THE DAILY BEE.

C. P. WEBB, Editor & Pr. H. HAMM, Publisher.

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The New Orleans Bee.

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Single insertion, one dollar per square of 10 lines for each insertion.
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Transient matter inserted at intervals may be charged One Dollar for every TEN lines for each insertion.
The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in no case to serve every other purpose.
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THE DAILY BEE.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 23, 1859.

HOW STANDS ENGLAND?

The position which England will assume in the European war was defined with sufficient clearness by Lord Derby in a speech delivered on the 2d inst. before the electors of Bucks. From his remarks it results that England is resolved as long as possible to maintain an armed neutrality, while preparing to assert her influence at any moment with effect. According to the Premier the condition of England is by no means despicable. True that, as a great commercial rather than a military nation, she does not possess an extraordinary standing army, nor does she in reality need one, since her protection and defense lie in her wooden walls, and not in a vast military camp. Nevertheless England is not unprovided with the means of aggressive warfare, if the necessity for it should arise. In India there are 100,000 seasoned and valiant troops who have learned discipline, tactics and endurance on many a well fought field. India being now tranquillized, no longer requires this enormous force, and a large portion of it will undoubtedly be reshipped to England. Within the limits of the fast anchored isle there is an equal number of troops—not perhaps as efficient and thoroughly disciplined as the former, but fully competent for the duties which may be assigned to them. Should England, therefore, be perforce driven from her neutral stand, and involved in hostilities, with a gallant and well equipped army, and especially with the most formidable, complete and thoroughly manned navy in the world, we have no doubt whatever of her ability to preserve her ancient prestige, and to perform deeds worthy of her reputation for cool courage and indomitable constancy.

There is, however, a still stronger element of strength which is almost peculiar to England, and which in the end will accomplish more than the cannon and the sword. We allude to her impregnable financial standing. While France is borrowing 500,000,000 francs for her first campaign, and Sardinia is in the market for a loan, and Austria is literally bankrupt, and compelled to rely on an irredeemable currency, Great Britain's system of finance repose on a healthy basis, and diffuses universal prosperity. Let war be declared to-morrow and she will find no difficulty whatever in raising any amount of money without resort to measures of ruinous taxation, or to grinding an oppressed and reluctant people. In this connection the remarks of Lord Derby are just and true. Said he:

Well, what is the condition of England? The world has been startled by an announcement made within these few days that a great Sovereign has gone over to his Council and obtained a vote of twenty millions of money to carry on the war. The world seems quite frightened at the idea that we can raise twenty millions, the funds fall, and every body thinks that even the independence of England is threatened. That is twenty millions of money by war of loan to carry on a war? It goes like water. (A voice, "But then £800,000,000.) Why £800,000,000, if owed by an industrious and free people, is a feasible. (Cheers.) My friend seems quite frightened by our national debt. ("No, no," and laughter.) Let me tell you how England carries on war. An Emperor of the French, or of Russia, or of Austria, has a loan of twenty millions at his disposal in a year; and allow me to remind you that is an argument which cannot be very often repeated. (A laugh.) But what does the Queen of England do? She goes down to her Parliament, and with their concurrence, by one single tax, and that not heavily imposed, gets a revenue of twenty millions per annum. (Cheers.) Why, if the country were in danger, we could, by the aid of the income tax, double it. God forbid that this should ever come to pass, or that I should be the Chancellor of the Exchequer to propose it (laughter)—but by levying a simple income tax of ten per cent, we could have twenty millions a year—not in loans, not by borrowing money, not even adding to the revenue of my unfortunate friend (cheers and laughter) but out of our annual revenue, and all this not grudgingly but heartily given. Adding that sum derived from taxation a loan of £20,000,000 a year, if you want loans—for England could give the Queen a loan of £20,000,000 per annum, for ten years running, if necessary—if the honor of the country required it; and at the end of that period the national resources, united of being exhausted, would not really be found, considering the circumstances of the case—that the freedom of her people, the independence of her realm, and the greatness of her empire were at stake—to have been seriously impaired by such a contribution.

We do not conceive these observations to be at all exaggerated. England has already proved her capacity to raise sums of money which seem literally fabulous. The wars of NAPOLEON tested her resources to the utmost when they were for her existence. Yet, even then, the truth is England is by far the richest country in Europe. Her immense commerce and navigation: the prodigious accumulation of capital in the hands of her merchants and land owners: the cheerful self-sacrificing devotion and patriotism of her people; the flourishing condition of her manufactures rendering her independent of every other power save America: the constant addition to her wealth derived from the mines of Australia; the enterprise and intelligence which distinguish her: the unlimited credit she commands—all combine to endow her with advantages which in a protracted conflict would enable her to remain comparatively uninjured, when most of the other combatants would be utterly exhausted and broken down. Hence it is that while England knows that she derives infinite benefit from the peaceful pursuits of trade, and feels that her interests are in every respect adverse to war, she is nevertheless better prepared at any time for that dread arbitrament; while from her insular position she has probably less to dread from it than any other first-class power in the Eastern hemisphere. We believe, therefore, that Lord Derby was not guilty of overweening confidence when he declared that if there is to be a war of nationalities, of opinions, and of races—a war of revolution and reconstruction—England will weather the storm; that it will not be England that will suffer, but Europe that will be injured and desolated by the pride, ambition and lust of conquest of reckless potentates.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.—We invite special attention to the advertisement of H. Gelpcke, Esqrs., agent for the company. Mr. F.'s stay is positively limited to the 1st of June, until when he will continue to receive stock loans, or stock for reduction according to the new policy of the company.

The Sheriff sells at auction THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., on the premises, the stock of dry Goods, &c., in store No. 43 Bienville street, in the Second District of this city. Also, the acquired term of the lease of said store. See advertisement.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 16, 1859.—All the new naval steamers will be placed in commission as soon as they shall be successively finished, and before the close of this year every available vessel will probably be in active service. This design is not, however, with reference to the European war, as no damage to our commerce is apprehended from that cause. But it is true is considered in official quarters to be one of the most important points where a large fleet is required, and better additional vessels will be dispatched to the Gulf of Mexico. The facilities in the neighborhood of Central America afforded by our squadron, either for sea or land operations, are considered sufficient for all emergencies.

According to a general order just issued from the Adjutant-General's office, officers of the medical and pay departments may, by virtue of their commissions, command all enlisted men like other commissioned officers.

The following military stations are announced as double ratios posts from the date of their establishment, and while occupied by not less than one company: Department of Texas—Fort Quitman and Camp Hudson. Department of Oregon—Fort Bellingham. Department of California—Forts Crook and Ter-Waw, New San Diego.

ANOTHER CHEVASSE AT LOCHNILL'S.—The Baton Rouge *Sugar Planter* of the 21st says:

Hardly had the news reached us of the successful closing of the first crevasse upon the plantation of J. L. Lobdell before the alarm was given that another far more dangerous had taken place about three miles above the first. The levee gave way about two o'clock in the morning, and before dark of the same day the breach was near four hundred feet wide, with a depth from five to seven feet. The ends of the break have been secured to prevent further washing, but it is the depth of a crevasse and not the width that renders difficult their closing. We despair of seeing this one closed unless the Swamp Land Commissioner or State Engineer take the matter in hand. The planters of that neighborhood are already worn out with their exertions in closing the first one, while their crops have suffered so much that it will make little difference to them. The railroad, we fear, will be the greatest sufferer, and it would not be at all surprising if it were compelled to suspend operations. We hope for the best in all cases, but must confess that hope is rather slim. A competent engineer has been informed that it could be closed if commenced upon immediately, but if left for a week or two, would be impossible, from the depth that would inevitably result from the swiftness of the current.

Look out for imitations of Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce. See advertisement of John Duncan & Sons.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Further by the City of Baltimore

LATEST FROM LIVERPOOL AND HAVRE.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday May 12.—The Cotton market is more quiet to-day. There is but little inquiry and prices are easier.

The sales to-day are set down at 5000 bales. The quotations of Wednesday are generally maintained, but continue irregular.

The Breadstuffs market generally closed quiet, and prices have a declining tendency.

FURTHER ADVANCE IN CONSOLS.

LONDON, May 12.—The funds continue to improve, owing chiefly to the belief that England and Prussia will remain neutral, and that the war will be confined to Italy.

Consols for money have experienced a further advance of ¼ since Wednesday and closed at 91¼ to 92.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

HAVRE, May 12.—The sales of Cotton during the week amount to 4500 bales. Orleans *fine ordinaire* is quoted at 104 francs.

The market generally closed steady at the quotations by the Canada.

The stock at Havre amounts to 112,000 bales.

MARINE DISASTER.

NEW YORK, May 21.—The ship Charlotte, from New Orleans, bound for Liverpool, came in collision with another vessel at sea, and was considerably damaged.

She arrived here to-day, having put into this port for repairs.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, May 21.—The Flour market closed quiet. The sales to-day were small. Superfine $5 40 to $5 50.

Whisky closed buoyant at 27c.

Lard closed firm at 11½c.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 21.—The Cotton market closed dull at an advance of ⅛c. to ¼c. The advance was caused by the favorable advices from Liverpool, brought by the City of Baltimore and the Vanderbilt. Middling Uplands are quoted at 11¼, but the quotations are nominal.

The Flour market closed buoyant, and prices have an advancing tendency.

Corn closed quiet. Yellow and Mixed Corn 86c.

Eastern Mess Pork is quoted at $17 25 to $17 37½.

Whisky closed buoyant at 29c. to 30c.

Sugar closed quiet—Muscovado 5½c. to 6½c.

Coffee closed firm. Sales to-day 3000 sacks at 11c.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, May 21.—The steamer Crescent City passed downwat 4, and the Capitol at 7 o'clock this evening.

TELEGRAPHIC.

ARRIVAL OF THE VANDERBILT—INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE.

NEW YORK, May 21.—The steamship Vanderbilt, of the Southampton and Havre line, has arrived at this port.

She left Southampton on Wednesday, the 11th instant, and her advices are two later than those received from Cape Race by the City of Baltimore.

From the full report of our Liverpool agent we extract the following additional items of interest:

THE FRENCH LOAN.—Paris, May 11.—Subscriptions to the French loan are going forward rapidly. The subscription already exceeds 40,000,000 francs.

BANK RATES.—London, May 21.—The Bank of Belgium has advanced the rate of discount to four per cent.

A further advance of the rate of discount by the Bank of England is anticipated. It will probably be raised to 5 per cent.

LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.—Liverpool, May 11.—The following dispatch was received by telegraph from Turin a short time previous to the departure of the steamer, and is the very latest from the seat of war:

"Turin, Wednesday morning, May 11.—The Austrian troops under Count Stadion, after a passage of seventy-five hours from Minatillan.

The Coatzacoalcos towed down and succeeded in landing the Louisiana Tehuantepec Company's new light-draught steamer Minatilan, a feat heretofore deemed almost impracticable. On the passage over, the Coatzacoalcos experienced pleasant weather, nothing of note occurring, except the accidental falling overboard of a young boy attached to the Minatilan, but who, through the characteristic promptness of Captain Wilson, was speedily rescued from his perilous position.

ISTHMUS OF TEHUANTEPEC.—News from the Isthmus is entirely local. The regular corps of engineers for the Tehuantepec Company arrived per steamer Coatzacoalcos, under the charge of Mr. McLeod Murphy, whose reappearance, after a short visit to his family, has given renewed confidence to all parties here.

An American marriage was celebrated on board of the Coatzacoalcos, Captain Wilson kindly volunteering his spacious saloons for the event. The ceremony was performed by the Hon. A. C. Allen, United States Consul, (the padre or priest refusing, both parties being American Protestants) by permission of the Honorable the American Minister, Mr. McLane, who not only graced the occasion by his presence, but witnessed the signing of the contract.

An American, name unknown, was shot at Tehuantepec last week by the native guard.

The first rains of the season had commenced falling.

On the 9th, the Minister, Mr. McLane, accompanied by his Private Secretary, Mr. Egan, left Vera Cruz, on the United States steam sloop of war Brooklyn, on an official visit to the United States Consul at Tampico. He remained at that place two days, and thence proceeded to Minatitlan, to communicate with his Government by the steamer Coatzacoalcos. He left Minatitlan, on his return to Vera Cruz, on the evening of the 15th.

MEXICO.—Since the sailing of the Tennessee on the 5th, very little of importance occurred. From Vera Cruz we have reliable information up to the 14th, and from Tampico to the 12th.

Degollado has issued a proclamation to the Liberal forces throughout Mexico, commanding them to attack every officer taken under arms against the Constitutional Government, in retaliation for the atrocities committed by Miramon and Marquez at Tacubaya. An intelligent Mexican gentleman from the interior states that the whole country is more or less destitute of provisions. Neither party has been able to offer any payment beyond paper receipts, so that there is now but little inducement to cultivate the land, and many of the haciendas are neglected. Both parties are on their last legs from want of resources.

Affairs at the city of Mexico are in *statu quo*.

The news of Mejia's defeat has been confirmed. He was marching, in connection with General Woll, on San Luis Potosi, when he was met at Guanajuato by the Liberal forces under Ocha, Zuazua and Zaragosa, and driven back.

Marquez, who had been sent out from the city against Degollado, had marched as far as Toluca, had been recalled and ordered to join his forces to those of Mejia.

Amputation will be the result, but from scarcity of provisions is compelled to hold his men in detached squadrons, and is consequently incapable for the present of organizing any effective movement against Jalapa. The troops which were sent from Vera Cruz to reinforce him had proceeded up the river. The Spanish consul, here, has heard of his condition; there they halted for a few days, and owing to want of supplies a great number have been recalled to the city.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The Havre mail steamship Golden Age and the Orizaba, of the Garrison line, left San Francisco on the 5th, for New York—the former with twelve hundred passengers for New York and New Orleans, and one million and a half of treasure on freight for New York, the latter with seven hundred passengers and no treasure.

British sloop of war Alert, with two and a half millions of dollars in specie on board, arrived at Acapulco on the 12th, from Mazatlan and San Blas, and left for Panama same day.

TEXAS.

By the arrival of the Charles Morgan we have received Texas papers to the 19th inst. They contain but little of interest.

The San Antonio *Texian* mentions a letter from Chihuahua stating that a large force in Northern Mexico is preparing to make a descent upon Chihuahua. That paper says:

It appears that the present Governor of that State is not the man to inspire much confidence in the Constitutional party to act in that capacity, and it is feared that it will result, as it has in such cases in Mexico, in driving him from power, and as neither party has any means to carry on this interneciene warfare, the result will be that the property of foreigners will be confiscated, and a grab game contribution will be made upon all who may have the needful.

Coplous rains have recently visited all parts of Texas. The rivers are up, and the crops promising. In some parts, however, there seems to have been too much rain for some purposes. The Victoria *Advocate* says:

Last Thursday night, a week ago, one of the most severe and thunder storms occurred that we have witnessed for many years. In a few hours the Guadalupe river rose fifteen feet, doing some damage to the crops in low places along its banks. The San Antonio river overflowed its banks also, doing considerable damage to the crops. It rose higher than it has done for several years. The Mustang and Coletto creeks assumed the magnitude of large rivers, sweeping every thing away before them. Yesterday all dry creeks and deep gutters were swimming.

Mr. S. H. Clement, living on the Coletto, lost over six hundred head of sheep, that were overwhelmed by the utterly unexpected time to retreat. Mr. A. B. Leavitt, upon the same stream, who had just erected a fine grist and saw mill, at an expense of many thousand dollars, had his dam washed away and his race very much damaged. He estimates that a thousand dollars, at least, will be required to place the mill in working order again. He lost also fifty or sixty head of hogs. Mr. Daniel Weisiger, Jr., of this county, lost a valuable horse that was drowned in attempting to cross Wright's creek. The stage from San Antonio via Goliad was swept away in attempting to cross a creek near Charco, in Goliad county. The mules and most of the mail were lost, but the coach, as we understand, was saved. Other serious damage in various parts of the country is reported, but the statements are not sufficiently reliable to justify their publication.

The storm was accompanied in many places by hail, which destroyed the crops and entirely strimmed the forest trees of their foliage making them look as bare and desolate as in the month of December.

The region where the hail was most destructive, was between the Coletto and Manchulla breaks, of the Guadalupe, reaching far as we have heard, it has done but little damage.

Last Saturday evening there was another thunder-storm, extending over a large scope of country, almost as copious as the first. It lasted nearly all night. The ground is thoroughly saturated, and all the low places are covered with water. The weather is now warm and growing, and such crops as have escaped the hail and floods are growing finely.

France's Declaration of War.

Napoleon sent to the Corps Legislatif, on the 3d, the following:

"Austria, by ordering the entry of her army into the territory of Sardinia, our ally, has declared war against us. She thus violates treaties and menaces our frontiers. All the great powers have protested against that act of aggression. Piedmont, having accepted the conditions, one asks what can be the reason of this sudden invasion? It is because Austria has driven matters to such an extremity that her dominions must either extend to the Alps, or Italy must be free from the Adriatic to the Mediterranean, for every corner of Italy which remains independent endangers the power of Austria. Hitherto moderation has been the rule of our conduct, but now energy becomes my first duty. France must now to arms and resolutely tell Europe, I wish not for conquest, but I am determined to maintain our national and traditional policy. I observe treaties on condition that they are not violated against me. I respect territories and the rights of central powers, but I boldly avow my sympathies with a people whose history is mingled with our own, and whom now groans under foreign oppression. France has shown her hatred of anarchy. Her will was to give me power sufficiently strong to reduce into subjection the abettors of disorder and the incorrigible members of old factions who are incessantly seen conculing compacts with our enemies, but she has not for that purpose abandoned her civilizing character. Her natural allies have always been those who desire the amelioration of the human race, and when she draws the sword it is not to govern, but to free. The object, then, of this war is to restore Italy to herself, not to impose upon her a change of manse; and we shall then have upon our frontiers a friendly people, who will owe to us their independence. We do not enter Italy to foment disorder, or to disturb the power of our Holy Father, whom we replaced upon his throne, but to remove from him this foreign pressure which burdens the whole peninsula, and to help to establish order there based upon lawful, satisfied interests. In fine, then, we enter this classic ground, rendered illustrious by so many victories, to seek the footsteps of our fathers. God grant that we may be worthy of them!

"I am about to place myself at the head of the army. I leave to Francesthe Empress and my son, surrounded by the experience and the enlightenment of the Emperor's last surviving brother. She will understand how to show herself worthy of the grandeur of her mission. I confide them to the valor of the army which remains in France to keep watch over our frontiers and to guard our honor. I confide them to the patriotism of the National Guard. I confide them, in a word, to the entire people, who will encircle them with that affection and devotedness of which I daily receive so many proofs. Courage, then, fellow citizens. Our country is again about to show to the world that she has degenerated from Providence will bless our efforts, for that is dear to her in the eyes of God which rests on justice, humanity, love of country and independence."

Correspondence of the Bee.

SERANDE, J. C. SWON, Mississippi river, near Cairo, May 13, 1859.

My voyage up the river, until we passed Memphis yesterday, seemed more than confirmatory of the apprehension which generally prevailed in New Orleans at the time of my departure, that the flood had already caused great damage to the plantations on both sides, and that there was imminent danger of the misfortune being increased to an incalculable extent by the crevasses which was reported by telegraph to be coming down out of the Ohio. The scenery of the river at present is certainly far from the beautiful—on the contrary, it is of the most exciting description, and the observer cannot help feeling the deepest commiseration with those who are the sufferers by the ravages of the merciless waters. Crevasses and overflows are numerous, while the number of submerged and evacuated plantations can hardly be counted—the impression made upon the mind being that of general and wide-spread devastation, aggravated by the prospect that the inundation would remain until the planting season was passed. This seemed to be the current opinion all along the river, and was strengthened by the newly reported rise in the Ohio; but I am happy to be able to state that since leaving Memphis "a change has come o'er the spirit of our dream, and that the best informed on board of our good steamer are decidedly of the opinion that the worst of this season is over—that the levees below will not be subjected to any further test of their strength, and that many of the submerged will yet be relieved in time to get their season's crops in the ground. This opinion is based upon the fact that the new Ohio rise, which swelled the river at Memphis on Wednesday (two inches in twenty-four hours, would scarcely have strength enough to reach Vicksburg, and that the upper rivers at the same time are also receding. Even if there should be a sudden rise from above, the numerous outlets now existing in the banks of the Mississippi would prevent the flood from reaching the lower part of the river; but there is no immediate prospect of that, and it seems reasonable to anticipate an unchecked subsidence of the waters for several weeks to come.

Perhaps it may be presumptuous in me, but I feel just now that I can sympathize with the spirit of old Noah, when he was encouraged to send his dove out of the ark to find if "the waters had assuaged;" and as the dove did not return, having found dry land to rest its feet upon, so do I trust my opinion may not be returned to me, but that it may find the editor (the "assuaged" as he welcome and confirm it. While I am now writing, fifty miles from Cairo, the river is evidently falling rapidly, and I send you this for the "olive branch" which Noah's dove brought to him as the fruit of her second flight from the ark. I hope and trust the readers of the Bee may find as much encouragement in this as that gave in the watery "days of old."

*If we remain long enough at Cairo—where I intend to mail this—I should like to convey to you some idea of the fluid state of things at that somewhat notorious and unfortunate place. But before I close here, I cannot refrain from a word or two, *en passant*, expressive of the merits of the good steamer J. C. Swon, on board of which I was shipped, (not in very "good order and condition," however,) last Sunday morning, by that prince of agents in New Orleans, Capt. C. G. Wayne, who is as affable and as courteous as he is fine-looking—and that is not stunted praise, for he is at least six feet two, without including the plume, is as free as a feather and more highly-gilded boats than the Swon, but I ask for no more genteel accommodations or better fare than at the best hotel: and as to Capt. Jones and his "right bower," Capt. Lavelle, happy and contented must they be who have the good fortune to be their *compagnons de voyage*. Experienced, considerate, and gentlemanly, every department of their boat moves constantly and with regularity, like a well ordered time-piece. Cordially do I commend them to any of your readers who desire a safe and pleasant trip up the river. The Swon leaves every Saturday from New Orleans will be on the 28th inst., and as she is one of the regular packet line between New Orleans and Cairo, I would advise those who are ready to start about that time need not hesitate to step on board and place themselves under the care of Capt. Jones. Not the slightest accident has occurred to mar the harmony and comfort of the passage, and though our vessel's headway has been impeded by a strong current we shall reach St. Louis before dark to-morrow (Saturday) evening. Almost sick when I left New Orleans, and not well when I left Cairo, I feel quite invigorated by the change and the benign influences of the coming and bracing breezes of the upper country, and I hope to pick up a good share of health and strength before I return to you again.*

Here we are at Cairo. The town (or city) has largely grown in population, business and importance since I first visited it, some five years ago, but is now like a huge basin, containing water to the depth of five or six feet. The inhabitants stick to their tenements, however, and show an indomitable faith in the future prosperity and glory of their city—though it will be hard to see any thing sprawling out of their second story windows and getting down by ladders into their boats. The main thoroughfares are supplied with long double gang plankways, while side intercourse is effected by means of boats. An effort has been made to pump the water out, but with result, as anticipated, of no good. The Central Railroad levee is a very fine one, and the main business houses (among which are several handsome edifices) are built on the side of the levee, and out of danger. Judging by the present pluck of the Cairoites, I have no doubt they will soon again be seen "up and doing," as if they had only been ducked a little. Yours, W. J. D.

The Suicide of Wear.

The following communication from Dr. Lardner appeared in the London *Times* of March 31st:

To the Editor of the Times

SIR—The public attention having been recently invited to various expedients, chiefly mechanical, by which the destructive power of projectiles used in war can be counteracted, it will not be considered inopportune to suggest to the authorities the advantages that may be derived from the application of agents which, though sufficiently familiar in the laboratory, would, as far as I know, never be altogether novel in the field or on the water. An extensive employment of such agents do not depend on any secret properties of their materials, and have therefore no speculative or merely theoretical character, but they depend the more deserving of the attention of practical men.

Hitherto the offensive engines of war destroy the enemy by more mechanical effects, cutting or piercing vital parts, tearing off limbs, and destroying life by violent concussion, or disabling the enemy by maiming and mangling his body. The class of destructive agents to which I now refer, would drowned in attempting to cross Wright's creek. The stage from San Antonio via Goliad was swept away in attempting to cross a creek near Charco, in Goliad county. The mules and most of the mail were lost, but the coach, as we understand, was saved. Other serious damage in various parts of the country is reported, but the statements are not sufficiently reliable to justify their publication.

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HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAHAWBA.

The United States mail steamship Cahawba arrived yesterday morning from Havana.

The Cahawba brings dates from Havana to the 18th. She did not enter the harbor, but discharged her passengers and exchanged her mails outside the Moro.

The city is very healthy, and a great deal of surprise was manifested at the existing quarantine regulations of this port.

There were lying in the harbor the following ships: H. B. M. ship-of-the-line Cæsar, 91 guns, Captain Charles Frederick; the frigate Diadem, 32 guns, Captain Moorham, U. S., and the sloop Recor, 10 guns, Hon. T. A. Fakenham, under orders to report at Portsmouth with all possible dispatch.

The sugar market was dull the past week. Stock at Havana and Matanzas 326,000 boxes. Shipped last week 32,000 boxes. Exchange has declined—London 13 to 13¼ premium; New York 1 to 1¼ dis.; New Orleans short sight, ½ to 2 dis. Freights have improved, and the demand for American vessels will continue, although a large fleet has arrived. There is nothing of political news. Some little excitement still remains regarding the filibusters, but no sympathy seems to be felt for them in either public or private circles.

Outside the Moro the Cahawba saw a propeller bound in, supposed to be the Indian. from Charleston. May 19th, latitude 25.30, longitude 85.30, exchanged signals with a ship steering N. W., showing white border with red letters, had the letters C. L. in the fore-topsail. May 20th, about fifteen miles from Pasle-a-Loutre, exchanged signals with the steamship Empire City, for New York, via Havana.

Southern Pacific Railroad.

THE undersigned is precisely instructed by the proper authority, to close the agency in this city for receipt of loan of stock, and for surrendered stock, on the FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT. The instruction will *positively* be complied with. It does not apply, however, to parties at a distance, who may be making remittances and exchanging their mails outside the Moro.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE COMPLIMENTARY DINNER TO MR. ROBB.—The dinner gotten up at the St. Charles Hotel Saturday by merchants and other citizens of New Orleans in compliment to Col. James Robb was truly a most substantial testimonial to that long known and prominent citizen. There were about three hundred guests present, who were entertained with one of those choice banquets which the proprietors of the Hotel, Messrs. Stall & Delrath, can so well provide for such occasions. Of course there were speeches and scores of good things emanating from the social spirit of the occasion greater states, which Mr. Robb took occasion to acknowledge in his usual warm, graceful and elegant manner.

Mr. E. M. Bigelow, of this city, presided; and on the right of Mr. Robb was Bishop Polk, of the Episcopal Diocese of Louisiana. After the repast Judge Spofford delivered a very chaste speech, expressive of the general high regard and admiration of Mr. Robb in New Orleans and elsewhere. This was received with warm approval, and was responded to by Mr. Robb at length and with much warmth of eloquence. The sentiments, we understand, are to be published.

Short but happy speeches were also made on the occasion by Mr. Taffer, of Mississippi, Gen. Pillow, of Tennessee, Mr. Ker, of Mississippi, Governor Hebert, of Louisiana, and others.

The genial hospitalities and amenities of the occasion lasted through early late hours.

THE THEATRES CLOSING.—*Mr. Placide Retires from the Stage.*—The Varieties closed last night with a fair audience, for the occasion of the benefit of the fascinating *danseuse*, Jo Maddern A. and H. Sable and Jackson. We were gratified to notice a fine house Saturday night for the benefit of the enterprising and popular manager of the Varieties, Mr. Placide, which we hope, would realize before the curtain and made a brief but feeling and appreciative response, announcing that he had no farewell appearance on the stage, and that his management of the Varieties would close the following (Sunday) night. This last step, which we learn is owing to impaired health, will be a loss to stockholders, is to be greatly regretted. Mr. Placide's management has been faithful and energetic, and we hope that he will be soon, we again have so successful a caterer to the theatrical taste and wants of this city. His relations with the press of this city have been genial, and wherever he goes, or whatever his mission, we heartily wish him success.

The Orleans Theatre closes this evening, with a good card, the benefit of Lucy of the Choristers. They deserve a good one.

The Marsh Juveniles play "Macbeth" at the Academy tonight, but only three nights but one week longer, preparatory to their engagement at Mobile.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT—*Judge Eggleston.*—Alexis Fernandez vs. James White.—This case, which is that of a girl suing for her freedom, claiming her freedom, adversely to the defendant, (a negro trader of this city) was decided yesterday afternoon, the jury, who deliberated less than five minutes upon their verdict, in favor of the plaintiff, decreeing her to be free. The case was ably argued by Messrs. Scott and Clack for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Rosselius and Phillips for the defendant. The defendant rested his case upon the private act of his slave in her get up every day in almost every negro trader's yard in this city.

The case has created some excitement both in Carrollton (where it was first tried) and in this city.

HAUS PRIME BRATWURST.—The coffee-house, in "Curtius House," kept by Mr. Charles Curtius, corner of Front, Union and Cresman streets, was destroyed by fire, together with its contents, about half-past 4 o'clock yesterday morning.

The next building, occupied on the ground floor by the oyster and coffee stand of Mingeaud, adjoining on the side of the property and sheet iron worker, was partly destroyed, the upper story being burned down, and the stock much damaged. The Bal Dorado Exchange, opposite side of the street, was badly burned, and the hall of the Screwmen's Association, adjoining, so injured that the society had to provide other apartments yesterday.

The large stove and tinware establishment of Schwartz, Bliss & Co., which was burned largely by fire, was badly scorched in front. Roquet & Co., next in the rear of the Curtius House, suffered much harm by reason of a fire proof partition wall.

The whole loss of the fire was about $10,000. The building, owned by a wealthy gentleman in France, was insured. Mr. Curtius estimates his loss at $5000; not insured.

It was with great difficulty that Mr. Curtius and his family escaped with their lives; the flames having found them fast asleep. Mr. Curtius, rushing down stairs and finding nothing could be saved, rushed up again, when some of his wife, his little daughter, and young niece, The latter two were taken down safe almost unconscious and half suffocated. He then hurried back to his wife's room, groping his way by feeling along the walls, not being able to see two breaths, for the smoke and heat, till he found her safe and bore her fainting out of danger. The poor lady had badly burned about the head and shoulders, though not dangerously. The children escaped without their having literally to pass through a dense scorching flame just as they reached the door on the upper story. Mr. Curtius felt that he would soon fall dead of the suffocating effects of the heat and smoke, and with a bold effort rushed down the stairs, leaping his wife triumphantly in his arms. Mr. C. had his hand and face crisped by the flames, Mrs. C. being even worse hurt about the head. They were doing well yesterday at the Hotel Grande Coffee-house. The origin of the fire is supposed to be incendiarism.

ROBBERY.—George Johnson was arrested yesterday on a charge, by F. Bowen, of having enticed a man from the levee and robbed him in Foley's House, on Girod street.

Mag. Mooney was arrested Saturday night on suspicion of having been concerned in robbing the house of L. Brindley, No. 350 Magazine street. She was employed as a servant girl in the house, from which $5000 was stolen while the family were absent just after dark.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—Mary Molloy, charged with having stolen $250, mostly in gold, from Mary Monnan, was examined before Recorder Desmarets yesterday and committed for trial before the First District Court.

DROWNED.—A man named Thomas Dailey accidentally fell from the staging of the ship Felicia, a few days ago, and was drowned. He was by trade a ship carpenter.

A young man, Louis Perez, was drowned in Jefferson City some two weeks ago by accidentally falling into a bayou, he being unable to swim.

Amputation will be the result, but from scarcity of provisions is compelled to hold his men in detached squadrons, and is consequently incapable for the present of organizing any effective movement against Jalapa. The troops which were sent from Vera Cruz to reinforce him had proceeded up the river. The Spanish consul, here, heard of his condition; there they halted for a few days, and owing to want of supplies a great number have been recalled to the city.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The Havre mail steamship Golden Age and the Orizaba, of the Garrison line, left San Francisco on the 5th, for New York—the former with twelve hundred passengers for New York and New Orleans, and one million and a half of treasure on freight for New York, the latter with seven hundred passengers and no treasure.

British sloop of war Alert, with two and a half millions of dollars in specie on board, arrived at Acapulco on the 12th, from Mazatlan and San Blas, and left for Panama same day.

TEXAS.

By the arrival of the Charles Morgan we have received Texas papers to the 19th inst. They contain but little of interest.

The San Antonio *Texian* mentions a letter from Chihuahua stating that a large force in Northern Mexico is preparing to make a descent upon Chihuahua. That paper says:

It appears that the present Governor of that State is not the man to inspire much confidence in the Constitutional party to act in that capacity, and it is feared that it will result, as it has in such cases in Mexico, in driving him from power, and as neither party has any means to carry on this interne