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THE DAILY BEE.

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 13, 1859.

A BOLD THREAT.

The Charleston *Mercury* concludes an article in relation to the next National Democratic Convention by saying: "The result of that Convention will be the repudiation of Douglas and his insolent heresies, or the instant death of a party abandoning its cardinal principles." We are by no means sure that either of the conclusions reached by the *Mercury* will occur.

Touching the repudiation of Douglas and his doctrines, it must be observed that this can only be accomplished by a majority of the National Convention. Now, that body is undoubtedly be composed of delegates in every State in the Union, in the proportion of the Congressional representation of the several States. The non-slaveholding States will have a large preponderance over the others. Every one acquainted with the politics of the country is aware that in the former section are chiefly to be found the adherents of Senator Douglas. Not that he is by any means destitute of partisans in the South, or that he would fail to receive the support of more than one Southern State should his name be submitted to the National Convention—but as the doctrine of popular sovereignty, the denial of the right of Congress to legislate for the protection of slavery in the Territories, and other tenets peculiar to Mr. Douglas, are particularly reached by the Democratic party in the free States, the inference is entirely reasonable that the delegates from those States will be altogether disinclined to repudiate that distinguished individual, or what the *Mercury* styles "his insolent heresies." We take it that Democrats go into a Convention pledged to abide by the will of the majority, and if the majority should happen to favor Douglas and popular sovereignty, we are at a loss to conceive how the result is to be averted short of open and flagrant rebellion.

This is probably what our Charleston contemporary contemplates when it significantly presents as the consequence of a refusal to denounce Douglas, the instant death of the party. With due deference to the judgment of the *Mercury*, we must put on record our opinion that nothing resembling this premature and sudden dissolution will follow. We have in the course of our career enjoyed abundant opportunities of studying the Democratic party, and have been enabled particularly to understand its almost indestructible vitality. To kill that party is about as tough a job as ever was undertaken. Armstrong's fire, Greek fire, and all the devilish engineering near are harmless when applied to it. People have been proclaiming it dead whenever it suffered a temporary reverse, yet as if purposely to disprove and falsify these shallow predictions, Democracy has invariably reared its head as high as ever, and displayed the same stalwart proportions and indomitable energies as on days of yore. We have seen the party threatened with the most fatal rupture in National Conventions, as, for instance, in 1844, and yet emerge from seeming hopeless difficulties, and achieve brilliant victories. One of the secrets of this strength and superabundance of life is the flexible policy which has ever distinguished the party. The minority may for a time suffer a disappointment, but rarely, indeed, does it venture upon overt dissection. Soon are its discontents forgotten, and shoulder to shoulder it unites with the majority, marches to victory and claims its legitimate share of the spoils.

That will it be with all those who adhere to the principles of the party with which the action of the National Convention should select men or endorse principles repugnant to the minority. We cannot, of course, undertake to determine in advance what that Convention will do. Whether it will nominate Douglas, whether Douglas will permit his name to go before it, whether his doctrines will become a subject of discussion in that body, are points on which the utmost uncertainty exists: nevertheless the almost unbroken history of the Democratic party justifies the belief that what the Convention may do, will be ratified by the rank and file. It always has been so, and hence we confidently say, it will be otherwise in 1860. The Southern Democracy may be numerous and boisterous—but it has generally been foremost in yielding implicit obedience to the fiat of the majority. Our friends of the *Mercury* will learn in due season that their expectation of a dismembered party will not be realized.

Carrollton Polka.—We are indebted to L. Gaudet, No. 91 Canal street, for a new and spirited polka composed by him, and dedicated to Miss Pauline Schlater. It is entitled "The Carrollton Polka."

The Sheriff will sell at auction TO-DAY, at 11 o'clock, M., at the City Hotel, Common street, a premises sale for $250. See advertisement.

Credit Sale—Two Hundred Cases of Boots and Shoes, Brown Hats, &c.—We call the attention of the trade to the sale of two hundred cases of boots, shoes, hats, &c., to take place this day at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Bache & Leonard's auction rooms, No. 57 Chartres street. Terms at sale.

Box for the suicide or murder of Mrs. Halsey, in New York, related elsewhere, there occurred on the same day various other atrocities, such, for instance, as the murder by stabbing and beating of a Mrs. Masters by her husband, and the discovery in the East river of a box which, when opened, was found to contain the mutilated remains of two white men, two women, two children and a negro. What a delectable place New York must be!

The Schiller Centennary.—A convention of delegates of German societies was held on Thursday evening at Hotel Boltz, in New York, to make preparations for the Schiller Centenary. About one hundred delegates were present. Doctor Lowe, the president of the association, was in the chair. The following programme of the celebration was read by Doctor Schramm, the Secretary, and was adopted:

The celebration will begin on the evening of the 9th of November with a concert, when only the compositions of Schiller will be performed. On the 10th, the societies, military companies, &c., will assemble in Union square. A deputation will bring a bust of Schiller from the Academy of Music, to be carried in front of the procession. The procession will proceed to the Park, and thence to return to the Academy of Music. In it will be a printing press, on which an appropriate poem will be printed and published in the English and German languages. In the evening there will be theatricals, when *Wallenstein's Lager* (Wallenstein's Camp) will be performed, and tableau performances, performed by amateurs, and readings from Schiller. On the third day there is to be an oration, and a grand feast in the evening.

Committees were appointed to procure orchestras, on theatricals, on entertainment for the third day, and on artistical matters.

A Terrible Chapter of Crime.—The following are the heading of one day's crime in the city of New York, as published in the Tribune columns of the New York *Express* of the 6th:

Hurrying Wife Murder.—A Boy Killed by Another. A German Shoot the Top of his Wife. Dangerous Stabbing Affray; The Water Street Murder. Woman Murder in Hudson street, Author Inhumanity Beat, Supposed Murder of a Lady; Seven Dead Bodies Found in a Box in the River; A Lady Found Floating Near Fort Hamilton, supposed to have been Murdered.

New Haven Municipal Election.—A dispatch to the Sun says:

The city election which was held here today was warmly contested. It resulted in the success of the Democratic candidate for Mayor by 500 majority. The Democrats also elected two Aldermen and nine Councilmen, and the Collector, Sheriff's Clerk and Treasurer. The Republicans carried four Aldermen and fifteen Councilmen.

Personal Difficulty.—A personal difficulty occurred at the University this morning between two students, Charles Gucher, of North Carolina, and J. M. Bentley, of Alabama, which may prove fatal to the latter. We have not heard both sides of the affair, and cannot therefore give a very reliable statement. It seems, however, that Bentley, said Gucher had a difficulty yesterday evening, and as they met this morning it was renewed. Bentley striking at Gucher, and the latter drawing a pistol and shooting Bentley through the arm and into the breast. The extent of the damage has not been ascertained, as the ball has not yet been found. Gucher was promptly arrested, and is now before a magistrate for examination.—*Charlottesville Advocate.*

Political Movement in Cincinnati.—Cincinnati, June 6.—The Americans here are dissatisfied with the Republican platform made at Columbus, on Thursday last, and a mass meeting is to be held on Thursday next, to take independent action. This difficulty, unless harmonized, may give this county to the Democrats and the next Legislature to the same party. This Legislature elect a Senator in the place of Senator Pugh, and consequently the action of the mass meeting will be looked for with great interest.

TELEGRAPHIC.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH BRETON.

Important Intelligence.

Quebec, June 11.—The steamship North Breton, Captain Grange, of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's line, arrived at this port this morning.

She left Liverpool on Wednesday, the 1st of June, and brings two days later advices from all parts of Europe than were received some days ago at St. Johns, and four days later than were received by the Africa at New York.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—Liverpool, June 1.—The sales of Cotton for the three business days since the sailing of the Africa amount to 28,000 bales. Of this amount speculators took 1400, and 4000 bales were sold for exportation.

All qualities of Cotton have advanced from 1 16 to 1 8 since Saturday. Fair and middling qualities have improved most.

The market generally closed with an advancing tendency.

Middling Orleans Cotton has advanced 1, and Middling Uplands 3 16d.

Clair's Son quote Middling Orleans at 6¾, and Middling Uplands at 6¾d.

Consols.—London, June 1.—The funds have experienced a sudden improvement in tone, and an advance of fully 1 per cent, is reported, owing to increased confidence in the neutrality of England, and favorable continental advices. Consols for money closed at 93¼ to 93¾.

State of Trade.—Liverpool, June 1.—The advices from Manchester and other manufacturing districts are more favorable.—Goods and yarns were in good request, and the market generally closed active, without any material change in prices.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—Liverpool, June 1.—The Liverpool Breadstuffs market generally closed with a declining tendency.

The weather since the sailing of the Africa has been quite favorable for the growing crops.

Flour generally closed with a declining tendency, and prices have given way on all descriptions.

Provision Market.—The Liverpool Provision market generally closed steady at the quotations by the Africa.

Beef closed quiet, and quotations are generally unchanged.

Pork was in fair demand, with no material change in prices.

The War in Italy.—London, June 1.—The advices from the seat of war comprise nothing of decided importance which has transpired since the sailing of the Argo from Queenstown.

No important engagement has taken place since the date of our last report.

The retrograde movement of the Austrians is continued, and the allies are closely following them, and occupying the positions abandoned by them.

The most important intelligence at Vienna is the repulse of Garibaldi's troops in their advance on Milan.

The accounts are from the Austrian side, and are not yet confirmed.

The Armies of Observation.—Marshal Pelissier has arrived at Nancy, where 100,000 men of the army of the East have been concentrated.

The German federal troops are concentrating in large forces at Mayence and Rastadt.

These troops form the federal army of observation on the Rhine opposed to that of France, which is now designated as the army of the East.

The Germanic Diet, in view of the danger threatening the confederacy, has removed from Frankfort on the Main towards the centre of Germany.

The various banks and other moneyed establishments are removing their treasure to the fortresses, and the general aspect of affairs throughout the Germanic Confederation is very threatening.

Success of the Sardinians.—A dispatch from Turin via Paris announces that the Piedmontese cavalry, I understand, have forced the passage of the Sesia after a sharp contest with the Austrians, and captured the important town of Palestro on the left bank.

FURTHER BY THE NORTH BRETON.

Liverpool, June 1.—The Cunard steamship Niagara arrived out at Liverpool from Boston and Halifax on the 30th ult.

The steamship Bavaria, of the New York and Hamburg line, arrived out on the 31st.

Market Intelligence.—The circulars of Messrs. Bigland, Athya & Co. quote Bacon quiet, and Lard dull at 60 to 61s6d.

The sugar market was steady at unchanged quotations; and Coffee quiet.

Baring Brothers & Co., London, quote Wheat with a declining tendency, a decline of 2s. to 4s. being noted. Sugar quiet. American Stocks were in little demand.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Passage of the Sesia.—Paris, June 1.—The Sardinian division which forced the passage of the Sesia and captured Palestro was under the immediate command of Victor Emmanuel, who directed its triumphant operations.

Many Austrians were taken prisoners, and by this coup of the Sardinian monarch, their line of operations along the Sesia is effectually broken up.

Reported Discomfiture of Garibaldi.—A rumor has reached Paris that General Garibaldi's division had been checked or defeated, but the report lacked the confirmation necessary to its reliability. Dispatches from Turin rather intimated that he was making successful progress with his command.

The French Army Proper.—Napoleon was about moving his headquarters from St. Salvatore to Cassis, his late inspection of the whole line of operations, doubtless, inducing the selection of this point as the most favorable central point for the movements of the allied army to turn upon.

It was rumored that the Emperor Napoleon, after completing the first series of military operations, contemplate a summer campaign, which may prove fatal to the Austrian forces.

Interference of England and Prussia.—A report has gained currency in Paris that England and Prussia have entered into an agreement to combine in making strenuous efforts to settle the difficulties between the conflicting powers, and terminate the war, by negotiations to be commenced so soon as the French and Sardinians enter Milan. At such a crisis in the affair, it would indeed have something to boast of, and the Austrians would be dispirited, and hence it was thought that the intelligence might have more effect than at any other time.

Fight Between English and American Sailors.—A dispatch from Florence tells of a fight which had occurred there between bodies of American and English sailors, the difficulty growing out of the circumstance of the Americans sporting anti-Austrian insignia—the French tri-color rosettes which they wore.

England.—On the 31st ultimo, —— Dennison was re-elected Speaker of Parliament.

Paris, June 1.—The Bourse is buoyant, closing with the three per cents quoted at 60¾f.

Texas Items.

Gen. Houston in the Field.—We have received a circular from the *Intelligencer* office, of Austin, containing, among other matters, a brief but explicit announcement that the General will serve as our next Governor, if elected. Judge Paschal indulges in some very natural show of self-congratulation on the occasion of having been instrumental in bringing out the man he aided to defeat two years ago, and predicts the triumphant election by a majority of 15,000 or 20,000 votes.

The *Southwestern* states that on the night of the 13th instant the store of Mr. W. H. C. Rudgins, on the levee, at Brazoria, was robbed, and his safe opened by means of a false key and robbed of about $6775.

Lavaca.—The *Herald* informs us that the favorite little steamer Robert Wakefield is making splendid runs now—heavily laden each way—and learns that she is the most successful steamer now crossing the Gulf, both as regards time and the safe delivery of her freights.

The *Advertiser* learns that the black tongue has now made its appearance among the cows of Bastrop and the stock cattle of that county.

From Washington.

Washington, June 6—The Home Squadron is still further to be increased. The frigate Sabine, of fifty guns, will soon proceed to the Gulf of Mexico, and there will then be ten vessels of war, with an aggregate of 212 guns, in those waters. As one vessel has already been ordered from Tampico, to land marines and other forces, if necessary, to protect American citizens and property in the event of an assault by Miramon, the impression here that a similar course will be pursued at other points, wherever such intervention may be required by American interests. It may not be generally known that the sailors are constantly drilled in the practice of small arms as well as ordnance, and the latter can be used on land, as carriages are provided for their use in such an emergency.

For more than twelve months past the Secretary of the Treasury has been receiving information from the Collectors of the Revenues, in compliance with official instructions, as to what reductions can be made in the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs. As the reports have been successively received, the reforms have been gradually made, as far as could be, without detriment to the public service. The expenses last year were about $300,000 less than during the preceding year.

The reduction of the expenses at New York and other cities, soon to be effected, is a part of the economical arrangement. The Secretary of the Treasury has ample means at his command, and a million and a half of the late loan has not been called in, but can be obtained at any time. Besides, from four to five millions of Treasury notes can now be reissued under the recent act of Congress, and as many as may be redeemed can be reissued; therefore, with the $4,000,000 now subject to draft, nine or ten millions are at this time available for Treasury purposes. Within the last ten days $1,500,000 of Treasury notes have been issued at 5 per cent.

The frigate Congress is to be the flag ship of the Brazilian squadron. Purser Slamm has been ordered to his vessel.

A private letter from our Minister to Austria says that ex-President Pierce, who has been sojourning in Vienna, left there on the 12th of May.

The municipal election in this city to-day passed off quietly, without any of those scenes which have heretofore disgraced the city. There was no serious opposition to the anti-Know-Nothing ticket.

THE FIRST BATTLE IN ITALY.

Where and How the Fight Occurred—The Result, &c.

Yesterday's mail brought some interesting details respecting the battle of Montebello, which we subjoin:

The first regular battle took place on the 21st of May, the Austrians having previously assailed Casteggio and occupied Montebello. There are several different dispatches in regard to this event, but they are all pretty much the same in effect.

The following, from the Paris *Moniteur*, is the most explicit:

Alessandria, Saturday, May 21.

The Austrians, about 15,000 strong, attacked the advanced posts of Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers. They were driven back by Gen. Forey's division, which behaved admirably, and carried the village of Montebello (already celebrated) after a fierce combat of four hours' duration.

The Piedmontese cavalry, commanded by General Sonnarz, displayed extraordinary energy.

We have made 200 prisoners, one of whom is a colonel.

We have from 500 to 600 killed and wounded. General of Brigade Beuret (infantry) and Commandant Duchet are killed. Colonels Cayot de Lespart, de Bellefonds, Consell Dumesnil and Commandants Secretette and de Ferussac are wounded.

This affair does great honor to General Forey, who displayed as much skill as bravery.

The Austrians are in full retreat since last evening. The loss of the enemy exceeds 2000 men.

The Emperor left to-day for Vogbera, and visited the hospitals where the Austrian wounded have been taken, with the French, and receive the same care.

A telegram, essentially the same as the above, from the Emperor to the Empress, was posted on the Paris Bourse on the 21st, and the Sardinian Government issued a corresponding bulletin.

The following is the official bulletin issued by the Austrian Government:

Vienna, Sunday, May 22.

On the 20th instant General Stadion pushed forward a reconnoissance by a forced march towards Teglio and Montebello, but after a hot fight with a French force of superior strength, retreated behind the Po.

The official *Austrian Correspondence* of the 21st contains the following authentic communication on the subject:

"On the 20th instant General Stadion sent out a reconnoitering party to learn the strength and position of the enemy's right wing. The Austrians advanced towards Teglio and Montebello, where they met the enemy in superior forces. After a very severe conflict General Stadion drew back his troops in perfect order to the left bank of the Po, after having, however, forced the enemy to employ his whole strength."

The Latest Intelligence.—General Forey's report of the battle of Montebello appears in the *Moniteur*. The exact loss of the French was not known, but he estimated it at 600 or 700. The loss in superior officers was heavy. The Austrians' loss is not calculated, and it is merely said that it must have been considerable. General Forey thinks the force against him could not have been below 15,000 to 18,000 men, and prisoners reported at far above this number. Great praise is awarded to the Sardinians. The combat was a hand-to-hand fight in the streets of the village, which had to be carried house after house.

Official Report of the Battle of Montebello.—The *Moniteur* of yesterday publishes General Forey's official report of the battle of Montebello, as forwarded by Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers to the Emperor:

Voghera, May 20, 1859—Midnight.

Monsieur le Marechal—I have the honor to send you a report of the engagement of my division this day.

Having received information at 12½ (P. M.) that a strong Austrian column, with artillery, had occupied Casteggio, and had driven out from Montebello the advanced posts of the Piedmontese cavalry, I immediately pushed forward to the outposts on the Montebello road with two battalions of the Seventy-fourth, destined to relieve the two battalions of the Eighty-fourth, encamped on that road, in front of Voghera, on the Madura level.

Meanwhile the rest of my division was getting under arms. A battery of artillery (Sixth of the Eighth regiment) led the way.

On reaching the bridge over the streamlet, Fossagazzo, the enemy had occupied our outposts, I ordered a section of artillery to be placed in battery, supported on the right and on the left by two battalions of the Eighty fourth, their sharp-shooters lining the banks of the stream.

Meantime the enemy had pushed on from Montebello to Ginestrello, and being informed that he was advancing against me in two columns, the one by the high road, the other by the railway road, I ordered the left battalion of the Seventy-fourth to cover the road to Cascina Nuova, and the other battalion to take up a position on the right side of the road, behind the Eighty-fourth.

This movement had scarcely been effected, when a brisk fusillade opened along the whole line between our skirmishers and those of the enemy, who was advancing upon us, supporting his skirmishers by heads of columns debouching from Ginestrello. The artillery opened its guns upon them with success; the enemy replied.

I then ordered my right to advance. The enemy withdrew before the impetuosity of our troops; but perceiving that I only had one battalion on the left of the road, a strong column was ordered to attack it. Thanks to the vigor and firmness of that battalion, commanded by Colonel Cambriels, and to some happy charges of the Piedmontese cavalry, admirably led by General Sonnarz, the Austrians were driven back.

At the moment General Blanchard, followed by the Ninety-eighth and a battalion of the Ninety-first, (the two others had remained at Orolo, where they had an encounter,) joined me, and received the order to relieve the battalion of the Seventy-fourth charged to defend the road to Pavia, and to establish himself firmly at Cascina Nova.

Reassured on that side, I again advanced my right, and carried, not without a serious resistance, the position of Ginestrello. Judging, then, that by following with the main body of my infantry along the ridges and the high road with my artillery, protected by the Piedmontese cavalry, I should more easily get possession of Montebello, I arranged my attacking columns as follows, under the orders of General Beuret:

The Seventeenth battalion of Chasseurs, supported by the Eighty-fourth and Seventy-fourth (placed *en echelon*), attacked the left side of Montebello, where the enemy had intrenched himself.

A hand-to-hand combat then ensued in the streets of the village, which we had to carry house by house. It was during this combat that General Beuret was mortally wounded at my side.

After an obstinate resistance, the Austrians were obliged to give way before the impetuosity of our troops, and, although strongly intrenched in the church-yard, they were driven out of that last position at the point of the bayonet, amid reiterated shouts of *Vive l'Empereur*.

It was now 6½ o'clock. I thought it prudent not to follow up the day's advantage farther, and I halted my troops behind the ground upon which the church-yard is situated, lining the bridge with four guns and a number of riflemen, who drove back the last Austrian columns into Casteggio.

Shortly afterwards I saw the Austrian column evacuate Casteggio, leaving a rear-guard there, and retire by the road of Castiama.

I cannot, M. le Marechal, praise too highly the bravery of our troops in this affair; all—officers, subalterns, and men—vied with each other in emulation. Nor should I forget the officers of my staff, who were of the greatest service to me.

I shall have the honor in another report to send you a list of those who especially distinguished themselves.

I do not know as yet the exact amount of our loss. It is considerable, especially in superior officers, who could not spare themselves. I calculate it approximately at from 600 to 700 men killed or wounded.

The loss of the enemy must have been considerable, to judge by the number of killed found, especially in the village of Montebello.

We have taken about 200 prisoners, among whom are a colonel other officers.

Some powder wagons have also fallen into our hands.

As regards myself, M. le Marechal, I am happy that my division has been the first engaged with the enemy. This glorious "baptism," which recalls one of the most brilliant days of the empire, will, I trust, mark one of those stages mentioned in the order of the day of the Emperor.

I am, with respect, M. le Marechal, your very humble and very obedient servant, the General commanding the first division of the corps. FOREY.

P. S.—From information I have received from all quarters, the strength of the enemy could not be under from 12,000 to 18,000 men, and if I should believe the statements of the prisoners, it would exceed that number considerably.

CALIFORNIA.

The steamship Jasper arrived yesterday morning from Minatitlan, bringing the California mails to the 20th ult. The papers contain little intelligence of interest.

The United States sloop of war Decatur was at San Francisco.

Over five thousand dollars have been collected in California for the Mount Vernon purchase.

The San Francisco *Herald* publishes the following:

Important from Salt Lake—*A Collision Expected.*—Genoa, May 18, 1859.—The correspondent of the P. and H. Telegraph Company, writing from Great Salt Lake City, May 9, says:

Great excitement exists in this city, and a collision is anticipated. The Mormons have been drilling for weeks, and have got bodies of armed men out in various directions throughout the country. The mountain heights are prepared with signal fires, to telegraph at any moment. The Governor yesterday issued a proclamation for them to disperse; and in case they should not do so, the troops will doubtless have work to do.—This is the only news; in fact, it is the all-absorbing topic.

Yreka, May 10th, 1859.—Five men are reported to have been killed by the Indians, near Klamath Lake. Thirty men have started from Jacksonville in pursuit, to Jacksonville in Oregon.

On Saturday last a man named Abel George, a notorious Indian hunter, killed a man named McCamsch, by stabbing him in the breast with a bowie-knife, from the effects of which he died instantly.

A fire occurred at Red Bluff, in the house of Col. E. A. Stevenson. His wife and three children, together with Mrs. Kronk, wife of the overseer, and her two children, were burnt to death.

Death of an Actor.—Mr. Wm. G. Taylor, an actor who has been connected with the California stage for some years, died very suddenly yesterday morning. On the night previous he performed a subordinate character at the American Theatre, and went home to his residence after the theatre was closed, apparently in good health and spirits. About 8 o'clock the next morning a friend knocked at his door. He answered the call, and almost immediately after was seized with a violent fit of coughing and throwing up of blood, and in half an hour after was a corpse. The deceased was a native of England, and came to America about twenty years ago. He was fifty-two years of age, and leaves a wife and grown son. It is supposed he died of disease of the heart. The Coroner will examine into the matter.

Murder—Shooting and Lynching at Rassburg, Oregon.—At Rassburg, Oregon, on the 7th instant, the Sheriff of Douglas county attempted to arrest a desperado named McPherson for shooting a man in the hand. McPherson resisted, and the Sheriff ordered several citizens to assist him. McPherson then drew his pistol and fired several shots, killing Brad Robinson and wounding two others mortally. On the 9th instant, during the examination before the Justice of the Peace of the prisoner attempted to wrest a knife from the witness who was testifying against him, and to escape. This so exasperated the populace that they hung him without further ceremony.

A Short Reply to Col. Dick Stewart.

Dear Sir—You have been endeavoring, for some time past, to draw me into a public discussion about your Fumes of Sulphur. Please hear ALL I have to say on the subject.

If you find planters who have confidence in the Process, from the sugar samples shown them and from the certificates of chemists, let them subscribe at once. But, were I allowed to give a bit of advice, I would cry out, "Hold on, till the experiment has been fairly and fairly tested in the ordinary way of making sugar." I mean without the paraphernalia of steam apparatuses, centrifugals, etc.

You are so very fond of quoting the Apostles, that you will, no doubt, call me another St. Thomas, before pronouncing my opinion of the Process, I desire to see it properly tested by dunderstead persons.

I have the honor to be, with every mark of respect, your very obedient and humble servant,

ULGER LAUVE.

New Orleans, June 9, 1859. jel3 1t

Stewart Sugar Process.

The controversy that has been going on against Stewart's process for making sugar, I see by the papers, is terminated. I have watched its progress, have analyzed the arguments, weighed the reason, and judged dispassionately of the evidence, and come to the conclusion that it has been brought to light has but elevated the process, and established its superiority over every other in use.

When it is recollected that the Stewart process is in the hands of but one individual, and threatens to overrun, if not to annihilate, some half a dozen bi-sulphite works, under the control of gentlemen whose investments represent a million of dollars, it may fairly be inferred that no stone has been left unturned that would expose the shadow of objection to its success.

Let me, in close to history, as it is to merit, that individuals who hold evidences important to public interest should give the public an opportunity of judging of the value of the testimony. I therefore lay before the public the testimony of a gentleman who standsal, be his position, without a superior, and is reputed to be one of the first chemists that ever left the German school of science. At the instance of some of our most intelligent planters, whose objects are pure love of art or truth, a sample of sugar was obtained and placed in the hands of the chemist, who was ignorant of the source, or the object of investigation, therefore, may be of interest to those who, like myself, desire to know the truth, and have a right to know it, regardless of individual interest.

Hence I am authorized to lay it before the public; and being but a humble sugar scribbler, I remain, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH ALBRECHT.

The sugar analyzed by Mr. Albrecht, at our request, came from Mr. R. A. Stewart's plantation.

ROMAN & KERNION.

(From our New York Anchorage of the 6th.)

Another Mysterious Dead Body of a Young Lady Found in the Water.

About six o'clock last night the body of a richly-dressed young lady was found floating in the water near Fort Hamilton by two gentlemen, who immediately went out in a boat and brought it to the shore. The body was only between eighteen and twenty years of age, dark complexion, auburn hair, and blue eyes, about five feet four inches high, had on a black silk dress, with flounces pending with lace from the skirt, a white and black silk mantle, with pagoda sleeves, black large shawl, Canton flannel petticoat, white drawers, hoops and white underskirt, white stockings, and India rubber gaiters laced in front. Upon her breast she had around her neck a gold chain, and locket containing two likenesses, which seem to be of the same gentleman, one represented in full whiskers, mustaches, and one without; bad cameo ear-rings, on the wedding finger three rings, the first a plain gold, the second black enamelled diamond, and the third a diamond, surrounded by six pearls, and on the little finger of the left hand a plain gold ring.

When the body was first found, and brought out, there was a severe contusion on the right temple, and the left arm was badly bruised. The body had evidently been in the water not over twenty-four hours.

More Respecting the Lady Found in the Water Near Fort Hamilton.—The remains of the lady found in the water near Fort Hamilton on Sunday evening are thought to be those of Mrs. Fanny Dean Halsey, late of No. 111 West 12th street. As yet the cause of her death remains a mystery, but from all the facts and circumstances in possession of the police and relatives of the deceased lady, there is but little doubt that she has been brutally murdered.

Mrs. Halsey has been mysteriously missing from her residence since last Saturday afternoon, when she left the house under pretense of going out to purchase a pair of shoes, as her husband, who was then confined to his bed, was expecting a boy-friend to call to see him, and