THE DAILY BEE.
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The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST.

NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1859. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXII—WHOLE NO. 11,410.

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TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1859.

PROGRESS OF THE QUARREL.

There is a fair prospect that in every Southern State where the opposition are strong enough to organize for resistance to the Democracy, the latter will separate into two conflicting and antagonistic segments. We have seen this fact fully illustrated on a small scale in Alabama, where, in the city of Mobile and other parts of the State, the rule of the Buchanan Administration Democrats is fiercely disputed by dissentients of their own party, under the name of Southern Rights men. Thus in Mobile, Mr. STALLWORTH, the regular Democratic candidate for Congress, finds an opponent in the person of Mr. SHERMAN, whom the Bee enters the lists against him. The latter has also been nominated a full legislative ticket, of which, by the way, we perceive the name of one of the editors of the Mobile Bee. The August election in various parts of Alabama will therefore be pretty much a Kilkenny contest, in which Democrats of one stripe will struggle bravely with Democrats of another, while the Whig and Americans will probably throw their influence wherever it promises to be available for the cause of truth and right. Were we an Alabamian, we should be puzzled under which banner to enlist. We like Buchananism little, but no, or any 'ism that leads to it, still less Mr. SHERMAN is dead against the Administration, and in this he would elicit our sympathies, but he is ferociously a State Rights, and in this he would be a Whig antipathies. However, as we are not a suffragan of our thriving city, the settlement of this knotty point does not particularly concern us. Texas the Democracy are having a very fine fight among themselves. Gov. RUNNELS and his friends proved restive and uncommonly stiff-necked in the late Convention legislation by that body of sundry resolutions, amounting decidedly of South Carolina gunpowder, and the general tone and temper of the majority, together with the sentiments of the nominees, have stirred up a formidable rebellion, which threatens to decapitate the Old Liners. The insurgents have started a full State ticket, with old SAM HOUSTON at the head. The contest is assuming a most exciting character. Relishable evidence from Texas assures us that the issue is extremely uncertain. We should like as much from the vindictive assaults that old San Jacinto.

We wonder whether Louisiana intends to participate and torpid in the midst of this spirited political campaigns. Here we have somewhat anomalous spectacle of a party in the field, totally unopposed by a rebellious detachment from its ranks. In the goodly Sugar State, which has declared for BUCHANAN by less than 1500 a party ventures to resist the ascendancy of the triumphant Democracy. Nay, with all seeming pluck and nerve who blew a trumpet of defiance in Brown's Hall, and then and there proclaimed their invincible determination to stand at all hazards and to the last extremity the arrogant pretensions of the Old Line and their pulisant chieftains, have meekly suffered their courage, like Bob Acres, to ooze out of the fingers' ends and the ends of their fingers. Is this true? Are SLIDELL and his legions to thus over the opposition on the one hand the bastard Democratic on the other? We trust not. We hope the spirits which rose up in insurrection against the behests of the Administration will summon of their Alabama brethren, and instant themselves to universal conquest their calm and uncompromising resistance such a profusion of brave and pompous pledges. Let it not be said Louisiana we, the people, are too base and craven to say "nay" to the usurpations of the Democracy.

Southern Pacific Railroad Company.

We congratulate the friends of this great enterprise upon the withdrawal of the bill brought by the State of Texas for the company, as late authentic information leaves this fact certain. It appears that the 9th inst., J. M. CLOUGH, District Judge for the Sixth District, addressed a letter to the President and Directors of the Company, in which, after stating that the difficulty of judging whether the State was interested in prosecuting the suit for forfeiture of the charter of the company rested on him, he declares that he will dismiss the suit upon the payment by the company of fifty thousand dollars—the which the old company have bound themselves to pay in the second part of the 5th article of the late compromise with the company, and as a guarantee to the State of their good faith and ability to prosecute the enterprise. As there is no doubt whatever of the ability and willingness of the company to comply with this condition, we henceforth consider the mighty project of a Southern Pacific railroad disenthralled of all hampering restraints, and with a clear road to eventual success.

Louisiana State Insurance Company.—We are glad to perceive that the business men and capitalists of the Second District are associating themselves in useful enterprises. The new insurance companies in our city are mostly composed of the Anglo-American element, but of late a laudable and successful effort has been made to form associations to which the Franco-American class constitute the leading contributors. Such, for example, is the New Orleans and Carondelet Canal Company; which are the Union, Star and Hope Insurance Company. To the latter we are indebted to add "The Louisiana State Insurance Company, which is about to be established on the joint-stock principle, with a capital of $300 000. A large majority of the stockholders consist of property holders who are living in the square of the city, and are directly interested in sustaining the city in which they have an important pecuniary stake. There is abundant room for insurance companies, and we have no doubt whatever that the one in question will find in its affairs the same comparatively which has characterized all the rest. We hope in a few days to lay before the public the charter of the "Louisiana Insurance Company."

Southern Art Journal.—We have received from the publishers the June number of this elegant and artistic periodical.

We tender our thanks to the committee of the Fifteenth Ward City Target Club for tickets of invitation to a grand ball to be given at Labranche's plantation, on the 20th instant.

MOREL, auctioneer, will sell, THIS DAY, at the Arcade, to account of the estate of Jean Bergeron—

A valuable three story brick building on Baronne street, between Carrier and Union streets.

Also, a lot on Baronne street, between Carrier and Union streets.

For very liberal. See advertisement.

Mr. J. Spear, auctioneer, respectfully calls attention of the banks, merchants and others to the sale of the property forming the corner of Chartres and Union streets, to take place on Monday, July 18th, at 12 o'clock, at Banks's Arcade. Owing to effect a partition, the sale is positive and without reserve. For terms, which are liberal, and advertisement, see sales of to-day. Inspection necessary, as the property is perfectly unique.

Payment on the Steamboat Fanny Bullitt Lost and Recovered by $2700.—The *Memphis Bulletin* of the 10th inst. says:

An extensive robbery was committed on board the steamer Fanny Bullitt, on her last trip from New Orleans, by which Mr. James R. Shields, of New Orleans, was robbed of gold to the amount of $1800. Mr. J. St. John, of New Orleans, of $600 in bills, and a Mr. Rand, of the same city, of $300 in gold—making a total of $2700. Suspicions of these gentlemen were entertained Wednesday night last by a gentlemanly looking man, who registered his name as Mason, and who took passage at Donaldsonville, for Rodney, Miss. The robbery was not discovered until after the Bullitt had passed the latter place, and on arrival at Vicksburg, Captain Dunham telegraphed to Natchez the particulars of the robbery, describing the person of Mason, and ordering his arrest. On the arrival of the Bullitt at this port yesterday morning, dispatches were found awaiting Captain Dunham from Natchez, announcing the arrest of Mason, with all the stolen money in his possession. Messrs. Shields, St. John and Rand all took passage on the C. P. Fremont, which left a short time after for Rodney, to recover their missing funds. The gentlemen named are wealthy citizens of Louisiana, and, with their families, were en route for the North for a tour of pleasure and recreation during the summer months.

Gustavus Eugene Fouré, a son of Achille Fouré, Napoleon's Minister, has surrendered himself to the Insolvent Court in London. His debts amount to about $10,000. His father seems to have discarded him, and has stopped the annual allowance of about $2100 which he had promised to him after his departure from Paris, since which time he has been engaged in London and other places in various questionable speculations.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

FURTHER BY THE STEAMER INDIAN.

THE FRENCH THREATENING VERONA.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, July 6.—Of the 19,000 bales sold during the days since the sailing of the Canada, 1000 bales were taken by speculators and exporters. Middling Orleans is quoted at 6¼. Middling Uplands 6¼c. The market closed inactive and steady.

STATE OF TRADE.

LIVERPOOL, July 6.—The advices from Manchester and other manufacturing districts continue to be of a favorable character.

The demand for goods and yarns had improved, and prices had slightly advanced.

The market was more active and the stock was low.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

LONDON, July 6.—The latest advices from the seat of war state that there had been no serious fighting since the great battle of Solferino.

The siege operations against the fortresses of Peschiera were progressing favorably, under the direction of King Victor Emmanuel.

The principal portion of the French army had advanced towards Verona and was threatening that stronghold, within the defenses of which most of the Austrian army had withdrawn.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMIES IN ITALY.

LIVERPOOL, July 6.—The headquarters of the Emperor Napoleon are now about fourteen leagues from Peschiera.

The Sardinian army is vigorously besieging Peschiera, and the cannonading in that direction is heard at Napoleon's headquarters, night and day.

The advance post of the Austrian army is but a short distance from Villafranca, which is occupied by Marshal Neil's corps d'armee.

The Austrian army is so demoralized that it is considered doubtful whether they will accept another battle in the open field.

It is rumored that ten thousand French troops have disembarked at Lossia and Pescolo (?) on the Adriatic.

The Casarso bridge, at Vallego, has been destroyed.

The French army, including Prince Napoleon's army corps, will operate against Verona.

A portion only of the Sardinian army is to continue the siege against Peschiera.

The Austrians have withdrawn from Brescia, and the Piedmontese troops are advancing towards the Stelvio Pass.

It is rumored at Castiglione that the Austrian army have retreated into the fortress of Verona.

A dispatch from Turin states that twenty thousand of the allied troops now at Milan, and ten thousand at Turin have been ordered to proceed to Brescia.

There is great scarcity of provisions in the villages occupied by the allied troops.

MOVEMENTS IN GERMANY.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* says that the new proposals of the Prussian Government are now in the hands of the representatives of Russia and England, and that within a week the Prussian army will be in full march towards the French and Russian frontiers.

Two corps d'armee, the *Times'* correspondent says, will be placed so as to guard the eastern frontier against Russia, and 140,000 Prussian troops will be stationed on the lower and middle frontiers of the Rhine.

When these preparations are completed, continues the correspondent, the Prussian Government will then be prepared to propose to the Diet, such as the French Emperor will be likely to reject, when her active participation in the war as the ally of Austria may be expected.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Sardinia and the Papal States

FEARS OF AN INVASION OF ENGLAND

ANCONA IN A STATE OF SIEGE.

200,000 Austrians in Line.

ANOTHER GREAT BATTLE EXPECTED

GARIBALDI IN THE TYROL.

Sharp Conflict in the Valtoline.

KOSUTH'S PROCLAMATION TO HUNGARIANS

LATER FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

ADVANCE IN COTTON

Commercial Intelligence.

SANDY HOOK, July 18.—The steamship City of Washington, Captain Petrie, arrived at this point at about three o'clock this evening. She left Liverpool on Wednesday, the 6th instant, and touched at Cork Thursday, the 7th, bringing one day later news than was received by the Indian at Quebec.

The steamship North Britain, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 5th instant.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LIVERPOOL TO CORK, July 7.—The sales of Cotton on Wednesday amounted to 15,000 bales, most of which were taken by the trade.

All qualities of Cotton have slightly advanced, and the sales to-day, Thursday, are estimated at 8000 bales.

The market closed firm at a slight advance on the quotations by the Indian.

CONSOLS.

LONDON, July 7.—The funds continue to improve in tone. A further advance of ¼ is noted.

Consols for money closed at 93¼ to 93¾.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, July 7.—The Liverpool Breadstuffs market closed dull, and quotations are nominal.

Corn closed steady, with an increased demand for Yellow. White corn is quoted at 7s. 6d. to 7s. 9d. per cental.

Flour closed very dull at 10s. to 13s. 6d. per cental.

The Provision market generally closed dull.

Bacon closed dull and has declined 2s to 4s. The Produce market is generally unchanged.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

LONDON, July 6.—American Securities generally are slow of sale, and prices are unaltered. At noon to-day there was an improved demand.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL NEWS.

LONDON, July 6.—The latest telegrams from the seat of war state that another grand battle was expected to take place soon on the river Adige.

Ancona, the principal port of the Papal States on the Adriatic, has been placed in a state of siege by order of the Papal Government.

It is reported that all the British mail steamers have been requested by the Government to carry armaments.

PARIS, July 5.—An article which appeared in the Paris Siecle, in relation to the Emperor's policy towards the Papal States, has been met with an official condemnation of the article from the Government, in which it is affirmed that respect for the Papacy forms a part of the Emperor Napoleon's programme.

TURIN, July 5.—A letter from Count Cavour, addressed to the Junta of Bologna, states that King Victor Emmanuel will not accept of the union of any part of Romania or the Papal States with Piedmont, but will direct the Roman forces who may join his army and co-operate with them to obtain the independence of Italy.

PARIS, July 6.—The troops under Pelissier forming the 1st army of observation on the Rhine will leave their cantonments on the 13th inst.

The number at present is 160,000 infantry and 12,000 cavalry, with 400 pieces of artillery.

RUSSIA, FRANCE AND TURKEY.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* says that something unusual is going on between France, Russia and Turkey, and expresses the opinion that negotiations are in progress by which Turkey will be induced to join the allies against Austria.

To meet the emergency Austria has moved a *corps d'armee* towards the Servian frontier. New levies have also been ordered, and all officers on limited leave of absence have been ordered to join the levy recruits.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, July 6.—In the House of Lords, Lord Lindhurst made a speech in which he strongly advocated vigorous measures of defense by sea and land.

He said that he regarded the assertion that France had no wish to invade England was undeserving of consideration. England, he continued, might live in perfect independence of French forbearance, relying only on the vigor of her people.

Lord Wilton has been appointed President of the Poor Law Board, with a seat in the Cabinet, in the place of Milner Gibson, who has accepted the Presidency of the Board of Trade, which was offered to and declined by Cobden.

It is reported that Cobden will be offered the Governorship of Canada.

PARIS, July 6.—It is again rumored that the Emperor will return to Paris by the middle of July.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Later advices have been received at London from India and China.

The French troops in Cochin-China have defeated the Chinese army and captured the fort, taking twenty guns. The loss of the enemy was 500, and that of the French 150 killed and 30 wounded.

Advices from India state that Nana Sahib and other leaders of the Indian mutiny had been defeated and dispersed at Irdwan Pass.

Transactions in tea at Hong Kong had been greatly impeded by the exorbitant demands of the holders.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, July 7.—(By telegraph to Queenstown)—The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* states that the French Minister of War and Marshal Pelissier had had a long conference for the purpose of concerting measures for the organization of the army of the East.

The eighth division of the army is being organized at Lyons for the further reinforcement of the army of Italy.

A dispatch from Trieste of to-day's date (7th) says that legal proceedings have been instituted against members of secret political societies at Messina, and several arrests have been made.

ANCONA, June 30.—General Kalbermatten, commander-in-chief of the Pontifical Swiss troops, has taken command of the town, and has ordered a general disarming of the citizens.

At Messina the Sardinian Admiral has issued an address to the people.

The latest telegrams from the seat of war state that the Austrians, it is believed, have 200,000 men in line of battle.

A Paris dispatch states that fresh battalions are being organized at Paris.

The London *Times* says that Austria will act only on the defensive.

Garibaldi has entered the Tyrol through the Pass of Stelvio, and Prince Windischgratz has been sent to Berlin to announce the fact.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

JUDICIAL KIDNAPPING.

BOSTON, July 18.—William Holmes and wife, from New Orleans, who are now stopping at Plymouth, in this State, have been served with a writ of habeas corpus to deliver up their slave Martha, who has been brought to this city.

Her chief complaint is that she has less liberty here than at New Orleans.

The hearing is assigned for to-morrow.

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The slow, phlegmatic Germans at 4 o'clock in the morning came upon an army that did not anticipate them, and in less than thirty minutes beheld 120,000 men in arms, and attacking them at every point with a vigor and impetuosity against which their stubborn valor was of no avail.

The Emperor Napoleon, who came up at 9 A. M. on the 24th of June, and surveyed the plan of the battle from Castiglione, repaired at once to Solferino, where, in the thick of the fight, and the heart of the whole affair. Here the Emperor was among the soldiers and personally exposed to the same dangers which were bearing them down. Their presence excited them to the utmost degree of enthusiasm.

The village is covered by a battery posted upon a "mamelon" of the Tyrolese Alps. This position was carried by the 91st and 98th Regiments of the line and the 17th Battalion of Chasseurs, though held, according to the Austrian account, by forces ten times their superior in numbers. The fighting was terrible—for the French were again driven out, and *carried the position three times*. The battery was carried by the 91st alone, by Forey's division, under the very eyes of the Emperor—and perhaps under the inspiration of his presence.

A letter in the Paris *Patrie* of the 29th, apparently written by a soldier, says:

"The Emperor encouraged us during all the day, and we had need of it! We were completely shocked up with climbing hills and descending them at a run from four o'clock in the morning till nine at night, and that beneath a tropical heat, without during all the time a mouthful to eat or a drop to drink."

After the final carrying of Solferino, the Austrians retreated, followed by the French to an unnamed village, situated in the valley behind Solferino. Here the French were exposed to a fierce fire from the windows and the tops of houses, but still drove the Austrians before them and from several positions behind—upon the "mamelons" of the chain running down from Lake Garda.

The attacking division of the French here once had to contend with cavalry, but failed to maintain itself with the bayonet and with stones, of which they made excellent use. The Austrian retreat was thus checked till the Grenadiers and the Zouaves came up; when the retreat again began, and they fell back upon Cavriana, which in the morning had been their headquarters, and where the Emperor had slept the night before—from here their desperate fighting, they were finally driven, and fell back, the main body towards Peschiera.

While this rough work was going on in the centre, among the hills, and being done principally by the infantry of the Guard, the French cavalry and artillery were doing as much upon the right and the Sardinian upon the left. The French general, upon the movement of the cavalry upon the right made with an *"élan irresistible"*—a brilliant and splendid charge apparently, though it is impossible to understand exactly the connection in the fight from the meagre accounts.

The greatest energy of the Austrian attack was upon the left of the allied line held by the Piedmontese. King Victor Emmanuel commanded in person on one side, and Victor Emmanuel upon the other. Here, also, there was a brilliant charge of cavalry—the Sardinians headed by the fighting Sardinian King himself.

As the glorious facts of war and victory come one by one, and thrill the blood of all who sympathize with a noble struggle for freedom, or take delight in the recital of great events—it is well to look for a moment now and then upon the other side of the picture—which is generally presented in the following description of the wounded, from the graphic letter to the *Times* of Hon. H. J. Raymond:

We came to where the great procession of the wounded was turning down across street to a church which had been taken for an hospital. It was certainly the most dreadful sight I ever saw. Every conceivable kind of wound which can be inflicted upon men was here exhibited. Some walked along, their faces completely covered with blood from a bullet hole in their bald heads. Many had their arms shattered, hundreds had their heads tied up, and some carried most ghastly wounds upon their faces. Some had tied up their wounds, and others had stripped away the clothing which chafed and irritated them. A new one was walking along with a firm step and a resolute air, naked to his waist, and having a bullet wound upon his side, an ugly gash along his cheek, and a deep bayonet thrust, received from behind, in his shoulder. Most of those who were walking wore a serious look, conversing little with one another, though they walked two and two, and few of them carried upon their faces any considerable expression of pain.

Those who were more severely injured rode upon donkeys or in carts, and a few were carried upon mattresses on men's shoulders. Each of these was mostly filled, and nearly all saw carried in that way were so badly wounded that their recovery is scarcely possible. One had both his legs carried off by a cannon ball. Another had received a ball in his thigh, and was evidently suffering the most intense agony. Many of those whose wounds were in their legs were seated in chairs swung across a donkey's back, upon each side. Several such were thus carried, and were supported by soldiers walking by their side, were apparently unconscious, and seemed to be dying. Others would occasionally, large and small, carrying three, five, and some of them ten or fifteen each. A steady stream of these painful evidences of the bloody day poured through the town. It stood in the street by the side of them as the sad procession passed along, and watched it at this point for over an hour. It was then interrupted for a few moments, and went and then by a second of prisoners. It continued thus from about ten in the morning, when it began to be, until I left the town, which was not long after dark. Every church, every large hall, every private house in the town had been taken for the service of the wounded.

"Those whose injuries are slight, after having them dressed, passed at once into the ranks and mingled with their comrades. I looked into the church as I passed by. All the seats, railings, &c., had been removed; mattresses of hay had been spread upon the floor, and were completely filled with wounded men, in every stage of suffering and of peril, lying side by side. The surgeons were crowding their rounds; Sisters of Charity and other women were giving them wine, and otherwise ministering to their comfort; but morning, I am sure, will dawn upon a large proportion of them relieved forever from their pain. If any thing can be said to soften the hard lot of a soldier's life, it certainly is a soldier's death.

It will be seen that a general understanding of the order and circumstances of the battle is sufficient to throw upon it the light we have asserted that it was scarcely a French victory, inasmuch as the Austrians were not immediately followed, and their retreat made a disastrous rout. It could have clearly been a French victory if the Austrians had been only required, but the loss of all the positions from which they advanced and in turn fell back upon, made it a brilliant series of victories—only discontinued to save the entire physical prostration of the pursuing host.

(Correspondence of the Bee.)

CAVRIANA, Saturday, June 25th, 1859.

To-day the battle of Solferino, it appeared yesterday. I cannot give all the details of the battle; as yet I do not know them. I can only sum up what I have learned, for time is not left me here at New Orleans.

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The village is covered by a battery posted upon a "mamelon" of the Tyrolese Alps. This position was carried by the 91st and 98th Regiments of the line and the 17th Battalion of Chasseurs, though held, according to the Austrian account, by forces ten times their superior in numbers. The fighting was terrible—for the French were again driven out, and *carried the position three times*. The battery was carried by the 91st alone, by Forey's division, under the very eyes of the Emperor—and perhaps under the inspiration of his presence.

A letter in the Paris *Patrie* of the 29th, apparently written by a soldier, says:

"The Emperor encouraged us during all the day, and we had need of it! We were completely shocked up with climbing hills and descending them at a run from four o'clock in the morning till nine at night, and that beneath a tropical heat, without during all the time a mouthful to eat or a drop to drink."

After the final carrying of Solferino, the Austrians retreated, followed by the French to an unnamed village, situated in the valley behind Solferino. Here the French were exposed to a fierce fire from the windows and the tops of houses, but still drove the Austrians before them and from several positions behind—upon the "mamelons" of the chain running down from Lake Garda.

The attacking division of the French here once had to contend with cavalry, but failed to maintain itself with the bayonet and with stones, of which they made excellent use. The Austrian retreat was thus checked till the Grenadiers and the Zouaves came up; when the retreat again began, and they fell back upon Cavriana, which in the morning had been their headquarters, and where the Emperor had slept the night before—from here their desperate fighting, they were finally driven, and fell back, the main body towards Peschiera.

While this rough work was going on in the centre, among the hills, and being done principally by the infantry of the Guard, the French cavalry and artillery were doing as much upon the right and the Sardinian upon the left. The French general, upon the movement of the cavalry upon the right made with an *"élan irresistible"*—a brilliant and splendid charge apparently, though it is impossible to understand exactly the connection in the fight from the meagre accounts.

The greatest energy of the Austrian attack was upon the left of the allied line held by the Piedmontese. King Victor Emmanuel commanded in person on one side, and Victor Emmanuel upon the other. Here, also, there was a brilliant charge of cavalry—the Sardinians headed by the fighting Sardinian King himself.

As the glorious facts of war and victory come one by one, and thrill the blood of all who sympathize with a noble struggle for freedom, or take delight in the recital of great events—it is well to look for a moment now and then upon the other side of the picture—which is generally presented in the following description of the wounded, from the graphic letter to the *Times* of Hon. H. J. Raymond:

We came to where the great procession of the wounded was turning down across street to a church which had been taken for an hospital. It was certainly the most dreadful sight I ever saw. Every conceivable kind of wound which can be inflicted upon men was here exhibited. Some walked along, their faces completely covered with blood from a bullet hole in their bald heads. Many had their arms shattered, hundreds had their heads tied up, and some carried most ghastly wounds upon their faces. Some had tied up their wounds, and others had stripped away the clothing which chafed and irritated them. A new one was walking along with a firm step and a resolute air, naked to his waist, and having a bullet wound upon his side, an ugly gash along his cheek, and a deep bayonet thrust, received from behind, in his shoulder. Most of those who were walking wore a serious look, conversing little with one another, though they walked two and two, and few of them carried upon their faces any considerable expression of pain.

Those who were more severely injured rode upon donkeys or in carts, and a few were carried upon mattresses on men's shoulders. Each of these was mostly filled, and nearly all saw carried in that way were so badly wounded that their recovery is scarcely possible. One had both his legs carried off by a cannon ball. Another had received a ball in his thigh, and was evidently suffering the most intense agony. Many of those whose wounds were in their legs were seated in chairs swung across a donkey's back, upon each side. Several such were thus carried, and were supported by soldiers walking by their side, were apparently unconscious, and seemed to be dying. Others would occasionally, large and small, carrying three, five, and some of them ten or fifteen each. A steady stream of these painful evidences of the bloody day poured through the town. It stood in the street by the side of them as the sad procession passed along, and watched it at this point for over an hour. It was then interrupted for a few moments, and went and then by a second of prisoners. It continued thus from about ten in the morning, when it began to be, until I left the town, which was not long after dark. Every church, every large hall, every private house in the town had been taken for the service of the wounded.

"Those whose injuries are slight, after having them dressed, passed at once into the ranks and mingled with their comrades. I looked into the church as I passed by. All the seats,

WEEKLY TYPES.

BEXAR.—The San Antonio *Texan* states that there has lately been discovered near that city a quarry of stone, through which the Missions were built, of a grayish color, intermingled with light red; is very compact and strong. Should this quarry prove what it is thought by some to be, it will be of great value to our State as a fortune to the owner.

GOSHEN.—The *Messenger* states that Miss Jones, a niece of Mr. J. W. Grist, who resides about eight miles out of that place, one day lately rode out on the prairie, a few miles from home, and got lost. She remained out all night in a heavy rain, remaining on her horse and riding to and fro, till the animal laid down with her. She then led by the root of a tree till morning, when she ascended, and letting the horse take his own course, he conveyed her home.

GRATIOT.—The Sherman *Texian* of the 7th was informed by Mr. David Stitt, a gentleman just down from Bellnap, that Hall Duncan earth have been engaged to remove the Reserve Indians to their new home, and that the emigration will commence on the 15th instant.

A friend writes us that throughout Eastern Texas refreshing rains have fallen in abundance, and the farmers are rejoicing in the hope of plentiful crops of both corn and cotton.

ANOTHER MURDER IN NEWARK.—Newark, New Jersey, Tuesday, July 12, 1859.—We seem to be in the midst of a murder carnival. But a few weeks ago, Patrick Mead shot and killed his sister in the Fifth Ward; a little later, Peter Miller, a German, was stabbed and killed in a pig-sty in the Eleventh Ward by one Henry Kuhnan, who is supposed to have fled to Canada. On the 4th instant, Charles Robinson, an estimable citizen, was brutally murdered in the suburbs of the Third Ward by some drunken parties; and now we have to add another to this fearful list of crimes. On Saturday last, a young man named Stephen Cunningham was beaten so badly by one John Adams that he died of his wounds this morning. The affray occurred in a grog shop in Canal street, in the Fourth Ward. Adams has escaped. The Coroner's jury is in session this afternoon.

The Coroner's jury this afternoon rendered a verdict that Stephen Cunningham's death resulted from blows received at the hands of James Adams. Adams has been arrested; he is an old offender, having been in the State Prison for grand larceny.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA.—A polite invitation having been extended to us by yesterday visiting the University of Louisiana, and listened to an examination of the senior class, five in number, were being examined by Professor Sears in mathematics. The exercises, without a single exception, showed themselves remarkably proficient in Calculus, Conic Sections, &c., and were highly complimented by the examiner for advanced in the science. The examination continues during the week, closing with an exhibition on Friday evening, and will repay an hour or so spent in the recitation rooms.

RESCATTA OF THE SOUTHERN YACHT CLUB.—A lovelier day than yesterday could not have been prayed for, and the regatta on the Lake. The sky was just sufficiently well clouded to shade the piercing rays of the sun ever and anon, and the West wind blew a good fine knot breeze.

There was a goodly crowd of visitors down at the pickets to see the fun, and the boats all looked trim and nice.

The yacht, Ida, a triangular one of fifteen miles, the stake boats being arranged two and a half miles apart, the home boat being but a short distance from the club house.

Five of the boats came up to the scratch, but one was subsequently withdrawn on account of the rudder breaking. The entries were as follows:

FIRST CLASS.

Boat not named, 22 feet long, entered by J. G. Brandon.

SECOND CLASS.

* Adcona, 21 feet 11 inches long, entered by C. Brainerd.

THIRD CLASS.

Phantom, 21 feet 8 inches long, entered by S. M. Clarkson.

P. T. Minor, 18 feet long, entered by J. F. Bellear.

Commodore Robinson's boat was sailed by J. Clarkson, the Adcona by C. Brainerd, the Phantom by Higgins, and the Minor by T. Green.

Twenty eight minutes past two o'clock the gun fired, and the anchors were gotten aboard, and a start made. The new boat took the lead, followed closely by the Phantom, the Adcona and the Minor. The Phantom ran ahead of the Adcona, but fell back before reaching the first stake boat. The Minor experienced a complete calm for some time, finishing the race as follows:

Commodore Robinson's boat	3 59½
Adcona	4.01
Phantom	4.02
P. T. Minor	4.05
Time allowance	4.04 25

This is the first time that the Adcona has been beaten.

CITY HOSPITALITY.—There were 148 deaths in the city of New Orleans for the week ending Saturday morning, the 17th. No cases of yellow fever.

A RATHER HOTEL ENTERPRISE.—No doubt most of our readers have noticed the little paddling propellers which have been darting around the river during the past winter. With a pair of these little fellows, one engines alongside a tremendous flatboat, which conceals at times the tugs from view—then, casting off their lines and shooting with lightning speed down the river, darting under the sterns of larger boats, and generally the unsophisticated, like huge logs on fire floating down a mill-tail; and though we be watching them very closely, easily disappear as if they had either gone under, or into some rivulet or creek. Dipping up and down like corks, if you are curious enough to hunt them up, you will find them alongside the schooners at the Picayune Tier, with the fires in the furnace always ready to be kindled at a moment's notice. You could have found them on the steamships Keys of sailing, gliding up to the town and sticking their noses into their haunts pipes as if taking a bite, and then, with blower attached, snatch them up with the speed of the wind loving Bertha. Steamers to and from the ocean at Algiers were handled without gloves by these lilliputian northern interlopers, who seem all the time to be in the employ of a canal, lake and river, inland. The latest enterprise to which we alluded at the commencement of this paragraph is connected with one of these little steamers, or rather she is the motive power of the whole concern. The owner of the Decatur, Captain Aerts, of this city, intends having the brig Decatur, now in port, also owner, towed from this port to Galveston by the little steamer where the brig is to be loaded with cattle, and from thence the Decatur is to tow her over to Havana, with a cargo of mules, &c. at first blush, as a rather singular enterprise, and, no do