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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 10, 1869.

TRY GEORGE ALCE'S CIGARS,
185.....Baronne Street.....185
POSSESSION NINE POINTS IN THE LAW.

The common saying that "possession is nine points in the law" must have been in the mind of Gov. Warmoth when he determined by fraud and violence to place his Jefferson city appointees in office. Our readers will remember in what manner, and by what means, possession of the municipal hall and the archives of our sister city was obtained, by the appointees of the Governor. They were obtained by taking forcible—violent possession, while the Mayor of Jefferson, Mr. Kreider, was in attendance upon the District Court at Carrollton, at the very moment the question of the legality of the Governor's appointments, was argued before the Court. During Mayor Kreider's absence from his office performing official duties, the Governor's appointee, Mr. Leche, committed a trespass upon the former, under cover of a commission which the Supreme Court has announced to be an invalid commission. Now, possession thus obtained, according to the law of Louisiana, and of the other States of the Union gives the possessor no rights whatever. Possession obtained by trespass is unlawful possession and gives rise to an action of damages. But this proceeding of Governor Warmoth's shows how important *de facto* possession is, for we find he does not propose to recede from his untenable position or to restore the property which he unlawfully holds. It is not the interest of Mayor Kreider personally that we are considering. Mayor Kreider represents the people of Jefferson city, and it is their interest we have at heart. It is a bad precedent to allow a public officer duly elected, even though his term of office have expired, to be ousted by fraud or by force. There is a legal method of expelling him and it is that method which should be employed.

We add the other day that an election held after the time fixed by law was still a valid election if there were no other objection than that the day had passed by, and we said" that the Charter of the city of Jefferson contained provision for such a state of things. We quoted the section of the law which authorizes the Council to order an election and we referred to decisions which had been rendered in Illinois and California by the Supreme Courts of those States, which recognized the validity of elections held after the time fixed by law, the provision as to time being construed as *directory* only, a matter of form and not of substance. We are now able to cite the language of the Illinois Supreme Court, which ought to have weight with Gov. Warmoth, that being the State from which he comes. The case is that of Coles County versus Allison, 23d Illinois Reports, page 437. Says Justice Breese:

"The day indicated by the Legislature as the day on which the election of town officers should be held was not of the essence of the incorporation of the town of Mattoon, and if the day, by some means free from design or fraud, was passed by, the power to elect on a subsequent day was not taken away. It must be considered as directory only."

Equally explicit on the same subject is Chancellor Kent, who says in his commentaries, 2d volume, page 353 et seq.:

"The sounder and better doctrine, I apprehend to be, that where the members of a corporation are directed to be annually elected, the words are only directory and do not take away the power incident to the corporation to elect afterwards, when the annual day has, by some means, free from design or fraud, been passed by."

The same doctrine was laid down in the case of The People vs. Runkle, reported in the 9th volume of Johnson's New York Reports, page 157, and by Chief Justice Savage in the case of the Trustees of Vernon Society vs. Hills, reported in the 6th volume of Cowen's Reports, page 23.

These decisions are conclusive. Mayor Kreider should have ordered an election in January last and should now order an election, as the people of Jefferson are at present governed by persons who have no sort of authority recognized as legal. We mean the Governor's appointees. The Governor has no power to appoint an entire municipal Government nor any member thereof for any city or town in this State by any statute. The Supreme Court has intimated that it would be unconstitutional were he to exercise such a power, even if the Legislature were to authorize it.

A New Insurance Company.

We published in our issue of Sunday last an analysis of the charter of incorporation of the "New Orleans Insurance Association," a company lately formed in this city. On account of a transposition of certain words which occurred in the printing of the article, we now republish it in a correct form. We are pleased to learn that the scheme of this Association is becoming more and more popular as its merits come to the knowledge of our citizens. The plan is one which recognizes the "mutual" principle to its fullest extent. It has been tested in Europe with entire success.

This Association is organized for the purpose of carrying on a general Fire and Marine Insurance business on an entirely new principle, at all events, so far as this city is concerned. The capital stock is fixed at five hundred thousand dollars with privilege of increasing it to one million, divided into shares of $100 each, to be paid for by the promissory notes of the subscribing stockholders due on 1st December, 1871, under the following conditions:

1. The notes to be reduced by a credit thereon of the net profits made by the Association in the first and second years.

2. The balance, if any due, to be paid in cash by the stockholders.

3. The non-payment of the balance will work a forfeiture of the stock with all accumulations and interest to the Association, unless the time be extended by the Directors.

4. No stockholder to be liable for losses beyond the amount of his subscription and his indebtedness to the Association.

5. All premiums due and payable in cash at the end of each month.

7. Until funds shall have accumulated in sufficient amount, the losses incurred shall be paid by the stockholders *pro rata*.

8. After the beginning of the third year stockholders to pay no premiums of insurance on the risks taken by the association for their account.

9. All parties wishing to insure with this company must subscribe to the capital stock and become stockholders; provided, however, that the directors may authorize risks to be taken for other parties, who will be entitled to such rebate as will be established.

10. In the year 1872, and in each and every year following, within the months of April, July, October and January, the President shall cause to be made a statement of the losses and expenses of the association, in which shall be added two and a half per cent. profit paid to the stockholders, and the amount thus formed shall be paid *pro rata* by the parties insured.

These are the principal features of the new association which distinguish it from other insurance companies. That the project is a popular one is indicated by the subscriptions already made to the stock, which, we are informed, exceed five hundred thousand dollars. The first Board of Directors is composed of these substantial citizens: Messrs Charles Cavaroc, E. B. Mason, G. Cambon, F. E. Bernard, Charles De Ruyter, L. B. Pothier, U. Marmoni, F. A. Luling, L. M. Avendano, Arthur Poingy, Leon Hass, Jr., and Aug. Lanata. The charter embodies all other necessary regulations.

[Extract from a letter from Jerusalem.]

"We started early to ascend Mt. Olivet, to behold the sun gild the minarets and towers of the devoted city, from the place where massacre, stirred by a thousand associations, should exalt the mind as well as the eye to the inspiration of the scene. Well is the voyager repaid for long travels, horrid roads, and medieval cookery, squalid companionship and the importunities of begging, thieving Arabs. Well would it have repaid you, oh! man of commerce and the crucible! and well might you have been reminded of your own city, for here, painted upon a board nailed against one of the huge ancient olive trees, under which the sacred mantyrs bailed for the sins of the world, eighteen hundred years ago, were these familiar figures, S. T.—1860—X. We do not know who did it, but no doubt some poor invalid traveler, cured by the PLANTATION BITTERS, wished to advertise their virtues in a place from whence all knowledge flows."

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

ACCEPTED.—Mr. John Bigelow, formerly United States Minister to France, has accepted the position of editor-in-chief of the New York *Times*. Mr. Conant continues in general charge, as during Mr Raymond's editorial management.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 10, 1869. 42d YEAR—Vol. XLII.—Whole—14,825.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

More New Cotton.—The steamer Celeste, Capt. Muse, brought the second bale of new cotton raised in Louisiana, and the fourth of the season, to this date reported so far. It was raised by J. M. Manto, on the Raven Camp plantation in the parish of Rapides, weighs 300 pounds, and is consigned to Messrs. Scott, Cage & Co.

Payment of Taxes.—To-day and to-morrow will be the last afforded taxpayers before their bills are placed in the hands of the Assistant City Attorney for collection.

The Destroyed Mails.—We repeat, by request, the statement that the Southern through mails for the North were destroyed by the railroad accident near Clarksville, Tenn., on the 29th July.

Proposed Change.—A large number of our German citizens propose to erect a monument to Humboldt on Congo Square, or Place d'Armes, on condition that the name be changed to "Humboldt Square." "There's nothing in a name," it is said, but we imagine the people will be delighted at the change, especially when coupled with the name of the great Humboldt.

Dedication of a Tomb.—Sunday morning the members of the Louisiana Gewerbe Verein (Tradesmen's Association) met in their hall corner of Dumaine and St. Claude streets, and proceeded under the marshalship of Jacob Hoth, Esq., in procession through some of the principal streets, to the Greenwood Cemetery, where they dedicated their beautiful new tomb, Rev. Pastor Heintz delivering the dedicatory oration, followed by some well selected and appropriate choruses by the singing section of the Turnverein. The ceremonies were concluded by an elegant address delivered by C. F. Buck, Esq., President of the Turnverein. After which, the members of the association, with their wives, children and friends returned to the city and proceeded to the Turner's Hall, corner of Dryades and Lafayette streets, and partook of an elegant lunch that had been prepared for them.

Wheat Champagne!—Officer McLaughlin reports finding a number of bottles of champagne under several gutter bridges on Gravier street. It was probably stolen and left there by the thief, in the hope of getting away with it at a more convenient season.

Excursion.—Mr. Z. Foley, President of the Ocean Towboat Company, has our thanks for a polite invitation to take a trip on the steamer Rio Grande yesterday. We regret that circumstances were such as to prevent our participating in the pleasures of the trip.

The Weather.—The weather has been somewhat fall-like in its character for several days—the result, perhaps, of the influence of the eclipse.

Fatal Accident.—About 8 o'clock yesterday morning the little son, four years old, of Mr. Bische, was accidentally run over and killed by a cart passing thro' the yard of his father's residence, No. 72 Post street, in the Third District.

The City Park Affair.—The efforts made to have the girl, Carrie Ketchum, testify against her lover, Salvador Carlot, charged with stabbing her at the City Park with intent to kill, are so far unavailing, and present a strange state of facts, in connection with which Recorder Gaslint has been severely blamed.

The girl, it will be remembered, refused to testify before the Recorder, and on the physician's certificate that she would recover, as she did, she, Carlot was admitted to bail. The Superintendent of Police testified that the girl and Carlot, both confessed the affair to him, and his testimony coupled with the developments which occurred after the affair, formed a pretty strong chain of circumstances against Carlot. Among these was the finding of the clothes of the accused—who is a butcher—bloody, as they were about to be taken by his mother, she said, to be washed. Putting all these things together the public felt so confident that Carlot was guilty, that they were naturally disposed to blame the Recorder when Carlot was finally discharged, because the girl persisted in her refusal to testify under threats of imprisonment; saying she would go to prison for life first.

Conceiving that the imprisonment of the girl consequently would effect nothing, and that her refusal to testify gave the accused the benefit of the doubt created in law, by the fact that her evidence under oath might acquit him, whatever may have been said, not under oath, to the Superintendent of Police, and her refusal to answer under oath being considered in law a denial of what any one may say she said until it is made to appear herself, the Recorder felt that he had no power to hold the accused, however morally convinced of his guilt.

So much was said about it, however, that the Recorder in justice to himself and to satisfy the public went before the Grand Jury to assist them in their investigations. The girl was summoned before the jury and again refused to testify, whereupon the jury in turn reported the facts to the First District Court. The girl was accordingly arraigned before Judge Abell and again refusing to testify was yesterday sent to prison till Wednesday, to see what she will do by that time. The court exonerated the Recorder of any dereliction of duty under his powers under the law.

Judge Abell said he was satisfied by the very fact of the girl's obstinate silence that if she could be made to open her mouth it would be to condemn the man she was least disposed to convict. And he therefore determined to use all the appliances the court possessed to effect the ends of justice. This stands the matter doubtless, till Wednesday, for we doubt if the girl can be made to testify under any duress, short of the tortures of the inquisition.

We are glad to note that our courts use its powers over recalcitrant witnesses, and hope it will keep up the practice, whether anything is accomplished in this instance or not, in order to make a fair experiment.

City Mortality.—The report of the Board of Health shows 109 interments in the city of New Orleans during the week ending the 8th August. Of the number there were 11 still births, 14 died of consumption, 12 of pernicious fever, 3 of congestive fever, 3 of typhoid fever, 1 of bilious and 1 of remittent fever, 1 of lock jaw, 2 of pneumonia, 2 of old age, 2 were drowned. The rest were produced by various ordinary diseases. The following table shows the number of deaths in July and August:

Week ending July 4	116
" " 11	117
" " 18	126
" " 25	123
" August 1	123
" " 8	109

We acknowledge receipt of a pamphlet containing a full report of the trial of E. M. Yerger, before the Military Commission ordered by Gen. Ames, Commander of the Mississippi Military District, to sit in his case. The testimony of the witnesses and the arguments of counsel are given at length. This pamphlet is published at the office of the *Clarion* newspaper, Jackson, and sold at the price of fifty cents.

The following is a list of the passengers brought by the steamship Rio Grande from Aspinwall:

Mrs J Singleton and child, P E Collins, A Genuino, S Hopkins jr, C Greenwood, Miss E Greenwood, M Co Ben and 3 in steerage.

The following is the list of passengers per steamship Trade Wind from Belize, Honduras:

Dr Juan Nistal Gesco, Dr Felix Barrera, F Dolfin, M J J Johnson, Miss Rebecca A Johnson, Geo Johnson, Eq F Hopkins, Fred Stently, A D Hudson, Mrs E Hudson and 2 children, W W Brown, J A Parker.

The steamship Crescent City, Capt Hildreth, arrived Monday from New York, with a full freight and the following passengers:

Miss M A Gleason, Mons Navarre an wife, A Hoa, Julius Bowman, James Stoddard, and 19 in steerage.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE—THE PROPOSED TRANSFER OF CUBA.—The New York *Sun* contains the following:

We state what is no longer a secret when we say that the Administration of President Grant has opened negotiations with the present Government of Spain for the independence of Cuba. Gen. Sickles has already presented the subject to the Minister for Foreign Affairs at Madrid, and two bulky telegrams have been received at Washington in consequence. The proposition which Gen. Sickles has laid before Marshal Serrano and his colleagues is as follows:

I Spain shall recognize the independence of Cuba under the government of Cespedes.

II. Cuba shall pay to Spain an indemnity for the resignation of the rights hitherto exercised by the mother country. The amount of this indemnity to be specified in the treaty.

III. The indemnity, whether fixed at one hundred millions, fifty millions, or twenty-five millions of dollars, to be in bonds of the Cuban Government, payable with interest at the expiration of a convenient period.

IV. These bonds to be guaranteed by the United States.

V. An armistice to be proclaimed between the patriots and Spanish troops in Cuba, immediately upon the execution of the treaty. The island to be evacuated by the Spanish forces as soon as the treaty is ratified by the representatives of the Cuban people, and the guaranty of the bonds agreed to by the Congress of the United States.

VI. If these terms are not at once accepted by the Spanish government, the United States will without further delay recognize the independence of Cuba.

Grant has made another great speech. It was in reply to the guests of the hotel at Long Branch, who were so willing to let him go off without telling him how much they thought of him. Thus spoke Ulysses:

"GENTLEMEN OF THE GENERAL BREWERS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I made the visit to Long Branch as a recreation from official duty. The visit has been made pleasant by you all. I have purchased a cottage here by the seaside, where I shall make the summer home of myself and family, or, at least, for my family, and such portion of the summer for myself as my public duties will permit."

In the above "few and happy" remarks of half a dozen lines in extent, there are three "I's," two "my's," two "myself's," and two "my family's." Verily, great is Ulysses and his family.

NEW COUNTERFEITS.—The increasing number of counterfeit notes, as well as the professional experts who pass the same with plausible and perfect facility, should cause people to look sharp when money is either presented to them to be changed or in payment for a purchase. There has been put in circulation, within a few days, a well executed counterfeit $20 note, copied after the treasury issue, and well calculated to deceive. A large number of counterfeits of the various denominations of fractional currency are also afloat, and too much precaution cannot be used to guard against them.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

The Illinois State *Journal* says: We wish the journalists of the West would unite in an humble memorial to the Associated Press, respectfully showing—1st. We don't care whether Mary Walker gets an office or not. 2d. We don't care whether Mr. Howard gets his China or not. 3d. We don't believe Mr. McMahon is in any danger from his friend Lopez, and don't want to hear anything from him. 4th. Wren divers and sundry honorable bummers go to Washington on private business, let them bum unpuffed. A strict regard for these facts would save us much composition, and more wear and tear of temper.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[By the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Union League Preparing for the Coming Elections.

Demands for Fractional Currency.

Cause of the Seizure of the Spanish Gun-boats.

A Man Killed by His Father in Mistake for a Burglar.

Narrow Escape by a Party of Balloonists.

The Case of Pratt, the Texas Rioter.

FROM EUROPE.

Reduction of the Telegraph Tariff.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, August 9.—Internal Revenue receipts to day $920,000.

Treasurer Spinner is overwhelmed with demands for fractional currency, but there is none on hand.

Works on the east iron Light House at Southwest Pass has been ordered pushed to an early completion.

Secretary Robeson leaves on an inspection tour along the coast immediately after the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday.

A meeting of the Union League is called at Philadelphia about 11th to make provision for Texas and Mississippi elections.

Congressman Hamilton, of Florida, is here endeavoring to coax the Conservatives from the Pensacola Navy Yard.

The Mexican Minister presents his credentials to-morrow.

Delano wants more clerks, Boutwell declines, Dauiano's imperative wants for labor will be supplied by clerks from other bureaus.

Washington, August 9.—Creswell is here.

Sherman remains here until Friday, when he will join Robeson's inspection party on the Tallapoosa.

Admiral Hoff will bring his flag ship, the Albany, home with him.

The Internal Revenue Department contemplates withdrawing the revenue stamp, and issuing others less easily counterfeited and revamped.

The Swiss Consul General has returned from a visit to the Western States. He reports them prosperous and contented, and predicts a heavy immigration this year. Many go to Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina.

The President arrives early to-morrow.

DeRodas has been authorized to offer autonomy to Cuba.

Washington, August 9.—Fish says the Spanish gunboats were seized because they were intended to release the Spanish fleet to operate in Cuba. He doubts if Spain will release, but if they do leave without permission, he will send a force after them that will astonish the Dons.

It has transpired that a Cabinet meeting Hoar objected to Sickles because his complicity with the Ostend Manifesto might interfere with his usefulness at Madrid. Fish explained the matter it appeared that the President, Creswell and Rawlins favored the Ostend Manifesto at the time it was issued.

Important dispatches from Sickles and H. W. Fish left the Cabinet to-morrow by the State and Navy Departments.

Judge Swayne will hear in chambers next Monday, by consent of counsel, arguments regarding the Galveston and Houston Railroads. The contest is between citizens of Texas and foreign bond holders.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Cleveland, O., August 9.—The proprietor of the Lake View House mistaking his son for a burglar killed him.

New York, August 9.—Bowers, Beekman & Co., dry goods merchants, failed to-day, liabilities three millions. The failure is attributed to the steady decline in woollens.

Fortress Monroe, August 9.—Capt. Tasker, of the schooner Francis Satterlee, died of yellow fever at quarantine.

New York, August 9.—Pratt, the alleged Texas rioter, was to day remanded by order of the U. S. Marshal, Commissioner Osborn will hear the case on Thursday.

Memphis, August 9.—While two gentlemen and two ladies were making an ascension in a balloon this afternoon, a sudden gust of wind drove it against the belfry on the Adams street engine house, damaging the balloon. The man jumped out, and the balloon shot up in the air until the other man pulled the lacing string, ripping the balloon wide open, but fortunately in falling it caught upon a chimney, and a crowd rushed under and prevented the car from striking. All escaped.

Augusta, Ga., August 9.—The caterpillar is reported in some portions of Georgia and South Carolina, but not seriously as yet.

New York, August 9.—The case of John H. Pratt, Texas rioter, was before both Federal and State Courts. Commissioner Osborn, at first, refused to give him up to the State Court in answer to a writ of *habeas corpus* issued by Judge Barnard, whereupon the latter said he should direct the Sheriff to enforce the writ and call upon the State Military authorities for aid. Finally, after an interview between District Attorney Pierpont and the Judge, Pratt was produced in the State Court, whereupon Pierpont stated the circumstances of the case and asked that the prisoner be remanded to the custody of the United States Marshal.

This was objected to by his counsel, on the ground that the Federal authorities had no jurisdiction but the Judge granted the request of the District Attorney, and the case comes up before Commissioner Osborn Thursday.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London, August 9.—The old Cable Company has reduced the tariff between any point in Great Britain and New York to $7 50 gold for ten words, and 75c gold each extra word; Press half rates. The reduction is to commence August 10th.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, August 9—Evening.—Cotton quiet; quotations unchanged; sales 12,000 bales. Red Western Wheat steady at 9s 3d. Corn firm at 34s 3d.

London, August 9.—Consols 92¾. Bonds 83¾. Common Rosin 5s 3d. Turpentine 26s 9d to 27s.

Havana, August 7.—Stocks at Havana and Matanzas 115,000 boxes and 6500 hhds of Sugar; exports during the week—foreign, 41,000 boxes and 2000 hhds; to the United States 5000 boxes and 1000 hhds; market closed weaker and declining; Nos. 10 to 12, 8 to 8¾; Nos. 15 to 20, 9 to 10.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, August 9—Evening.—Cotton firm and more active; middling uplands 33¾c; sales 1800 bales. Flour—State and Western more active; superfine to fancy State $6 to $7 50; Superfine to choice white Wheat, Western $6 to $7 50; Southern firmer, common to fair extra $7 to $7 75. Wheat excited—No. 1 spring $1 75 to $1 79; amber State $1 75; winter red Western $1 68 to $1 73. Corn inactive but 1 to 2c better; mixed Western $1 17. Beef steady. Pork quiet. Lard—kettle 20 to 20½c. Whisky $1 31. Sugar steady—Porto Rico 12¾ to 13c; Muscovado 11¾ to 12¾; sales 300 boxes Havana at 13c. Coffee more active. Molasses nominal. Freights active and firmer.

New York, August 9—Evening.—Government closed steady; 5-20s of '62, 112. Southern Securities stronger. Money easy at 5 to 7 per cent. Sterling weak at 110. Gold heavy at 135¾. It broke suddenly after 3 o'clock, when it was 136¼. Stocks active and generally firm.

Mobile, August 9.—Cotton—market dull; low middlings 30c; sales 13 bales; receipts 31; exports 322.

Memphis, August 9.—Cotton dull and nominal; low middlings 30c; receipts 28 bales.

Cincinnati, August 9.—Family Flour $5 90 to $6 10. Corn 58 to 60. Oats 55 to 59c. Whisky $1 07 to $1 08. Pork $33 25 to $33 50. Bulk Meats held 14 to 16½c. Bacon—shoulders 15½c; clear rib sides 18½c; clear sides 19½c. Hams 24c. Lard 19½c. Groceries firm and in good demand.

St. Louis, August 9.—Flour—superfine $5 to $5 25. Wheat 5c higher—No. 2 spring $1 14. Corn 62 to 63c. Oats weaker at 42 to 50c. Rye 73 to 87½c. Whisky $1 06. Groceries quiet and unchanged. Pork $34 to $34 50. Bulk clear rib sides 17 ½c. Bacon—shoulders 15½c; clear rib sides 19c; clear sides 19½c. Lard 19c.

Chicago, August 9.—Flour—spring extra $5 25 to $5 37½. Wheat $1 41 to $1 44½. Corn 94 to 94½c. Oats 53 to 53½c. Rye 88 to 89c. Barley $1 20. Hickwinas $1 05¾. Pork $33 50 to $33 75. Lard 18¾ to 19c. Bulk shoulders 13¾ to 14c. Hams 17¼ to 17¾c.

Louisville, August 9.—Bagging 23½ to 24c. Superfine Flour $4 50 to $5. Tobacco firm. Grain unchanged. Pork $34. Bacon—shoulders 16c; clear rib sides 19½c; clear sides 19½c. Hams 22 to 23½c. Highwines $1 08.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, August 9.—Passed up, Indiana at 4 P. M. River falling slowly.

Louisville, August 9.—River falling, with 4 feet 11 inches of water in the canal.

Memphis, August 9.—Weather clear and pleasant. River falling. Passed up—Lady Down—Leonidas.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, August 9.—6 P. M.—Barometer 29.60. Wind east and fresh. No arrivals or departures.

FROM PASS-A-L'OUTRE.

Pass à l'Outre, August 9.—Arrived, schooner Island Belle, from Pascagoula; schooner Jno. G. Whipple, Wilson, 6 days from Rustan, Fruit to K. Morgan & Co. Steamship Florida, O'Leary, Havana via the Florida ports, to F. W. Perkins. Left up at 9 A. M.

Wind southeast following half a gale with rain. The sea rolling.

[Freedom Dispatches.]

Constantinople August 9.—The difficulty between the Sultan and Viceroy of Egypt will be amicably settled.

Madrid, August 9.—In consequence of the participation of clergy in the Carlist demonstrations the Minister of State orders bishops to issue a circular recommending the clergy to obey the laws, and abstaining from meddling with the exercise of power to preach and hear confessions from all disobedient.

Paris, August 9.—The Senate's committee adopted the first article of the *senatus consultum*. The dispositions of the Senate is favorably to the whole project.

Eugenie departs eastward on the 24th.

Washington, August 9.—The Mexican Minister and Claims Commissioner arrived to-day.

Professor Harkness telegraphs from St. Louis to the Superintendent of the Observatory here, that the results of the eclipse observation were more favorable than the most sanguine expectations. He took 123 photographs—two of totality.

London, August 9.—Noon.—Consols 92⅞. Bonds 83¼; sugar firm both on the spot and afloat.

Liverpool, August 9—Noon.—Cotton a shade firmer—middling uplands 12¾d; middling Orleans 13 ⅛d; sales 12,000 bales. Red Western Wheat 9s 3d; Flour 24s 6d.

Liverpool, August 9.—Cotton unchanged. Red Western Wheat 10s. Corn 29s. Flour 25s. Lard firm. Pork 101s.

Havana, August 9.—Cotton afloat and on the spot, 160.

New York, August 9.—Noon.—Stock market steady. Money 6 to 7 per cent. Gold 136¼. 5-20's of 1862 124¾. Louisiana, old 70, leaves 64.

New York, August 9.—Noon.—Flour 15 to 20c better; Wheat 5 to 8c better. Corn quiet and firm. Pork quiet, $33 15. Lard quiet. Cotton steady; middling uplands 33¾c. Turpentine 42 to 42½c. Rosin fair, strained $2 30. Freights firmer.

Cairo, August 8.—Weather clear and cool. River fell 5 inches. Passed down—Cartwright.

Memphis, August 6.—Weather clear and pleasant. River falling. Passed up—Mary Houston and Legal Tender.

Sunday's Dispatches.

London, August 8, Midnight.—The Canada loan bill passed the House of Commons.

The British Government has refused to grant exequaturs to Spanish Consuls, appointed Consuls of the United States at Glasgow, on the ground that Haggerty is a Fenian.

Paris, August 8.—The Senate has appointed De Vienne, Delange, Bondet, Maupas, Lagueriere, Benchard, La Cazebehie, Casabianca and Lois a committee to examine the Senatus Consultum. The committee has organized as a bureau, by electing Bouher president and Bonhard secretary.

Prim conferred in Cairo that the Pasha will go to Constantinople, in obedience to a demand of the Sultan.

La France has a report that the leaders of the Carlist movement have just held a conference in South France, at which they resolved to enter Spain and make another appeal to the people to declare for Don Carlos.

Madrid, August 7.—Several priests and other parties have been arrested at Astorga. Some arrested had Carlist proclamations upon their persons. Skirmishes have taken place between the troops and bands of Carlists in Catalonia, in which nine insurgents were killed and many wounded and captured.

Olivarejera, a Carlist chieftain, has fled to Portugal.

Washington, August 8.—In view of the pending difficulties with the Governor of Ohio, Gen. Roscoe has addressed the following to the Hon. A. G. Thurman, Chairman of the Democratic Committee of Ohio:

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8, 1869

Hon A. G. Thurman, Chairman Democratic Committee, Ohio:

Sir—After the war I resigned a very desirable position in the army and left my State to secure at least the possibility of fulfilling duties deemed sacred to my creditors and family. These duties forbid me the honor of leading the Democracy of Ohio in the pending contest for Governor. W. S. ROSECRANS.

Nashville, August 8—Additional returns indicate 60,000 majority for Senter.

Richmond, August 8.—Major N. A. Sturdevant, a prominent lawyer, and elected Mayor of the city in 1866, but rejected by the military, died to-day.

Memphis, Aug 8.—The blight has appeared in cotton on the river below here; and the planters of Arkansas are alarmed at the shedding of the squares.

There were 39 deaths last week.

New York, August 8.—It is reported another Cuban expedition will soon leave this port.

Archbishop McCloskey sailed to-day in the steamer Ville de Paris, for Havre.

John Noyes, second mate of bark Gertrude, admitted to quarantine hospital Wednesday, died yesterday of yellow fever. Another seaman from the same bark is now suffering therefrom.

J. H. Pratt, an alleged fugitive murderer from Texas, formerly a major in the Confederate army, who had been committed for examination, to-day applied for his counsel, Roger A. Pryor, for a writ of *habeas corpus*, alleging that while he was ostensibly held for examination, the design really was to send him back to Texas to be tried by county judges. The writ was granted by Justice McLean, returnable August 9th.

Grant, Pleis and Pierrepont yesterday held a conference at the residence of Fish, on the subject of the recent seizure of Spanish gunboats. Judge Pierrepont intimated to reporters that it had been agreed to allow matters to remain as they are at present, and that the President would not be disturbed regarding the discussion of the subject on Tuesday next.

Washington, August 8—Cubans here have official advices to the 30th ult. The Spanish troops in the insurrectionary districts have been reinforced by all the disposable force on hand, preparatory to active operations.

Several small engagements have taken place in the Cinco Villas District, in which the Spaniards were disastrously repulsed, with the loss of four hundred killed, wounded and prisoners. It is reported that Gen. Quesada has sold Holguin, with its fortifications and stores.

Cespedes's Government will be removed to Holguin, as the position is very strong.

Reinforcements from the United States continue to arrive. Two hundred and twenty-five recruits from Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky joined Quesada on the 28th, bringing arms, ammunition and a large supply of camp equipage.

The health of the Cubans is good.

Cuban money to the value of twenty cents' official statement regarding Cuban forces: The army has been thoroughly organized. Instead of being scattered over the country in small bands of two or three hundred, forces have been concentrated and formed into regiments, brigades and divisions, under chief officers. These corps have been formed into two army corps, designated as the East and West. Gen Thomas Jordan, formerly of the Confederate army and chief of Gen Beauregard's staff, commands the first, Quesada the second.

The command of Jordan is composed of three thousand six hundred filibuster volunteers, two thousand Cubans and nearly the same number of liberated slaves. Two thirds of this force is well armed and equipped. Jordan's troops have been remarkably free from sickness. The Army of the West is composed mostly of Cubans and slaves liberated by Cespedes. Government troops. It numbers over twenty thousand—one thousand Americans or volunteers, nine thousand Cubans, eight hundred deserters from the Spanish army, and the rest are liberated slaves.

Havana, August 8.—Stringent rules for the collection of customs already show a remarkable increase in the revenues.

Heavy rains prevent military operations.

New York, August 8.—The steamer Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall July 30th, has arrived.

Senor Monteslegre, Minister appointed from Nicaragua to Costa Rica to arrange the terms of the Ayon-Chevalier contract for the excavation of an interoceanic canal across Nicaragua, has returned entirely successful in his mission.

The Panama *Star* says instructions have been received from the Navy Department at Washington, by Com. Truxton, to prepare the sloop-of-war Jamestown for a trip to the Fejee Islands, to investigate the fate of the late mission of Lieut. Jenkins by the savages there. The Jamestown would sail early in August.

The schooner Petrel was to carry another trip to Aspinwall yesterday, from Panama to the Island of Cocos, including, it is believed, some agents of the Costa Rica Government, who go to take formal possession of the island in the name of that Republic, which has always laid claim to its ownership, but never planted its flag on it.

Small bands of rebels in Nicaragua have been defeated, and it was expected that the rebellion would soon be quelled.

The Ecuadorian National Convention, on July 10th, declared the Republic in a "state of war," and invested the Executive with full power to take all steps deemed necessary to prevent the threatened pirratical invasion.

The General-in-Chief, Garcia Moreno, has been called into active service, and the powers of the Executive transferred to him.

At 7 o'clock P. M., July 21st, a sharp shock of an earthquake was felt at Guayaquil, which extended to Paita at 9 P. M., and reached Callao at midnight, causing much alarm but doing no harm.

On the 23d and 24th a shower of ashes fell on Guayaquil, supposed to proceed from the old Pichincha volcano, on the side of which mountain Guayaquil is situated. Both Pichincha and Cotopaxi volcanoes are in active operation. A shock of an earthquake was also felt at Iniquas, July 13th, and the volcano of Iniquas is in constant action.

Descriptions given of the new offices of the Erie Railroad are flowery indeed. Cupids and rosy nymphs appear in fresco, elegant chandeliers hang from the ceiling, $500 office chairs supply repose, walnut and gilt desks convenience, lofty $150 folding doors allow privacy, and $1000 washstands give the touch of luxurious richness, a maze of magnificence surround everything. Mr. Fisk's private office is only equalled in its gorgeous appointments by Mr. Jay Gould's, and both are unique. A restaurant is one of the appurtenances, and the whole building, which was a theatre, is now a palace. The Erie shareholders sigh in vain, for dividends.

Mrs. Livermore has put down her little foot and says that she *will* vote at the next election in Chicago—or at least she'll *try*.

From the Parishes.

WEST BATON ROUGE.—The *Sugar Planter* of the 7th inst. says:

This has been a week of showers. Almost daily have they visited us, nor is there any prospect of their holding up, if clouds can be taken as evidence. There rains are doing the cane no injury, but the effect upon cotton may be injurious. Farmers are complaining of this; but as no caterpillars have appeared as yet, we hope their fears may prove groundless. In the mean time the bank is thrown.

FRANKLIN PARISH.—The *Sun* of the 4th says:

There has been a little too much rain recently for the cotton crop. The planters generally are beginning to find out that they have planted too much to hand thus they can attend to properly, and it is beginning to suffer for the want of work. Still the prospects are fair for a good crop, barring the caterpillar.

POINTE COUPEE.—The *Echo of the 7th says:*

Since our last issue we have been visited by frequent and copious showers, to the great delight of our planters, and not much to the regret of the cotton planters, because as yet there has been no damage done to the tender plant but beam the flinty staple. The cane looks well and promises an abundant crop.

DRY SALT MEAT—Shoulders are retailing at 15c per lb.

BACON—Sugar cured hams are in active demand, and we note sales to-day of 100 tierces, of which 50 tierces to arrive at 24c, 10 and 16 do on the spot at 24c, 10 do at 24½c, 5 do at 25c. Shoulders are retailing at 16¼ to 16½c, clear rib sides 19½ clear sides 19¾ to 20c per lb.

LOUISIANA RICE—The demand is a little better but prices are firm at previous quotations. The dealers are selling at 7 to 8c per lb for ordinary, 8¼ to 8¾c for prime, and 9 to 9½c for choice. Receipts of the new crop are expected in about a week, and towards the close of this month they will be quite liberal.

BUTTER—Choice Goshen is scarce, but other kinds are plentiful and very dull. We quote choice Goshen at 45c, common to good Northern 30 to 35c, choice Western 25 to 26c, inferior 20 to 22c per lb.

CHEESE—Is in light supply and demand. We quote choice Western factory at 15 to 15c, and Northern at 15c per lb.

SALT—The demand for Liverpool Salt is light and prices are easier. The dealers are now selling at $2 30 to $2 35 per sack for fine, and $2 20 to $2 25 for coarse, large lots from warehouse 10c per sack less. A lot of 1000 sacks sold from warehouse on private terms. We hear of no cargoes offering. Turk's Island Salt 50 to 60c per bushel.

BAGGING—The market is firm and prices are tending upwards. Holders are asking 25¼ to 26c per yard for round lots of India. The retail demand is good at 26c per yard in bales, and 24c in rolls. Kentucky Bagging is selling briskly at 24 to 26c per yard as to weight.

WHISKY—The market has begun to rally, and prices are looking up. We hear of no round sales to day, but rectified may be quoted, stiff at $1 15 to $1 17½ per gallon. Spirits are retailing at $1 25 per gallon. No Highwines on the market.

IRON COTTON TIES—Are in good demand and firm at 6¼ to 6¾c per pound according to quantity.

CORN MEAL—The market is nearly bare, and we hear of round