THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
DUFOUR & LATTRER, PUBLISHERS,
No. 7 — Street.
TERMS OF THE BEE:
Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, ... $10
Daily, quarterly, $3; monthly, $1.
Terms of the paper—Single copies, 10 cents.
Semi-Weekly, published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription $5 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion $1 50 per square, each additional insertion, 75 cents per square.
Fourth Page or Editorial Page Transient Advertisements, each insertion, $1 50 per square.
Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.
Fourth Page or Editorial Page, Monthly Advertisements, each square, $7 50 per month.
Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed usual discounts known to the trade; special contract rates as may be agreed upon. In no case shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.
All Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 50 cents per line, each insertion.
All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All advertisements not marked for any number of insertions, will be published till forbid.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.
NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 7, 1869.

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

THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT IN THE JEFFERSON CITY CASE.

Since our observations of yesterday on this subject, we have received a copy of the decision of the Supreme Court pronounced in the case, at Monroe, last week, and we find that our surmises as to the grounds of the opinion of the Court, were entirely correct.

We pointed out the failure of the Governor to exercise the power given to him by section 4 of the act of September 14, 1868, to remove the old officers and appoint new ones who should administer the municipal affairs of Jefferson City, and we said that having suffered the time to elapse during which his appointees might act, that is, between September 14, 1868, and the first Monday of January, 1869, on which day the amended charter provided an election should take place, he had no longer the power to make these appointments. We also said that the power thus conferred upon the Governor was contrary to the Constitution, and that his failure to exercise it was perhaps to be accounted for by the Governor's conviction that it was unconstitutional. We contended for the people's right of election and there were no "vacancies" in the sense of the law, for the Governor to fill.

The Supreme Court, through Associate Justice Taliaferro, says:

"The term of office for which the Mayor, Aldermen, Treasurer and Controller were elected, under the charter of 1867 had not expired at the time the appointments were made by the Governor in January, 1869, for the incumbents were entitled to hold their offices until the expiration of the term for which they were elected, and this term extended to and beyond the time fixed by the new act for the election and inauguration into office of their successors. Therefore, the failure to hold an election on the 1st Monday of January, 1869, did not vacate the offices, and consequently there was no room for appointment. The section four contains the only authority found in the act authorizing the Governor to make appointments. It is nowhere provided in the act that the Governor shall make appointments in case of the failure of an election at any of the stated periods. The section four directs the Governor unqualifiedly to remove the Mayor, Aldermen, and other officers of the city upon the passage of the act and appoint others. This authority is very unquestionable on its face, to say the least of it; the Governor did not exercise it, however we may suppose, that the Legislature has in this instance transcended its proper powers. He only made the appointment after the failure to hold the election on the first Monday in January, 1869, on the ground, as we imagine, of there being vacancies. In our view of the two acts, vacancies had not arisen; and we therefore conclude that the appointment of the relator to the office of Mayor of the City of Jefferson is null and without effect."

How the Governor, after this opinion and decree of the Supreme Court, can pretend to appoint an entire government for the City of Jefferson, we cannot imagine. The act of September 14, 1868, contains directions as to this mode of filling vacancies in that government, and that is by a new election. Thus:

Sec. 8. "Provided, That in any case of vacancy, should the unexpired term exceed six months, a new election shall be ordered for all officers elected by the people, otherwise the Common Council itself shall proceed to fill the vacancy, except it be in the case of an Alderman."

Here unquestionably is a recognition by the Legislature of the people's right to elect, even if it be argued that section 8 did not contemplate an entire failure to hold an election, and that it provides for the method of filling accidental vacancies only—that is "vacancies arising from "incapacity, negligence or misfeasance" of any of the members of the city government. And to show that this is the meaning of the Legislature, Section 8 in empowering the Council to fill vacancies in case where the unexpired term is less than six months, distinctly withholds that power when the vacancy is in the office of an Alderman. Why? Because Aldermen being lawmakers should be elected.

The Supreme Court says most clearly that it is nowhere provided in the act that the Governor shall make appointments in case of the failure of an election at any of the stated periods." The act itself provides for all "vacancies" in the Council. It provides, we think, for the failure to hold an election and we do not see where the Governor has derived his power to reappoint Leche, as Mayor, and his associates. Certainly he cannot pretend to do it under act 27, of Aug. 19, 1868. The vacancies provided for in that act are those not specially provided for in other laws. The amended charter of Jefferson does provide for the vacancies occurring in its city government and that is by election.

We call upon Mayor Kreider to order an election once.

APPOINTMENTS FOR JEFFERSON CITY.—The Governor has made the following appointments in Jefferson City: F. J. Leeche, Mayor; J. J. Alston, Alderman Fourth Ward; E. Belomie, —Ward; H. C. Caulkins, Third Ward; Jno. F. Low and Madison Brown, Second Ward; Geo. W. Pratt and W. G. McConnell, First Ward; J. J. Montieu, Treasurer; S. D. Moody, Controller.

We do not think the Governor has any right to appoint the officers of the municipal government of Jefferson, and we have given our reasons for it in our editorial article to-day.

THE STEAMER CREOLE.—This favorite watering place packet, Capt. Charles Walker commanding, excursionists will do well to bear in mind leaves the lake end of the Spanish train Railroad this evening on the arrival of the train of cars which leaves the Girod street depot at 2 o'clock. The fare is but $1 50 either way, to or from Bay St. Louis and Pass Christian, $2 to or from Mississippi City, $2 50 to or from Biloxi or Ocean Springs, and $3 to or from Pascagoula. Capt. Peter Maury, 175 Common street, is the agent for the Creole.

We are requested to call attention to the advertisement in another column, announcing changes in the firm of A. C. Pierpont & Co. Messrs. James McQuoid and Chris. Mehle withdrawing therefrom, and Messrs. Henry Fox and Samuel Kaiser becoming partners in the same house.

We are requested to call attention to the advertisement, in another column, announcing that the four story brick building, No. 19 Union street, hitherto occupied as a restaurant, is for rent. Application to be made to Jackson & Mason, corner Gravier and Tchoupitoulas streets.

The vast amount of PLANTATION BITTERS now being sold and shipped from New York is almost incredible. Go when and where you will—along the wharves and piers, and at the depots—you will see great piles of these Bitters awaiting shipment to different points.

Do we not recognize here the dreadful and brutalizing influences of slavery and of freedom in their worst form? Instead of sympathizing with and loving these black "robbers and indiscriminate murderers," we denounce them as rebels of the South actually hate them more and more the more they "rob and plunder."

There has been nothing like their fiendishness since the case of the African sea wolves of whom the companions of Vasco di Gama tell us: "These animals are extraordinarily savage When they are attacked they defend themselves."—*N. Y. World*

The American Cable.

The New York *Times* states that a number of wealthy and skilful financiers have for some time past been quietly working up the means and the programme for an American Atlantic cable, to proceed direct from New York city to Europe. This line will be worked with what are known as "sounder instruments"—that is, the alphabet is indicated by sound instead of by the galvanometer or indicator system, as now used on cables, and can be operated in three or four times as rapidly as can possibly be done by the present system. Two sets of these instruments were manufactured for this company some time since, and have been thoroughly tested both in Europe and America—through a circuit of 3000 miles of insulated wire, and with the most perfect success. They are constructed upon entirely new principles, and are so far wholly unknown to the public. It is confidently expected that the project will be far advanced toward completion the coming fall by prudential reasons the European terminus of the American cable is for the present wi hheld; but it is perhaps worth while to mention that the consideration of amity, present and prospective, of any foreign government, has entered into the calculation of the new projectors in the selection of a terminus. It is expected, indeed it is intended, that by constructing a direct line from New York city, and working it upon these improved plains, the company will be enabled to do business at rates scarcely, if at all, in advance of present rates of American and lines.

It is said that the manipulations of the Cabinet have at length moulded the wavy Grant into opposition to his own brother-in-law, Dent, for the Governorship of Mississippi. 'Tis a matter in which we need feel no interest. We care as little for Grant's brother-in-law as for Dent's brother-in-law.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Accident.—A young man named Philip Lee, residing at No. 83 Poucher street, was badly hurt, Thursday morning, by falling from the second story gallery of a house on New Levee street, which he was engaged in painting. The ladder on which he was standing gave way, precipitating him to the ground. He was taken to his residence.

Fire.—About 2 o'clock Friday morning a fire broke out in the kitchen of a one story frame building situated on the corner of Conti and Miro streets, which resulted in the complete destruction of the building. The house was owned by Frederick Freigenheimer, and was occupied by two families. The fire originated from such violence that before it could be subdued it caught to the adjoining frame house of Mr. Schweitzer and damaged it also. Both houses were insured in the Germania office, the first for $5000, and the other for $900. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Drowned.—About 9 o'clock Thursday evening the body of a drowned man was found floating in the river by Officer Johnson, at the foot of Gaiennie street. There is no particular mark described on the person or clothing of the man by which it can be identified. The Coroner has been notified and will hold an inquest.

Recorder Bertel's Court.—George Winfield, arraigned on a charge of assault with intent to kill, was remanded until the further order of the court.

John Rodgers was sent before the criminal court on a charge of larceny.

Southern Reconstruction—The Dent Movement in Mississippi—President Grant and the Radicals.

Washington, August 1, 1869.—The *status* of the President in respect to the new party movement is not definitely settled, notwithstanding the positive assertions of the Radical press. He is fully committed in writing to the Walker party in Virginia. It is probable, however, he has permitted the members of his Cabinet to pursue what course each may see proper to work out for himself individually. The best evidence that the Cabinet is not a unit upon this all important point is that the Secretaries of State, War, and Interior, cannot be prevailed upon to endorse the renegade Stokes.

General Dent's father, I learn, goes a little beyond the platform of the Mississippi "Republican Conservatives." The General himself significantly approves of the latitude granted by the President to the extremists, and it is hinted that the Boutwell *non sare loco, furnishad rope with a design.* No one here believes that General Grant is inimical to the election of his brother in law to the governorship of Mississippi. The latter's success is beyond peradventure, as is also that of Senter in Tennessee.

A deep impression in the Executive mansion to our excellent Chief Magistrate. By committing the extremists to the proscriptive dogmas of Butler and the plan of Governor Dent planting himself firmly upon the liberal ideas of his father-in-law and brother-in-law in Mississippi, and reconquering the party of the "Conservatives" in Virginia, he will be enabled to kill just to ignominious defeat all the tricksters who threaten his Administration with disaster in the future. It is a splendid *coup*, and worthy of Talleyrand in his palmiest days. Greeley sees where all this will end, and has laid an anchor to windward.

General Grant has been much underrated as a politician. Boutwell was put upon him against *his will*, under a threat of rejecting other nominations. The dismissal of the impudent financial minister now would merely anticipate a year's work demolishing the Yankee wire-pullers who instructed the President upon an assumed unsophisticated soldier! A wedge is now being driven through the very heart of the party, and the adhesion of many of the process does it in a manner that forces encomiums from the very men who have the greatest reason to deplore the catastrophe. Is blood thicker than water?

The President left town abruptly. While here he was uncommonly taciturn. Nothing of importance was even noted in Cabinet council. Virginia politicians interested in the late movements were enormous mobs of congratulation. Judge Sharkey is mightily pleased, and altogether the millennium seems to be night.

In a very few weeks it may be day politically. Laws of a decided character may be expected. At this moment every thing is remarkably dull.—*Special Correspondence Baltimore Gazette.*

The Postmaster General writes a letter to W. B Stokes, candidate for Governor in Tennessee, and says:

I earnestly advocate your election, and I trust that every sound Republican in your State will rally enthusiastically to your support. The President is absent from the city, but I am confident that I declare his opinion and desires.

JOHN A. J. CRESSWELL,
Postmaster General."

On the other hand the New York *Times* says of Grant:

Certainly he may be relied upon not to exert his influence except in favor of measures by whom his Administration and its policy are cordially upheld, or in favor of Stokes, by whom the policy in an essential particular is strenuously resisted."

Certainly, somebody is cheated.

THE HAPLESS BLACK BROTHER.—Really, the ferocity of the rebel element at the South towards their loyal American of African descent is perfectly appalling. The *Tribune* assures us, on the authority of philanthropist Howard who hopes to get half a million or so of abandoned property, (a willing informer), that in Texas "many of the freedmen have been compelled to resort to robbery and indiscriminate plunder to sustain life, and that the result is an increase of the bitterness of the feelings of the white population towards them."

Do we not recognize here the dreadful and brutalizing influences of slavery and of freedom in their worst form? Instead of sympathizing with and loving these black "robbers and indiscriminate murderers," we denounce them as rebels of the South actually hate them more and more the more they "rob and plunder."

There has been nothing like their fiendishness since the case of the African sea wolves of whom the companions of Vasco di Gama tell us: "These animals are extraordinarily savage When they are attacked they defend themselves."—*N. Y. World*

The American Cable.

The New York *Times* states that a number of wealthy and skilful financiers have for some time past been quietly working up the means and the programme for an American Atlantic cable, to proceed direct from New York city to Europe. This line will be worked with what are known as "sounder instruments"—that is, the alphabet is indicated by sound instead of by the galvanometer or indicator system, as now used on cables, and can be operated in three or four times as rapidly as can possibly be done by the present system. Two sets of these instruments were manufactured for this company some time since, and have been thoroughly tested both in Europe and America—through a circuit of 3000 miles of insulated wire, and with the most perfect success. They are constructed upon entirely new principles, and are so far wholly unknown to the public. It is confidently expected that the project will be far advanced toward completion the coming fall by prudential reasons the European terminus of the American cable is for the present wi hheld; but it is perhaps worth while to mention that the consideration of amity, present and prospective, of any foreign government, has entered into the calculation of the new projectors in the selection of a terminus. It is expected, indeed it is intended, that by constructing a direct line from New York city, and working it upon these improved plains, the company will be enabled to do business at rates scarcely, if at all, in advance of present rates of American and lines.

It is said that the manipulations of the Cabinet have at length moulded the wavy Grant into opposition to his own brother-in-law, Dent, for the Governorship of Mississippi. 'Tis a matter in which we need feel no interest. We care as little for Grant's brother-in-law as for Dent's brother-in-law.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET,

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 7, 1869.

42d YEAR—Vol. XLII.—Whole——14,823.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Col. Casey.—Col. Casey, Collector of the Port, has been confined to his bed several days by an attack of dengue fever. His Special Deputy, Mr. Herwig, has in the meantime very satisfactorily discharged the duties of the office.

Field vs. Wickliffe.—Col. A. P. Field, of counsel for State Auditor Wickliffe in his recent remarkable contest for possession of his office, from which he was ousted by Gov. Warmoth, aided and abetted by the Metropolitans, and was sought to be permanently ejected on a series of criminal accusations in connection with the duties of the office, has brought suit against the Auditor, claiming $3700 for legal services as detailed in the bill below. Mr. Wickliffe refuses to pay, hence the suit. (If Mr. Semmes should bring suit for a like amount, the Auditor will doubtless feel disposed to d——m the whole business which at one time so seriously threatened to d——l both before the public.

G. M. Wickliffe to A. P. Field, Dr.

To amount of my fee for defending you before the First District Court on eleven indictments for extortion and misdemeanor in office..... $50 0 00

My fee, writing affidavits and proper in search warrants for the arrest of C. Delesy, Charles Garret and others for stealing five thousand dollars from you, and prosecuting them before Justice Sadler..... 500 00

.....$3700 00

The Eclipse.—Look out for the eclipse of the sun to-day, which will be visible here to some extent between the hours of 4 and 6 P. M.

The Rampart Street Tragedy.—The parties to the Rampart street tragedy, Gaston Ferret and Maggie Walker, were both alive at a late hour last night. The girl will certainly recover, and we shall not be surprised if Ferret does also, the opinion of the physicians notwithstanding. Too girl is at the Hospital, and Ferret at 31 Rampart street, where the affair occurred.

Entertainment by the Excelsior Serenaders.—We are indebted to Prof. M. Jovian for an invitation to an olio entertainment to be given under his direction by the above named club at Carroll Hall, corner of Greatmen and Elysian Fields streets, on the 12th instant, commencing at 7½ o'clock this evening. There will be two male bands present and the entertainment will conclude with a grand promenade concert Music, singing and dancing, we believe, are to be the order of the entertainment.

Felonious Doings.—Jacob Reider has been arrested, charged with breaking into the residence of Mr. Parker, on Elysian Fields street, and stealing some money and valuables. Part of the property was found at a pawnbroker's, where he had sold it. Particulars.

The residence of H. M. Small, on Liberty street, between Olio and Erato streets, was burglariously entered on Thursday night of some money and valuables Thursday night.

John Francis, charged with burglary; John Richmond, charged with larceny, and Pat Fillaty with having stolen property in his possession, are all held for examination before Recorder Gastinel.

Accident.—A young man named Philip Lee, residing at No. 83 Poucher street, was badly hurt, Thursday morning, by falling from the second story gallery of a house on New Levee street, which he was engaged in painting. The ladder on which he was standing gave way, precipitating him to the ground. He was taken to his residence.

Fire.—About 2 o'clock Friday morning a fire broke out in the kitchen of a one story frame building situated on the corner of Conti and Miro streets, which resulted in the complete destruction of the building. The house was owned by Frederick Freigenheimer, and was occupied by two families. The fire originated from such violence that before it could be subdued it caught to the adjoining frame house of Mr. Schweitzer and damaged it also. Both houses were insured in the Germania office, the first for $5000, and the other for $900. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Drowned.—About 9 o'clock Thursday evening the body of a drowned man was found floating in the river by Officer Johnson, at the foot of Gaiennie street. There is no particular mark described on the person or clothing of the man by which it can be identified. The Coroner has been notified and will hold an inquest.

Recorder Bertel's Court.—George Winfield, arraigned on a charge of assault with intent to kill, was remanded until the further order of the court.

John Rodgers was sent before the criminal court on a charge of larceny.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Conservative Triumph in Tennessee.

The Election in North Carolina.

Surrender of Two Murderers.

FROM EUROPE.

The London Press on the Seizure of the Spanish Gunboats.

The Carlist Bands have been Dissolved.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, August 6.—Internal Revenue receipts to-day $630,000.

Customs receipts from the 24th to the 31st ult. inclusive, $3,250,000.

Washington, August 6.—Secretary Cox and Sherman accompany Robeson and Porter in the Tallapoosa on an inspection tour.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Chicago, August 6.—The two San Francisco Chinese merchants, Lingman and Chay Chew, had a reception at the Sherman House last night. They leave for New York on Monday

San Francisco, August 6.—Gen. Rosecrans has arrived from Mexico, and was serenaded last night by the Young Men's Democratic Club.

Augusta, Aug. 6.—Geo. Band and James Addison surrendered themselves to the authorities for shooting Charles and J. D. Creswell, in Edgefield yesterday. Charles Creswell is dead. J. D. Creswell charged with criminal intercourse with a sister of Addison, is dangerously but not mortally wounded.

Memphis, Aug. 6—Senter's majority in this county, 3862, with one precinct to hear from. His friends claim his election by 60,000 majority.

Wilmington, N. C., August 6.—The election to fill the vacancy in the Legislature, which excited so much interest in the last few weeks, passed off without disturbance yesterday. Eight participated by the vote of 400 negroes, in a poll of 5000. Two Republican candidates were in the field. The Eagles faction, led by Northern whites, represented what is known as the more extreme Republicans. Larkin, moderate Republican, was generally supported by conservatives. The Eagle ticket was successful as so important that the country was organized by Gen. J. C. Abbott, United States Senator, who canvassed the State. The election excited unusual interest because it was the first evidence of a serious split in the Radical party. The conservatives had no candidate, and polled about half their strength for Larkin.

The cars commenced running on the city railroad to-day amid much enthusiasm.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London, August 6.—The seizure by the American Government of the gunboats fitting out for Spain, has elicited the following comments from the Press:

The *Morning Star*, Radical organ, says: "The American Government having exhibited vigor in favor of Spain by enforcing the Neutrality laws, has proceeded equally rigor ously against Spain and for the same cause."

The writer regards the recognition of Cuba by Peru as ill advised, though spirited. He says, in spite of all predictions, the Cuban insurgents seem to be able to hold their ground. The prospect of the cession of Cuba to the United States are now louder than ever. Americans have desired to come into possession of that island for the past twenty years. Now that the obstacle of slavery having been removed, if a fair purchase can be effected, all parties may be satisfied with arrangements which will give another State to the American Union and remove a great perplexity from the arena of Spanish politics.

The *Post* considers the matter as article as follows: "Considering all the circumstances, Spain will be it difficult for Europeans to keep hold of their own willing colonists in America, and reflecting that Cuba is now in rebellion, Spain will be fortunate if twenty millions of dollars ever reach Madrid as the price of Cuba."

Paris, August 6.—The Emperor and Empress go to Chalons to-morrow, where they will remain until the 21st. The Empress will continue her visit three months in her trip through Turkey and Egypt.

Marshal Niel is quite ill.

Yesterday a duel was fought between Paul Cassagnac and Gustave Rochefort. The latter received four wounds, one of them severe.

Madrid, Aug. 6.—Nearly all the Carlist bands have been dissolved and disappeared. The Carlists are disheartened, Spain will be fortunate if twenty millions of dollars ever reach Madrid as the price of Cuba."

Paris, August 6.—The Emperor and Empress go to Chalons to-morrow, where they will remain until the 21st. The Empress will continue her visit three months in her trip through Turkey and Egypt.

Marshal Niel is quite ill.

Yesterday a duel was fought between Paul Cassagnac and Gustave Rochefort. The latter received four wounds, one of them severe.

Madrid, Aug. 6.—Nearly all the Carlist bands have been dissolved and disappeared. The Carlists are disheartened, Spain will be fortunate if twenty millions of dollars ever reach Madrid as the price of Cuba."

Paris, August 6.—The difficulty between the Sultan and the Viceroy of Egypt is in a fair way of settlement. Nearly all the questions submitted to the Powers at Constantinople incited the Sublime Porte to a course of conciliation and moderation.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, August 6—Evening—Cotton active and unchanged. Red Wheat 9s 6d.

London, August 6—Evening—Bonds 83¼.

Frankfort, August 6—Bonds 88½ to 89⅜.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, August 6—Evening.—Cotton firm. Sales 1800 bales. Flour—more doing for export at a decline of 5@25; Southern common to fair extra $6 80 to $7 50. Wheat—No 1 spring $1 62¼. Western mixed Corn $1 10 to $1 14. Pork quiet and firmer—$33 12½@ $33 37½. Lard firmer—tierces 18¾c; kettle 20 to 20¾c. Whisky firmer—$1 11 to $1 12. Sugar steady; Porto Rico 12¼ to 13¾c; Muscovados 11¾ to 12¾c. Molasses quiet.

New York, August 6—Evening—Gold 136¾. Money 6 to 7 per cent. Sterling 109⅜. Government quiet and steady; 5 20s of '62, 125. Louisianas, old, 70. Levees 61.

Specie shipments to-morrow $500,000.

Mobile, August 6.—Cotton receipts for the week 104 bales. Exports, coast-wise, 1147 bales. Stock 984 bales. Sales for the week 250 bales, all to-day. Market quiet. Low middlings 20c. Receipts to-day 23 bales. Exports to-day 150 bales.

Memphis, August 6.—Cotton dull and nominally unchanged. Receipts 12 bales. Exports 39 bales. Week's receipts 83 bales. Exports 329 bales. Stock 2177 bales.

Cincinnati, August 6.—Flour unchanged. Corn 83 to 86c. Oats 45 to 50c. Whisky $1 08 Pork $33 50. Bulk meats 14 to 16¼. Bacon—shoulders 15¾c; clear sides 18¾c; clear sides 19c. Hams 24c. Lard 19¾c. Groceries unchanged.

St. Louis, August 6.—Superfine Flour $5 to $5 25. Wheat, common spring $1 10 to $1 12½. Corn 78 to 95c. Oats, new 42 to 52c. Rye 80 to 85c. Groceries quiet. Pork $34 to $34 50. Bulk shoulders 14¾c; clear sides 17 to 17½c; clear sides 18c. Bacon—shoulders 15¾c; clear sides 19c; clear sides 19½c. Lard 19c.

Chicago, August 6.—Pieor—spring extras $5 50 to $5 75. Wheat $1 05 to $1 06. Corn 92½c. Oats 55 to 56c. Rye 95 to 96c. Barley $1 30 to $1 31. Highwines $1 01 to $1 04½. Cuba Sugar 13¾ to 14¾c. Pork $33 75 to $34. Lard 18¾ to 19c. Bulk shoulders 13¾ to 14c. Hams 17¾ to 17¾c.

Louisville, August 6—A No. 1 Flour $6 50 to $7. Corn 80c. Oats 50c. Heavy Bagging 23¾c Groceries unchanged. Sales of 100 hhds Tobacco at $6 10 to $35 50. Pork $34. Bacon—shoulders 15¾c; clear rib sides 19c; clear sides 19½c. Hams 21 to 23½c. Highwines $1 08.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, August 6.—Passed up—Gov. Allen, at midnight last night; Ida, at noon; Sam, at 5 A. M.; Great Republic at 9 A. M., and Kellogg and barges at noon. River falling slowly.

St. Louis, August 6.—River falling slowly.

Louisville, August 6.—River falling, with 5 feet 5 inches of water in the canal.

Memphis, August 6.—Weather clear. Mercury 94. River falling. Passed up—Luminary.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, August 6—6 P. M.—Barometer 29.65. Wind W. N. W and fresh.

Arrived—Steamship Clinton, Beckett, at 3:30 P. M.; Galveston and Indianola; C. A. Whitney & Co; steamship Trade Wind, Morrill, at 3:45 P. M.; Belize Honduras, to G. W. Hyson & Co. No departures.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Mobile, August 6—Last night a serious riot occurred in this city, beginning at an outdoor Radical meeting to celebrate the triumph of the Radical candidate for this Congressional District.

The meeting was a large one and all negroes, except a few white leaders. During the whole of yesterday rumors were in circulation that the negroes were very much excited, defiant and threatening, meant to burn the Democratic candidate for Congress in effigy.

Several citizens called on the Mayor and some of the Radical leaders and advised them that it would be better not to have the meeting, for if the effigy threat was carried out the white people could not be restrained from an attempt to resent the indignity by force.

It was thought that these representations had the desired effect, and that there would be no meeting. At 8 o'clock, however, the tar barrels were lighted, and the negroes began to collect until they swelled into a crowd of 1000 or 1500. Many came with guns, almost all with concealed arms, pistols, knives and razors.

Nothing occurred to disturb the harmony of the meeting except the inflammatory talk of the carpet-bag speakers, until about 10 o'clock, when a joinous dispute between two citizens on a subject entirely foreign to politics or the meeting, attracted some attention, and in pressing up to see what it was about a white man accidentally trod on the foot of a negro. Just as the altercation about this was settled, a pistol shot was heard, and this was the signal for a general firing.

The whole crowd dispersed immediately. The firing continued a few moments, as the crowd scattered, and in ten minutes a dead quiet reigned, broken only by the tread of white patrols.

A detachment of U. S. troops was stationed at the guard-house at the request of the Mayor, in anticipation of trouble. They took no part in the fray except to march no town to look after and put a stop to some firing.

It was not known who fired the first shot. It was the natural result of the excitement. There were not over one hundred white men as lookers on at the meeting.

The casualties were small considering the number of shots and the close quarters. Many shots must have been fired in the air.

Three negroes were killed outright, four police officers, five negroes and three white men were wounded.

The *Register* of this morning comments on the riot as follows: Last night's work done after our editorial of this morning was in print, is a sharp and quick commentary on the dangers we forecasted from the present aspect of affairs. It is a burning coal that this community should be exposed to outrages like this, and the community owes it to itself to take measures to protect itself against a repetition of them.

As to where the blame lies there is no reason for guessing. Those deeds are the direct outflow of the maddened passions of the negroes, inflamed and lashed into fury by the public harangues and private instructions of the foreign Radicals in our midst.

It is a question for the public to decide how long these incendiaries shall be allowed to expose the peace of society and the safety of women and children. We hope that a public meeting will be held to answer the question.

The election in the First Congressional District is uncertain. It will take the official count to decide.

Montgomery, Aug. 6.—Election returns are still meagre, but enough is known to render it certain that Buckley and Hays, Radicals, have been elected in the Second and Fourth Districts, by negro majorities.

Dox and Sherwood are elected in the Fifth and Sixth Districts by white majorities. Returns from the Third District are too indefinite to pronounce certainly, but the impression is that Buck is elected. The Third District is very close, and 100 votes will probably decide.

Nashville, Aug. 6.—Returns show that Senter has carried Middle and Western Tennessee by sweeping majorities.

Mixing silverware for Stokes's probable majorities in East Tennessee, the State has gone 25,000 to 30,000 for Senter. The Conservative ticket for the Legislature is elected in all the districts carried by Senter. It is probable that the Conservatives will have a majority in both branches.

Washington, August 6.—The President says when offices have been held for eight years, the incumbents, however capable, must give place to persons equally capable who suffered confiscation or left the country to avoid conscription, and its operation is illustrated in the case of Edgar A. Needham, Assessor at Louisville.

J. D. Creswell charged with criminal intercourse with a sister of Addison, is dangerously but not mortally wounded.

Memphis, Aug. 6—Senter's majority in this county, 3862, with one precinct to hear from. His friends claim his election by 60,000 majority.

Wilmington, N. C., August 6.—The election to fill the vacancy in the Legislature, which excited so much interest in the last few weeks, passed off without disturbance yesterday. Eight participated by the vote of 400 negroes, in a poll of 5000. Two Republican candidates were in the field. The Eagles faction, led by Northern whites, represented what is known as the more extreme Republicans. Larkin, moderate Republican, was generally supported by conservatives. The Eagle ticket was successful as so important that the country was organized by Gen. J. C. Abbott, United States Senator, who canvassed the State. The election excited unusual interest because it was the first evidence of a serious split in the Radical party. The conservatives had no candidate, and polled about half their strength for Larkin.

The cars commenced running on the city railroad to-day amid much enthusiasm.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London, August 6.—The seizure by the American Government of the gunboats fitting out for Spain, has elicited the following comments from the Press:

The *Morning Star*, Radical organ, says: "The American Government having exhibited vigor in favor of Spain by enforcing the Neutrality laws, has proceeded equally rigor ously against Spain and for the same cause."

The writer regards the recognition of Cuba by Peru as ill advised, though spirited. He says, in spite of all predictions, the Cuban insurgents seem to be able to hold their ground. The prospect of the cession of Cuba to the United States are now louder than ever. Americans have desired to come into possession of that island for the past twenty years. Now that the obstacle of slavery having been removed, if a fair purchase can be effected, all parties may be satisfied with arrangements which will give another State to the American Union and remove a great perplexity from the arena of Spanish politics.

The *Post* considers the matter as article as follows: "Considering all the circumstances, Spain will be it difficult for Europeans to keep hold of their own willing colonists in America, and reflecting that Cuba is now in rebellion, Spain will be fortunate if twenty millions of dollars ever reach Madrid as the price of Cuba."

Paris, August 6.—The Emperor and Empress go to Chalons to-morrow, where they will remain until the 21st. The Empress will continue her visit three months in her trip through Turkey and Egypt.

Marshal Niel is quite ill.

Yesterday a duel was fought between Paul Cassagnac and Gustave Rochefort. The latter received four wounds, one of them severe.

Madrid, Aug. 6.—Nearly all the Carlist bands have been dissolved and disappeared. The Carlists are disheartened, Spain will be fortunate if twenty millions of dollars ever reach Madrid as the price of Cuba."

Paris, August 6.—The difficulty between the Sultan and the Viceroy of Egypt is in a fair way of settlement. Nearly all the questions submitted to the Powers at Constantinople incited the Sublime Porte to a course of conciliation and moderation.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, August 6—Evening—Cotton active and unchanged. Red Wheat 9s 6d.

London, August 6—Evening—Bonds 83¼.

Frankfort, August 6—Bonds 88½ to 89⅜.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, August 6—Evening.—Cotton firm. Sales 1800 bales. Flour—more doing for export at a decline of 5@25; Southern common to fair extra $6 80 to $7 50. Wheat—No 1 spring $1 62¼. Western mixed Corn $1 10 to $1 14. Pork quiet and firmer—$33 12½@ $33 37½. Lard firmer—tierces 18¾c; kettle 20 to 20¾c. Whisky firmer—$1 11 to $1 12. Sugar steady; Porto Rico 12¼ to 13¾c; Muscovados 11¾ to 12¾c. Molasses quiet.

New York, August 6—Evening—Gold 136¾. Money 6 to 7 per cent. Sterling 109⅜. Government quiet and steady; 5 20s of '62, 125. Louisianas, old, 70. Levees 61.

Specie shipments to-morrow $500,000.

Mobile, August 6.—Cotton receipts for the week 104 bales. Exports, coast-wise, 1147 bales. Stock 984 bales. Sales for the week 250 bales, all to-day. Market quiet. Low middlings 20c. Receipts to-day 23 bales. Exports to-day 150 bales.

Memphis, August 6.—Cotton dull and nominally unchanged. Receipts 12 bales. Exports 39 bales. Week's receipts 83 bales. Exports 329 bales. Stock 2177 bales.

Cincinnati, August 6.—Flour unchanged. Corn 83 to 86c. Oats 45 to 50c. Whisky $1 08 Pork $33 50. Bulk meats 14 to 16¼. Bacon—shoulders 15¾c; clear sides 18¾c; clear sides 19c. Hams 24c. Lard 19¾c. Groceries unchanged.

St. Louis, August 6.—Superfine Flour $5 to $5 25. Wheat, common spring $1 10 to $1 12½. Corn 78 to 95c. Oats, new 42 to 52c. Rye 80 to 85c. Groceries quiet. Pork $34 to $34 50. Bulk shoulders 14¾c; clear sides 17 to 17½c; clear sides 18c. Bacon—shoulders 15¾c; clear sides 19c; clear sides 19½c. Lard 19c.

Chicago, August 6.—Pieor—spring extras $5 50 to $5 75. Wheat $1 05 to $1 06. Corn 92½c. Oats 55 to 56c. Rye 95 to 96c. Barley $1 30 to $1 31. Highwines $1 01 to $1 04½. Cuba Sugar 13¾ to 14¾c. Pork $33 75 to $34. Lard 18¾ to 19c. Bulk shoulders 13¾ to 14c. Hams 17¾ to 17¾c.

Louisville, August 6—A No. 1 Flour $6 50 to $7. Corn 80c. Oats 50c. Heavy Bagging 23¾c Groceries unchanged. Sales of 100 hhds Tobacco at $6 10 to $35 50. Pork $34. Bacon—shoulders 15¾c; clear rib sides 19c; clear sides 19½c. Hams 21 to 23½c. Highwines $1 08.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, August 6.—Passed up—Gov. Allen, at midnight last night; Ida, at noon; Sam, at 5 A. M.; Great Republic at 9 A. M., and Kellogg and barges at noon. River falling slowly.

St. Louis, August 6.—River falling slowly.

Louisville, August 6.—River falling, with 5 feet 5 inches of water in the canal.

Memphis, August 6.—Weather clear. Mercury 94. River falling. Passed up—Luminary.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, August 6—6 P. M.—Barometer 29.65. Wind W. N. W and fresh.

Arrived—Steamship Clinton, Beckett, at 3:30 P. M.; Galveston and Indianola; C. A. Whitney & Co; steamship Trade Wind, Morrill, at 3:45 P. M.; Belize Honduras, to G. W. Hyson & Co. No departures.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Mobile, August 6—Last night a serious riot occurred in this city, beginning at an outdoor Radical meeting to celebrate the triumph of the Radical candidate for this Congressional District.

The meeting was a large one and all negroes, except a few white leaders. During the whole of yesterday rumors were in circulation that the negroes were very much excited, defiant and threatening, meant to burn the Democratic candidate for Congress in effigy.

Several citizens called on the Mayor and some of the Radical leaders and advised them that it would be better not to have the meeting, for if the effigy threat was carried out the white people could not be restrained from an attempt to resent the indignity by force.

It was thought that these representations had the desired effect, and that there would be no meeting. At 8 o'clock, however, the tar barrels were lighted, and the negroes began to collect until they swelled into a crowd of 1000 or 1500. Many came with guns, almost all with concealed arms, pistols, knives and razors.

Nothing occurred to disturb the harmony of the meeting except the inflammatory talk of the carpet-bag speakers, until about 10 o'clock, when a joinous dispute between two citizens on a subject entirely foreign to politics or the meeting, attracted some attention, and in pressing up to see what it was about a white man accidentally trod on the foot of a negro. Just as the altercation about this was settled, a pistol shot was heard, and this was the signal for a general firing.

The wh