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The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.
SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 23.

THE SEASON, THE WEATHER, &c.

The season is rapidly advancing. Midsummer has arrived, and the extreme of the hot term is now experienced. Generally speaking, June is considered the hottest of the summer months, especially about that time, when the sun crosses the line, and pours down upon us its fiercest fervor. But this year June was passably pleasant, while July has been particularly and emphatically warm. We have had a few sultry days, and one or two oppressive nights. Yet, after all, we in New Orleans have been living in reality to an ice house compared with our Northern brethren. The New York papers speak of 100° of Fahrenheit as the normal temperature of that broiling city; the journals of Baltimore declare that the mercury once or twice exceeded that fever heat; while throughout the West the people have been almost roasted alive. Now in New Orleans, at 3 P. M., during the hottest portion of the hottest day, the thermometer has never indicated more than from 90 to 91°. We regard as terribly warm weather, though it is constantly tempered by invigorating and refreshing Southern breezes. Yet we are curious to see thousands of our citizens scampering away from the Crescent City, as from the entrance to the inferno, to seek a cooler atmosphere in the great commercial centres of the North. We are yet of the individual who has tried July in the hyperborean latitudes, and is not fully convinced that in New Orleans the average temperature is at least five degrees lower. But our population are now absent, and our streets wear a most deserted aspect, so much so that if the majority of those who have quitted New Orleans had been endowed with the power of prescience, and had thus anticipated a perfectly healthy season such as we have thus far enjoyed, they would not have been so expeditious in their movements. It is certain that we have passed what is usually considered the critical period in our summers, viz: the first half of July without a sign or symptom of an epidemic visitation. When this occurs, the chances are as ten to one in favor of a total exemption.

Meanwhile the population, reduced as it now is by absenteism, seem to get along very comfortably. There is no lack of the means of recreation. We have sundry railroads to lead to the waters of the Lake, where a cool and delightful air fans the cheek and invigorates the blood. We have shell roads and pleasant avenues where equestrians may breathe their spirited steeds, or the timid may indulge in daily drives. The tedium of the town who sighs for a change of pleasure unalloyed by the cares of business, may run over to any of the neighboring watering places which dot the Lake Shore, and enjoy the salt-water bathing, a cool and stimulating atmosphere, fresh fish and other marine delicacies. Or if he wishes to indulge in a glimpse of the interior of the state, he can make a short voyage of discovery on the Jackson or the Opelousas railroad, and look at the growing cotton plant, and the Indian corn in its vigorous stage. In short, provided our wants are not unreasonable and our purses are extravagant, there is ample room and verge enough for the enjoyments of existence even in New Orleans in the midst of the dull season. Recreation is always within our reach. We are not compelled to go to Longbranch, Cape May, or Saratoga for sea bathing, or for fashionable society or for the sight of beautiful women. Land all of them may be obtained by a voyage of a few hours on board one of the magnificent steamboats which make regular trips to and from the various watering places. Nay, it is well that we are in a measure compelled to afford to our jaded frames a season of rest and repose. Although the rapid lust of gold would tempt us to wear out our bodies by excessive exertion, yet immediate health and life, as well as innocence and virtue on the altar of Mammon, Providence has benevolently ordered it otherwise. The enforced respite from toil and our enfeebled strength, and purifies and quickens our stagnant blood. When we return we shall be ready to plunge once more into the vortex of business with fresh heads, renovated hearts, and minds refreshed and invigorated by the interval of relaxation.

THE MUSICAL FRIEND.—Number thirty-one of this cheap and valuable publication has been received at Essig's, No. 17 Exchange Place. Contents: The Balance, a large Piece. Contents: The national anthems of Italy, Austria, Russia, and Prussia; La Romanzetta; Rondoletta; Bonnie Dundee.

The Sheriff will sell at Auction This Day, at 10 o'clock, at the City Hotel, Commercial Place, property on Chartres, between Love and Gaiennie streets, and on Craig, between Port and Hughes streets, Third District. See advertisement.

CORDIALS, WINES, BRANDIES, PRESERVES, &c. AT AUCTION.—TO-MORROW.—We call your attention to the sale to be made THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., by the Sheriff, on the premises, of a stock in store at the corner of Royal and Orleans streets. Brandies, Cordials, consisting of Groceries, Brandies, Preserves, &c., &c. See advertisement.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—J. B. Walton, auctioneer, sells, To-DAY, at the City Hotel, for account of the successors of A. J. Quirk, deceased, the following lot of property, to wit:

Lot situated in Square No. 1 in the square bounded by Martin, Clara and Melpomene streets.

Lot situated in Square No. 2 in the square bounded by Fourth, Jacobs, Clara and Third streets.

Lot situated in the square bounded by Clara, Jacobs, Third and Fourth streets.

Lot situated in the square bounded by Martin, Willow, Clara, Josephine and Jackson streets.

For terms and conditions, see advertisement.

We direct the attention of our readers to the sale, THIS DAY, by N. Vignie auctioneer, at the Exchange Hotel, of a large and very high price stock of fruit, fronting both on Gravier and Carondelet streets, with the large and delightful dwelling in the rear. Parties desirous of purchasing a first-rate business stand, should well attend to the sale, as the property is to be sold without reserve.

The attention of purchasers is called to the sale of valuable property, to be made THIS DAY, by Messrs. C. P. Gurney & Co., comprising house servants and field hands. For particulars, see their advertisements.

The particular attention of city and country merchants is invited to the sale of foreign and American Dry Goods, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, by Messrs. Gent & Co., at their auction rooms, No. 28 Warehouse street.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Previous to the transmitting of the letter to our Minister at Madrid, instructing him to demand of the Spanish Government the surrender of Mr. Ernest, Attorney General Black, at the request of the President, rendered an opinion in the case, maintaining the general right of expatriation as incontestable, and that in regard to the protection of our citizens in their rights, at home and abroad, we have no law which divides them into classes, or makes any difference whatever between a native and a naturalized citizen; we are, therefore, to go forth with equal security to every sea, and through every land and country, including the country in which the traitor was born, either of them may be taken by force or fraud, contracted, or a crime committed by him, but both are absolutely entitled to the political obligations to every country but their own. They are both American citizens, and their exclusive allegiance is due to the Government of the United States. The Judge Black's opinion the Hanoverian Government cannot justify the arrest of Ernest, by showing that he emigrated contrary to the laws of that country, unless it can be proved that the original right of expatriation depends on the consent of the natural sovereign, and this last proposition he is where no man can establish.

From New Mexico.

INDEPENDENCE, June 17.—The New Mexican has with Santa Fe dates to the 27th ult., received here yesterday.

Trains were arriving at Santa Fe daily, and business was good.

There was great excitement about the gold diggings, and numbers were preparing to go as the news reached Santa Fe of the richness of the mines.

Kitchen's incoming train was passed this side of Fort Union.

Large numbers of Comanches and Kaw Indians were seen on Walnut Creek. The Kaws were endeavoring to form an alliance with the Comanches for the purpose of getting their assistance to punish the people of Council Grove for hanging two of their tribe some two weeks ago.

There are one or two companies of troops at the crossing of the Arkansas, but not sufficient force to hold the Indians in check, should they become hostile.

WESTERN AND CSORN.—The Natchitoches *Chronicle* says:

The weather is as oppressively hot as this season of midsummer usually brings. Throughout the parish we hear of partial showers confined to neighborhoods. The cotton crop continues promising, and our planters look forward with good hope for a large yield. As we have before stated, the grass crop will be a short one.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP AFRICA!

SUSPENSION OF HOSTILITIES

ARMISTICE UNTIL EIGHTEENTH AUGUST.

STRONG HOPES OF PEACE.

ADVANCE IN COTTON.

ADVANCE IN CONSOLS.

EXCITEMENT ON THE PARIS BOURSE.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Loss of the Ship Sarah Minot.

GENERAL COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

Minister to the Argentine Confederation.

CENTRAL AMERICAN MISSION DECLINED.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The British and North American Royal mail steamer Africa, Capt. Shannon, has arrived at this port, bringing dates of the 9th instant from Liverpool, consequently two days later than the intelligence brought by the City of Washington.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, July 9.—Intelligence has reached here to the effect that a suspension of hostilities between the contending powers has been agreed upon until the 15th of August.

In consequence of the armistice, strong hopes are entertained of peace.

PARIS BOURSE.

LONDON, July 9.—A dispatch from Paris states that there was great excitement on the Paris Bourse—the effect of the late news.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, July 9.—The Cotton market closed with an advancing tendency. An advance of 1-16 is quoted, and holders demand an advance of ¼.

The advance has been mostly in middling qualities.

The sales of Cotton for the week ending Friday, the 8th, amounted to 70,000 bales, of which about 5000 bales were taken for speculation and export.

The sales on Friday were 15,000 bales, the market closing with an advancing tendency at the following quotations of the broker's circular:

Fair Orleans, 8¾d.; Fair Mobile, 7¾d.; Fair Uplands, 7¾d.; Middling Orleans, 7d.; Middling Mobile, 6¾d.; Middling Uplands, 6¾d.

The stock of Cotton at Liverpool amounts to 725 000 bales, of which 633,000 are of American production.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

HAVRE, June 9.—The Cotton market closed firm. New Orleans Tres Ordinaire is quoted at 108 francs.

MANCHESTER TRADE.

LIVERPOOL, July 9.—The advices from Manchester are of a favorable character, and all qualities of cotton goods have considerably advanced.

LOSS OF THE SHIP SARAH MINOT.

LIVERPOOL, July 9.—The ship Sarah Minot, from New Orleans for this port, has been destroyed by fire at sea.

The officers and crew were all saved, and have arrived at this port.

[The Sarah Minot was an American ship of 1095 tons, cleared by Messrs. Creevy & Farwell from this port on the 23 of May last, for Liverpool, loaded with 3424 bales of cotton and 4600 staves.—*Rep. Associated Press.*]

ADVANCE IN CONSOLS.

LONDON, July 9.—Consols have advanced, and are quoted at 95 to 95¾.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISION MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, July 9.—The market for Provisions and Breadstuffs closed with a declining tendency.

FURTHER BY THE AFRICA.

THE ARMISTICE.

KING OSCAR OF SWEDEN DEAD.

Persia Preparing for War.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, June 9.—The armistice, which was signed on the 7th at Villa Franca, by Gen. Hesse and Valleant, stipulates that all commercial vessels shall navigate the Adriatic unmolested.

The Austrian Federal Diet has proposed to mobilize the whole of the Federal contingent army, and have requested the Prince Regent of Prussia to take command.

NAVAL OPERATIONS IN THE ADRIATIC.

VIENNA, July 8.—The French frigate Impérieuse bombarded Sard yesterday, but upon the fire being returned the frigate withdraw, and appeared to have suffered considerable injury.

A large French fleet was seen near Venice, and another fleet of ten sail was seen from Trieste, bearing towards that place.

PERSIA AND TURKEY.

LONDON, July 9.—Letters from Persia state that she is making great preparations in anticipation of a war with Turkey.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

WAR VESSEL FOR THE BRAZILIAN SQUADRON—SUSPECTED SLAVER.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—J. A. Cushman, of Mississippi, has been appointed Minister to the Argentine Confederation, vice Yancey, resigned.

The President has tendered the Central American mission to D. M. Barringer, of North Carolina, but it is thought that he will decline.

An important dispatch from Minister McLane has caused the Government to order the sloop of war Savannah again to the Gulf of Mexico.

Our war vessels on the Brazil station have been ordered to the river La Platta, to remove there during the unsettled conditions of affairs.

SUSPECTED SLAVER.

NEW BEDFORD, July 20.—The ship Atlantic, which cleared from this port for the Indian ocean, has been seized on suspicion of being a slaver.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 22.—The Cotton market closed with an advancing tendency. Sales of the day 3000 bales. Middling Orleans are quoted at 12c.

Flour closed with a declining tendency—sales of the day amounting to 6000 barrels. Sugar closed buoyant with an advance of ¼c.—Orleans quoted at 6¾ to 6¾c.; Muscovado 5¾ to 6¾c. Coffee closed firm. Molasses quoted at 40c.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, July 21.—Flour closed buoyant at $5, but weaker during the evening. Corn closed steady at 80 to 85c. Whisky closed at 24c.

STATE OF THE RIVERS.

ST. LOUIS, June 21.—The Mississippi river has fallen at this point five inches during the twenty-four hours.

CALIFORNIA ITEMS.

Politics are red hot in the Golden State. Old Liners, anti Lecompintonites and Republicans are all fighting for the success of their respective tickets. The regular Democratic nominations are as follows:

For Governor—M. S. Latham.
For Lieutenant Governor—Dr. Downey.
For Congress—Northern District—John C. Burch; southern District—Chas. L. Scott.
For Supreme Judge—W. W. Cope, of Amador.
For Attorney General—Thomas H. Williams, of El Dorado.
For Clerk Supreme Court—Chas. S. Fairfax.
For Treasurer—Jas. Findley, of Tuba.
For Controller—S. B. Brooks.
For Surveyor General—Horace A. Higley.
For Superintendent Public Instruction—A. J. Moulder.

A dispatch from Weaverville, July 5th, says:

A fire broke out this morning in a house occupied by Chinamen, and spreading rapidly, destroyed one third of the town before it could be extinguished. The St. Charles Hotel and the California Stage Company's office are burned.

A destructive fire occurred in San Francisco, consuming nearly all the buildings on Davis street, between Broadway and Vallejo street. The *Alta* says:

The wharf fronting on Davis street and connecting Vallejo and Broadway wharves, was completely consumed, and Broadway wharf was on fire at several different times, but the flames were fortunately promptly suppressed.

VICTORIA.—Frazer river had risen twelve feet in four days at Fort Yale. All the houses on the beach were overflowed and several had been swept away.

Mining operations were entirely suspended on the river in consequence of the high water.

Ten pounds of powder exploded in the magazine of the steamer Forward as she entered the harbor at Esquimalt on the 18th June, and Mr. Lock, a son of the captain, and Gray, a servant, were horribly wounded. The latter died the same night. The explosion was caused by the igniting of a match.

Coal had been discovered near Queenborough.

Gov. Douglas and Col. Moody had made a trip to the north entrance of Frazer river, and found fine tracts of land.

The employes at Queenborough were all lying idle. Nothing had been done towards clearing the place, as promised by the Government. The happers and miners had struck for back pay and got it.

The Farmerville (La.) *Democrat* says:

A man named Hart was killed on the 24 instant, at Bodoville, Claiborne parish, by another whose name is Allen Martin.

We were not informed how the difficulty originated; but it seems that there had been a previous misunderstanding between the parties, and that upon meeting at the time in question, Mr. Hart, with a large stick of timber in his hands, advanced upon Martin with the evident intention of using it, but before he could effect his purpose, he received in his breast the whole charge of his antagonist's gun. He lam time sides back about took effect in Hart's breast, so that he immediately expired.

Martin had not been arrested at last accounts.

EUROPE.

THE WESTERN NEWS.

Official Accounts of the Great Battle.

The steamship Weser, from Southampton the 4th instant, reached New York on the morning of the 16th inst.

The French Government had published an official account of the battle of Solferino.

FRENCH OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BATTLE OF SOLFERINO.

The French official report estimates the Austrian force at Solferino at from 250,000 to 270,000 men. This immense force appeared to be divided into two armies. That on the right, according to notes found after the battle, on an Austrian officer, was to take possession of Lonato and Castiglione, and that on the left was to march on Montechiaro. The Austrians thought the whole allied army had not yet crossed the Chiese, and their intention was to drive it back on the right bank of that river.

The two armies, on their way, one against the other, met therefore suddenly.

Scarcely had Marshals Baraguay D'Hilliers and MeMahon passed Castiglione, when they found themselves in the presence of considerable forces, which opposed their advance.

At the same instant General Niel encountered the Austrians near Medola.

The King's army, which was going to Forsolengo, to cut the Austrians off from the rear of Rivoltella, and on his part Marshal Canrobert found the village of Castel-Goffredo occupied by the enemy's cavalry.

All the corps of the allied army being at the time on their march, at a somewhat considerable distance one from the other, the Emperor, first of all, directed his attention to bringing them together, so they might mutually support each other. For that purpose His Majesty went immediately to Marshal the Duke of Magenta, who was on the right of the plain, and who had deployed perpendicularly to the road which leads from Castiglione to Goito.

As General Niel did not yet appear, His Majesty hastened the march of the cavalry of the Imperial Guard, and placed it under the orders of the Duke of Magenta as a reserve to operate in the plain on the right of the second corps. The Emperor, at the same time, sent orders to Marshal Canrobert to support General Niel as much as possible, while commanding him to guard himself on the right against an Austrian corps, which, according to information given to His Majesty, was to advance from Montichiari on Asola. These measures having been taken, the Emperor repaired to the heights in the centre of the line of battle, where Marshal Baraguay D'Hilliers, too distant from the Sardinian army to be able to act in conjunction with it, had to struggle in very difficult ground against troops which were incessantly renewed.

The Marshal had arrived at the foot of the steep hill on which the village of Solferino is built. That village was defended by considerable forces, entrenched in an old castle, and a large cemetery, both of which were surrounded by thick and crenelated walls.

The Marshal had already lost a great number of men, and had more than once exposed himself leading on the troops of Bazin's and L'Admirault's divisions. Worn out with fatigue and heat, and exposed to a heavy fire of musketry, these troops gained ground with much difficulty.

At this moment the Emperor ordered Forey's division to the advance. One brigade marched on the side of the plain, another on the height against the village of Solferino, and caused it to be supported by Camon's division of light infantry of the Guard. He caused to advance with these troops the artillery of the Guard, which, under the command of General Desvoeux, and General Levoiut, took up an uncovered position, about three hundred meters from the enemy. This manœuver assured success in the centre.

While Forey's division seized on the Cemetery and Gen. Bazin ordered his troops forward into the village, the light infantry and riflemen of the Imperial Guard climbed up to the foot of the tower commanding the chateau, and possessed themselves of it. The little hills near Solferino were successfully carried, and at half-past 3 o'clock, P. M., the Austrians evacuated the position under the fire of our artillery, planted on the crests and left on our hands 1600 prisoners, 14 pieces of cannon and two colors. The share of the Imperial Guard of this glorious trophy was 13 guns and 1 color.

After describing the operations of the corps under Baraguay d'Hilliers, the report proceeds: At 5.30 o'clock the Duke de Magenta ordered the offensive to be taken, and ordered Gen. de Lamotterouge to advance on the side of Solferino, in order to carry San Cassiano and the other positions occupied by the enemy. The village was turned on both sides, and carried with irresistable vigor by the Algerian riflemen and the forty-fifth. The riflemen were immediately followed against the principal counterscarp, which unites Cavriana with San Cassiano, and which was defended by considerable forces.

A first height, crowned by a kind of redoubt, speedily fell into the possession of the sharp shooters, but the enemy, by a vigorous offensive return, succeeded in dislodging them. They took it again, with the aid of the 45th and 72d, and were driven out once more. The support this time, General de Lamotterouge was obliged to move up his brigade of reserve, and the Duke de Magenta advanced his whole corps. At the same time the Emperor gave orders to Manego's brigade of voltigeurs of the Guard, supported by Gen Mellinet's grenadiers, to advance from Solferino against Cavriana. The enemy at undertook longer to resist this double attack, supported by fire of the artillery of the Guard, and about 5 P. M. the voltigeurs and Algerian sharp shooters entered at the same time into the village of Cavriana.

[Then arose the violent rain and thunder storm, at the termination of which the Austrians were retreating in every direction.]

The report speaks of the exploits of the Sardinians as follows:

On its part the Piedmontese army, placed on our extreme left, had also had a rude and splendid day's work. It was advancing in four divisions in the direction of Peschiera from Pozzolengo and Madonna della Scoperta, at about seven in the morning. Its advanced guard encountered the enemy's advanced posts between San Martino and Pozzolengo. The combat commenced, but strong Austrian reinforcements hurried up and drove the Piedmontese further back than San Martino, even threatening to cut off their line of retreat. A brigade of Mollard's division then arrived in all haste on the scene of combat, and assaulted the heights on which the enemy had established themselves. Twice it attained the summit and possessed itself of several pieces of cannon; but twice also it had to yield to numbers and to abandon its conquest.

The second brigade of this division, at sight of some brilliant charges of the King's cavalry, when Cucchiari's division, debouching in the field of battle by the road of Rivoltella, came to support General Mollard. The Sardinian troops rushed forward a third time with impetuosity, under a murderous fire; the church and all the works raised on the right were carried, and eight pieces of cannon were taken. But the enemy again succeeded in disengaging the cannon and in retaking the positions.

At this moment the second brigade of General Cucchiari, which had been formed in columns of attack to the left of the Lugana, no longer hesitated to attack the church of St. Martino, regained the lost ground, and carried the heights for the fourth time, without holding them however; for, overwhelmed with vollies of grape, and having an enemy who was constantly receiving reinforcements and incessantly returning to the charge, it could not hold out till the arrival of succor from General Mollard's second brigade, and the Piedmontese, being quite exhausted, retreated in good order along the Rivoltella road.

It was then the Aosta brigade of Fanti's division, which had at first gone towards Solferino to form a junction with Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers, was sent by His King to support Generals Mollard and Cucchiari in the attack on San Martino. That body was checked for a while by the storm; but about five o'clock in the evening this brigade and the Pignerol one, supported by numerous artillery, marched on the enemy under a terrible fire and reached the heights. Possession of them took by force, and managed to hold them by very desperate fighting. The enemy began to give way, and the Piedmontese artillery, gaining the ridge, soon crowned it with twenty-four pieces of cannon, which the Austrians vainly endeavored to capture; two brilliant charges by the King's cavalry dispersed them; volleys of grape threw ranks into confusion, and the Sardinian troops finally remained masters of the formidable positions which the enemy had defended for a whole day with such obstinacy.

On the other side, the Durando division had been engaged with the Austrians ever since sunrise, and in the morning, at the hour its advanced guard had met the enemy at Madonna della Scoperta, and the Sardinian troops had held their ground till noon against efforts of the Austrians superior in number, who at last compelled them to fall back; but, being then reinforced by the Savoy brigade, they resumed the offensive, and, repulsing the Austrians in their turn, made themselves masters of Madonna della Scoperta. After this first success, General della Marmora sent the Durando division against San Martino, where it did not arrive in time to assist in taking that position, for it encountered on the road an Austrian column, with which it had to dispute the passage, and when this obstacle was overcome, the village of San Martino was already in the power of the Piedmontese. General della Marmora had directed, on the other hand, the Piedmont brigade of Fanti's division upon Pozzolengo. The brigade carried the enemy's positions in front of the village with great vigor, and, having made itself master of Pozzolengo, after a warm attack, repulsed the Austrians, and pursued them to a certain distance, causing them severe losses.

The Sardinian army fared very unfortunately very considerable, and do not amount to less than 49 officers killed and 167 wounded, 641 sub-officers and privates killed, 3400 wounded, and 1268 soldiers missing, making a total of 5525 absent at roll-call. Five pieces of cannon remained in the hands of the King's army as trophies of this sanguinary victory which it had gained over an enemy superior in number, and whose force appeared to have been not less than 13 brigades.

The losses of the French army amounted to 12,000 rank and file, killed or wounded, and 720 officers *hors de combat*, of whom 150 were killed. Among the wounded are Generals Forey, Ladmirault, Forey, Auger, Dieu, and Douay. Seven colonels and six lieutenant-colonels have been killed.

As to the losses of the Austrian army, they cannot yet be calculated, but they must have been very considerable, from the number of killed and wounded which were left on the field of battle, which exceeded not less than 12 miles in length. They left in our hands 36 pieces of cannon, a great number of ammunition wagons, 4 colors and 6000 prisoners.

The resistance which the enemy opposed to the allied troops for 14 hours may be explained by the superiority in numbers which they possessed, and the almost impregnable positions which they occupied.

For the first time, also, the Austrian troops fought under the eyes of their Sovereigns, and the presence of two Emperors and of the King of Piedmont, in rendering the struggle more desperate, made it also more decisive.

The Emperor Napoleon never for a moment ceased to direct the operations, visiting every point where his troops had to make the greatest efforts and to triumph over the most serious difficulties. At different times the projectiles of the enemy fell in the ranks of the staff and of the escort who attended His Majesty.

At 9 o'clock in the evening the noise of the cannon which precipitated the retreat of the enemy was still heard in the distance, and the French troops lighted their bivouac fires on the field of battle which they had so gloriously conquered.

The fruit of this victory is the abandonment by the enemy of all the positions which they had prepared on the right bank of the Mincio to dispute the approach to that river. According to the last accounts received, the discouraged Austrian army appears to have even renounced the idea of even defending the passage of the river, and was retiring on Verona.

SARDINIAN ORDER OF THE DAY.

The King of Sardinia has issued the following order of the day to his troops:

SOLDIERS: In the space of two months of warfare you have had an uninterrupted course of victory, from the Sesia and the Po to the banks of the Legnano and the Mincio. In that glorious itinerary which you have performed, in company with our generous and powerful ally, you have everywhere given the most brilliant proofs of discipline and heroism. The nation is proud of you.

All Italy, which sees with pride her best sons in your ranks, applauds your bravery and your exploits, which inspire her with joyous hopes and confidence in her future destinies. To-day a new and great victory has been gained. You have again shed your blood, triumphing over a numerous enemy, protected by strongest positions, on the now celebrated day of Solferino and San Martino.

You, fighting from the break of day till night, and headed by your intrepid chiefs, repelled repeated assaults of the enemy, and forced them to retreat the Mincio, leaving in your hands and on the battle field men, arms and cannon on their side. The French efforts have been crowned with equal success and equal glory, in furnishing further proof of that valor which for ages past has elicited the wonder and admiration of the whole world.

The victory has cost serious sacrifices, but by the noble blood unsparingly spilled for the most sacred of causes, Europe will learn that Italy is worthy of taking her place among nations.

Soldiers! in former battles I have often had occasion to mention the names of many among you in the order of the day. This time I put the whole army on the order of the day.

From my Headquarters at Rivoltella, June 24, 1859. VICTOR EMMANUEL.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

EXAMINATION OF THE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.—*Second District*—Closing *Exercises*—*Distribution of Premiums.*—The examination of the Girls' High School, Second District, closed yesterday, and was a perfect triumph in its way. The whole house was crowded with visitors, until there was not even standing room for those reporters who arrived late at the scene of action. It was a beautiful sight, though—such a sea of lovely faces, lady visitors and scholars, all looking happy, and ready to enjoy the day.

The exercises were commenced by the examination of the first and second divisions of the English classes, under the direction of Miss E. Armstrong. These classes exhibited a thorough knowledge of the English branches to which they have been taught.

The first and second French divisions of the first French class were then examined, under the charge of Mrs. M. Sorapuru, the principal of the school, and also showed a perfect knowledge of the accent and idiom of the French language. After the class had been examined, some ten of the young ladies read composition in the French and English, which from our position we were unable to hear distinctly, but learn that some of them were beautifully written, Miss M. McCarley's, both in French and English, being the best.

The prizes were then delivered as follows: The prize of excellency was awarded to Miss V. Sarpy.

First English Class, Miss E. A. Armstrong, teacher. First Division—First prize awarded to Miss Ellen Brophy; second, Miss Della Lombard; first mention, Miss Ellen Butler; second, Miss Emma Lombard; third, Helene McCarthy; fourth, Miss Celina Kramer. Second Division—First prize awarded to Miss Eugenie Chevilion; second, Miss Louise Skinner; first mention, Miss Aimee Armstrong; second, Miss Catherine McDermott.

First French Class, Mrs. M. Sorapuru, teacher. First Division—First prize awarded to Miss Emma Lombard; second, Miss Louise Chauchon. Teacher's prize of composition, Miss H. McCarley; Miss M. Laterpelier; teacher's prize of history, Miss Della Lombard; first mention awarded to Miss Celina Kramer; second, Miss Augusta Serre; third, Miss Leonie Weiss; fourth, Miss Marie Calla. Second Division—First prize awarded to Miss Rosa Bebo; second, Miss Louise Dorfeuille; teacher's prize, Miss Alice Chauchon.

Second English Class, Miss A. M. Carey, teacher. First Division—First prize awarded to Miss H. Morris; second, Miss E. Kreager; teacher's prize, Miss D. Duffy; first mention, Miss M. Martin; second, Miss M. Nugent; third, Miss C. Dreyfous. Second Division—First prize, Miss E. Johnson; second, Miss A. Chevillon; first mention, Miss L. Lacoste; second, Miss E. Schumert; third, Miss C. Palon.

Second French Class, Mrs. L. Community, teacher. First Division—First prize awarded to Miss Aline Ribet; second, Miss Eugenie Chabert. Teacher's prize, Miss A. Chevillon. Miss Leontine Blanché; first mention, Miss Eugenie Shumert. Second Division—First prize, Miss Fanny Kreager; second, Miss Ellen Butler; teacher's prize, Miss Clemence Fellon; first mention, Miss Aldia Paganiol; second, Miss Cecilia Dreyfous; third, Miss Della Duffy; fourth, Miss Elizabeth Hauck.

The school prizes were then given to young ladies of the school presented the Superintendent, Mr. Alphonse Canonge, with a beautiful watch chain, which he received with many thanks, and then addressed the assembly in French for some time, setting forth the importance of education and the intellectual and moral training of youth.

The company were dismissed about half-past four o'clock, much pleased with the exercises and the condition of the Girls' High School of the Second District.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES OF THE COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT OF UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA.—There was a brilliant assemblage of ladies and gentlemen at the University building, corner of Common and Baronne streets, last night, on the occasion of the annual exercises and commencement exercises of the Collegiate Department.

Upon the stand were a number of our first citizens, among whom we noticed the Hon. Glendy Burke, the donator of the fund for the Burke prize in elocution.

A fine orchestra, under the direction of Professor Theodore Schoenheit, discoursed excellent music during the performances.

The exercises were commenced by a speech delivered by Master René Le Monnier, entitled the Speech of the Indian Chief. The speaker acquitted himself very finely, and of course brought down the house. This was followed by a speech upon Greece, by Master George Dupré, who also distinguished himself.

The Classics was the title of the next, which was spoken by Master J. B. Gauche in a manly and fluent style.

The declamations were finished by a speech on the Platform of the Constitution by W. P. Grivot, which was not behind the others in the least.

The speeches were followed by dialogues, the first of which, "Une Scène des Fourberies de Scapin," de Moliere, in which Master Alphonse Lauve sustained with much spirit the part of Scapin, and ably supported by Master Leo Monnier as Geronte.

The second dialogue was "Une Scène d'iphigenie en Aulide," de Racine—the part of Agamemnon being well performed by Master Thomas Bellow, and that of Achille by Master Arthur Simon.

The dialogues were exceedingly interesting, and caused a good deal of merriment on the part of the spectators from time to time.

Master Alphonse Lauve then delivered the forcible speech of "Spartacus to the Gladiators," and followed by Master A. Simon with the speech "Against Peaches in the Army." The most interesting feature of the evening's entertainment was the valedictory address, delivered by T. H. Biscoe, member of the senior class. It was a graceful piece of composition, and gracefully delivered.

The exercises were then closed by the distribution of the diplomas, certificates, medals and prizes, by the Board of Administrators. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon students T. H. Biscoe, Lacoue Sonlat, A. J. Lewis, Antoine Boscaier and J. W. Lebouleux, members of the senior class.

Certificates were presented to the students Arthur Simon, R. E. Lewis, Thomas Bellow and Honore Bellow, members of the Commercial Department.

"Burke prize in elocution"—gold medal worth about fifty dollars—awarded to T. H. Biscoe.

"Touro prize in ancient history"—gold medal worth about thirty dollars—awarded to T. Bellow.

Students' prize, awarded by vote of students, for deportment, industry and success in studies, to T. H. Biscoe.

Thus has closed a very brilliant session of this excellent institution. The regular opening of the classes will take place upon the 1st of September next for the grammar school, and upon the 1st of October for the collegiate classes.

Parents and others who desire particulars regarding this flourishing institution and prospectus, should address Prof. Louis Dufau, General Superintendent.

DEAD BODY IN THE RIVER.—One of the proprietors of the Union plantation, some ten miles above Potato à la Hache, discovered on Tuesday last the body of a boy about twelve years of age floating in the eddy in short pantaloons, on the river bank. From appearances the body had been in the water about a week, and the hair was washed off the head. The appearance of the body would indicate that the boy was of good family, and that the clothes were bathing clothes. Subsequently the body reached the spot the waves from a low-boat had washed the body from off the bank, and no trace of it could be found.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Patrick Gannon was called to answer before Recorder Beaumont yesterday, charged with striking Patrick Geary with a brick on the arm. Geary was also pummeled about the face.

Opinion in our Tower Department—Philip Beakman is under arrest in the Fourth District, charged with cutting Michael Cunningham. We learned that the wound is not dangerous.

Sixth Ward American Club.

THIS CLUB will meet at the usual place, Hospital street, on SATURDAY, the 23d inst., at 7½ o'clock, for the election of officers.
V. DUTILLEROZ, President.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned have this day formed a PARTNERSHIP under the firm of PAYNE & BEMIS, for the purpose of transacting a General Wholesale Grocery business in New Orleans, under the firm of PAYNE, BEMIS & CO., and that the firm of PAYNE, BEMIS & CO. will continue the business at the old place, No. 86 Tchoupitoulas street, a few doors above the old place of PAYNE, BEMIS & CO., and in the same line of business, and that persons may come to Jackson, at the corner of Tchoupitoulas and Gravier streets.
WM. M. PENGRAM, CLARENCE BEMIS, PENGRAM PENGRAM.
New Orleans, July 1, 1859. jy2 tf

NOTICE.

SOUTH WATER DISTILLERY,
No. 102 St. Charles street.

ALL persons having in their possession Brandy, or a patented barrel, bearing the name of the undersigned, and marked J. J. T., St. Charles, will be prosecuted for the same, or order to prove that the chance have offered in an excitement to return to my place, No. 102 St. Charles.
The goods are still kept at least on account of instalment. jy22

For Sale.

On account of departure, a Second Hand Carriage, Harness, Horse, Blankets, Robes, etc., etc., Dutch street. Apply at No. 8 Dutch street. jy22

Twenty Four Dollars Daily,
TO ADVERTISE THE ITALIAN LANGUAGE.

FINE will teach the Italian Language in three months, to three ladies and gentlemen willing to study the same according to the prospectus published in the Delta of the 17th inst., for the price of three times a week at $8 a term, payable in advance.
Apply at Mr. Dante's music store, No. 56 Carondelet street. jy19 1m

Wire Work.

FROM the 1st of next October, a new story HOUSE, situated at the corner of S. Carondelet and Harmony streets, having gas fixtures, bell work & double gallery, will be rented for the present low price of $14 per month. jy19 tf

Summer Residence and Respectable Boarding House.

THE hall of a Furnished House, containing two bedrooms, dining room, kitchen, &c., with a back-lot on the Lake, suitable for small family, will be rented for the season. For terms, apply at No. 16 Carondelet street, up stairs. jy19 tf

For Sale.

THE beautiful property occupied by Mr. DE LAMETHE, fronting one square and Water front, 40 feet on the Lake, 250 feet deep on the 2, per line by the property of Gen. Wilcox, Carvera, and of the canal, bounded by the Lake, Bayou Sauvage, Bayou Gentilly, Bayou Chef Menteur, Bayou Sauvage, and the Canal of the Lake Shore Railroad, Gentilly, Bayou Sauvage, and the