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THE DAILY BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 15.

AMERICAN SYMPATHY.

With the possible exception of a small portion of our Teutonic population, we believe that the people of the United States universally sympathize with France and Italy in the struggle against Austria. This sympathy is founded upon the broad and catholic principle of humanity, and upon the natural admiration felt by a nation already free for all other endeavoring to attain the same glorious consummation. We have nothing in common with those nice and perplexing questions of the balance of power which are continually occupying the monarchs of Europe. To us it is a matter of absolute indifference whether France becomes a little stronger, or Austria a little weaker; whether the maritime supremacy of England is or is not threatened with the formidable rivalry of other powers; whether Lombardy and Venice should form part of the Sardinian dominions, or should be erected into independent States. Our position exempts us from those international apprehensions and jealousies which, in some of the European States, stifle the better impulses of the heart; and hence our opinions of the justice and propriety of the war are unshackled by any extraneous considerations.

Nothing can be more obvious than the injustice and cruelty of which the Lombardo-Venetian territory has been the victim. Austria became mistress of that fair and fertile region only to oppress and despoil it. Her rule has been a withering blight, crushing down remorselessly every noble sentiment, every generous aspiration, every patriotic impulse. She has governed Italy like Hungary, with the hoods of her semi-savage Croats and Austrian Italians. Her system of tyranny has gradually grown insupportable, yet, under a constant, vigilant and ferocious military supervision, it would have been quite impossible for the wretched Italians to revolt, had not their relentless oppressors been compelled in some measure to leave them unguarded, while preparing to encounter the combined armies of France and Sardinia. Now it is clear as light that the Italians are fighting to free themselves from grinding despotism. It does not weigh a feather in the argument whether the motives of France in helping them to get rid of the Austrian yoke be pure or interested. We are not called upon to investigate the secret views of the Emperor Napoleon, nor can they properly modify the sympathy to which Italy is entitled. She is undoubtedly striving for independence. This we Americans cannot fail to discern. Italy loathes the Austrian domination. It was forced upon her by the treaty of Vienna. She was linked by that unhallowed compact to a power which is not alone antagonistic to her in language, principles, government and nationality, but is detested by every native of the Italian peninsula. She has a right inborn and inalienable to break this insupicious union whenever she can. She possesses the unprescriptible right to resist oppression which the American colonies claimed and vindicated in 1776.

We do not care to look beyond the grand object of the war in Italy. We see Austria striving to punish Sardinia for taking sides with the Lombardo-Venitian provinces, and endeavoring to rivet their chains in order that the liberated inhabitants are held. We behold the gallant and chivalrous monarch of Sardinia defying the grim and ruthless Hapsburger, and France stretching forth her mighty arm in support of feeble Italy.—There can be but one feeling in the heart of every genuine American, and it must strengthen the cause of the oppressed people who are fighting for freedom. Let us not be told that when Austria is driven back to her immediate domain, and forced to relinquish her grasp of Italy, France will intrigue to retain a permanent influence over the disenthralled peninsula. We know nothing of this: we believe that Louis Napoleon is sincere in his declaration of a desire to restore Italian nationality, and that he will not seek to obtain territorial aggrandizement, because, to say nothing of his honor, his interest is to act against the policy. But even if it were otherwise it Italy could cease to be Austrian only by becoming French, we say this should not be. Our kindly sympathies in her behalf would not be chilled. There is an inhabitant of the Lombardo-Venitian kingdom who would not a thousandfold prefer the enlightened absolutism of the French rule to the inexorable, brutal and hideous domination of the House of Hapsburg. But this is not the point under consideration. The simple issue is whether as Americans our full and unreserved sympathies are not due to Italy. We unhesitatingly say, sure.

Right glad are we too that the Americans do not pause to await the opinions of Great Britain ere they permit themselves to rejoice at the defeat of the Austrians. We are beginning, thank Heaven, to disfranchise ourselves from subservience to British oracles. Let the *Times* indulge its innate hatred of the French, and manifest its cordial fellow-feeling for Austria as much as it pleases. Let the Derby Ministry exhibit the same shameful leaning towards a power whose every act is a blistering infamy. We have ceased to look at Europe through British spectacles, and are now accustomed to view the events of the Eastern hemisphere with our own eyes, instead of relying on the distorting medium of English prejudices.

IMMENSE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.—We invite attention to the advertisement of L. W. Lyons, corner St. Charles and Common streets. In addition to the extensive and splendid stock of spring and summer clothing, and gentlemen's furnishing goods, there may be found at Lyons's every possible description of India rubber garments, fishing and bathing shirts, water-proof clothing and the like. As this is the season when the lovers of Isaac Walton's favorite pastime are wont to cross the Lake in pursuit of the finny tribe, we would suggest to all who contemplate aquatic excursions to call previously at Lyons's, and provide themselves with the necessary habiliments and materials. The most fastidious taste cannot fail to be gratified.

MR. PAUL MORPHY AND HIS TRIUMPHS," by the late Secretary, is the title of a pleasant volume of chess reminiscences, published by the Appletons, and for sale at A. & E. Ezekiel's, No. 7 Exchange Place. It recounts the exploits of the chess champion at home and abroad, and is filled with interesting matter to the votaries of Caissa.

FAMILY RESIDENCE AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—We are requested to call attention to the sale to be made THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, M., at the City Hotel, Common street, by the sheriff, of a comfortable family residence on Crapé street, near the corner of Kyaser Feeds, Third district. See advertisement.

D. E. Murphy, auctioneer, will sell THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at A. F. Valle's, importer, No. 6 and 8 Bienville street, a very select assortment of genuine Havana Cigars.

COMING ELECTIONS.—Besides the Virginia election, just over, the following have yet to occur: on the first Monday in August, in Alabama, Kentucky and Texas; on the first Thursday of August, in Tennessee; on the second Thursday of August, in North Carolina; on the first Monday of October, in Georgia and Mississippi; on the third Tuesday of October, in Minnesota; on the first Monday (third) in November, in Louisiana; and on the first Wednesday of November (3d) in Maryland.

The *States* newspaper, of the 9th inst., contains a card from Rosa A. Peter, announcing his withdrawal from the editorial management of that paper, which intimates that he will continue to contribute to its columns. After the 1st September the *States* will be issued twice a day, morning and afternoon, under the title of the *States and Union*.

The University of North Carolina, at its late commencement, conferred the honorary degree of LL. D. on President Buchanan. He also was made an honorary member of the "Philanthropic Society" of the University, a compliment which the President was pleased to accept.

MORE ABOUT THE FLOOD.—Chicago, June 9. Minnesota papers of the 6th contain further details of the flood. The damage is much greater than at first stated. The levee at St. Paul is entirely submerged. At St. Anthony and Minneapolis the storm and flood were terribly destructive, and property to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars has been destroyed. At the former place the St. Anthony Water Company lost 5,000,000 feet of logs, valued at $40,000. The boom at Rock Creek, containing 10,000,000 feet of logs, was momentarily expected to give way. Not less than $130,000 worth of logs had gone over the falls during the three days previous. The river is twenty-one feet above low water mark, and within a foot and a half of the great flood of 1856. The storms of last week in that section of the country are described as the most frightful ever witnessed.

NEW YORK, June 14.—The Aspinwall steamship Star of the West has arrived at this port with California dates to the 20th ultimo.

She brings $1,500,000 in treasure on freight, and a large number of passengers.

Her California advices have been anticipated, and there is nothing important to report from the Isthmus of Panama.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Transmitted to the "New Orleans Bee."

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA AT HALIFAX.

Great Victory of Sardinians.

Repulse of the Austrians Before Palestro.

Gallant Conduct of Victor Emmanuel.

1000 AUSTRIANS TAKEN PRISONERS.

AUSTRIANS IN FULL RETREAT.

Garibaldi Re-entered Como.

ADVANCE IN COTTON.

Domestic Intelligence.

HALIFAX, June 14.—The Cunard steamship Europa, Capt. Leitch, arrived at this port early this morning.

She left Liverpool on Saturday, the 4th of June, and brings three days later news from Europe than was received by the North Briton at Quebec.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, June 4.—The sales of Cotton during the week ending on Friday night amounted to 97,500 (?) bales. Of this amount 9000 bales were taken by speculators, and 7500 bales were sold for exportation.

All qualities of Cotton have considerably advanced. Fair and Middling qualities have advanced most.

The Middling and higher grades of Cotton have advanced fully one quarter during the week. Some circulars quote an advance of ¼ on Fair qualities. The market closed steady.

The sales of Cotton on Friday amounted to 8000 bales, the market closing firm at the following authorized quotations of the brokers' circular:

Fair Orleans 8d.; Fair Mobile 7¾d.; Fair Uplands 7¾; Middling Orleans 6¾d.; Middling Mobile 6¾; Middling Uplands 6¾d.

The stock of Cotton at Liverpool amounts to 355,000 bales, of which 490,000 bales are of American production.

CONSOLS.

LONDON, June 4.—The funds have slightly declined since the sailing of the North Briton.

Consols for money closed at 93 to 93¼—a decline of ¼ on the North Briton's quotations.

STATE OF TRADE.

LIVERPOOL, June 4.—The advices from Manchester and the manufacturing districts are very favorable to the trade.

All kinds of manufactured goods had slightly advanced, and the demand was good.

BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS.

LIVERPOOL, June 4.—The Liverpool Breadstuffs market generally closed with a declining tendency.

Flour closed dull and had slightly declined. The Provision market generally closed quiet at the quotations by the Africa.

REDUCTION IN BANK RATES.

LONDON, June 4.—The Bank of England has reduced the rates of discount to 3½ per cent., owing partly to the large receipts of gold from the United States and Australia.

INCREASE OF BULLION.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased during the week £537,000.

ARRIVED OUT.

LIVERPOOL, June 4.—The Cunard steamship Persia, from New York, arrived at Liverpool this morning, with nearly $3,000,000 in specie on freight.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

LONDON, June 4.—The intelligence from the seat of war is important. There has been some very hard fighting between the Sardinian troops who occupy the strong position of Palestro, on the left bank of the river Sesia, and the Austrian army, which were driven from the place a few days since.

The Austrians considering the possession of so strong a position of the highest importance to the success of the right wing of their army, a strong reinforcement was dispatched to that point, and a vigorous attack made upon the town with a view of retaking it, but the Sardinians gallantly defended their positions, and drove back the Austrians with great slaughter.

A second attempt to capture Palestro was made the next day, but the Austrians were again repulsed after a sanguinary encounter, in which the Sardinians under the immediate command of King Victor Emmanuel, displayed the greatest bravery and performed prodigies of valor.

The King of Sardinia commanded in person in both engagements, and exhibited great gallantry, exposing himself to the fire of the enemy wherever danger threatened, and mingling in the hottest of the fight.

The Sardinian losses in these engagements reports that one thousand Austrian prisoners were taken, besides eight guns and a number of standards.

The latest dispatches from Turin report that the Austrians have abandoned all their positions on the left bank of the sesia, and are in full retreat across the Ticino.

Garibaldi, whose vanguard, according to previous reports, had advanced within fifteen miles of Milan, has been ordered in his advance on Milan by a greatly superior force of Austrians, who marched against him from Milan, and the latter worked object of saving the House of Austria. He believed that the people of England abhorred the very name of Louis Napoleon, which is an object as this, [cheers] and, therefore, it was her people's duty to raise their united voice against it. [Cheers]. There was Italy, however, any fear of England's interfering, so long as the war was confined to Italy. He hoped, also, that she would not interfere if it should extend itself through other portions of the Austrian country. This war was one for which he had long addressed his prayers to the Father of mankind, and he firmly believed it would result in the emancipation of his own dear nation, as well as other oppressed nationalities. He had heard it said that he did not believe it would not interfere in this matter of non intervention by England, because it was a domestic question. He denied any man to say that he had, ever since his residence in this country, interfered with its domestic affairs; and, with regard to the non-intervention, of England in this war, he appealed to the people of England whether it was not his own domestic question. The only fear that he (M. Kossuth) had was that England would interfere with his (Hungary's) domestic affairs, by taking the part of Austria.—Austria, against whom he fought for liberty, and shook her infernal power until it was laid so low that it required 200,000 Russians to prop it up. [Loud applause.] Let, then, the people of England raise aloud their voice, and tell their representatives that they were ministers of England only. [Loud cheers.] Let them learn that England had a brother's love for independence, and would not shed one drop of blood for Austrian oppression. [Cheers.] Let Austria be forsaken by England, and then she would be forsaken by God. [Cheers.] Let England look to herself. Major Van Dorn was in the vicinity with three companies of dragoons, and would proceed to the Reserve immediately with the force under his command.

The prairie Indians had been very troublesome, and Major Van Dorn had great difficulty in subduing them.

Several severe engagements had occurred between the troops under Major Van Dorn and the Indians on the prairie, in which the Indians suffered great loss.

The loss to the United States troops was very trifling, although there had been some hard fighting.

THE FLORIDA MAIL CONTRACT.

SERVICE TO BE EXTENDED TO HAVANA.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The Florida mail contract between New Orleans and Key West has been given to the Southern Steamship Company, the present contractors, at a reduction of eleven thousand dollars from original contract. The company agree to extend the service to Havana, for which they are to be compensated only by the postage.

Kossuth on the War in Italy.

Kossuth—whose silence in London since the commencement of the war against Austria, the old enemy of Hungary, has been puzzling his friends on both sides of the Atlantic—has at length shown his hand at a great non-intervention meeting at Manchester the 24th ult. He made a very long speech, the pith of which was that England was right in preserving her neutrality, but that she would not be right if, compelled by circumstances to take part in the war, her sword should be thrown into the scale of Austria. If Great Britain would only "keep hands off," Hungary as well as Italy would win their independence out of this war, but if Her Majesty's Government should abandon their neutrality, he had no doubt the effect would be to throw Russia into the arms of France, and to bring on a general European war, the issues of which, or their bearing upon the cause of Europe an liberty, he did not venture to predict.

We subjoin an abstract of the speech, the delivery of which occupied one hour and a quarter:

M. Kossuth, who was loudly cheered, said: We lived in stirring times, and he (M. Kossuth) believed that he had arrived at a period of his life which might call on him very soon to fulfill great duties in his own country—[hear and cheers]—for his country must soon unfurl her banner. Francis Joseph of Austria had now got a great war on hand, which had commenced in Italy, but it would extend itself through other portions of the Austrian country. This war was one for which he had long addressed his prayers to the Father of mankind, and he firmly believed it would result in the emancipation of his own dear nation, as well as other oppressed nationalities. He had heard it said that he did not believe it would not interfere in this matter of non intervention by England, because it was a domestic question. He defied any man to say that he had, ever since his residence in this country, interfered with its domestic affairs; and, with regard to the non-intervention, of England in this war, he appealed to the people of England whether it was not his own domestic question. The only fear that he (M. Kossuth) had was that England would interfere with his (Hungary's) domestic affairs, by taking the part of Austria.—Austria, against whom he fought for liberty, and shook her infernal power until it was laid so low that it required 200,000 Russians to prop it up. [Loud applause.] Let, then, the people of England raise aloud their voice, and tell their representatives that they were ministers of England only. [Loud cheers.] Let them learn that England had a brother's love for independence, and would not shed one drop of blood for Austrian oppression. [Cheers.] Let Austria be forsaken by England, and then she would be forsaken by God. [Cheers.] Let England look to herself. [Cheers.] He (the Emperor) had lived long enough in this island to know that England, with her inexhaustible purse and resources, had a lot to be trifled with. [Cheers.] He (the Emperor) also knew that, if he attacked England, he would not only have her army to oppose, but a whole and united nation, [cheers,] every man of which would rise and proclaim every man of which would rise and proclaim every man a soldier. [Loud and prolonged applause.] England never had been and never should be humbled at the proud foot of any country in the world. [Immense cheering.] She was not attacked when her fleets and her army were called to India to quell the great mutiny there. True, they were away from her, but her people were at home. [Cheers] and now he (Kossuth) did not hesitate to say that England would not be attacked unless she herself chose to plunge headlong into the war. His prayer was that she would not interfere in any way, and especially that she would not lend her aid to despotic, priest-ridden, and bankrupt Austria, [hear, hear, and cheers.] After alluding to the fact of admirals having been sent to the Mediterranean with sealed orders—to the refusal of H. M. S. Orion to move out of the way of the French army being landed at Genoa—to another of H. M. ships refusing to salute the flag of Tuscany, and to a desire on the part of the English Government that the shores of Calmatia should be considered neutral ground, he (M. Kossuth) said all this showed symptoms of a wish to favor Austria, to say the least, of not sending more. Indeed, England's interference respecting Dalmatia had already, it was said, led to an angry correspondence between her Majesty's Government and that of the French, and without great care it might lead her further,—her—it might lead her into a frightful war. [Loud cheers.] He then alluded to the subject of saving the House of Austria. He believed that the people of England abhorred the very name of Louis Napoleon, which is an object as this, [cheers] and, therefore, it was her people's duty to raise their united voice against it. [Cheers.] There was Italy, however, any fear of England's interfering, so long as the war was confined to Italy. He hoped, also, that she would not interfere if it should extend itself through other portions of the Austrian country. This war was one for which he had long addressed his prayers to the Father of mankind, and he firmly believed it would result in the emancipation of his own dear nation, as well as other oppressed nationalities. He had heard it said that he did not believe it would not interfere in this matter of non intervention by England, because it was a domestic question. 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