the Mississippi river and the thorough repair of the entire road bed between Monroe and the Mississippi river. He feels confident that by the first of September the cars will run through to Delta.

Says the Ouachita *Herald*:

SURPRISE PARTIES.—Surprise parties are very fashionable in Monroe. The young men and ladies are having a good time.

The British West Indies.

THE PROPOSED CONFEDERATION.

Kingston, Jamaica, April 16.—The attempt of the English colonies to govern themselves in matters appertaining to their own affairs, has not been a success, and though there are here, as elsewhere, certain dissatisfied spirits who labor under under the delusion that all government is inherent in the people, yet their influence is insignificant, nor is there the least likelihood of ever returning to the old state of government which they so much deplore, and under which, it must be confessed, Jamaica went on from bad to worse, until the island became almost worthless. It is true we have here a colonial legislature, but under the new constitution, with the direct and indirect influence which it confers on the Crown, that body continues in harmony with the Government, nor does it in any way go counter to the wishes of his Excellency, its representative. What effect the proposed confederation may have is questionable, though it may be set down that in the light of past experience, and with the great mass of the people so little fitted for an intelligent exercise of the electoral right, the Executive will retain in its hands at least all the power it now exercises. The *Guardian*, which may be set down as the great "puffer" of Jamaica, in certain of every thing but the majority of anti-government, and gives place to and commends the sentiments of a highly esteemed gentleman—one of the first in rank and liberality of sentiment in Jamaica—who writes as follows: "I am sure you don't believe the planters are identified with any such sentiments as the wish to revert to our old State government. It will be a long time—perhaps never—before you have confidence enough in us to be influenced. Which will seem to indicate that in the sentiment of Mount Sinai and the Government depts, the Premier of the British West Indies is in a bad way, and not susceptible of improvement.

HORSE VOLUNTEERS EXPECTED FROM SPAIN—THE PERUVIAN MONITORS GOING TO MARTINIQUE—MOVEMENT OF WAR VESSELS.

Havana, May 27.—The Spanish iron-clad Victoria arrived here to-day.

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Intelligence has been received here from St. Thomas to the effect that both of the Peruvian monitors had left that port for Martinique.

The United States gunboat Narragansett has returned to this port from Nouvitas.

AN EXCITING SCENE.—At the opera house in Springfield, Ill., a few nights ago, the dangerous form of Pike, the Russian athlete, came very near a fatal termination. He had performed on the flying trapeze, and was to execute a somersault in mid-air, vaulting from one swinging bar to alight on another. He failed to reach the second bar, and fell some eighteen or twenty feet upon a narrow footboard, and was thence precipitated into the parquette, among the chairs and audience. The scene was exciting in the highest degree; strong men rushed from their seats and left the house; women shrieked and children screamed. At first it was feared that his hurts were serious, particularly when he was borne off, groaned and became unconscious, by two gentlemen. After some moments of intense anxiety the audience were assured that his injuries were not great, and were generally relieved by his presence again on the stage. Though bruised, he was understood to express a wish to complete the performance as not down in the bills. This idea, and the other parts of the show went on, while Pike was taken to his hotel.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Slaughter-house Injunction.—In the Sixth District Court, yesterday, a rule was taken by Wm. H. Hunt, Esq., counsel for the Crescent City Live Stock and Slaughter-house Company, on the plaintiffs, Messrs. Lafon & Apesset and the Butchers' Benevolent Association, to show cause on Saturday next why the injunction granted the latter, and directed to the former, should not be dissolved.

Inaugurated.—As an item of news we mention that the Crescent City Live Stock Landing and Slaughter-House Company inaugurated their operations with a dinner, speeches and other ceremonies yesterday, in Algiers. Col. Chandler were the speakers. About 2000 guests were received into the stock yards of the company yesterday, and a number slaughtered. The dinner was served from Morenon's.

The City Mandamus.—The mandamus for seats in the Council, sued out by Messrs. Witts and Fahey, came up yesterday before Judge Collens, of the Seventh District Court, and was continued till Friday to await the action of the Council, the proceedings of which body in relation to the matter will be found elsewhere. The Council, it will be seen, is waiting on the courts.

Board of Aldermen.—The Board met last evening—President Markey in the chair.

A motion inviting gentlemen claiming seats in the Board inside the bar, was adopted.

Mr. Fradot, as a committee of one, to whom was referred the ordinance providing for a compromise with the heirs of Livandais, claimants of the ground on which stands the Dryades market, reported that in order to save the city from further litigation, he should withdraw his opposition.

The ordinance was then adopted on its second reading, giving the heirs the receipts of a five years lease of the market in consideration of giving a clear title to the property.

The Committee on Public Works, on Long Bridge Co. reported that this company appeared to be acting in good faith, and recommended that the ordinance adopted by the Board last June granting the Company one year's extension of time to complete their work, be concurred in.

Mr. Kaiser opposed the privilege on the ground of expense, and offered an amendment providing that the cost of opening Claiborne street shall not exceed $100,000.

Messrs. Shields and Poynot spoke in favor of the ordinance. The amendment was tabled and the ordinance concurred in finally, whereupon Mr. Kaiser gave notice that he would move a reconsideration at the next meeting.

A resolution was adopted to purchase 400 feet of hose for the use of the city gardener in Jackson Square.

A resolution was adopted providing for an estimate of the probable cost of covering the ditch on Canal street, from Claiborne street to Carrollton Avenue.

The resolution repealing that allowing an Assistant City Attorney $175 per month was adopted.

The resolution of the Lower Board to remove the iron building on the foot of Canal street to the foot of the city in the rear of St. Louis Cathedral was laid over till next meeting.

Mr. Kaiser moved a reconsideration of the vote of the Board at its last meeting in regard to the newly elected members.

The vote was reconsidered, a Committee on Credentials appointed, when the Board took a recess of 15 minutes to allow the committee time to report.

After the recess Mr. Prados, of the committee, stated that the committee had no other report to make than their previous report, from that upon that the Board would have to act. At the same time it was understood that the committee would report favorably upon the claims of the contestants at the next meeting, if the courts have not decided in meantime upon the claims of the contestants.

Mr. Poynot, on the other hand, said the understanding was that the committee in that event would report in favor of the contestants, to which Mr. Prados assented.

After considerable buncombe speaking by various members, in the course of which Mr. Poynot said he would yield his seat to the gentlemen who has been claiming it for sixteen months.

Mr. Kaiser moved that the new members be admitted. Lost.

The Board then adjourned.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.—Meeting last evening, President Kearny in the chair.

The Treasurer's weekly report for the week ending May 29th showed: Receipts $68,199 37; expenditures $85,084 56, and balance on hand $22,509 69.

The weekly statement of the Water Works showed: Receipts $1690 80; disbursements $1536 05; balance on hand $28,786 07, which balance is deposited in the Southern Bank.

Under suspension of the rules Mr. Fisher introduced the following:

Whereas, according to an ordinance—$108—approved on the 19th of December, 1862, the debt of the city of New Orleans is in the form of bonds issued to the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad and the Pontchartrain Railroad companies, and is confided to the charge and direction of the Commissioners of the Consolidated Debt;

Whereas, it was deemed necessary, and would be beneficial to all interested parties, to have all bonded debts of the New Orleans under the management and control of one department jointly with the fiscal agent, therefore,

Be it resolved, That such and all bonds and all interest coupons attached thereto issued by the city of New Orleans for the purchase of the city Water Works, the one million ten per cent. loan and the five million seven per cent. bonds to be issued for the redemption of the city currency and the funding of the floating debt, be confided to and are hereby placed under the control of the Commissioners of the Consolidated debt; and,

Be it further resolved, That when paid and cancelled by the fiscal agent, all such bonds and interest coupons be deposited in the office of said Commissioners, and pasted in books kept in said office.

And be it further resolved, That the Fiscal Agent be required to make monthly reports to the Common Council of the amount of bonds, interest coupons and other evidences of payments made to the commissioners of the consolidated debt of New Orleans.

The resolutions passed their second reading and were sent up for concurrence.

The Board thereupon adjourned.

Cutting.—Alfred Michals, colored, was arrested yesterday by officer Campbell at the Jackson Railroad depot, charged on information received from Memphis with dangerously wounding a colored man named Clark, at the corner of Camp and St. Mary streets. He has since acknowledged his guilt.

AN Octoroon's Marital Claims.—In the case of the old German who came to this city recently to look after the property of his deceased son, and found it in possession of an octoroon woman, it now appears that the woman claims to have been married to the young man. Her claims, consequently, is to be thoroughly tested in the Courts.

CUBA.

DULCE ON HIS DEATHBED—RIOT AT FORT CABANAS—THE PRISONERS FROM THE GALVANIC—SPANISH STEAMER FIRING INTO SPANISH TROOPS.

Havana, May 25, via Key West, May 27.—Captain Gen. Dulce is dangerously ill of a carbuncle, and is hourly expected to die.

A riot occurred at Fort Cabanas on Saturday night on the occasion of the departure of the prisoners captured on the Galvanic for Spain. The volunteers tried to stop their embarkation, and in the melée which followed, cried "Death to Dulce!" Fresh other outrages were prevented by the supplications of the Governor of the fortress, and the prisoners were allowed to proceed.

A Spanish steamer in the Bay of Nipe, fired by mistake, into some Spanish troops on the shore. It is reported that forty men were killed.

The Spaniards are greatly excited by the frequent reports of the landing of filibustering expeditions.

The New York *Herald* of the 26th ult., contains the following special Washington dispatches:

DISPATCHES FROM ADMIRAL HOFF.

Washington, May 27.—The Navy Department is to-day in receipt of dispatches from Admiral Hoff to the 10th inst. They give no intelligence whatever concerning the progress of the insurrection in Cuba, and merely relate to matters of ordinary official routine.

THE ADMINISTRATION FAVORING CUBA.

Through Secretary Fish, President Grant has not hesitated to inform the Spanish Minister that while our government and people sympathize with the Cuban cause and would rejoice to see them achieve their independence, still while the neutrality laws remain unrepealed they will do so not in violation thereof. It is informed that some time ago Senor Roberts requested Secretary Fish to take some stand that would indicate more publicly that the United States government did not favor the Cuban cause, and Secretary Fish said he could not do anything of the kind; that he was intended to do what might be fairly asked in execution of our neutrality laws, but that at the same time he wanted it to be understood that he himself, the President and the American people not only strongly sympathized with the Cubans and would hold their triumph with favor, but that they also hoped to see the day when every foot of the American continent would enjoy the blessings of republican government. These sentiments, I have reason to know, were subsequently communicated to Senor Roberts in writing, and in language quite as emphatic as that used in conversation.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

(By the New Orleans Bee.)

FROM WASHINGTON.

R. H. Cuny Appointed Register of Land Office at New Orleans.

The Alabama State Immigration Convention.

Indian Outrages in Kansas.

FROM EUROPE.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, June 1.—Internal Revenue receipts to-day $744,000.

Horie has returned again.

The Tallapoosa takes Grant and party to the naval ball at Annapolis on Thursday.

The President has appointed R. H. Cuny Register of the Land Office at New Orleans.

The debt statement is not ready. The decrease will not reach a million, but the statement will show heavy coin and currency balances.

Bennett, the colored Minister to Hayti, is quoted as saying, "the President was very amiable and at the same time very cautious in expressing himself about the policy of annexation. He said his own views were in favor of such policy, but that he thought in all cases the firmness of 600 Senators be assured, should first show themselves anxious for the union and that then it would be a subject for the consideration of our Government."

The State Department is still without advices regarding Minister McMahon.

Washington, June 1.—The Cubans and Cuban sympathizers here are in high spirits. During May three cargoes of arms and ammunition have been safely landed in Cuba with a strong presumption that a fourth has surely reached its destination, the effect of which they may be already perceptible in the recent fights, according to Spanish admissions.

Arrangements have been made whereby the Spanish Minister, Roberts, settles certain questions arising between Spain and the United States, regarding Cuban affairs, without consulting the Captain General.

Roberts states that he has advices that but 500 men on a side were engaged in the battle of the Nipe.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Atlanta, June 1.—The corner stone of the Atlanta University, an institution on the plan of the Oberlin and Howard Universities, was laid to-day. The attendance was large, and included Gen. Terry and staff, Gov. Bullock, Judge Erskine, Judge McCay, and many other prominent citizens.

The institution is being established under the auspices of the Freedman's Bureau, and the Educational and Societies Reports were made by Gov Bullock, Judge McCay and others, and a lengthy address was delivered by John H. Lungston. The arrangements were especially tended by Col. J. E. Lewis, Superintendent of Education for Georgia.

Philadelphia, June 1.—Mrs Charles J. Wister was thrown from her carriage to-day and killed.

New York, June 1.—The waiters at nearly all the hotels have struck for higher wages.

Montgomery, June 1.—The State Immigration convention convened here to-day and is well attended from different parts of the State. Much interest has been manifested, and a plan for providing homes and securing immigrants is in a fair way of being adopted.

New York, June 1.—In the Old School Assembly resolutions defining its policy towards the freedmen were passed, except that favoring the employment of ministers connected with the Southern Church, provided they placed themselves in connection with the Assembly, which was tabled.

San Francisco, June 1.—Gen Thomas and staff arrived in seven days from New York.

Topeka, Kansas, June 1.—The Sheriff of Saline county reports that Indians killed 15 persons, women and children, and carried off two hundred. Mortgage notes rain at 10c to 10 per cent. Settlers are coming east for protection.

Leavenworth, June 1.—About twenty whites have been killed by Indians in West Kansas during the past week. The massacre is the result of guerrillas fighting under the disbanded Indian war. The scene of operations extends from Republican and Solomon rivers to the end of the Union Pacific Railroad. Fears are felt for the safety of surveying parties.

New York, June 1.—At the trotting meeting over the Union Course, Lady Sears won the 3 in 5 heats, Tycoon Wilkes being 2d, was the second race. Weather fine. Attendance large.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London, June 1.—The Irish Church bill passed its third reading by a vote of 361 to 227. The vote was greeted with uproarious cheers from the anti-church benches.

Nearly all the journals have articles on the presentation of addresses to Minister Motley. They dismiss the probable future relations between Great Britain and the United States.

The *Times*, after contrasting Sumner's speech in the Senate with Motley's language, hopes that the tone of the Government's reply will be a tribute to appearances, but a real and practical indication of the intention of his Government of setting aside all controversies with Great Britain.

The *Times* offers Mr. Motley a hearty welcome, and is assured that he will look the Government and the people of the nation will appreciate his friendly expressions.

London, June 1.—The *Telegraph* says any propositions made by Mr. Stoney will be weighed on their merits. England has made protest against Sumner's doctrine, but dismissed it from consideration.

The *Star* rejoices at the friendly tone of the American Minister.

Havana, June 1.—Thos. A. Nelson, American Minister to Madrid, arrived yesterday.

The United States steamer Quinnebaug has returned to this port.

Sugar dull, with sales of No. 12 at 8¾ to 8¾ reals.

Madrid, June 1.—It is reported that the Republican members will not oppose a final vote on the question of the question of the future form of government for Spain, but will simultaneously refuse to subscribe to the oths prescribed by the new Constitution.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, June 1—Evening.—Consols 92¾, ex dividend. Bonds quiet.

Liverpool, June 1—Evening.—Cotton steady, middling uplands, both on the spot and afloat, 11¾d; middling Orleans 11¾d Sales 15,000 bales. Rec. 2 red Western West 8s 2d.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, June 1—Evening.—Cotton 1¼ to 1¼ better, closing 39¾c; sales 5500 bales. Flour dull and 10c lower; sales 5000 bbls at $5 45; common to fair extra Southern $6 55 @ $7 75. Corn 1c lower; sales 40,000 bushels; Western mixed 124c to 128c. Oats quiet and steady. Molasses quiet. Turpentine 45¾c to 46c. Freights quiet—cotton, steam ¼.

New York, June 1—Evening.—Money active at short 7 per cent. Sterling quiet, 109¾. Gold closed strong, 139¾. Stocks unsettled. Southern securities firm. Levees 67¾.

New York, June 1.—Discounts dull at 7 to 9 per cent. Bob Treasury—Coupons of 1881, 112¾; 5-20s of '62, 112¾; of '64, 111¾; of '65, 111¾; do. new 110; of '67 and '68, same. 10-40s 109¾.

Mobile, June 1.—Cotton market closed hard with a good demand during the day; low middlings 28¾c; sales 1900 bales; receipts 428 bales.

Memphis, June 1.—Cotton firmer; low middlings 29 to 29c; receipts 181 bales; exports 347 bales.

Cincinnati, June 1.—Flour dull. Corn 63 to 64c. Oats unchanged. Whisky 90c. Pork $31. Lard been shoulders 13½c. Clear rib sides 16¾c; clear sides 17¼c. Loose bulk shoulders 13¼c; clear rib sides 16¼c; hams 18¾ to 19c. Lard 19c. Groceries quiet.

St. Louis, June 1.—Flour $4 50 to 5. Wheat $1 10. Corn 58c. Oats 63 to 64c. Barley $1 50. Rye 97c to $1. Whisky 94c. Groceries dull and unchanged. Pork $31 50. Bacon shoulders 13½c; clear rib sides 17c; clear sides 17¼c; hams 20 to 20½c. Lard 19½c.

Louisville, June 1.—Pork $31 50. Packed bacon shoulders 13½c; clear rib sides 16¾c; clear sides 17¼c; hams 19¾c. Lard 19½c. Corn 65c. Oats 65c. Prime Seed 14½c. Prime molasses 70c. Low middling cotton 25½c.

Chicago, June 1.—Flour $4 75 to $5. Wheat $1 13. Corn 58c. Oats 50 to 50¾. Rye $1 03. Barley $1 49 to $1 50. Highwines unchanged. Mess pork 95 to $1. Sugar 13¾ to 14¾c. Pork $31 50. Lard 18¾ to 18¾c. Loose bulk Shoulders 12 to 12¼. Short Rib Middles, boxed, 15¾c. Hams 15 to 16c.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, June 1.—Passed up: Empress and Hornet, at 7 P. M. Down: Virginia, at 6 A. M., Belle Abbe, at 11 A. M., and Henry Amos, at 6 P. M. River falling slowly.

St. Louis, June 1.—River rising steadily.

Louisville, June 1.—River rising with 8 feet 3 inches of water in the canal.

Cairo, June 1.—River rose 4 inches. Weather clear and warm. Passed up: Baker and barge.

Memphis, June 1.—Weather cloudy and sultry. River falling.

Arrived—Blanscotte. Departed—Belle Memphis and Mississippi for St. Louis, Indiana and Robt. E Lee for Louisville, Magnolia for New Orleans and Ajax for Pittsburg.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, June 1—6 P. M.—Barometer 29.75. Wind S. E. and light.

Arrived: Steamship Horace, Talbot, 2 P. M., Galveston and Indianola, to C. A. Whitney & Co.; steamship Harlan, Lewis, 4 P. M., Galveston and Indianola, to C. A. Whitney & Co.

No departures.

(Previous Dispatches.)

Cairo, May 31.—Passed down—Magnolia and Longreach. Up—City of Cairo, Great Republic and Lafourche. River fell seven inches.

Southwest Pass, June 1—Noon.—Barometer 29.75. Wind E. S. E. and light.

Arrived—Steamship Liberty, Reed, 6 A. M., from Baltimore, via Havana, to Witherspoon & Halsey.

Steamship Josephine, Lewis, 4 A. M., Brazoria City, to C. A. Whitney & Co.

Sailed: Steamship I. C. Harris.

London, June 1.—Minister Motley, in replying to the address of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, was very pacific.

He deprecated hostilities between the two countries as adverse to the happiness of the world, the progress of civilization, and the best hopes of humanity.

Motley made a strong point of the blood alliance between the United States and England. Motley concluded:

"My most strenuous efforts shall be devoted to the further good understanding on the basis of enduring friendship and kindly relations, in accordance with the great principles of justice and honor which are the immutable and only rule and unerring guides in the conduct of nations.

Havana, May 31.—The troops are in active pursuit of the filibusters who landed at the Bay of Nipe. They have captured three of their cannon, and killed twenty Quarter, commander of the filibusters.

A heavy engagement has taken place at Puerto Principe. The insurgents are massing in the vicinity of Las Lagas. A skirmish is reported near Guantanamo between the regulars and insurgents.

Dulce's order sending a number of political prisoners to Spain, is revoked.

The British brig James Crow, with molasses from Cienfuegos, was seized for a fine in the 234 inst. The crew have arrived at Batabano.

Washington, June 1.—Wm. A. Pile has been appointed Governor of New Mexico.

This disposes of the Confederate Col. Crow, of Alabama, appointed to the post and confirmed, but subsequently found disqualified.

Internal Revenue receipts yesterday were nearly three millions, arising mainly from income tax.

St. Petersburg, June 1.—The Czar has signified his intention to send an envoy extraordinary to Washington to congratulate Grant, and assure the Czar of unprecedented friendship and maintenance of amicable relations between Russia and America.

London, June 1.—Consols 94¼. Bonds firm at 91.

Hayre, June 1.—Cotton opens firm, both on the spot and afloat.

Paris, June 1.—Bourse steady. Rentes 71¾.

Liverpool, June 1.—The duty on imported breadstuffs of one shilling per quarter on grain and four and a half pence on flour is abolished.

Breadstuffs foreign grain and flour enter British ports free of duty.

*Liverpool, June 1