THE DAILY BEE.

G. P. WHITNEY & CO. — S. HARRY, M. DUFOUR.

Daily paper, (one year in advance)..... $15
Country paper, semi-weekly..... 5

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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 extent to one square every other day.
No subscription taken for less than one year. No subscription to advertising will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

OFFICE 83 CHARTRES ST. — NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 17, 1859. — VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXII—WHOLE NO. 11,383.

THE DAILY BEE.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 17.

SQUARE BLOCK PAVING.

A crowd may be seen almost any day at the intersection of Camp and Canal streets, or between Common and Gravier, engaged in watching the regular and expeditious laying of the square blocks of stone which are soon to take the place of the unsightly and inconvenient round stone pavement. The square blocks are put down with almost mathematical precision, fitting into each other with great nicety, and form a smooth, commodious causeway, pleasing to the eye, convenient for equestrians, no doubt particularly agreeable to horses, and highly satisfactory to all who occupy omnibuses, and who thus avoid excessive jolting while passing over this excellent road. The recent contracts for laying square blocks along the entire length of Camp and Magazine streets, and through the greater part of St. Charles street, when completed, will improve those thoroughfares wonderfully, and will enable our citizens to appreciate the infinite advantages of this system of paving over all others hitherto tried. The opposition made to it is but one more proof added to the myriads existing of the inveterate hostility usually manifested whenever innovation is attempted. Ancient prejudices can only be overcome by patient and resolute perseverance. The old fogies who set up a terrible howl at the idea of substituting square blocks for round stone, were, twenty years ago, just as violent in their animosity towards any upholder of paving whatever, and twenty years hence will grumble at every proposition which has for its object the embellishment of our city, they constitute a distinct order of humanity which will never entirely die out.

For our part, we cannot see why the whole city should not enjoy the benefit of the square block pavement, and in fact we anticipate nothing less than the gradual, but general adoption of the system. Its advantages are so obvious and so marked that opposition must ultimately cease. Every objection we have ever heard alleged against square blocks is frivolous and untenable. They are costly we are told. True, the first expense exceeds that of laying the round stone, but in the end we question very much if the square block does not prove the cheaper of the two. Round stones furnish an uneven surface; the wheels thereon are constantly sinking from pressure, forming deep ruts and depressions, and throwing up the stones. The consequence is that frequent repairs become indispensable. Now, the square stone pavement is all but imperishable. Being comparatively smooth, and each piece adjusted closely with its neighbor, and consolidated by a covering of sand, it rarely yields to the weight of vehicles, and seldom requires repairing. Neither does it present irregular and dangerous fissures and cracks, impairing horses' feet, and exposing carriages to the risk of upset. This objection, therefore, will not hold water.

Moreover, every improvement in a street augments the value of the real estate situated upon it. We happen to know of one pretty extensive property holder who owns a number of dwelling-houses on one side of a street all of which are paved with square blocks, who has already not-fed his tenants of an increase of rent upon the expiration of their leases, on the express ground that his houses will be rendered more eligible by the projected change. This will soon enable the aforesaid landlord to reimburse himself for the outlay. Vehicles last longer on square blocks, because they are not so apt to shake, while passengers who do not like to be shaken, dislike the jolting of a stage coach, will rejoice at exemption from so considerable a discomfort. We need scarcely add that horse flesh will be better preserved. Finally, is not something due to public spirit? Ninety-nine in a hundred improvements are accomplished at some sacrifice. The good citizen, in view of such a prospective benefits, should always be disposed to encounter a modicum of his means. If nothing were gained beyond the beauty and comfort resulting from the square block pavement, these considerations alone would more than justify its adoption. We trust that ten years will not elapse before every street in our city is adorned with this admirable pavement.

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The Native Americans of Ohio are becoming notable to the dishonesty of their allies. They say "the character of the late Republican State Convention, as exhibited by their action in repudiating Judge Swan, on account of his honest and sound opinions as one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Ohio in the rescue case, and as further exhibited by their platform, through which a direct threat is made at the principles of the American party, which was invited to unite with the Convention, calls upon all true Americans to consider their duty to the public as unchangeably," and the Cincinnati *Times* declares that "the Republican platform does not represent the majority of the Opposition party of Ohio; that the masses of the people are not prepared to rush into the embrace of such a party platform; that there are quieter, higher and nobler than received the endorsement of the Republican Convention at Columbus."

Medical Items.—We learn from the New York *Evening Post* that Frezolini met with a sad misfortune recently at the opera in Paris. Although but partially recovered from a bronchial attack, she insisted on taking her part with Tamberlick and Borghi Mamo in the performance of *Trovatore*, for the benefit of the Italian Volunteer Fund. All went on very well until, in the midst of the forcible duet between Leonora and the Count that follows the *Miserere* scene, Frezolini suddenly stopped, trembled and lost her voice. With one sad shriek she fell fainting into the arms of Graziani, the baritone, who carried her behind the wings. She was immediately laid upon the couch which serves in the following prison scene for the gipsey Azucena; but, to avoid disturbing the unfortunate prima donna, the scene was not changed, and the curtain rose with the tenor and contralto, chief. Madame Frezolini being unable to rise, much less resume her part.

Distressing Accident.—We learn that on Saturday last, the father-in-law of Mr. William H. Ashford, the parish of Calcasieu, was preparing himself to go a hunting, his gun accidentally went off and lodged its contents in the head of his daughter, about four years old, who was standing within four or five feet of the muzzle. She expired immediately.

"Are We a Sensible People?"—This question the Cincinnati *Commercial* argues with itself through a column, and comes to the conclusion that whether we are a sensible people or not, we are a great people for enterprise, after humbugs of all kinds—medicinal, dietetical, patented impossibilities, and mines, and every species of adventure which promises to yield a large fortune for very little work. Yet it rather thinks we are not quite a nation of fools, and humbly suggests that a little less canvas and a little more ballast would go far to make us a more sensible people.

Worth Knowing.—A young lady in this city, says the Philadelphia *Morning Post*, who came in the country, stepped on a rusty nail, which run through her shoe into her foot. The inflammation and pain were very great, and took jaw was apprehended. A friend of the family recommended the application of a beet, taken from the garden and pounded fine, to the wound. It was done, and the effect was very beneficial. Soon the inflammation began to subside, and by keeping on the fresh beet, and changing it for a fresh one as its virtue seemed to become impaired, a speedy cure was effected. Simple and effectual remedies like this should be known to every one.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Domestic Intelligence—The Difficulties with Chili—Death of a Naval Officer—Arrival of the City of Manchester—Georgia State Democratic Convention.

portant from Mexico—Steamer Grapeshot Sunk—New York Markets—Cincinnati Markets—St. Louis Markets—State of the Rivers —Arrivals and Departures—Steamboats Passing.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

Washington, June 16.—The Washington, Levant, Wyoming and Lancaster, vessels for the Pacific squadron, have received instructions from the Navy Department to visit Chili en route, and demand reparation for the wrongs committed upon United States citizens.

MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON.

Washington, June 16.—The Navy Department have issued no orders for increasing our naval force in the Mediterranean.

DEATH OF A NAVAL OFFICER.

Washington, June 16.—The Navy Department have just received intelligence of the death of Lieut. Darin, U. S. Navy.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF MANCHESTER.

New York, June 16.—The screw steamship City of Manchester, Capt. Kennedy, from Liverpool, with dates of the 4th inst., is signalized.

Her news has been anticipated by the Europa.

GEORGIA DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Milledgeville, June 16.—At the meeting of the Democratic State Convention here, Governor Brown, the present incumbent, was renominated by acclamation as the Democratic candidate for Governor at the coming election.

Resolutions were adopted reaffirming the adherence of the Convention to the Cincinnati platform, and expressing confidence in the ability and patriotism of President Buchanan.

The resolutions also approve the principles enunciated in the President's inaugural and annual messages upon the subject of slavery.

NON PROTECTION OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

Washington, June 16.—In consequence of complaints of a number of naturalized citizens abroad, and troubles occurring with the native Governments relative to their obligations for military service, the Cabinet have held a meeting to express the opinion of the U. S. Government.

The different cases which have occurred in Prussia, Russia, Austria and France, of which the State Department had received official information, have developed them as unwelcome duty sinking from pressure, forming deep ruts and depressions, and throwing up the stones. The consequence is that frequent repairs become indispensable. Now, the square stone pavement is all but imperishable. Being comparatively smooth, and each piece adjusted closely with its neighbor, and consolidated by a covering of sand, it rarely yields to the weight of vehicles, and seldom requires repairing. Neither does it present irregular and dangerous fissures and cracks, impairing horses feet, and exposing carriages to the risk of upset. This objection, therefore, will not hold water.

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[Chicago *Times*, 9th.

Texas Items.

We learn, says the Galveston *News*, from Mr. Machado, who, with Mrs. Watts, brought out nearly two hundred camels at this place last fall, that he has now sold nearly all of them to Alabama planters. There are now only twenty or thirty remaining to be sold. At what prices he sold we have not learned, but the price is said to vary from $100 to $200. From the accounts we have seen, the conclusion is that full and fair experiment has proved the camel to be decidedly preferable to the horse, the mule or the ox for many plantation uses, on account of his docility and the comparatively small cost of his keeping, as he eats and thrives on almost anything that grows.

Cass.—We learn from the Jefferson *Herald* of the 1st inst. that about 4 o'clock on the morning Jefferson was visited by one of the most destructive fires that has ever occurred within its limits. The large and commodious livery stable of Messrs. Boothe & Nesmith was entirely consumed, together with the buggies, wagons, harness and the provender of the stables; also twenty odd head of horses. The loss is variously estimated at from ten to fifteen thousand dollars, and falls heavily upon the proprietors, as it was not covered by insurance.

Panola.—The Marshall *Republican* informs us that Mr. Luke Holt was murdered at Bethany lately by two men, named Bowen and Camp. The murderers escaped.

Travis.—The *Intelligencer* says that four out of the six butchers in Austin have ceased selling fresh beef, owing to the prevalence of black tongue in that neighborhood.

Fredericksburg.—The *Pioneer* learns of the death, in Fairfield, lately, of Judge John Waldrom. The Judge was fifty years of age, and his disease typhoid pneumonia.

The New Church Convention.

The Convention of the New Church—composed of that denomination of Christians the peculiarities of whose creed are derived from the teachings of Emmanuel Swedenborg—has been in session in the city since Wednesday morning of the present week, in the church on Cherry street, west of Twentieth street. The business of these annual Conventions is similar to that transacted at the various synodical meetings of the other branches of the Church.

The Convention here in session is characterized with an unusually large attendance of delegates from the various State associations and isolated societies, and of individuals from sections where societies do not yet been organized. One of the objects of these annual Conventions is the ordination of ministers. The Rev. Dr. Hyde and several committees are also read, of which that on "Publications," this year, was exceedingly interesting. There are now three important periodicals published under the auspices of this denomination: the *New Jerusalem Messenger*, at New York, and the *New Jerusalem Magazine* and *New Church Magazine for Children*, published at Boston. They have also a book establishment in the city of New York, located, we believe, in Appleton's building.

A marked feature of these annual conventions is the genial intercourse so happily cultivated among its members. Brethren from all parts of the Union meet there on terms of Christian simplicity, and thus keep up a sort of universal acquaintance among the entire people. In consequence of the limited number of New Church people in this vicinity the feature of serving up a daily collation in the basement of the church has been introduced this season, to the great convenience of strangers in attendance.

The reports from various sections of the Union have been highly gratifying, and indicate a progress of New Church principles and doctrines. The conducting of the affairs of the Church during the interim of the conventions is vested in the hands of an executive committee, appointed by the Convention. According to usual custom, the sessions will close this evening, and the Convention to stand adjourned after the communion service, which will be administered to-morrow morning.—*Philadelphia Press*, 16th.

Personal Appearances of Authors.

The New York correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* writes that the outward signs of intellectuality, inclines to the belief that those who belong to the first ranks of literature in America are not those upon whose face or form the impress of genius is most plainly stamped. The correspondent says:

Emerson looks like a refined farmer, meditative and quiet. Longfellow, like a good-natured beef-eater. Holmes, like a ready-to-laugh little body, wishing only to be "as funny as he can." Everett seems only the graceful gentleman, who *has* been handsome. Beecher is ruddy, rollicking John Bannon, a plain, negative looking man. Whittier, the most retiring of Quakers. Bryant, a plain, serene-looking man, dressed in great style. And thus I might name others. Not one of these gentlemen can be called handsome, unless we except Beecher, who might be a dear handsomer. In this respect they can bear no pain away from very intellectual women. Most have always been called very homely. There is nothing in a dominant intellect, in continuous, far reaching, wearing thought to favor the curves of beauty; it consumes a family of tissue and fluid more than it supplies. It dilates the eye, but deepens the lines, sharpens the bones, and often wears the nerves away to the snapping point. There is one reason why intellectual women carry their quantum of ugliness. Let us look at them as they pass. Mrs. Sigourney, the grandmother of American "female" literature, in her prime, if we may believe her portrait, was quite handsome. Katherine Beecher is homely. Miss Beecher, also, is ordinary in looks, has been taken for Mrs. Stowe's "Buddy." Mrs. C. M. Kirkland is a fat dowager. Mrs. Ann S. Stephens was a washerwoman. Margaret Fuller was plain. Charlotte Cushman has a face as marked as Napoleon's. Grace Greenwood, as a child, has Elizabeth Blackwell. Harriet Hosmer looks like a man. Mrs. Ann S. Stevens, heavy and coarse. Mrs. Oakes Smith is considered handsome. Mrs. Alice Ward Howe has been a New York belle. Frances S. Osgood had a lovely, womanly face. Amelia F. Welby was also beautiful. Sarah J. Hale, in her young days, was quite beautiful, unless her picture lies. The Davidson sisters, as well as their gifted mother, possessed beauty. If we cross the ocean, we find Madame de Stael was a fright; but Hannah More was handsome; Elizabeth Fry glorious; Letitia Langdon pretty; Mrs. Hemans wondrously lovely; Mary Howitt fair and matronly; Mrs. Norton regally beautiful; but Miss Barrett, the queen of the brain of all, with as great a heart—Elizabeth Barrett Browning—in physique is angular, and, though she has magnificent eyes, her face is suggestive of a tombstone. Charlotte Bronte had a look in her eyes better than all beauty of features. But if we look at the fourth story of first class craniums—Shakspeare and Milton were handsome; Dr. Johnson was a monster of ugliness; so were Goldsmith and Pope; Addison was tolerably handsome; and Coleridge, Shelley, Byron, Moore, Campbell, Burns, all were uncommonly so. Sir Walter Scott looked very ordinary, in spite of his fine head. Macaulay is homely. Bulwer is nearly hideous, although a dandy. Charles Dickens is called handsome, but I must be allowed to differ, and, covered with jewelry, he can but look like a simpleton. I might go on almost *ad infinitum*—but after all, in proportion, is this class any homelier than any other?

The Inspiration of the Bible.—When de Tocqueville was here he asked to see a Sabbath school. He was struck with seeing a child in the hands of a clergyman for such a purpose. "Is that a specimen of what every child in this common?" said he to his friend. "What a mighty influence it must have upon the nation."

Think of the unnumbered Sabbath school pupils in all Christian lands, sitting each in his private room, every morning before they go into the world, to read this one book. What must this book be, to furnish the minds and hearts of spiritual guides with exhaustless supplies of thought and emotion. Shakspeare, nor even Bunyan, copying so closely from the Bible, can fill such a place. "Do not read Bunyan to me any more," said a distinguished missionary lady to her husband, "I know him by heart, but I can hear you read the Bible without fatigue."

Why has not Josephus's History of the Jews equal power with this book when relating the same things? Because inspiration flowed into every thought in the Bible. You cannot define it any more than you can anatomize a smile. A single line of a public speaker, or Bible language, has power upon his audience that is beyond explanation, except from its supernaturalness.

God, knowing that this book was to be the only source of spiritual life and light, would not leave it a fallible guide. He who hung the earth on nothing, endowed the poles with the mysterious power of magnetism to guide the mariner on unknown seas, has not left the soul without a sure source of information to reach heaven.

But did a man have inspiration in saying some of these very common things? Certainly—to say them just then, and just so, as a part of the great whole. You might criticise the small things in any whole one, better it be in painting, statuary or building, and fritter the whole away. Every great work is connected by and made up with small things, without which nothing could be made.

Russia and Austria.—The Russian forces in the provinces bordering on the Austrian Empire are gradually assuming a warlike proportions. Our correspondent at St. Petersburg has already informed us that the third and fourth corps d'armée, together 70,000 strong, had been put in a state of readiness; and, subsequently, that the fifth division, occupying Bessarabia, consisting of 26,000 men, had been treated in a similar way. He now informs us that further orders have been issued to the first division, occupying Lithuania, and the second, stationed in Poland, desiring them to hold themselves in readiness for any emergency. This information, the source of which we are in a position to guarantee, confirms at the same time that it corrects a telegram published two days ago by the Paris Journal, the *Nord*, and dated from Berlin. According to this dispatch, the order for mobilization was issued to all the divisions from the 1st to the 6th. This is inaccurate, as the 3d and 4th divisions have been already mobilized, while as to the 6th, that division, which is the central one of Moscow, has had its headquarters at Moscow, and is very rarely mobilized, if, indeed, ever. The 5th division, now in course of being mobilized, consists of 200,000.—*Independance Belge.*

The Riflemen of the Tyrol.—Many of the letters from the seat of war in Italy note the skill of the Tyrolese riflemen in the Austrian army. They annoy the French exceedingly, and pick off men at an almost incredible distance, where they were considered safe from the reach of even the longest range of small arms at the present day.

Effects of the War—Foreigners vs. American.

It is well known fact that for some time American shipping interest has been in a depressed condition. American merchants have lain idly at the wharves of our principal Seaports for months, and the greater part of the vessels that were in Europe inspired with confidence in the hope that the flag of the stars and stripes at their peaks would now become the common carriers for the greater part of the world. A movement has been made to thwart the American ship owners and restore the carrying trade to foreign bottoms, but we have confident confidence in our National Administration that this plan will not be permitted to be consummated. It is well known that there are now in the port of Baltimore some fifteen or twenty German vessels of the largest class—one, we believe, displays the flag of tyrannical Austria. In consequence of passing events these vessels, which in time of peace can sail much cheaper than the Americans, are compelled within its limits. The large and commodious livery stable of Messrs. Boothe & Nesmith was entirely consumed, together with the buggies, wagons, harness and the provender of the stables; also twenty odd head of horses. The loss is variously estimated at from ten to fifteen thousand dollars, and falls heavily upon the proprietors, as it was not covered by insurance.

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Personal Appearances of Authors.

The New York correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* writes that the outward signs of intellectuality, inclines to the belief that those who belong to the first ranks of literature in America are not those upon whose face or form the impress of genius is most plainly stamped. The correspondent says:

Emerson looks like a refined farmer, meditative and quiet. Longfellow, like a good-natured beef-eater. Holmes, like a ready-to-laugh little body, wishing only to be "as funny as he can." Everett seems only the graceful gentleman, who *has* been handsome. Beecher is ruddy, rollicking John Bannon, a plain, negative looking man. Whittier, the most retiring of Quakers. Bryant, a plain, serene-looking man, dressed in great style. And thus I might name others. Not one of these gentlemen can be called handsome, unless we except Beecher, who might be a dear handsomer. In this respect they can bear no pain away from very intellectual women. Most have always been called very homely. There is nothing in a dominant intellect, in continuous, far reaching, wearing thought to favor the curves of beauty; it consumes a family of tissue and fluid more than it supplies. It dilates the eye, but deepens the lines, sharpens the bones, and often wears the nerves away to the snapping point. There is one reason why intellectual women carry their quantum of ugliness. Let us look at them as they pass. Mrs. Sigourney, the grandmother of American "female" literature, in her prime, if we may believe her portrait, was quite handsome. Katherine Beecher is homely. Miss Beecher, also, is ordinary in looks, has been taken for Mrs. Stowe's "Buddy." Mrs. C. M. Kirkland is a fat dowager. Mrs. Ann S. Stephens was a washerwoman. Margaret Fuller was plain. Charlotte Cushman has a face as marked as Napoleon's. Grace Greenwood, as a child, has Elizabeth Blackwell. Harriet Hosmer looks like a man. Mrs. Ann S. Stevens, heavy and coarse. Mrs. Oakes Smith is considered handsome. Mrs. Alice Ward Howe has been a New York belle. Frances S. Osgood had a lovely, womanly face. Amelia F. Welby was also beautiful. Sarah J. Hale, in her young days, was quite beautiful, unless her picture lies. The Davidson sisters, as well as their gifted mother, possessed beauty. If we cross the ocean, we find Madame de Stael was a fright; but Hannah More was handsome; Elizabeth Fry glorious; Letitia Langdon pretty; Mrs. Hemans wondrously lovely; Mary Howitt fair and matronly; Mrs. Norton regally beautiful; but Miss Barrett, the queen of the brain of all, with as great a heart—Elizabeth Barrett Browning—in physique is angular, and, though she has magnificent eyes, her face is suggestive of a tombstone. Charlotte Bronte had a look in her eyes better than all beauty of features. But if we look at the fourth story of first class craniums—Shakspeare and Milton were handsome; Dr. Johnson was a monster of ugliness; so were Goldsmith and Pope; Addison was tolerably handsome; and Coleridge, Shelley, Byron, Moore, Campbell, Burns, all were uncommonly so. Sir Walter Scott looked very ordinary, in spite of his fine head. Macaulay is homely. Bulwer is nearly hideous, although a dandy. Charles Dickens is called handsome, but I must be allowed to differ, and, covered with jewelry, he can but look like a simpleton. I might go on almost *ad infinitum*—but after all, in proportion, is this class any homelier than any other?

The Inspiration of the Bible.—When de Tocqueville was here he asked to see a Sabbath school. He was struck with seeing a child in the hands of a clergyman for such a purpose. "Is that a specimen of what every child in this common?" said he to his friend. "What a mighty influence it must have upon the nation."

Think of the unnumbered Sabbath school pupils in all Christian lands, sitting each in his private room, every morning before they go into the world, to read this one book. What must this book be, to furnish the minds and hearts of spiritual guides with exhaustless supplies of thought and emotion. Shakspeare, nor even Bunyan, copying so closely from the Bible, can fill such a place. "Do not read Bunyan to me any more," said a distinguished missionary lady to her husband, "I know him by heart, but I can hear you read the Bible without fatigue."

Why has not Josephus's History of the Jews equal power with this book when relating the same things? Because inspiration flowed into every thought in the Bible. You cannot define it any more than you can anatomize a smile. A single line of a public speaker, or Bible language, has power upon his audience that is beyond explanation, except from its supernaturalness.

God, knowing that this book was to be the only source of spiritual life and light, would not leave it a fallible guide. He who hung the earth on nothing, endowed the poles with the mysterious power of magnetism to guide the mariner on unknown seas, has not left the soul without a sure source of information to reach heaven.

But did a man have inspiration in saying some of these very common things? Certainly—to say them just then, and just so, as a part of the great whole. You might criticise the small things in any whole one, better it be in painting, statuary or building, and fritter the whole away. Every great work is connected by and made up with small things, without which nothing could be made.

Russia and Austria.—The Russian forces in the provinces bordering on the Austrian Empire are gradually assuming a warlike proportions. Our correspondent at St. Petersburg has already informed us that the third and fourth corps d'armée, together 70,000 strong, had been put in a state of readiness; and, subsequently, that the fifth division, occupying Bessarabia, consisting of 26,000 men, had been treated in a similar way. He now informs us that further orders have been issued to the first division, occupying Lithuania, and the second, stationed in Poland, desiring them to hold themselves in readiness for any emergency. This information, the source of which we are in a position to guarantee, confirms at the same time that it corrects a telegram published two days ago by the Paris Journal, the *Nord*, and dated from Berlin. According to this dispatch, the order for mobilization was issued to all the divisions from the 1st to the 6th. This is inaccurate, as the 3d and 4th divisions have been already mobilized, while as to the 6th, that division, which is the central one of Moscow, has had its headquarters at Moscow, and is very rarely mobilized, if, indeed, ever. The 5th division, now in course of being mobilized, consists of 200,000.—*Independance Belge.*

The Riflemen of the Tyrol.—Many of the letters from the seat of war in Italy note the skill of the Tyrolese riflemen in the Austrian army. They annoy the French exceedingly, and pick off men at an almost incredible distance, where they were considered safe from the reach of even the longest range of small arms at the present day.

Examination of Robert McNeill and Jas. Boyle.

The above parties were examined before Recorder Bermudez last evening, on the charge preferred against them by Gen. Lewis, of having beaten him on last election day, at a voting precinct on Rampart street, whilst he was in the discharge of his duty as Superintendent of Elections.

Numerous witnesses were examined, and the testimony was lengthy. It was established pretty conclusively that the General was beaten, but neither the General himself nor any of the witnesses could swear that McNeill or Boyle struck him.

The General went to the poll, hearing that McNeill and others had been going around breaking ticket tables. Seeing McNeill at a table, he went and put his hand on his shoulder and told him that if he did not behave, in virtue of his office he would arrest him. As to the conversation which followed, witnesses differed; but it was pretty clearly made out that high words were used on both sides. Then Boyle, who was there as a policeman, took the General by the collar and arrested him, as he said, for disturbing the peace. After that he was struck in the back of the head with what he supposed to be a slung shot, or billy, and, as he believed, was kicked and cuffed by the whole crowd.

It was shown that Johnson was tacking tickets on the table when the General accosted him. The table had been swept of the Independent tickets by Johnson, who was about an hour before. All the witnesses agreed that there were but few persons at the polls, and that there was no disturbance until Gen. Lewis came up and accosted McNeill. Some of the witnesses testified that the General's manner was noisy and excited, and calculated to cause a disturbance. Boyle proved a good character as a sober and well behaved officer.

The Recorder took the case under advisement. The examination of McNeill, McGuire, and others, on Mr. De Choiseul's affidavit, is to come up to-day.

Recorder Summer's Court.—Patrick Melvee, charged with the stabbing of Alexander Stevens, on Sunday night last, at the corner of Julia and Commerce streets, was arraigned yesterday—having been caught on Customhouse street by policeman Delaney. He was sent to prison to await the result of the wound inflicted—Stevens being still confined at Charity Hospital.

Stephan McGill, for tapping Mr. Lawler on the head with a bottle, at the residence of the latter on Orchard street, and for tearing the coat of policeman Brown, who arrested the latter on said charge, was fined $10 and put under good-behavior bonds for three months.

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Board of Assistant Aldermen.—A quorum present, and Mr. Waldo in the chair.

The Mayor sent in a message recommending the appointment of Inspectors for the proper public observance of the 4th of July. Referred to the Finance Committee.

The Controller reported having received two offers for taking the contract for laying a city railroad. Mr. Templeton offering a bonus of $15,000, and Mr. Stevens, of Cincinnati, offering a bonus of $5,500. Referred to the Finance Committee. The Controller also reported adjudication of contracts for street improvements, which were referred.

The Treasurer's weekly report, showing a balance on hand of $36,010 77, was read and referred.

The Surveyor reported petitions of property holders for square block pavements on New Levee, Julia, Poydras and Girod streets; a round stone pavement on Chouet street, and brick sidewalks in various parts of the city. Referred to be published.

The Board of Aldermen announced concurrence in resolutions, and asked concurrence in others. One of those concurred in is in favor of the passage of a bill by Valery Duplessis, the newly elected Controller.

Petitions were referred.

Resolutions were offered as follows: For painting the railing around the Camp street Canal; referred. For purchasing 70,000 feet of yellow pine lumber; referred to the Fourth District; referred. For paying Henry Ravenhide $100 for services as secretary *pro tem* of the Board; referred.

The Finance Committee had no report to offer. Mr. Magioni offered a resolution in regard to some sales of property offered for sale to the city, which was already owned; adopted. Mr. Magioni also offered a lengthy special report of the Finance Committee in favor of the commissioners of the McDonogh School Fund, detailing all particulars of the partition of the McDonogh estate between the city and the State, and here, the disposition of the money, and a variety of matters of interest and importance relating thereto; which report was adopted.

The Street and Landing Committee reported the following resolutions:

For referring adjudication of contracts to clean Canal Street Canal, Hagan Avenue Canal, and Claiborne street ditch, and instructing the Surveyor to proceed with the Claiborne ditch as soon as possible. Adopted.

For approving different adjudications of contracts for street improvements. Adopted.

For rejecting resolution to relay the paving of Claiborne street, between Canal and Conti street. Adopted.

For concurrence in certain resolutions for street improvements. Adopted.

The special committee on the fire alarm and police, which was made a brief supplemental report, urging upon the Board the necessity of adopting the invention without further delay.

The Police and Health Committee reported against the proposal to close the bars or parking between the sidewalks and the roads, vessels while in port, and offered resolutions as follows:

For allowing Feasman & Collins to erect a cotton press near the Jackson Railroad Depot, and to construct a branch railroad for the use of the same. Adopted.

For allowing foreign vessels to have tires four inches wide, for the better preservation of the streets, with penalties for infringement. Adopted.

Mr. Ramney made a verbal report, detailing the result of the conference between the Board and the committee of the Chamber of Commerce on the subject of a protection levee above the city; showing the reasonable agreement could be come to, and recommending the appointing of a certain action to be ta