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The New Orleans Bee.

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The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in relation to one square every other day.
The subscription terms for less than one year. No subscription to be received by the carriers. No subscription will be stopped until all arrangages are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

OFFICE, 82 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 9, 1859. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXII—WHOLE NO. 11,377.

THE DAILY BEE.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 9.

ENGLAND AND THE WAR.

The attentive reader of European intelligence can scarcely have failed to remark the cool, if not absolutely hostile tone displayed towards France by the London *Times* since the commencement of the war with Austria. We have seen letters written by the regular correspondent of the *Times* from Sardinia which studiously represent the people of that kingdom as altogether inimical to the policy of their sovereign, and disposed to welcome the Austrians as friends. Even the telegraphic accounts of the battle at Montebello furnished to the *Times* by its letter-writers rather favor Austria, hinting at the superiority of force on the part of the French, deprecating the fight to a fifth-rate position, accusing Louis Napoleon of inordinate ambition, and indulging in warm panegyrics of the great tenacity and courage of the Austrians. In fact, ever since the outbreak of hostilities, the *Times* has evinced a foregone determination to disparage France, and to traduce the motives of her monarch. That influential sheet has been swift to catch up and circulate every lying rumor prejudicial to the good faith and honor of Louis Napoleon, such for instance as the publication of an imaginary treaty of alliance between France and Russia. It has intimated repeatedly that the ruler of the French is only awaiting a favorable opportunity to exhibit his inborn enmity to England; and on every possible occasion it has sought apparently to stir up and foment those strong international prejudices between Englishmen and Frenchmen which cordial understandings and professions of mutual friendship and esteem have imperfectly smothered, but can never wholly extinguish.

Now the London *Times* has an object in playing this seemingly dangerous game, and that object will not be deemed at all extraordinary by those who are familiar with the policy which governs that astute journal. The *Times* never attempts to combat public opinion in Great Britain, but has often evinced wonderful sagacity in perceiving it while in a latent state. Never does the *Times* run counter to the will of the nation. The sentiment of the people is the sentiment of the *Times*, and the sole marked superiority of that print over its cotemporaries consists in this, that it discovers the tendency of the popular mind whilst in the embryonic state, and thus appears to direct and shape it while in reality it merely hastens its birth and development. To apply this rule to the case in point is easy. We have not a particle of doubt that the London *Times* discerns the latent hatred towards France cherished by the British people, and which, if the war continues, will be certain to exhibit itself in an open and visible form. It sees clearly enough that England cannot do otherwise than feel averse to a war which may increase materially the territorial possessions of a great rival, and must in any event add considerably to the already overshadowing prestige of her military renown. England and France have never been and can never be heartily united by ties of friendship. They are segregated by the animosities of a thousand years. They are diametrically opposite in feeling, in religious faith, in political institutions, in traditional sentiment. The history of each is but the record of a fierce and perpetual struggle, relieved by brief intervals of sullen repose, or patched-up reconciliations. There is an antipathy of race, which no artificial devices can overcome. It may be lulled temporarily by stringent political necessities, but is sure to return and assert its supremacy when the exigency has ceased. The Gaul and the Celt cannot love each other. When Russia sought to subjugate Turkey, and to acquire domination over Western Europe, the instinct of self-preservation, more potent than national prejudice, induced France and England to coalesce against that gigantic power. The case is very different now. France is engaged in a war which does not consolidate its strength, increase the glory, or enhance the safety of the British Empire, but which in all human probability is destined to render France stronger, and make her arbitration more potent than the counsels of the European continent. England has much to lose, and nothing to gain by the war. Is it wonderful that she looks coldly upon it—or that the *Times*, which is the concentrated expression of English sentiment, freezes to an icicle whenever it alludes to France or her Emperor?

Moreover England has no cause of quarrel with the Hapsburgher. There is no competition between Austria and England. There are no rivalries of commerce, of maritime power, of political aggrandizement, to jeopard the kindliness of their relations. It is true the British people do not admire the inexorable despotism of Austria, and would probably like to see Italy free, but they would rather bear with the former and postpone indefinitely the triumphs of Napoleon III. and his "army." In short, in England it is a question not of sympathy for oppressed nationalities, but of policy and interest, and we may consequently feel entirely sure that France will find no ally in England during this war. It will be much indeed if our Anglo-Saxon cousins maintain their neutrality. They may do so, if the war be confined to the present combatants, but if Germany or Russia take the field, and England will certainly claim her share of fighting.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS—THIRD DISTRICT.—By reference to the advertising columns it will be seen that the examination of the Third District Public Schools will commence on the 13th instant, and continue daily until the 21st. On the 1st July an exhibition will take place, on which occasion select pieces will be recited by the pupils. See advertisement for particulars.

STAR INSURANCE COMPANY.—The second annual statement of this company appears in our columns, and deserves attention, as exhibiting an efficiently managed and prosperous institution. The net earned premiums amounted to $171,541, and the losses to but $67,427. The net profits are $14,764 49, and the assets of the company amount to $389,572 58.

FIREMEN MONTHLY.—We have received the June number of this excellent periodical. It is filled with short, wholesome, impressive and useful articles. It is moral without mawkishness, instructive without prolixity, and religious without sectarianism. The editor is Dr. HALL, one of the ablest and soundest thinkers in our country. Short communications are invited for the Fireside Monthly on every practical and philosophical subject, from the pens of capable and evangelical men.

ORATORIO OF ESTHER.—This musical production, which was postponed on Tuesday evening on account of unfavorable weather, will be repeated to-night, positively, at Odd Fellows' Hall.

FOR MINATITLAN AND VERA CRUZ.—The fine steamer Indianola, which was to leave to-morrow for Vera Cruz and Tampico, will sail only next Sunday. Her destination has been partially changed. She is now bound for Vera Cruz and Minatitlan.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN WINES AND BRANDIES.—R. B. STEIN, auctioneer, will sell at auction, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of the importers, Messrs. A. Carmere & Co., No 28 Old Levee street, a large assortment of Brandies, Wines, Brandy Casks, &c.

MURDER.—On the 7th ult., near Bethany, in Caddo parish, Mr. L. F. Holt, a respectable planter of this State, was shot by Shed Bowen. After Mr. Holt was shot, Mr. J. F. Camp struck him two or three times. Mr. Holt expired in a few minutes. The perpetrators of this outrageous deed immediately made their escape. Should they be taken, a legal investigation will take place, as the Coroner's jury has found a true bill.

COLLAPSE OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.—This road was sold on the 21st ult., under the third mortgage, for seventy-five per cent. of the amount due, being over one million five hundred thousand dollars, thus winding up for the most disgraceful swindle ever perpetrated. The commencement of this road has been the victim of consigning men, who have used it, and only too successfully, in fleecing the public. By dexterous appeals to it, aided by the daily press of New York city, this scheme for a time obtained an extraordinary degree of popularity. The favor with which its stock and securities were held was met by extravagancy, and, in many cases, fraudulent issues, till the amount reached some eighteen millions of dollars, and for a road which did not probably cost six millions of dollars. That would seem extraordinary to this end is that no attempt has ever been made to bring any of the offending parties to justice, for even to make them disgrace their position. This was the company that brought up the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin as a means of obtaining a land grant, inducing a Sheep shown not only upon Wisconsin, but upon our national character.

[*Cincinnati Commercial.*

☞ Look out for Invitations of Ice & Fruit Commissioners Sales. See Advertisements of John Bowman & Sons.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARGO.

AT ST. JOHNS.

Improvement in the Cotton Market.

FURTHER ADVANCE IN CONSOLS.

Garibaldi's Invasion of Lombardy Confirmed

PORTUGAL DECLARES HER NEUTRALITY.

ALLIANCE BETWEEN FRANCE AND SPAIN.

Cuba Under the Shield of Napoleon.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., June 8.—The new steamship Argo, of the Galway line, arrived at this port this evening.

She left Galway on Monday, the 30th ultimo, and brings four days later intelligence from Europe than was received by the City of Washington at New York.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, May 30.—The Cotton market generally closed steady at the quotations by the America.

The tone of the market has considerably improved, and up to Saturday evening there was a more active demand.

The sales of Cotton on Saturday were 10,000 bales.

CONSOLS.

LONDON, May 30.—The funds continue to improve, and an advance of ¼ to ⅛ is reported.

Consols for money closed at 92¼ to 92¾.

BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS.

LIVERPOOL, May 30.—The Liverpool Breadstuffs market generally closed quiet and steady at the quotations by the City of Washington.

The Provision market generally closed firm, with little variation in prices.

The market was inactive, and closed on Saturday evening very dull.

INCREASE OF BULLION.

LONDON, May 30.—The amount of bullion in the Bank of England has increased £232,000 during the week.

GARIBALDI AT COMO.

LONDON, May 30.—Telegraphic dispatches from the seat of war, via Paris, confirm the important intelligence of the evacuation of Como by the Austrians, and state that Garibaldi had proceeded from Varese, where our report by the last steamer left him, to Como, where large numbers of volunteers were joining him from all the surrounding country. Besides the volunteers from Lombardy, a numerous reinforcement had reached Garibaldi's camp from the Canton of Ticchino, in Switzerland.

His entrance into Como was hailed by the inhabitants with great enthusiasm.

A revolutionary proclamation was issued by Garibaldi, and citizens of all ranks flocked to his standard.

According to later advices Garibaldi's vanguard was advancing in the direction of Monza.

The intelligence of the occupation of Como by Garibaldi had reached Milan, where it had created much excitement, and an outbreak was daily anticipated.

All the more wealthy citizens of Como and Milan are leaving the country to avoid the horrors of war.

NEUTRALITY OF PORTUGAL.

LONDON, May 30.—Active negotiations have been in progress for some time, between the Cabinets of St. James and that of Lisbon since the fact that Spain had concluded a treaty of alliance with France and Sardinia.

According to this treaty Spain engages to increase her army to 200,000 men, to co-operate with the Allies in case the war should become European.

It is reported a secret clause of the treaty alludes to the eventual partition of Portugal, and pledges the aid of France to secure the possession of the island of Cuba to Spain.

Under the influence of the danger threatening Portugal by this alliance, the Cabinet have adopted the policy of England, and declared her neutrality in the present war.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

LONDON, May 30.—The Austrians continue their retrograde movement and appear to avoid a general engagement.

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

[The National Line was interrupted at this point of our report by a half-past 12 o'clock last night, by atmospheric electricity, a severe storm having been in progress during the night and during the whole of last evening, and we are thus unable to give full details of the Argo's news.]

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

NASHVILLE, June 8.—The mail train of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad met with an accident to-day at Bristol, by running over a cow.

Samuel Tate, Esq., President of the road, had one of his arms crushed—supposed to be broken.

Several of the passengers were wounded, but not seriously.

NEW YORK RACES.

NEW YORK, June 8.—The four-mile race today over the Eclipse Course, for a $2000 purse, was won by Flirt.

The quickest heat was made in 7:42.

STEAMSHIP IN DISTRESS.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., June 8.—The steamer Edinburgh, which sailed from New York for Glasgow, put into this port in a sinking condition, having struck an iceberg on Monday, the 6th instant. The crew and passengers are all safe.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, June 8.—The Cotton market closed quiet.

The sales of the day were 500 bales.

The Flour market closed dull, with sales of the day of 4,000 barrels.

The Corn market closed dull.

Lard closed dull at 11¼ to 11½.

Lard Oil closed at 40 to 50c.

The Sugar market closed dull.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, June 8.—The sales of Flour today amount to 2,000 barrels, at $4 75 to $5 90, being an advance of 10c.

Provisions closed quiet.

SAILING OF THE ASIA.

NEW YORK, June 8.—The Cunard steamship ASIA, Captain Lott, sailed from this port to-day for Liverpool, taking $1,500,000 in specie on freight, and a full list of passengers.

STATE OF THE RIVERS.

ST. LOUIS, June 8.—The Mississippi river at this point has fallen one inch during the last twenty-four hours.

The upper Mississippi is swelling above Dubuque, and receding slowly at Keokuck.

The Illinois and Missouri rivers are falling.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ST. LOUIS, June 8.—The Falls City has arrived at this port, and the J. C. Swon has left for New Orleans.

FURTHER BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.

LATER FROM NORTHERN MEXICO—MAZATLAN SEIZED BY MIRAMON—EXPEDITION AGAINST CHIHUAHUA.

ST. LOUIS, June 8.—The overland mail brings some interesting intelligence respecting the civil war in Northern Mexico.

Advices from Mazatlan announce that the Reactionist troops had laid siege to Mazatlan, with a view of driving out the Liberals who now hold the place, and securing a port by which they can receive munitions of war and men with their friends, the English and French vessels of war.

The steamer Surprise, (English) took out from Mazatlan $570,000 in specie.

General Thomas Zulonga, a brother of the ex-President, has started from Covalitas on an expedition against Chihuahua, with one thousand men, the immediate object of which is to capture the city of Chihuahua.

A party of Liberals had arrived from El Paseo to reinforce the Liberal garrison of the city of Chihuahua, and aid in driving back the Reactionist forces.

CALIFORNIA AND UTAH WAGON ROAD.

The opening of a wagon road from the Columbia river to Salt Lake City, which has been authorized by the Government, is to be commenced at once.

General Harney is to have the general direction of the expedition, which is to be under the immediate command of Capt. Hallen, of the United States army.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN COLUMBUS.

EIGHT THOUSAND BALES OF COTTON BURNED.

COLUMBUS, GA., June 8.—A disastrous fire occurred in this city on Tuesday night. It broke out in the Columbus cotton warehouse, which was entirely consumed, and the flames communicated with Fontaine cotton warehouse, which was also consumed.

The warehouses were well filled with cotton.

Eight thousand bales of cotton were destroyed, and a large amount of other goods, which had been stored in one of the warehouses.

The Columbus *Sun* estimates the loss at $500,000.

The amount of insurance on the cotton and goods has not been ascertained.

The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

LATER FROM KEY WEST.—ABANDONED SLAVER PICKED UP.

CHARLESTON, June 8.—The coast survey steamer Walker has arrived at this port from Key West, which port she left on the 4th instant.

She reports that the J. J. Cobb was picked up at sea by a New York schooner, and safely landed at Matanzas.

It has been ascertained that he had previously landed a cargo of negroes at some point on the coast, and was destroyed, abandoned by the officers and crew to escape detection and punishment.

CHARLESTON COTTON MARKET.

CHARLESTON, June 7.—The sales of Cotton to-day were very light. The market closed with a firmer feeling, but quotations are generally unchanged.

MURDER AT COVINGTON.—We learn that on Monday, at Covington, over the Lake, a drunken sailor named Irish Jimmy was shot in the groin by a man named Douglass, and that yesterday morning he died. The story is that a grudge had existed between them; that Jimmy, when drunk, went to Douglass and offered to make up their difficulty; that Douglass refused his proffered hand; that Jimmy struck him, and he then drew a pistol and shot him. Douglass was bailed by Judge Hennen, and Douglass thereupon struck him, and drew his pistol and shot him. Douglass is badly hurt at his remote.—*N. O. Republican.*

Letter from Buenos Ayres.

(Communicated.

Descriptions of the Country—Apprehensions of Invasion—Movements of Urquiza—Maritime Intelligence.

By the arrival of the bark George Warren we have dates from Buenos Ayres to April 16th.

The state of the country was unsatisfactory, and rumors of war prevailed on all sides. The red ribbon of Rosas was openly assumed by the people of the interior, who desire to force Buenos Ayres, *vi et armis*, to rejoin the Confederation.

Urquiza had declared—so it was reported—that he would be before Buenos Ayres on the 1st of May, and in the Plaza on the 25th of May. He was endeavoring to raise a loan for with which to commence operations, but no account of success. Urquiza had dispatched the priest Pena to Paraguay, to ask a loan of money, men and vessels of war from President Lopez.

The Government of Buenos Ayres, strengthened by recent success at the ballot-box, and the confidence of the people of the province, were making great preparations to meet and repel Urquiza in case he should attempt to put his threats into execution. All the arms in the city had been purchased by the Government, and among them some very fine improved American firearms.

Col. Mitre, the Minister of War, and Gen. Hornos had gone to the northern frontier, with a powerful force, to stop Urquiza's hordes of Gauchos on the border. Dr. D. Pastor Obligado took charge of the War Department during Col. Mitre's absence.

The ship Shelter, of New York, from New York, would be condemned and sold at Buenos Ayres.

The bark Austin, Captain Benson, of Kennebunk, was totally destroyed by fire on April 7. She had a valuable cargo of over five hundred bales of wool, and was ready to put to sea, having a pilot on board. The vessel was undoubtedly fired by design. The crew mutinied, and three-quarters of an hour after the fire broke out took to the boat and went on shore. Nothing whatever was saved. The crew were arrested by the United States Consul, Mr. Wm. Bolley Hudson, who organized a court of inquiry, consisting of Lieutenants C. H. Wells and G. Cillay, USN. N.; Captain F. B. Langston, ship Paranas, and G. M. Bowen, Esq., of Boston, Secretary. The Consul presided, and, after a careful investigation of three days, the Court decided to send the crew to the United States for trial. They were ironed, and sent on board the United States store-ship Relief, at Montevideo, by which their passage home had been taken.

The United States brigs Dolphin and Bainbridge were in port at Buenos Ayres—all well.—*New York Times.*

DEATH ON THE PULPIT.—We learn from the Morehouse (La.) *Advocate* that at Bastrop, on Sunday week, the Rev. JOHN B. SPENCER preached in the Baptist church that place, taking the text from 1st Corinthians, 3 chapter, 21, 22 and 23, which reads as follows: "Therefore let no man glory in men, for all things are yours; whether Paul, or Apollos, or Cephas, or the world, or life, or death, or things present, or things to come; all are yours; and you are Christ's, and Christ is God's." Says the *Advocate*:

After explaining the circumstances under which Paul wrote this portion of his letter to the Corinthians, he led off in a very clear, logical and forcible manner, to point out to the beauties of his subject. Not a word from his attentive audience disturbed the pious man of God, who was delivering an excellent and well-timed discourse, which seemed to fascinate all who were in the sound of his voice. He proceeded in the same forcible style until he had finished about half his discourse, and was dwelling upon that portion of his text included in the words, or life or death," when he suddenly stopped, as if hesitating; attempting again to proceed, he could only with faltering voice repeat, "all are yours;" and with an expression of horror upon his countenance to the pulpit. Restoratives were used, but all seemed of no avail, and he was borne from the church insensible as it were, and expired in a few hours.

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.—Deputy United States Marshal Jenkins, accompanied by special officer Taggart, arrested on Friday a man named Washington Taylor, alias Peter Taylor, near Long-a-Coming, New Jersey, on the charge of making and passing counterfeit half dollars of the United States coin. Taylor lived in a farm house, and owned a large farms adjacent to each other. On searching the premises the officers discovered one of the most complete and extensive note counterfeiting establishments in the country. There was a press which was a most complete specimen of workmanship, a number of graver's tools, acids and paper, in counterfeit notes there were twelve thousand dollars in $'s on the Camden State Bank. This impression was a wonderfully well executed. A close comparison of the counterfeit with the genuine did not show one particle of difference. A counterfeit Harrison, and two medallions on each side of a boy reclining beneath a sheaf of wheat. These notes only awaited the signatures of the officers. On the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Camden there were $5000 in counterfeit five dollar bills. These notes were also well executed, with the signatures of "Benj. Sisty" and "N. N. Stokes" attached. There were $3000 in fives on the Easton Bank, very well executed, with the signatures of "Wm. Hackett" and "D. D. Wagoner" attached. In addition to these there were a number of plates engraved on copper and steel. One on the Cambridge Market Bank; an unfinished plate on the Northern Liberty Bank; tracings on gelatine paper of the Corn Exchange Bank, of the Bordentown Banking Company; of the Rhinebeck Bank; of the Bank of Newark; of the Huntingdon County Bank; and of the New York Exchange Bank. There were a number of other plates partially finished, gelatine tracings, and other plates for the issue of the above bills. The engraving of the plates was done by Taylor, while the filing in of the counterfeit of the names of the officers was performed by some other hand. Taylor was taken into custody and committed, no bail being permitted by the laws of New Jersey.

HOW THEY LIVE IN LARGE CITIES.—At a meeting of the Sanitary Association of New York a report was read by Mr. HOLLIDAY on the domiciliary accommodations of the city. From that document it appears that in 1856 the population consisted of 112,933 families, to accommodate which there were 36,908 dwellings, averaging about three families to each dwelling. There are but 12,717 of those families occupying an entire house; 7,143 of these dwellings contain each two families; 4,659 contain each three families. Those while 24,465 of these dwellings shelter but 36,213 families, the remaining 13,623 houses have to cover 76,620 families—averaging nearly six families to each house. Showing that about three-fourths of the whole population of New York live averaging but a fraction less than six families in a house, while only about one family in ten occupy a whole house.

The report says further:

There are many single blocks of dwellings containing twice the number of families residing on the whole of Fifth avenue; or than a continuous row of dwellings similar to those on the Fifth avenue three or four miles in length. There is a multitude of these buildings in the city which contain a larger population than the whole of the city of Hartford, which covers an area of several miles. In 1859 the entire population of this city was 515,394. The number of dwellings, 37,677.

Philadelphia in 1850 contained a population of 408,762. divided into 82092 families. To accommodate these families there were 61,378 dwellings. With a population 107,000 smaller than New York, Philadelphia had 23,601 more dwellings than New York.

Baltimore in 1850, with a population of 210,646, in 94,925 families, had 30,065 dwellings.

Boston in 1850 had a population of 146,881. Chelsea, a suburb of Boston, had a population of 7236. Boston and Chelsea included had 25,415 families and 16,567 dwellings.

J. Cook Richmond, Presbyter, of Milwaukee, having been recently asked by one of his parishioners to preach against slavery, he replies to the request through the Milwaukee *News*. He says that a minister has no right, being called on, and sustained by both, or all parties, to advocate any set of political doctrines in the pulpit. He affirms that a true, wise, brave man will not preach against slavery in the non-slave States, but will go where that institution prevails. We quote from Mr. Richmond's letter:

In Milwaukee, I preach against lying, adultery, cheating, drunkenness, debauchery, masquerades, immoral theatres, dance-houses, lager-beer saloons, brothels, profane swearing, Sabbath breaking, Atheism, Tom Paineism, gambling, backbiting, gossiping, busy bodying, corruption, bonds, bribery, Sunday wine dinners, especially during the hours of divine service, disconsecrated pulpit shows that make believe preach Christ, infidel meeting houses named after Christ, heathen schools without Bible, Christ, prayers, or God, municipal stealing, and civic and national godlessness, equivocation, hatred, family feuds, covetousness, money greed, and grab in general, the universal indifference, the general impiety, ignorance of the A B C of Christianity, negligence, Mammon worship in reality, in mess, in no feign piety, policy put for truth, display in God's house, pews in the church of poor and rich, factitious distinctions, respect of persons, false notions that clothes make people, and that poor people and servants have neither minds, nor heads, nor souls, and but barely bodies, that can live where our fourfold wisdom should wither, break, perish and starve—which there are so many lies and shams under my nose, and in front of it and on my own pulpit, that I cannot find time to travel so far as South Carolina and the Fejee Islands.

GENERAL SCOTT AND THE EUROPEAN WAR.—A very silly paragraph is going the rounds of some of the papers, and has found its way into our own, that General Scott had bet five hundred bottles of champagne that Louis Napoleon would never re-enter France alive. The opinion and the bet both surprised General Scott, and he requested his friend or enemy should have taken such liberties with his name. Both statements are absurd and false. The General feels no interest in betting one bottle or a dozen, much less a hundred bottles of champagne. He is by nature extremely temperate, in all things, and his manners and habits are completely his own. We do not know what General Scott's political views are in regard to the war in Europe, but as the first military man of the age probably just the reverse of the one which the silly paragraph has put in his mouth.—*N. Y. Express.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—*Judge Hunt.*—V. Fisk and D. Crawford were yesterday tried on separate charges of assault and battery, and both convicted.

A. Dulvich pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery, and was discharged on his bond to await sentence.

RECORDER BOWEN'S COURT.—The chief-arraignment in this Court yesterday was that of Isaac Stadeker, charged with obtaining from Edward Looly, at the corner of Rousseau and St. Mary streets, under false pretenses, dry goods to the value of $2300. This was on Tuesday; yesterday, by means of a search warrant, the goods were found in Stadeker's house, at the corner of Rampart and Girod streets, and taken to the police office. It was alleged that he promised to pay for the goods upon delivery; but that, upon receiving them, he refused to pay, and refused to restore the goods. He furnished bail of $1000 to appear for examination on the 17th instant.

Horace, a slave of Brown & Co., charged with giving John Lowe, a white man, a blow across the arm with a stick of wood, at the corner of Calliope and Constance streets, was sent to prison to await an examination.

The Recorder sent A. White Cotton before the First District Court, under bail of $500, for stabbing B. Nash with intent to kill. The parties had an affray on Gravier street, some weeks since, about some pecuniary matter, when Nash gave Cotton a blow with his fist, for which he received two stabs in return, and also had an arm broken by falling across a curbstone.

RECORDER WIBLE'S COURT.—The charge of breach of trust and embezzlement brought against John Molloy by M. Evans was examined in this Court yesterday and discharged, the evidence being insufficient.

Eliza Bannon had to pay $5 and furnish pecuniary bonds, for venting her intense dislike of Ann Murphy, at No. 118 Dauphin street.

RECORDER LONG'S COURT.—Numerous cases of assault and threats were examined yesterday, and most of the accused parties bound over to keep the peace.

A. F. Smith was sent to prison on two affidavits, one of Mrs. Miles Sweir, charging him with having shot her husband with intent to kill, and with having beaten her with a club, on Monday evening, at the corner of Levee and Elmira streets. Sweir is now dead—was badly grazed by Smith's bullet. On examination it will be shown that Smith did not draw the pistol for nothing.

P. McKay, the man accidentally shot by policeman Carrigey whilst attempting to break open a door, on Sunday evening, at the foot of Mandeville street, was certified to be out of danger; and Carrigey, who had surrendered himself, was to be released on bail.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—An Irish laborer, named Jerry Brian, was killed by a stroke of lightning during Tuesday afternoon's storm, in a stable near the Stock Landing. He was sitting on a bench when the fatal stroke came. The other two men were badly shocked by the electric bolt.

More Deaths by Lightning.—During the rain-storm at five o'clock last evening, a skiff on the lake, at the Milneburg wharf, was struck by lightning, and two of its three occupants killed. The three were Mr. Andrew J. Quirk, a well known and estimable young member of the bar of this city; Mr. Campbell, mattress-maker; and the boatman, named Bob. Mr. Quirk was killed; reports differ as to the others, some saying that Mr. Campbell and others that Bob was killed; the one surely, and the other he was being badly injured by the shock.

FIRE.—Bonseigneur's cigar store, at No. 374 Hampart street, was considerably damaged by fire about 7 o'clock yesterday morning. The timely arrival of the firemen saved the house.

Another Fire.—A fire started at 11 o'clock yesterday, in the rope manufactory of the Louisiana Manufacturing Company, corner of Hanover and Tchoupitoulas streets. The hemp received the first brand to get under, and a large part of the interior, mostly the second and third stories, fell prey to the flames. The amount of damage was not proved, though it must have been considerable.

Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge,

PREPARED BY FLEMING BROTHERS, PITTSBURGH, PA., AND SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

I do hereby certify to the public that a child of mine, four years old, being troubled with worms, I administered a bottle of *Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge*, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburg, Pa., and in less than twenty-four hours an immense number of worms in bunches and strings; many had the appearance of being cut to pieces. My child is now enjoying most excellent health.

MRS. ANN JEMISON, 56 Ninth street.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to call for Dr. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, manufactured by FLEMING BROS., PITTSBURG, PA. All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. *None genuine without the signature of* FLEMING BROS.

SOUVIL & MEAD,
Wholesale Agents for the South,
111 and 113 Chartres street.

jo6 6t

It Has Been Currently Reported

That in one of the Western cities the "Town Sell" tells every boy at sunset to go to the house to gulp down quinine, as a preventive of disease caused by malaria of the climate. Every house has its medicine chest filled with this dangerous stuff, and at regular hours, hour comes around, so regular do they gulp it down. The Rev. Dr. Burchard, a clergyman of Pittsburg, knowing the dreadful effects of quinine upon the human system, when taken with so much indiscretion, has prepared a compound to take the place of it, and in which it has been tried, proved a speedy cure for Fever and Ague, and all other diseases caused by the digestive organs.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally, everywhere. See advertisement.

jo6 6t

Holloway's Ointment

promotes superficial evaporation, lends serenity to the absorbents, and cleanses the vessels of those fluids which occasion the exhalation, all orption and disinfection, cures all sores and eruptions jo6

Wanted,

A WOMAN, who can come well recommended, to take care of children. Apply on Esplanade street, corner of Johnson. jo9

DEMIJOHNS—1000 five-gallon demijohns; 500 two-gallon do; 500 one-gallon do; landing ex ship Lemuel Dyer, from Havre, and for sale by Jno 9 GUTCHIE.

EXHAUST—Per ship Uruguay, from Marseilles—2000 kegs prunes; 1000 boxes currants; 500 boxes vermouth, Noilly, Prat & Co.; 200 do olives, capers and pickles; 25 do cases do; 100 half do do; 50 do rum punch; 20 do green cordial, J. Peyre; 25 casks de noz, Noilly. For sale by HENRY VALETON, jo9 27, 29 and 31 Bienville st.

LANDING ex ship Lemuel Dyer, from Havre—3,500 five gallon demijohns; 1,000 two-gallon demijohns; 500 one-gallon demijohns; 100 boxes Dutch cheese; 200 baskets champagne, Lafoucière fils, quarts and pints; 2 tons Graynes cheese. For sale by LANATA BROTHERS,
jo9 9 and 11 *Iberville* st

GRUYERE CHEESE—20 tons genuine Gruyere cheese, landing from New York, and for sale by HENRY VALETON,
jo9 27, 29 and 31 Bienville st.

LANDING ex ship Pepperel, from Bordeaux—15 casks family claret;
6 do Haut Sauterne white wine;
6 do do Barsac do
jo8 E. DECHAMPS, 21 St. Louis st

Tea. Tea. Tea.
AN assortment of best Grades of Green and Black Tea, viz: Imperial, Gunpowder, Young, Souchong, English Breakfast—constantly on hand and for sale by
jo7 Chocolate Manufacturer,
corner Chartres and Conti sts.

Sardines. Sardines.
LANDING ex brig Ellen, from Havre, and for sale by the undersigned—64 cases Sardines, 100 quarter boxes each. Louis Médly, in Custom-House store, No. 100 half do do.
jo7 V. & K. MAIGNAN, 20 St Louis st.

CHAMPAGNE—CHAMPAGNE—Landing ex ship C. Mary Bannatt, from Havre, and for sale by the undersigned—15 baskets, 48 quarter baskets, 24 Bordeaux bbls.
jo7 V. & K. MAIGNAN,
20 St Louis st.

LANDING ex ship Edward Everett, from Bordeaux, and for sale by the undersigned—10 qr. pipes Cognac, 1834, O. Leaver, with proof; 20 do do, 1822, do do, 1st proof; 10 eighth do do, 1822, do, 1st proof, 25 casks Claret, A. Export.
jo7 E. DECHAMP, 21 St. Louis st.

LANDING ex ship Edward Everett, from Bordeaux—20 casks Family Wine, for sale by
jo7 E. DECHAMP, 21 St. Louis st.

DEMIJOHNS—500 five-gallon demijohns landing ex ship Mary Annah, from Havre, and for sale by
jo7 E. TALAMON, 181 Royal st

LANDING ex ship Edward Everett, from Bordeaux—20 barrels Vinegar; 40 casks Quinine claret, 6 do Chambleaux de; 5 do Sauternes de; 25 boxes Macgaux Medoc claret, 1846; 25 do Pontet St. Julien do, 1846; for sale by
jo7 E. TALAMON,
181 Royal st

TO arrive per ship Uruguay, from Marseilles—40 casks Bergasse wine; 500 baskets oil, James Pilgaint; 100 boxes Vermouth, Noilly, Pr & Co; 50 do do, Barnese, Chappat & Co; 40 do abaynth, J. Dolin; 10 do kirschwasser, do; 50 do Mazout wine; 50 do vinegar pickles; for sale by
jo7 E. TALAMON, 181 Royal st

LANDING ex ship Edward Everett, from Bordeaux—20 casks Claret, 50 boxes White Wine; 1044 boxes Claret; 53 do White Wine; 6 casks Chateau Dillon Claret; 47 do do do; 15 quarter pipes Cognac, Achille Petit, 1834; 15 eighth do do do, 1810; 12 quarter do do Cognac Pure & Fine, 1802; 12 eighth do do do, 1802; 9 bbls Sas and extra Cordial, for sale by C. CAVAROC & CO.
jo7 3t 164 Royal st.

LANDING ex ship Mary Annah, from Bordeaux—50 baskets champagne, Duchoquet; 200 boxes Swiss abaynth, Jul. Farnod; 100 do do do, C. F. Berger, for sale by
jo7 3t C. CAVAROC & CO, 164 Royal st

DUBLOONS—17 to Mexican doubloons, 365 South American do do
jo7 6t C. CAVAROC & CO, 141 Royal st

CUBA RUM—A few puncheons of 1859-proof, in store and for sale by S. DE VISMES & CO.
jo6 74 Magazine street.

BAY RUM—A few puncheons of best quality, in store and for sale by S. DE VISMES & CO.
jo6 74 Magazine street.

CARAGUAN COCOA—25 bags excellent quality, in store and for sale by S. DE VISMES & CO.
jo6 6t 74 Magazine street.

HAVANA CIGARS—200,000 Manuel Seguin, Regalia Finas, Cazadores Reynas, Cadenas Reynas, and Minas, of the best brands, such as Cabanas, Henriquez & Carvajal, Flor de Morales, Bartolina, Vuelta Abajo, Carmelina, Sol Rio, in bond and for sale by
jo6 6t S. DE VISMES & CO, 74 Magazine st

CUBA MONEY—10 barrels pure white Cuba honey; in store and for sale by
jo6 6t S. DE VISMES & CO, 74 Magazine st

CLARET—50 casks claret, St. Julien; 50 do do, St. Laurent, in store and for sale by
jo6 6t S. DE VISMES & CO, 74 Magazine st

CLARET IN CASES—200 cases claret, St. Julien; 100 do do, Laurent, in store and for sale by
jo6 6t S. DE VISMES & CO, 74 Magazine st

CHAMPAGNE, &c.—200 baskets Sparkling Champagne, of the following brands: 50 cases Heidsieck & Co; 50 cases Piper & Co; 50 cases Giesler; 50 do Roederer; 50 do Gaudinet; 25 do Sillery; 25 do Verzenay; 25 do Ay; 25 do Cabinet Cristal; 25 do Pommery Fils Gis; 25 do Gis Gis; 25 do Gis Gis; 25 do Gis