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The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 11.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

We offered some remarks yesterday concerning the probable consequences upon this country of a war in Europe, such as the latest advices render all but certain. The views we expressed derive confirmation from the opinions of other journals, reputed sensible and sagacious. For instance, the New York *Times*, of the 5th instant, contains an article entitled "Foreign War and Home Interests," in which substantially the same conclusions are reached. If war should come, it will be a continental contest between France and Austria. Says the *Times*, very justly:

"The great efforts which must be put forth by France in such a contest will communicate a positive impulse to all her producing and tax paying energies. As the wars with Napoleon generated in Great Britain the most marvelous developments of industry which the world up to that time had seen, and enabled the English people under the pressure of necessity to laugh all the woful predictions of the economists to scorn, so a war with Austria, bearing the ocean open to France, may be attended by financial measures favorable to French commerce in general, and especially to that branch of French commerce which deals with the import of the raw materials of manufacture. By cutting off, as her fleets will enable her to do, the immense Austrian commerce in the Mediterranean, now grown to the third rank in Europe, France will throw open the supply of the East to her own factories and ships, in common with those of England, the United States, Sardinia, and all other maritime nations. The sweeping from the seas of the Austrian commercial marine, now amounting to more than *half a million of tons*, must be specially felt to the advantage of that one branch of American enterprise, the shipping interest, which has been the slowest of recovery from the shock of 1857. Our breadstuffs will come into an expanding demand; and the quickened activity of our commerce will inevitably make itself felt through every branch of investment and speculation. Were the present excitement swept away in the settlement of the Italian question by a general Congress, the same result will probably follow from the past and the actual preparations of the contending powers. The withdrawal from production of the great numbers of men now under arms in Europe, and the general uneasiness excited by the discussion of the past few months, are the guarantees of a vivid and unusual demand abroad for all the exports of the United States. Let the question be resolved as it may, we, at least, must gain by its agitation."

The question has heretofore been considered under the presumption that England would be enabled to maintain a strict neutrality between the combatants, and that consequently she would share in the advantages which America would derive from the war. But the most recent accounts complicate European affairs singularly, and render it doubtful whether Great Britain will continue the inactive role hitherto conceded to her. The announcement of the offensive and defensive alliance between France and Russia fell like a bombshell upon the British Cabinet. We can readily imagine that England can view with no other sentiment than one of unconcealed apprehension and profound anxiety the alliance, as an event, and it is not surprising that the London *Times* should declare that it changes in a moment the whole state of affairs. Should the statement prove true, the relations of England and France may be completely reversed. The cordial understanding will be annihilated beyond a doubt. England is not quite insane and submissive enough to stand a quiet spectator of an alliance between two of the most powerful European States, for the purpose of humbling the pride, and overthrowing the strength of Austria, with which England has constantly maintained relations of friendship. The compact between France and Russia would be fraught with danger to Great Britain. These mighty empires might conjointly drive Austria out of Italy, overrun her own immediate dominions, wrest from her any portion of them which ambition might long for and rapacity covet, and reduce the possessions of the House of Hapsburg to almost as begarly a principality as that of Hohenzollern Sigmaringen. Such a consummation would sink Great Britain into comparative insignificance. It is utterly impossible to conceive that she would suffer so perilous an alliance without an active effort to counteract its tendency. We are therefore prepared, in the event of the rumor of the Russo-French alliance proving true, to learn that England has espoused the cause of Austria. To our mind, unless content to forfeit all her influence in the political government of Europe, England will be compelled to confirm with Austria for the purpose of resisting the formidable coalition between Russia and France.

How paradoxical are the movements which circumstances occasionally produce! In less than six months the world may be required to witness a European war, in which England, the country of law and liberty, takes sides with Austria, the incarnation of despotism, for the maintenance of tyranny and oppression in Italy; and France and Russia, the most absolute Governments in Europe, unite against Austria for the liberation and enfranchisement of Italy.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—During a late visit to the city, we called to see this institution, of which we had previously heard much, and were gratified to find that in its general plan and in all its departments it presents an easy and practicable system of useful education that has heretofore, in our State at least, been a *desideratum*. Here is offered all the facilities necessary to obtain instruction indispensable in the every-day business and concerns of life. It is a thing to really regretted for by the parents of the times, and Mr. Dolbear in establishing this institution is, in our judgment, only a little in advance of an educational system that will be generally adopted, and with which his name will be identified as the founder. The advantages of readily and thoroughly acquiring in his college the learning *that must be acquired* in order to fit men for the actual transaction of business at large, are obvious, and of which the community will more and more avail itself.—*Harrisonburg (Catahoula parish) Independent.*

PHILADELPHIA ELECTION.—The spring election on the 3d inst. resulted in a complete triumph of the opposition styling itself the People's party. Messrs. BROWN and NEIL were elected City Treasurer and City Commissioner by about 2500 majority, and the opposition have a decided preponderance in both branches of the Common Council.

The new popular play entitled "Sickles, or the Washington Tragedy," was produced on the 5th instant, for the first time, in the pure and Puritanical city of Boston, at the National Theatre, which is under the direction of "the star sisters," Lucille and Helen. The dramatis personæ are:

Sickles	D. Blanchett.
Key	A. Fitzgerald.
Mrs. Sickles	Mrs. McPhetres.

The death of this masterpiece of Athenian genius is yet unknown; but the Boston *Ledger* observes that "it is said to be a very pure and effective dramatization from the facts, and abounds with a good moral."

A dispatch from Philadelphia of the 3d says:

Hon. Wm. C. Rives delivered an address tonight in the African Church. There were about three thousand persons present. He dwelt at some length on the corruptions of the times, referring particularly to those developed in connection with the Navy Department. The only notable and novel feature of his address was the advocacy of an abandonment of the slavery issue in our national politics. He said that in favor of accepting the Dred Scott decision as a finality on that vexed question. The North, as he learned from personal observation during a recent tour, was tired of the subject, and would let the question should rest where that decision placed it, and that it should not again be received.

THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS.—The money question enters as largely into English politics as it does here. The London *Times* calculates (a Yankee word, by the way, which the "thunderer" spelled from us!) that at least a million and a half sterling (£1,500,000 or $7,500,000) will be spent in the Parliamentary elections for the new Parliament. How much of it should be placed to the account current of "bribery and corruption" we are not informed. A favorite method of electioneering with some of the stripe candidates is to engage all the public houses, and retain all the lawyers.

Mr. Cobden, we see, has been nominated by the "Liberals" in Rochdale, so represent them in Parliament. On a recent occasion Mr. John Bright addressed a public meeting in Cobden's favor, and alluded to the United States, in which he was just now sojourning, as a country "in which every sensible man must feel the liveliest interest, as one to which men look whose eyes are in the front and not in the back of their heads."—*N. Y. Express.*

A STRANGE CONCEIT.—There is a man in an asylum in one of the neighboring States who became insane in consequence of a failure in business. He explains the reason of his insanity as follows: "I was here because carceration as follows: "I was here because carceration is the same mistake in business. I was engaged during the winter in making mosquitoes' wings, which I expected to sell in the summer. I had ten thousand of them on hand when the season opened, but unfortunately I had forgotten to make them in pairs. They were all left hand wings, and consequently I lost the sale of them and was obliged to suspend payment". He relates this story with a gravity and earnestness which testifies to the sincerity of his own belief in the explanation.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

FURTHER BY THE ANGLO-SAXON.

FRENCH MINISTER ORDERED TO LEAVE VIENNA—EMPEROR EGOMITS TO BE SECRET—AUSTRIAN AND PRUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

LIVERPOOL, April 27.—The French Minister at Vienna had received his passports, and the Austrian Government had ordered him to quit Vienna, and withdraw his legation at once.

The question of the French Regency had been a subject of discussion in the French Cabinet, in anticipation of the contingency the Emperor's death would occasion, and the Empress would probably be appointed to the Regency.

Prince Jerome is also spoken of in the same connection.

The vote of the Chambers investing Victor Emmanuel with dictatorial power stood 110 to 24.

An Austrian correspondent of the London *Times* says that Prussia was previously informed of the intention of Austria to submit an ultimatum to Sardinia, and that, therefore, the faithful union of Austria and Prussia upon the Italian question is hoped for, not, however, without some doubts.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, April 27.—The Liverpool Provision market generally closed with an advancing tendency.

Richardson, Spence & Co. report Beef has advanced 5s., and closed with an advancing tendency, owing to the large speculative inquiry.

Pork has advanced 2s. 6d. to 5s. for good American qualities, and closed with an advancing tendency.

Bacon closed firm at previous quotations. Lard closed quiet—quotations unchanged. Rosin closed dull at 4s. Sugar closed steady at previous quotations. Coffee closed firm. Spirits of Turpentine closed firm at 43s.

FURTHER BY THE ADELAIDE.

THE RUSSO-FRENCH ALLIANCE DENIED—CROSSING THE TICINO NOT OFFICIALLY CONFIRMED—TUSCANY JOINED FRANCE AND SARDINIA—PANIC ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE—HEAVY FAILURES IN LONDON—FORTY STOCK OPERATORS SUSPENDED.

GALWAY, Ireland, April 30.—Telegraph dispatches from London to the Associated Press stating that an Austrian army of 120,000 men had crossed the Ticino into Sardinia are not officially confirmed.

No actual engagements had taken place at latest advices, but the French troops were pouring into Piedmont by railway and by forced marches.

It is announced that Tuscany had formed an alliance with France and Sardinia, and had joined her forces with those of the latter power.

The reported offensive and defensive alliance between Russia and France is denied by officials at Paris, but the London *Times* publishes the provisions of the treaty, with such proofs of its existence as to leave little doubt of the correctness of the report sent out by the Anglo-Saxon.

The announcement of the treaty, and the publication of its provisions in the *Times*, caused a great panic on the London Exchange, and Consols went down at one time as low as 88, but subsequently rallied and closed at 89¼.

All descriptions of stock are greatly depressed, and as many as forty failures and suspensions have occurred among stock operators.

It is generally believed that hostilities cannot now be avoided, although the announcement of the Russo-French alliance occasioned rumors that Austria was willing to reconsider the proposals of England for a pacific settlement of Italian affairs.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, May 10.—The steamboat Defender passed down at 2, and the L. M. Kennett at 6 o'clock Monday morning.

The Vicksburg passed down at 5 o'clock Monday evening.

The R. J. Ward and the John Walsh passed down at 6, the Ohio at 8, and the Chancellor at 11 o'clock this morning.

THE SWAN LOTTERY CASE.

AUGUSTA, GA., May 9.—The case against Samuel Swan and others, charged with illegally vending lottery tickets, was called up in the District Court to-day.

The defendant's counsel moved to dismiss the indictment, on the ground that the offence charged was not technically a crime; second, because he was not subject to an indictment; and third, because there was no prosecution in the case.

Messrs. Toombs, Stephens and Jackson are the counsel for the defense.

The court will determine the points raised to-morrow.

STILL FURTHER BY THE ADELAIDE.

COMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES—FRANCO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE CONFIRMED—AUSTRIAN ULTIMATUM REJECTED—VICTOR EMMANUEL'S PROCLAMATION—CROSSING THE TICINO CONFIRMED—MILITARY REVOLUTION IN TUSCANY—FLIGHT OF THE GRAND DUKE—MILITARY DICTATORSHIP DECLARED—ACTIVITY IN THE BRITISH NAVY—EIGHTY THOUSAND FRENCH TROOPS IN ITALY—AUSTRIAN WAR MANIFESTO—WEEK OF THE SHIP POCAHONTAS ARRIVAL OUT.

LIVERPOOL, April 30.—The steamship Hammonia, of the New York and Hamburg line, arrived at Hamburg on the 29th.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* and the London *Nord* contradict the report of the Franco-Russian alliance, but the Paris *Times* publishes the provisions of the treaties which have been entered into between France and Russia.

The *News* thereupon modifies its statement, and says that a document has been signed by the powers which is equivalent to the report of the alliance, but asserts that it is a mere convention.

The denial of the existence of an offensive and defensive alliance had a favorable effect on the funds temporarily, but the *Times* publication of the points of the treaty caused a sudden reaction and a great panic on Change.

Telegraph dispatches were received in London and Paris from various sources announcing that on the night of the 26th of April 100,000 Austrian troops crossed the Ticino, under the command of the Commander in Chief of the Austrian army of Lombardy.

The reports stated that the troops crossed the Ticino in three different corps and took the road to Novara, after blowing up the Buffalora bridge, over which they had passed.

It was also reported that Austria, upon the announcement of the Russo-French alliance, had accepted the proffered mediation of England, and had postponed the declaration of war.

England had also proffered her mediation to France, and the Emperor had taken the matter into consideration.

The London *Times* regards the alliance between France and Russia as a menace to England, from the fact that Russia guarantees to France the services of the Russian fleet in the Mediterranean and the Baltic.

The King of Sardinia had issued a very spirited proclamation to the army, in which he says that he regards the Austrian ultimatum as an insult to Piedmont, and he rejects it with disdain.

The Austrian troops had landed at Genoa in large numbers, and were received with the greatest enthusiasm by the people.

Warlike preparations are going forward with the greatest activity at Woolwich, and at other naval stations in England.

The British Government have chartered the Cunard screw steamship Etna, and a number of other large steamships, for the transportation of troops and munitions of war to the Mediterranean.

It is reported that the British Government intend soon to issue a proclamation for the enrollment of 20,000 additional men into the naval service.

The Lloyds and other leading underwriters generally demand war premiums on all marine risks taken by them.

It was expected that by the 30th there would be at least 80,000 French troops in Italy.

LATEST FROM LONDON AND PARIS.

GALWAY, IRELAND, April 30.—A dispatch by telegraph from London this morning states that the Austrian troops had not crossed the Ticino, that they had received orders to that effect from Vienna, but that those orders were subsequently countermanded.

A dispatch to the Associated Press, however, states that the advanced posts of the Austrian army had crossed the Ticino, and that the main army in Lombardy would do so on the 29th.

The Austrian official journal contains a manifesto of the Government explaining the necessity of war with Sardinia, and denying the existence of a secret treaty between Russia and France.

This manifesto is considered as tantamount to a declaration of war against Sardinia.

PARIS, Saturday, April 30.—The report that the Austrian troops had crossed the Ticino received here this morning.

The War Office has also received a dispatch announcing that hostilities had commenced.

REVOLT OF THE TUSCAN ARMY.

PARIS, April 30.—The Tuscan army have called for the Grand Duke to declare war against Austria, and join France and Piedmont in freeing Italy from the Austrian yoke.

The Grand Duke refused the request of the army, and fled.

The army then declared a military dictatorship.

DANISH AND FRENCH ALLIANCE.

It is reported upon what appears to be good authority that France has concluded an offensive and defensive treaty with Denmark.

SHIPWRECK.

LIVERPOOL, April 30.—The ship Pomona, from Liverpool, bound for New York, was wrecked off Wexford on the 19th.

The crew and three passengers, whose names are unknown, were saved.

There were over 400 passengers on board, but the loss of life has not yet been ascertained, as it is supposed many others were saved.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

CALIFORNIA MAIL CONTRACT.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The contract for carrying the mail from New Orleans to San Francisco, via Nicaragua, was to-day awarded to Daniel H. Johnson, of New York, for $167,000.

The contract is for nine months from the first of October, and requires a semi-monthly service.

The schedule time from New York to San Francisco is twenty-three days, and from New Orleans to San Francisco twenty days.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—John Heat, formerly editor of the Charleston *Mercury*, has been appointed Superintendent of Public Printing.

THE DIFFICULTY WITH CHILI.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Our Government has sent dispatches to Sigior, our Minister to Chili, demanding the restoration of the exequatur of our Consul, and the punishment of the soldiers who were engaged in the lawless proceedings at Consul Trevitt's house.

THE PIKE'S PEAK MINES.

ST. LOUIS, May 10.—Very discouraging accounts have been received from Pike's Peak mines, which represent the miners in a starving condition, and many of them leaving.

SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

VICKSBURG, May 10.—The Southern Commercial Convention met this morning at 9 o'clock.

Mr. Clark, the President of the Convention, took the chair, and returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him.

The report of the special committee upon the supply of African labor was introduced by Mr. Spratt, of South Carolina, who offered three resolutions, which, on motion of Mr. Delafield, of Tennessee, was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. Spratt then made a speech in favor of his report, and Mr. Davis, of Panola county, followed on the same side.

Col. Archer, of Fort Gibson, presented the resolutions of Claiborne county, Miss., in favor of the African slave trade, and made a strong speech in support of them.

After the afternoon session Mr. Moody, of Claiborne, read the laws from the statutes of ten slave States against importing African negroes.

Mr. Hughes, of Claiborne, presented and read a written address, and offered resolutions from ex-Governor McCrae.

They refer to the duty of the American Government to Americanize Cuba and the Isthmian routes, and to obtain the preponderating influence on the various transit routes.

The last resolution urges the Southern States to hold a convention, and to insist in case a Black Republican is elected the next term.

Ex-Governor McCrae's resolutions were referred to the Committee on Resolutions, which is to consist of two delegates from each State—M. H. Johnson, of Mississippi, to be chairman.

J. B. DeBow made a speech upon a resolution to print the speech of Mr. Spratt during the proceedings, which caused violent debate. Ex-Governor Foote bitterly opposed it, and General McCardle advocated it.

The question was postponed until 3 o'clock to-morrow, when, upon motion, the Convention adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, May 10.—The flour market has been active and much excited by the account from Europe. Sales to-day 6000 barrels; superfine at $6 90 to $7. Whisky has an advancing tendency; sales to-day 1500 barrels at 26c. Bacon continues buoyant, and has advanced ¼c.; sales to-day 500 hogsheads at 7¼ to 9½c. There is an active demand for Bulk Meats; sales to-day 100,000 pounds, and prices range 6 to 8½c. Western Meats Pork dull; no sales reported. Lard closed steady; sales to-day 500 barrels at 10¼ to 11c.

TO THE PRESS.

NEW YORK, May 9.

As a number of reports have been spread over the country by the agent of the New York Associated Press and other Abolitionist newspapers, we deem it our duty to give a true statement of the matter. For the past ten years the New York Associated Press has had a complete monopoly of the Baltimore wires, and invariably refused to furnish any newspapers with the news of the foreign steamers arriving at that port unless they agreed to take all their domestic or miscellaneous news, subjected to such terms and conditions as the New York Associated Press might see proper to dictate. To this a large portion of the most influential journals out of New York objected, but it was of no avail. The rod was held over their heads, and threat made that you must take all our news or none. There was no help for it; they had to bow to the Abolitionist. Hopeless attempts were made by rival telegraph lines to get a portion of the patronage, the monopoly still continued, so that they could not publish it to prevent the unwary from being made the dupes of knaves. On Wednesday last the Niagara reached Baltimore at half past 6 o'clock, P. M. Her news was immediately placed upon the wires by our agent there, and full results, consisting of three thousand words, reached Sackville, the terminus of the Nova Scotia line, at half-past 3 o'clock Thursday morning. At this station communication with the whole world via Western Union Telegraph Company, of which Mr. Peter Cooper, of New York, is the President. We ordered the American Company to hold their office open, under the rule which governs all other telegraph companies in the United States, so that we could get the news through in part for the Thursday morning papers, but the manager of the American Telegraph office in Boston peremptorily refused the order, giving as a reason for so doing: After 9 P. M., when steamer news was due at Halifax, the wires of the American company belonged exclusively to the New York Associated Press. Our dispatch was designedly detained by the American Telegraph Company about twelve hours, in order to give time to the New York Associated Express to reach Sackville, so that the American company could send their dispatch ahead of ours. This has been proven from the fact that the New York papers of Thursday afternoon published an abstract of the Niagara's news, although our dispatch was twelve hours ahead of them when it reached the American office at Sackville. We did not get our dispatch at Boston until seven o'clock and forty minutes—thus showing conclusively their gross frauds and swindle had been perpetrated upon us. We took every measure that prudence could dictate to get our news through; we prepaid tolls on the whole message of three thousand words from Halifax to the Boston office, so that we could show the press of the country that no one party could control the foreign news. We ask no special privilege. All we want is fair competition. If we can be beaten in that way, we are satisfied; but we do most earnestly protest against being taxed to pay money receiving our money for service to be performed, and in violation of every rule which is observed by honorable men, to use the information which our business gives into their hands for the advantage of unscrupulous rivals. The press and the mercantile community, we feel assured, can be better served by competition than by monopoly. We have tact and long experience in the business of telegraph news reporting. Our success depends on our own exertions, and we have set out with the determination to succeed. We shall do all in our power to serve the press with the earliest and most reliable reports of the important events of the day, and if they are not satisfied, we shall not be so unchanged as to say to them, you must take our reports or none.

JOHNSON ZABRISKIE.

New Telegraph Line.

We learn from Monday's Mobile *Mercury* that on the day previous the new telegraph line, just built, commenced working freely between Mobile and New Orleans. The *Mercury* says:

This new line of two wires has been built by the Magnetic Telegraph Company at a heavy expense, and is alike creditable to their enterprise and their liberality, in the course of ten days the company will have three wires to within a short distance of New Orleans, from this city; or two separate and distinct routes. The new line passes the telegraphic distance between the two cities about fifty miles, and is built in the most permanent and durable manner on the shortest route, and without regard to cost, or without avoiding rivers, bays, lakes or bayous. Gentlemen who have examined the line pronounce it in every respect a model telegraph line. There are nine submarine cables on the new line, of three conductors each, enclosed most securely in a covering of large wires, one of the cables being over four miles in length, and crossing four rivers, several navigable bayous and the alternate marshes between.

This line passes all the sea coast towns and villages from Mobile to New Orleans, including Pascagoula, Ocean Springs, Biloxi, Handsboro', Mississippi City, Pass Christian and Bay of St. Louis; and the company will doubtless afford the tourists during summer visits to those places the advantage of telegraphic communication for no other consideration than to be indemnified for the expense of keeping up the respective stations. Most of those places can already be reached by telegraphic communication; and as the summer visitors flock to them they may be expected that all can be communicated with in that way.

The trial of Mrs. Martha Hudson on the charge of having caused the death of Miss Tophan by an attempt to produce an abortion upon her is concluded.

Judge Thompson, in charging the jury, reaffirmed the doctrine laid down in Chauncey's case, that where death ensues in consequence of an attempt to produce an abortion, it is murder in the second degree.

The jury returned a verdict of "murder in the second degree," and the judge sentenced the prisoner to seven years' imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary. In passing this sentence, Judge Thompson said he regretted the necessity which compelled him to pass so severe a sentence; but it was designed to prevent others from following the nefarious business in which she had been engaged. Mrs. Hudson was much affected when sentence was passed upon her.

The infamous trade in which Mrs. Hudson was engaged is extensively practiced in Philadelphia, but the practitioners have generally more skill than this woman possessed. Not long since a man and woman, who were engaged in this business, were arrested, and, upon searching their house, instruments, &c., were found, which clearly demonstrated the kind of trade in which the parties were engaged. There were also files of letters that would have carried anguish and dismay into many a family circle, had they not been charitably suppressed. The persons who had been arrested styled themselves by a high-sounding name, and gave themselves the title of "Doctor" and Madame." The proper names were not ascertained. The "Doctor" had no more right to the badge gave him than any other man, and the "Doctor" had no more right to the title than having two worn a policeman's conical hat character, was well known to the police.—*Philadelphia Bulletin, 6d.*

TEXAS.

We have received Texas papers to the 7th instant.

The Democratic State Convention had adjourned after nominating Governor Runnels and other State officers, viz.: Lubbock for Lt. Governor, and White for Commissioner of the Land Office, and the Western District Col. Waull was placed in nomination for Congress. A resolution looking to the reopening of the slave trade was tabled after a sharp debate.

We copy the following items from our exchanges:

WASHINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.—We learn from Messrs. Jackson and Compton (who are now on a visit to this city) that the above road will probably be completed between three and four miles on the other side of the Brazos in the course of the next fifteen days. The grading is nearly done, and the track-laying is going on rapidly. This will make one-half of the entire road to Brenham, when the company will apply for the $6000 loan per mile. The work will be pushed forward to Brenham in time for the fall trade, unless some unforeseen difficulty presents itself.

BEXAR.—We learn from the *Texan* that the gas works at San Antonio are being vigorously prosecuted.

The *Texan* states that the Indians have been driving off cattle within twenty-five miles of San Antonio.

A writer in the Crockett *Printer* speaks of the existence in that vicinity of a very dangerous and formidable gang of horse-thieves, counterfeiters, &c., and says one of the gang has been apprehended and put in Livingston jail, named Johnson. He thinks efforts will be made to effect his rescue by his associates.

The same writer says the frost above Liberty has done but little injury.

The Grimes *Texan* says that though the frost in that country was very severe on the night of the 23d ult., the farmers have commenced replanting, and they have a good chance of raising a second crop.

We learn from the *Texan* that an unfortunate difficulty occurred on Lake Creek, a few days since, between Dr. Henry Farrell and John Loggins, Esq., in which both parties were seriously though, it is hoped, not mortally wounded. Knives were the weapons used, and some neighborhood misunderstanding the cause of the difficulty.

Paul Murphy's Reception in London.

This gentleman, now recognized as the champion of the chess world, returned to London on Monday last, *en route* to his western home, and his arrival has proved the signal of greater activity in the metropolitan chess circles than we ever remember to have witnessed. The London Club, ever among the first to welcome a true chess player, has on this occasion gone beyond even its wonted limits in promoting exhibitions of Mr. Murphy's wonderful genius; and in extending hospitality to the champion of the chess of the week, as far as this club is concerned, being nothing but an unbroken series of festive meetings. Mr. Murphy took up his residence at the British Hotel, Cockspur street, and, we are truly delighted to add, intends making a somewhat longer stay with us than he at first proposed. His departure, which had been fixed for Friday last, will now probably be delayed for upwards of a week.

On Monday evening the young champion was the guest of Mr. Mongredien; on Tuesday he visited the London Club, and played a game (which was not finished) with Mr. Medley; the remainder of the evening he divided of P and move. In the evening he was the guest of Herr Lowenthal, at the St. James's, and afterwards played two games with Mr. Lowenthal, each scoring one.

On Wednesday, after paying a visit to our office, for a few hours he exhibited his marvelous powers of playing blindfold, contending eight games simultaneously in the London Club with eight of its most talented players. His opponents were Messrs. Greenaway, Jones, Jansen, Maude, Medley, Mongredien, Sions and Walker, six of whom we may congratulate on having sustained a creditable game. The room was thronged with visitors, among whom were Lord Arthur Hay, H. Wyld, Esq., M. P., T. Wyld, Esq., Mesars. Barnes, Boden, De Riviere, &c., and Herr Lowenthal officiated as recorder of the games played between the combatants. The exhibition commenced at 8, and the last game was concluded soon after midnight, with the following result: Messrs. Jones and Maude lost their games, and the remainder were drawn. The excitement during the play was intense, and looking at the array of talent opposed to him, the success of Mr. Murphy was the greatest triumph that Mr. Murphy has yet achieved in the chess world.

On Thursday Mr. Murphy was invited and accepted the hospitality of the London Chess Club at Greenwich. Upwards of forty members, with their friends, sat down to an excellent dinner at the Ship Hotel, and a more pleasant evening has seldom been passed by the lovers of chess.—*London Era, April 17.*

City Intelligence.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—City Hall, Tuesday evening, May 10th, 1859—Ald. Nixon in the chair.

A communication from the Mayor relative to paving the streets was appropriately referred.

The Surveyor's report that Henry Galloway had failed to comply with his contract to raise the levee from Louisa street to the Bayou Road, and above the highest water mark, was referred.

The Streets and Landings Committee were authorized to confer with the Finance Board relative to its persistence in the resolution to adjudicate the contract to supply the public crossings to a single firm.

A resolution to have printed in pamphlet form 3000 copies of the act of Legislature relative to selling liquor to slaves was referred to the Printing Committee.

The resolution of the lower Board to allow the chairmen of the Streets and Landings Committee to expend each per month a sum not to make it read, "$100 for cab-hire," and as thus amended was sent back.

The Clerk of the Finance Committee was unimportant.

A resolution from the other Board to resell the contracts for cleaning out the canals of Carrollton, Claiborne street, Clouet street and Hagan avenue was concurred in.

Also a resolution to resell the contract for improving the sidewalks on north side of Morales street from Elysian Fields to Marigny street.

A resolution by Mr. Wiltz to have the Mayor to allow no public balls of bad character was adopted and sent down.

A resolution by Mr. Wiltz to allow the construction of brick sidewalks on St. Ann and other streets were referred.

A resolution from Mr. De Labarre asking the joint action of the Boards of Aldermen in making a protection levee was adopted and sent down for concurrence. The Streets and Landings Committee were appointed on the part of this Board to confer on the subject.

A resolution by the Streets and Landings Committee authorizing the erection of a cotton-press on Magnolia street was adopted.

A resolution from the committee to have lots laid off for cotton-press purposes in front of Louisa street, near Water street, was adopted.

The petition of property-holders near the market asking that the ordinances be enforced so as to prevent nuisances, was referred.

A resolution to have a wooden railing around Macarty Square was adopted.

The resolution of the lower Board to fill up the street grind on Canal street, near Claiborne, was amended and sent down.

The resolution of the lower Board to adjudicate mine contracts for paving and grading certain streets was concurred in.

Concurrence was refused in the resolution to allow the farmers of the markets to lease certain areas for the selling of coffee, &c., in the markets.

The resolution to adjudicate twenty-two contracts for improving the streets was referred back to the committee.

The Board then adjourned.

BOARD OF ASSISTANTS.—There was a regular meeting of this Board last evening—Mr. Walsh in the chair, and a quorum present.

A message was read from the Mayor relative to the paving with square block the squares around Magazine Market. Adopted.

A resolution was adopted for reserving out of the McDonogh property, in the Fourth District two squares for public squares.

A communication was received from the Controller announcing certain adjudications.

The Treasurer's weekly report showed a balance on hand of $82,817 04.

The upper Board asked concurrence in the following:

A resolution to oblige the contractor for paving Canal street to lay the square blocks at the same time as the city railroad was referred.

Several petitions were read and referred. One of these was a proposition from Messrs. E. Fenno and E. Surgi to build a beautiful fountain in Lafayette Square for $35,000. Referred.

The Committee to whom had been referred the matter of whether Mr. C. Denegre was entitled or not to a certain per centage upon taxes upon the Baltimore property of the McDonogh estate, reported in favor of allowing him the same.

Mr. Magnini opposed the report, and stated that he had never stated an untruth in this Board, and he would state, as he had done before, that Mr. Denegre never collected the Taxes.

After some discussion, the report was adopted, and the resolution concurred in.

A resolution providing for the election on the 6th of June was adopted.

A resolution from the upper Board was concurred in, requesting the Mayor not to grant any permits for public balls of an indecent character, or in any way derogatory to public morals.

The resolution granting $200 to the Chairmen of the Streets and Landings Committees was amended in the upper Board to $100, and being sent down, was concurred in.

A resolution changing the beef and vegetable stalls in the Magazine Market was referred.

The Finance Committee reported in favor of the payment of sundry bills. Adopted.

The Streets and Landings Committee reported in favor of the adjudication of the contract for extending Port Market, and for repairing the bridges over the New and the Old Canal. Adopted.

The Committee on Police and Health reported against the erection of soda fountains at the end of Poydras Market. The committee also reported an ordinance relative to the storage of quick lime in the city, and fixing the manner as to how it shall be stored in houses free from dampness and upon floors two feet from the ground. Referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

The report of the special committee on the matter of the duties of the Coroner and Street Commissioner, and the action of the Board of Health, was referred, at the instance of Mr. Whitney, back again to the same committee.

The Board then adjourned.

BENEFIT AT THE ORLEANS THEATER.—The Tragedian is to be played for the last time this season, and for the benefit of M'lle Paola, who will appear in the part of "Leonora," with M'lle Bourgeois as "Azucena," Mr. Beauce as "Odint de Lara," and Mr. Delegrave as "Manrique."

SUPREME COURT OF LOUISIANA.—*Monday May 9, 1859.*—The judgments of the lower Courts were disposed of as follows:

Master and Wardens of New Orleans vs. steamship Charles Morgan et al. Merrick, C. J. Judgment affirmed. There were some 18 cases decided on the same reasons by this decision.

The judgments of the lower Courts were affirmed in each of the following cases:

Allen, Pierre vs. Charles Blunt, appellant. Taylor, Hadden & Co. vs. M. Simon, appellant.

R. K. Walker vs. A. B. Woodruff, appellant.

James Todd vs. James H. Shouse, appellee.

E. Duborceau & Co. vs. bark Hauss, appellants.

A. W. Smith vs. C. Hall and E. Jones, appellees.

J. B. D. Vignie vs. C. Royer et al., appellees.

The judgments in the case of Sampson & Kendall vs. E. P. Noble, appellee, and that of Lapene & Fere, appellants, vs. Mary Ann Riche and her husband, were reversed.

THE CASE OF MR. VERNON.—*The Writ of Habeas Corpus Dismissed.*—The application for a writ of habeas corpus by the counsel of John M. Vernon, committed for trial for manslaughter, was yesterday dismissed by the decision of Judge Duvigneaud, of the Third District Court, and the prisoner required to give bail of $3000 for trial before the First District Court.

Judge D. based this determination of the case upon a decision of Chief Justice Marshall, and the following touching the case of *Ex parte* Bollman and Swartwout (Crump's Reports, p. 124.):

"The prisoners having been brought before the court on a writ of habeas corpus, and the testimony on which they were committed having been fully examined and attentively considered, the Court is now to declare the law upon the case:

"This being a mere inquiry which, without deciding upon guilt, proceeds to the initiation of a prosecution, the question to be determined is, whether the accused shall be discharged or held to bail. 'If,' says a very learned and accurate commentator upon this inquiry, 'it manifestly appears that no such crime has been committed, or that the suspicion entertained of the prisoner was wholly groundless, in such cases only is it lawful totally to discharge him. Otherwise, he must either be committed to prison or give bail.'"

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—*Judge Hunt.*—Fred. Kron, charged with assault and battery, was yesterday released, on motion of District Attorney Loubat.

Wm. N. Sypher was tried and found guilty of assault and battery.

RECORDER WILLIE'S COURT.—John Moore and Louis Lefrien, alias Mozart, were yesterday sent to the Parish Prison, charged with robbing a portion of the night hours in the night time with intent to steal.

Ann Wilson was held to bail to answer to a charge of having stolen a purse of $150 from the pockets of Wm. Clark.

Louis Adolphe, f. m. c., and Jean Bartholemew, f. m. c., charged with larceny, were committed—the first for one month, the other for three months to the Workhouse.

The charge against Mr. and Mrs. Block and others of assault with a dangerous weapon, with alleged intent to kill Jules M. Grojean, was inquired into, and not being substantiated, the case was dismissed.

RECORDER SCHERER'S COURT.—Frank Boman and Louis Lehrman, charged with murderously stabbing Mike Mahoney, were sent to prison yesterday to await the result of his injuries.

E. Evaniette was held to answer, the 25th instant, to a charge of selling liquor to a slave, contrary to the statutes in such case.

John Sheehan was held to answer, the 13th instant, to a charge of passing counterfeit money.

INQUEST POSTPONED.—The Coroner commenced holding an inquest yesterday on the body of Henry Allen, aged about 45 years found dead in the city in a house on Common street near Dryades street. The house was made of the Red river packet B. R. Carroll, on which he was stabbed by a passenger, on the night of the 4th inst. The passenger was arrested at Grand Ecore, we learn, and held to bail of $1000. The Coroner had to postpone the inquest on account of the absence of some witnesses.

INQUEST.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of Patrick Riley, a native of Ireland, aged about 30 years. He was the carter for Mr. Dunn, and died a few days some weeks ago by falling into the river at the Opelousas ferry. Verdict—"Accidentally drowned."

THE TRUE STILL PALLIING.—Another survey of the levee last evening assured us that the river continues to fall at our wharf, and that it fell several inches yesterday and the night previous. We hear, however, that the fall cannot be exactly determined. We noticed fish which had been left on the lower portion of the levee, and which, if left at the mercy of the little boys, who were catching them at points where the water had sufficiently receded.

THE TAX TAX.—*Parties Indicted.*—The United States Grand Jury made the following presentments yesterday:

A true bill against N. C. Trowbridge, for selling free Africans as slaves in this country, and against Henry W. Allen, of the State, and Broadnax & Brailsford, of Georgia, for sel