THE DAILY BEE.
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The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 20.

STILL ALARMED.

The chronic bugbear of the British people is the fear of a French invasion. Every now and then the statesmen of England sound the alarm, and the press of London sends the echo far and near. Mr. ROEBUCK dilates upon the perfidy of the Emperor *toon* NAPOLEON, and becomes horrified at the contemplation of the Cherbourg fortifications, whilst the *Times*, the *Morning Herald* and other crooking journals regard *every* movement of the French monarch with ill-concealed distrust, and seem seriously to believe that after he has dealt roundly with Austria, he will endeavor to avenge Waterloo by the humiliation of England. We perceive that even so habitually wise and temperate a peer as Lord Ellenborough has permitted himself to be temporarily carried away by the prevailing panic—a weakness to be probably ascribed to the extreme age of that remarkable man. Louis NAPOLEON may certainly boast of being the raw head and bloody bones of Great Britain. While apparently maintaining the most friendly alliance with the French Emperor, England undergoes daily fits of horrible apprehension, and what is worse, has the sense to keep her terrors concealed, whilst making the most strenuous preparations for defense, acknowledges that she dreads the hostility of France.

We venture to say that out of Great Britain no sensible person credits the oft-repeated rumor of a projected invasion of England. Napoleon III is altogether too politic and cautious a prince to try an experiment attended with so much peril, and which, if it succeeded, would entail inevitable destruction on himself and his race. It is not difficult to gather from the views of even so reserved a potentate as the Emperor of the French. The first and object of his ambition is to consolidate his power, and fortify it against the dangers of domestic revolution. He can accomplish this by ministering to the passion of his people for glory, and by carrying into effect the reforms at home. The first of these objects is now engaged in achieving by winning perishable laurels at Montebello, Magenta, Marignano and Solferino. The second will undoubtedly engage his earnest attention at the conclusion of the war. To humble Austria, and to give freedom to Italy, is to augment his popularity with his subjects, and to win their confidence—thus to guard against the ever-lurking contingency of discontent and insurrection. It is folly to imagine that Louis NAPOLEON would hazard his crown by engaging in a wholly profitless and unnecessary war with England, especially when the friendship of that power, cool and calculating as it is, strengthens his position immensely. Suppose he were even to succeed in reaching England and in landing an army there, he could never hold the country, but would probably be cut to pieces before he reached the capital. Moreover such an act would revive and inflame the hereditary enmity of Gaul and Saxon with tenfold intensity. Great Britain would be thence-forth his implacable foe; her policy, her democracy, her excessive capital, her yet religious influence would be unceasingly employed to compass his ruin. She would rally all Europe against him, just as she did against his illustrious uncle—and with the same success.

Our mind is superlatively absurd on the subject of British statesmen to be perpetually startled at the idea of an impending invasion. Of all possible contingencies we count the most remote. Besides, this constant expression of distrust must inevitably prove offensive to the French Emperor, who knows that the extreme moderation he has displayed towards England during recent and numerous controversies is repaid by open avowed dislike and utter want of confidence. If any thing could bring about a difficulty between France and England it would be the ill advised report circulated every convenient opportunity that Louis NAPOLEON intends to embark an invading army on the shores of Ireland. If the British people trust NAPOLEON's friendship, they should at least be willing to believe in his goodness. He knows too well his own interests to injure them by a course which would bordered on insanity itself.

DEATH OF RUFUS CHOATE.

A painful intelligence of the death of Rufus CHOATE is fully confirmed. He died at Halifax on the 13th instant, while on his way to Europe for the benefit of his health.

CHOATE was one among the distinguished sons of our country whom we can ill spare. His reputation, like that of Mr. WEBSTER, is the school of thought and statesmanship he adopted, was eminently national, and the student of our political history will vainly look among his productions for a single narrow, local and sectional sentiment. He was born in the last year of the 18th century, and was consequently in the prime of age at his demise. He received a thorough classical education at Dartmouth and graduated with the highest honors. He studied law at first under Mr. Justice Washington, and subsequently with Mr. Cushing, of Ipswich, and Judge Cranch, of Salem. He commenced practice in Boston and rose rapidly to the highest rank in his profession. His decided success was the result of a well trained mind, a ready and retentive memory, immense legal erudition and a rhetoric at once brilliant and persuasive, solid and impregnable. For a period until 1841 Mr. CHOATE perseverred in his devotion to his profession, and only once permitted himself to wander from the sphere of Themis, having served a member of congress for a term. He removed to Boston in 1834, and soon acquired a large and important practice. Seven years after he was elected to the United States Senate, where, until 1845, he was wont to astonish and delight the admirers of oratorical genius by the eulogies of a gorgeous and ornate rhetoric, with a fertility of argument, of illustration, and power of logic commensurate even in that arena of intellectual giants.

Resuming his political career, Mr. CHOATE resumed the practice of his profession, now and then delivering one of his masterly and comprehensive expositions of constitutional conservatism for which he is renowned. We were not aware even of the precarious condition of his health, but we received the melancholy news of his decease. We look upon this calamity as one to the entire nation.

LIST OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS.—The attention of the 14th contains a copy of a letter from the State Department, recently from our Minister at Berlin, on the subject of naturalization. The case is that of a second citizen of the United States, who was a native of Hanover, and who, when he left his native country, was neither in actual service in the Hanoverian army nor had he been drafted to serve in it, but who has yet on his return to Hanover been deprived of his liberty and compelled to perform military service. The President and Cabinet are in the views expressed, taking the ground that the moment a foreigner becomes entitled his allegiance to his native country is discovered. He is no more responsible for anything he may say or do, or omit to do, after assuming his new character, than he had been born in the United States. Should he return to his native country, he would be as an American citizen, and in every other character. In order to entitle his original Government to punish him for such offense, it is must have been committed while he was a subject, and owed allegiance to that Government. The offense must have been complete before his expatriation. It must have been of such a character that he could have been tried and punished for it at the moment of his departure. Our Minister is instructed to demand the release of the naturalized citizen in question.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—While the gunners were engaged in their usual battery practice at the Washington Navy Yard on the 15th inst., a 64 pound army gun, which had been thoroughly tested in 1851, burst. Two of the gunners, James H. Wilson and William Nokes, were mortally killed, the rest of their heads being blown off and their bodies thrown a considerable distance from the gun platform. Eight other men were severely and two slightly wounded.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The Atlantic Telegraph Company have issued their prospectus inviting the necessary capital for laying a new line. The proposed sum is $1,000,000 in 25 shares, but the cost is estimated to be less. The subscribers are to receive all receipts up to 8 per cent., after which 4 per cent. is to be paid on the original capital, all further surplus being equally divided. The guaranty of 5 per cent. from the Government is for 25 years, subject to successful working, but in case of any temporary injury to the cable, a liberal time will be allowed for its restoration, the payment continuing meanwhile. The first operation will be to endeavor to raise the old cable.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

FURTHER BY THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

THE GERMANIC CONFEDERATION.

Movements of Garibaldi.

Garibaldi's Victory Over the Austrians.

PROPOSED MEDIATION OF PRUSSIA.

KOSSUTH'S PROCLAMATION.

[By Telegraph from London to Queenstown.]

LONDON, July 7.—At the session of the Prussian Federal Diet proposals were made for the junctura of the ninth and tenth corps d'armée of the Federal troops with the Prussian army, with the provision that the Federal Government should not have the privilege of appointing commanders in any of the four new Prussian and new Austrian corps d'armée.

Another proposal was made for placing all the reserve contingent force in readiness to march at short notice.

A dispatch from the seat of war states that at Barmio a corps of from 3000 to 5000 Tyrolese Chasseurs had been threatening the Valtelina, but that several columns of Garibaldi and Gen. Cialdini's corps had repulsed and driven them from Odessa to the first colton of St. Elola Pass.

The Tyrolese suffered severely in the engagement.

Kossuth, who is still in Italy, has issued a proclamation to the Hungarians, in which he assures his countrymen that he will soon be among them.

The *Invalide Russe* says that Prussia has called out an army of 300,000 men, which is to be reinforced by 150,000 men of the Federal contingent, under which she proposes to offer mediation to France, and if possible hasten the conclusion of an honorable peace.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Overland Mail — Destructive Fire—Heavy Loss.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—The overland California mail has arrived, with advices from San Francisco to the 27th ult., three days later than our previous dates.

The town of Tehama has been entirely destroyed by fire.

The loss is estimated at $200,000.

The Penitentiary was destroyed and forty three convicts escaped.

The fire occurred on the 25th ult.

The business of San Francisco continued to improve.

LATER FROM ARIZONA—INDIAN TROUBLES IN SONORA.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Advices from Arizona to the 23 instant have been received by the Government, which state that Gen. Pescheira, the Governor of Sonora, had arrived at Hermosillo, and announced his intention of driving all the Apache Indians out of Sonora, north of the line.

Another revolt had broken out among the Indians north of Sonora.

A band of 400 men, under the Papago Indians, are committing depredation through the country, and doing much damage to property.

It is supposed that Lieut. Mowry and Lieut. Cross, who are in Arizona, will fight a duel on the 5th, in consequence of an abusive letter published by the latter in the Washington *States*.

The Indians in Arizona continue their depredations, and a company of volunteers is pursuing them.

THE PLYMOUTH SLAVE CASE.

BOSTON, July 19.—The slave Martha, the property of Wm. Holmes, Esq., of New Orleans, who was arrested yesterday, by judicial Abolitionists, and brought before the United States Commissioner to-day, has been discharged, no one appearing gainst her.

It is supposed she will return to her master.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The session of the Court of Claims closed to-day, and the court has adjourned to October.

THE KANSAS CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—A bill of rights is before the Kansas Constitutional Convention, which provides that no distinction shall be made between native and citizens in relation to the possession of property.

It also provides that no slavery shall be allowed in the State.

The Convention also passed a resolution, by a decided majority, in favor of instructing the Supreme Judges to disregard the fugitive slave law.

The homestead provision embraces 160 acres, with improvements valued at $2000.

A TORNADO AT DECATUR.

MEMPHIS, July 19.—A destructive tornado swept over Decatur on Sunday night, and carried away eight spans of the railroad bridge at that place and caused considerable damage otherwise. The loss is estimated at $150,000.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, July 19.—The flour market closed dull at $4.70 to $4.80 for Superfine. Corn closed steady at 83 to 85c. Oats are selling at 40 to 45c. Whisky closed steady at 24c.

CINCINNATI, July 19.—The Flour market closed firm at $4.75 to $5 for Superfine.

Corn closed firm at 80 to 85c.

Whisky closed steady at 24c.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 19.—The Cotton market closed buoyant, and prices have advanced ¼c. The sales to day amounted to 1800 bales. Middling Uplands are quoted at 11¼c.

Flour closed with a declining tendency. The sales today were 7500 bbls. at $5 35 to $5 45 for Superfine Ohio.

Corn closed dull. Sales to day 11,000 bushels.

Eastern Mess Pork $15 75. Lard closed buoyant at 10½ to 11¼c.

Sugar closed buoyant. Muscovado 5½ to 6¾c.

Coffee closed steady at 10½ to 11c.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, July 19.—The New York weekly bank statement shows a decrease in loans, as compared with the previous week, of $1 012,000; decrease in circulation $344,000, and an increase in specie of $252,000. The net deposits amount to $738,000.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—The Mississippi at this point has fallen two inches during the past twenty four hours, and is still slowly receding.

The upper streams are also declining.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—The Mississippi at this point has fallen five inches during the past twenty four hours, and is still receding.

VICKSBURG, July 19.—The steamer Lucy Hoocombe passed down at 2 o'clock this evening.

VICKSBURG, July 19.—The steamer Nick Thomas passed down at 1 o'clock this morning.

The Hon. Thomas Corwin (says the Cincinnati *Commercial*) was serenaded at the American House, Indianapolis, on Wednesday night, and made a speech an hour in length. He disavowed his connection with any party, and appealed to his hearers to emancipate themselves from party trammels.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 14.—Hon. Rufus Choate died in this city yesterday morning. His health had continued to improve during his stay here, until half-past 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening, when the attack commenced which closed his career. He was unconscious from 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening till 2 o'clock on Wednesday morning, then he died. His remains will be taken to Boston for interment. A meeting of the bench and bar of this city has been called to prepare an address of condolence to his family. Mr. Choate was 60 years of age, having been born at Ipswich, Mass., in October, 1799. He was preparing for a tour through Europe for the benefit of his health.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Charles John Gardner, brother of Doctor Gardner, of Mexican claim notoriety, and who was indicted for his alleged participation in that affair, refusing to bail by absconding, having recently returned to Washington, was to-day arrested by the Marshal, and is now in custody.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The Rome correspondent of the *Evening Post* gives the particulars of the recent outrage at Perugia upon Mr. Edward Newton Perkins and a party of Boston. The hotel where they were stopping was invaded by a band of soldiers, who rushed into the dining-room, killed the waiter before the eyes of the horrified ladies, Mrs. Perkins and Mrs. Dounce, and Miss Cleveland, then shot the master of the hotel and destroyed the furniture, carrying off, however, all that was valuable. Mr. Perkins and party saved their lives by escaping into a secret passage with the mother of the hotel keeper, where they remained hid for fourteen hours. Their baggage, jewelry, &c., was carried off, and the actual loss amounted to two thousand five hundred dollars.

Mr. Stockton, the United States Minister at Rome, is taking energetic measures to obtain satisfactory reparation.

The Louisville *Journal* says:

Two negroes—one a man, a servant of Mr. Terry, on Third street, and the other a woman residing on Broadway—were killed on Tuesday night by falling out of windows. They had sought the windows to escape the heat, and fell out to the ground while asleep.

A third case occurred on First street. A negro woman fell from a window and broke her arm.

The servant of Mr. Terry belonged to Mr. Gordon Neal. Mr. T. was awakened by one of his children, and heard piteous groans, which he at first thought to come from a dog. Looking out of the window, however, he saw a man lying in the yard, and supposing that he was drunk, ordered a servant to go for a watchman, when it was discovered that it was the negro man.

Five sisters of the Washburn family met at the house of J. Orcutt, in Bafford, recently, to celebrate the birthday of one of the number. Their united ages amount to 425 years, viz: Mrs. Mary Orcutt, 87; Beulah Case, 86; Irene Washburn, 84; Martha Washburn, 80, and Catharine Washburn, 78. Of this family two brothers died at 89 and 84 years respectively; two sisters at 80, one at 85, and one at 75 years of age; so that the average age of a family of eight children—of the living and of the dead—is more than 86 years.

ETNA ABOVEA.—A letter from the French camp says that since the active work began Napoleon III hooks up two horses every day, being in the saddle from four o'clock in the morning; and none of his grooms have just reached Paris for a fresh supply from the Imperial stud. His indefatigable inspection of all matters involving supply, ammunition and reinforcements is the theme of the whole army.

THE BATTLE OF SOLFERINO.

THE AUSTRIAN ACCOUNT.

The official journal at Vienna, of June 30 published the following official dispatch from the seat of war:

VERONA, Saturday, June 24.—On the 23d instant the Imperial Royal army crossed at four places to the right bank of the Mincio. The right wing of the army occupied Pozzolengo, Solferino and Cavriana. The left wing marched on the 24th instant to Guidizzolo and Castel-Goffredo, and repulsed the advancing enemy on all sides. At the Imperial Royal army continued its advance towards Lake Chiese, the enemy—who had also assumed the offensive with his whole force—pushed forward such large bodies of troops that there was a general engagement between the two armies at 10 o'clock, or thereabouts, in the morning of the 24th instant.

The right wing, which was formed by the second army, under the general of cavalry Count Schlick, maintained possession of the places which it had originally occupied in the firstline of battle until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and the first army, (the left wing) under the general of artillery Count Wimpffen, continually gained ground in the direction of the Chiese. Towards 3 o'clock the enemy made a vehement attack on Solferino, and after several hours' hard fighting obtained possession of the place, which had been heroically defended by the 27th corps d'armée. An attack was then made on Cavriana, which place was courageously defended until the evening by the first and 7 corps d'armée, but was eventually left in the hands of the enemy.

When the struggle for Solferino and Cavriana was going on, the eighth corps d'armée, which was on the outer flank of the right wing, advanced and repulsed the Sardinian troops opposed to it, but this advantage did not enable the Imperial Royal army to recover the positions that had been lost in the centre. The third and ninth corps, which were supported by the eleventh corps, were engaged on the left wing, and the reserve cavalry attached to this wing made several brilliant attacks. Unusually heavy losses, and the fact that the left wing of the first army was unable to make progress on the right flank of the enemy, who directed his main force in the centre against Volta, led to the retreat of the Imperial Royal army. It began late in the evening, during a very violent storm. Yesterday evening Pozzolengo, Monzambano, Volta and Goito were still occupied by our troops.

THE SARDINIAN ACCOUNT.

The Piedmontese *Gazette* publishes the following account, written on the evening of the day on which the battle was fought:

During the night from the 19th to the 20th instant, the Austrians evacuated the right bank of the Mincio.

On the 24th the Emperor ordered the army of the King of Sardinia to occupy Pozzolengo, and to intercept Peschiera, while the French army occupied Solferino and Cavriana.

The King ordered the first and fifth divisions to dispatch detachments to the places mentioned, and the third division also to send a detachment towards Peschiera.

The Austrians during the night from the 23d to the 24th advanced towards the right bank of the Mincio.

Reports of deserters were unanimous in stating that 40,000 men were collected at Pozzolengo.

Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers met with unexpected difficulties at Solferino, and the reconnoissance also encountered great forces of the enemy. While Baraguay d'Hilliers performed prodigies of valor at Solferino the masses of the enemy continued to advance.

At Castiglione the Emperor, perceiving that he was now contending with the entire army of the enemy, deployed the corps of General Niel and McMahon in the plain, and ordered Canrobert to rejoin with the Imperial Guard the reserve on the heights.

The King had been required to direct all the forces possible against Solferino, and he accordingly ordered Generals Fanti and Durando to obey orders from the French. Gen. Fanti had already commanded the movement to be made, when news arrived that the reconnaissance of the third and fifth divisions was in danger of being cut off at Desenzano by a superior force of the enemy. The King recalled Fanti and ordered the brigade of Aosta to return promptly to San Martino. However, Baraguay d'Hilliers was Solferino, and marched against Cavriana.

The King having been informed that, notwithstanding the third and fifth divisions were engaged, it was difficult to carry the heights of San Martino, ordered a general attack of those divisions, with the brigade of Aosta, the first division under General Della Marmora, and the brigade of Piedmont.

In spite of a violent tempest, General Della Marmora directed his course to Pozzolengo and descended upon San Martino, but was attacked from the side of Rozzolengo. The Austrian regiment, meeting to the left, repulsed the enemy, causing great losses with our artillery.

In spite of Gen. Durando's delay, occasioned by the temptations offered by the ignorance of the guides, the third and fifth divisions, and the brigades of Aosta dislodged the enemy from his formidable positions, and a brilliant cloud ended a contest of fifteen hours, sustained with heroic constancy. The order of the army was admirable.

There follow details as to the loss of the Piedmontese according to which 1000 are killed, and about the same number wounded. The heights having been occupied, the French forced the enemy to retire to Goito, thus establishing their right line. According to positive information, it results that 26,000 Sardinians held their ground against 50,000 Austrians, who were united, and engaged with all the advantages of position.]

THE FRENCH ACCOUNT.

The semi-official *Patrie* of June 25 publishes the following details:

CAVRIANA, Sunday, June 26.—A private dispatch brings fresh and important details of the battle of Solferino. The Emperor having arrived at Castiglione at 4 A. M. on the 24th, proceeded to a hill which commands the town, and which forms an excellent point of observation. His Majesty immediately discovered that the enemy was engaging a general action. In fact, considerable masses of Austrians occupied on all the heights formidable positions, and the battle was raging over an extent of five leagues—from the Lake of Garda to Guidizzolo. The Emperor immediately mounted and proceeded to Solferino with all his staff, where the fighting was going on with the greatest fierceness.

It was in this point that was most strenuously contested at the time of the first battle won by Napoleon in 1796. Victor was then important position taken and retaken; it was at last taken by the point of the bayonet, under the eyes of the Emperor, by the division of General Forey. The Piedmontese, who formed the left wing, behaved admirably. The Austrians, who had put their best troops forward, began to give way about 2 o'clock. The battle commenced between 3 and 4 in the morning. The Austrians had displayed great energy; their positions were skillfully selected. The Emperor Francis Joseph commanded in person, and his presence still further inflamed the ardor of his troops. Driven out of Solferino, the Austrians concentrated their efforts against our left wing, from the cavalry had occasion to charge with irresistible *élan*. Our infantry and artillery were admirable as usual.

The Emperor's courage amounted to the verge of rashness. Seeing the soldiers by the coolness he always displayed, engaged in the thick of the contest, and merely walking his horse when he shifted his position, in the midst of a shower of balls and bullets. Every one shuddered on beholding the Emperor thus exposing himself, and the soldiers, full of admiration for this boldness, nevertheless regretted it aloud. His Majesty is established since yesterday in the house which the Emperor of Austria had selected for his residence. The losses of the enemy must have been immense. Particulars are yet wanting of our own losses, which, though greatly inferior to those of the Austrians, are yet heavy. Gen. Auger is the only one of our Generals seriously wounded. The Emperor named him Lieutenant-General on the field of battle. It is said that the Austrians are completely demoralized.

A TERRIFIC PERFORMANCE.—On Saturday night, at a little after eleven, subscribers to the play, then current, were at the Metropolitan, and exhibited M. Blondin standing on the lower part of the ropes which led from the back part of the stage of the Metropolitan up to the roof of the theatre in the third tier, an elevation of fifty feet, at an angle of forty four degrees, with Col. Lum Smith soundly and firmly pressed upon his shoulders. M. Blondin had his heavy balance pole, and commenced his perilous walk without the slightest hesitation, treading firmly and steadily on the ropes as though he had no extra weight to bear.

He walked somewhat slower than his wont, but gained the third tier, amid the cheers and plaudits of the whole audience, who were breathless from the time he started from the stage until he reached his destination. Arriving there with his burden, he waited for two minutes, and then commenced his still more perilous return. This he accomplished without accident, though several times he pretended to lose his footing, sending wild cries up and down the hearts of every soul present, and we opine alarming Col. Lum a little more than standing in the middle of a flame and holding the pipe of an engine. He came down smiling as serenely from head to foot when he had apparently more nerve than on this occasion.

The feat, wonderful as it was, was perfectly performed, and it is more extraordinary from the fact that, while M. Blondin weighs but one hundred and thirty pounds, the weight of the man carried was a hundred and sixty-five. We think this a greater performance than crossing the chasm of the Niagara.—*Buffalo Republic, July 11.*

SCENES IN NEW YORK.—The *Herald* of the 14th inst. says:

Yesterday, the hottest day of the season by several degrees, terminated in a terrific thunder-storm and a deluge of rain. The storm came from the northwest about five o'clock, in the afternoon, and continued with great violence for upwards of an hour and a half. The lightning struck in a number of places in the city and suburbs, but the loss of life is regarded, not what the damage caused by the storm of serious amount. It was supposed that the streets were pretty thoroughly cleansed by the drenching they received yesterday. During the rain, but City Inspector Delavan's corps of sweepers were busily employed in a less hour last night pushing the foulest putrescent and cobble stones to the lower part of the city.

A FATAL FALL FROM THREE DOZEN CHERRIES.—A young man, a native of Bohemia, on the river Maine, in Bavaria, there lives a man sixty-eight years of age, named Johannes Schlottenbach. He is a master chimney sweep, a vocation much honorable in Germany than in this country, and for half a century has given personal attention to his business. He is now living with his third wife; and on the birthday of Jane last his thirty-third child was christened at the parish church. By his first consort he had seven by his second eleven; and by his third twelve, children, of whom half are grown and half boys.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—At the regular meeting of this Board last night, a full attendance being present, the Board of Assistants announced the disposition they had made of several matters placed before them, and requested favorable action upon resolutions handed in. Some of these were quite important.

One was the authorization for a contract being entered into between the city, represented by the joint Finance, Fire and Streets and Landings Committees, and John H. Gamwell & Co., for the erection of a police and fire alarm telegraph, at an expense of $57,000. Concurred in.

An appropriation of $4100 for repairs to the engine houses of the city was also concurred in.

The Finance and Streets and Landings Committees of both Boards, acting jointly, were empowered to pass upon all contract specifications and bids during the recess of the Council. This recess was fixed to continue from the 30th July to the second Tuesday in October.

The Conference Committee reported against giving the city railroad to W. C. Templeton for $15,000, and in favor of selling the privilege at public auction. Adopted.

The resolution of the Second District Ferry was permitted to stop running his boat after gun-fire at night.

The Board then adjourned.

BOARD OF ASSISTANTS.—There was a regular meeting of this Board last evening—Mr. Monroe in the chair, and eleven members present at roll call.

The Treasurer's weekly report showed a balance on hand of $15,751 26.

The report of the Conference Committee in regard to the city railroad was read. It was in favor of selling the right of way at auction after five days' notice, and a resolution to that effect was carried.

The Board of Aldermen asked concurrence in sundry resolutions, which were referred.

Numerous petitions were read and referred.

A resolution was offered to oblige the Pontchartrain Railroad Company to pave the interstices of all the streets on Elysian Fields street, from Dauphin street to Gentilly boulevard, on the ground owned by them. Adopted.

A resolution requiring the City Assessors to place their assessment rolls in the City Hall when not in use was adopted.

A resolution was offered to appoint a clerk to keep a set of books for the moneys of the fund of the McDonogh estate, which accounts are now kept by the Controller; and to collect all revenues, the City Treasurer to be the treasurer of the moneys, and to render monthly account of the same. Mr. Bakewell moved that the City Treasurer be obliged to keep a separate set of books for these moneys himself. The whole matter was referred to the Finance Committee.

A resolution annulling the contracts of Thomas Fitzgerald for keeping in repair and working three bridges over the Canal Carondelet. Adopted.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the City Auctioneer to sell these buildings to be removed on St. Bernard avenue for the opening of Claiborne street.

The Finance Committee reported an ordinance for the support of the public schools of our city, a synopsis of which we gave in our last issue. After a little talk and a great deal of discussion across relative to the propriety of making the addition of $16,000.

Mr. Wills made quite a lengthy speech in favor of making the reduction, and warning the Council of the threatened bankruptcy staring it in the face.

The Board of Aldermen were here announced, and the Council went into an election for Tax Assessor to fill the place of Joseph Etter. Mr. Mark Walton was elected.

An election was then gone into for Director of Second Ward Schools, which resulted in the election of Mr. Oscar Peyroux over Messrs. P. A. Lumsden, and Paul Boudousquie. Messrs. P. Levassour and R. de Armas were also nominated, but they were induced to withdrawn. Messrs. John McLane and J. C. Alexander were elected Directors of the Fourth District School Board.

The Council then retired, when the School ordinance was adopted, with an amendment reducing the rate per head from $20 to $19, which makes the appropriation $347,000.

The Committee on Streets and Landings reported. A resolution was sent down from the upper Board for the relief of the Opelousas Railroad Company's Ferry, so as to allow their locomotive to stop running at gun-fire instead of 11 o'clock. Referred.

The Board then adjourned.

REGATTA OF C. C. Y. CLUB.—Yesterday evening quite a crowd of persons repaired to the Point of the New Canal to witness the regatta which was advertised to come off.

Just out from the pier head lay at anchor the Corporation, decorated with flags, and immediately in rear the Gipsy, no less beautifully decorated.

At quarter-past one the following boats fell into line:

FIRST CLASS.

Adeona, by C. Braisted; Elephant, by J. G. Robinson.

SECOND CLASS.

Mosquito, by J. Mahony; P. T. Minor, by J. W. Balfour.

At half-past one the signal was given, and the boats started well together, the Adeona to windward.

The wind was very slight, and consequently there was a great deal of manœuvering, the little Mosquito creeping ahead and to windward pretty pringly.

The breeze soon freshened, and the Adeona led the Elephant round the first stake boat easily. When between the second and third stake boat the wind shifted round to the south, making the home run dead hard. Here the Elephant edged ahead, and came round the home stake three minutes ahead. The Adeona followed rapidly in her wake, but was unable to overhaul the Elephant round, which was quite interesting, as the breeze blew freshly, and both boats seemed flying through the water. The Elephant came in two minutes ahead, as the following summary will show:

TIME.

Elephant, J. G. Robinson.....4.10
Adeona, C. Braisted.....4.12

The Mosquito and the Minor when we left had not made the home stake, but were evidently enjoying themselves, as they stuck near each other so near that we could not see which was ahead.

THE HOUSE DU DIEU.—We visited on Sunday last the beautiful edifice built and just completed in 1786. Its form was this an important position taken and retaken; it was at last taken by the point of the bayonet, under the eyes of the Emperor, by the division of General Forey. The Piedmontese, who formed the left wing, behaved admirably. The Austrians, who had put their best troops forward, began to give way about 2 o'clock. The battle commenced between 3 and 4 in the morning. The Austrians had displayed great energy; their positions were skillfully selected. The Emperor Francis Joseph commanded in person, and his presence still further inflamed the ardor of his troops. Driven out of Solferino, the Austrians concentrated their efforts against our left wing, from the cavalry had occasion to charge with irresistible *élan*. Our infantry and artillery were admirable as usual.

The Emperor's courage amounted to the verge of rashness. Seeing the soldiers by the coolness he always displayed, engaged in the thick of the contest, and merely walking his horse when he shifted his position, in the midst of a shower of balls and bullets. Every one shuddered on beholding the Emperor thus exposing himself, and the soldiers, full of admiration for this boldness, nevertheless regretted it aloud. His Majesty is established since yesterday in the house which the Emperor of Austria had selected for his residence. The losses of the enemy must have been immense. Particulars are yet wanting of our own losses, which, though greatly inferior to those of the Austrians, are yet heavy. Gen. Auger is the only one of our Generals seriously wounded. The Emperor named him Lieutenant-General on the field of battle. It is said that the Austrians are completely demoralized.

A FRENCH PERFORMANCE.—On Saturday night, at a little after eleven, subscribers to the play, then current, were at the Metropolitan, and exhibited M. Blondin standing on the lower part of the ropes which led from the back part of the stage of the Metropolitan up to the roof of the theatre in the third tier, an elevation of fifty feet, at an angle of forty four degrees, with Col. Lum Smith soundly and firmly pressed upon his shoulders. M. Blondin had his heavy balance pole, and commenced his perilous walk without the slightest hesitation, treading firmly and steadily on the ropes as though he had no extra weight to bear.

He walked somewhat slower than his wont, but gained the third tier, amid the cheers and plaudits of the whole audience, who were breathless from the time he started from the stage until he reached his destination. Arriving there with his burden, he waited for two minutes, and then commenced his still more perilous return. This he accomplished without accident, though several times he pretended to lose his footing, sending wild cries up and down the hearts of every soul present, and we opine alarming Col. Lum a little more than standing in the middle of a flame and holding the pipe of an engine. He came down smiling as serenely from head to foot when he had apparently more nerve than on this occasion.

The feat, wonderful as it was, was perfectly performed, and it is more extraordinary from the fact that, while M. Blondin weighs but one hundred and thirty pounds, the weight of the man carried was a hundred and sixty-five. We think this a greater performance than crossing the chasm of the Niagara.—*Buffalo Republic, July 11.*

SCENES IN NEW YORK.—The *Herald* of the 14th inst. says:

Yesterday, the hottest day of the season by several degrees, terminated in a terrific thunder-storm and a deluge of rain. The storm came from the northwest about five o'clock, in the afternoon, and continued with great violence for upwards of an hour and a half. The lightning struck in a number of places in the city and suburbs, but the loss of life is regarded, not what the damage caused by the storm of serious amount. It was supposed that the streets were pretty thoroughly cleansed by the drenching they received yesterday. During the rain, but City Inspector Delavan's corps of sweepers were busily employed in a less hour last night pushing the foulest putrescent and cobble stones to the lower part of the city.

A FATAL FALL FROM THREE DOZEN CHERRIES.—A young man, a native of Bohemia, on the river Maine, in Bavaria, there lives a man sixty-eight years of age, named Johannes Schlottenbach. He is a master chimney sweep, a vocation much honorable in Germany than in this country, and for half a century has given personal attention to his business. He is now living with his third wife; and on the birthday of Jane last his thirty-third child was christened at the parish church. By his first consort he had seven; by his second eleven; and by his third twelve, children, of whom half are grown and half boys.

No. 10 Carondelet street, in the Exchange Building.
ANOTHER MEDICAL WITNESS.
Read the following:
Mansion, Kansas House: I am a practising physician, visiting permanently in this place. In the year 1853, when a citizen of the State of Missouri, I became acquainted with the superior virtues of Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge, prepared by you. As some more learned physicians, I will pass you the result of its experiment; I made with one vial, in exploding upwards of nine hundred worms.
L. CARTER, M. D.
Dr. Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, manufactured by FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa. All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. Some persons imposed on the signature of Fleming Bros.
SOUVIL & MEAD,
Wholesale Agents for the South,
121 and 123 Chartres st.
Jy18 ly

A Word to the Ladies.
In recommending to you as one Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters it is not just to state that as a stimulant, in imparting strength and vigor during certain periodical stages which are oftimes attended with much pain and trouble, we know of no preparation more highly adapted to all intents and purposes than this one alone; and for a mother nursing a babe the bitters cannot be dispensed with, especially where the mother's nourishment is inadequate to the demands of the child; some quickly her strength must yield, and here is it where a good tonic, such as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is needed to impart temporary strength and vigor to the whole system.
Sold by Druggists and dealers generally everywhere. Jy18—6m

J. RENARD,
GARDEN SEEDS.
LARGE Unwashed and Benacoil Cabbages; Cabbage Lettuce; Red Head, large Lettuce; large Flat Head, Milan Onion Turnip, Pl. Rock, Early Dwarf Cole, Red, Cavalier, Dutch, Blood Beet; Sugar Parsnip; Sugar Pea, Early Red Head Turnip; Early White Turnip, large White Flat Head Radish, Black and Yellow English, Rocco Cucumber; Long Green Cucumber, Yellow Melon, Tomato, Broad Leaved Cress, White Solid Celery; Royal, Mammoth and Sugar Pumpkin.
NEW CROP.
Carrot, large Dreadnaut Cabbage, Royal Lettuce, White Italian Lettuce, Round Lettuce, Parsley, Chervil Mustard.
The above Seeds are all superior, and have been tested.
PLANTS.
An extensive assortment of Plant and Shrubs to spare.
Apply either at the store or at the Horticultural Establishment, Gentilly road.
Jy18 ly

PAUL E. THEARD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
No. 34 ROYAL STREET.
Jy4 6m

Notice.
FROM this date Mr. CHAS. ARROYO has our full powers of attorney.
DUPESNE & DUPUYS.
New Orleans, July 9d, 1859. jy9 1m

For Sale.
A GROCERY STORE, with Liquors, &c., having a good run of business, together with the Lease, in the center of Columbus and Bonne Esperance, apply to
A. TITUS, 121 Old Levee st.
jy4

LANDING ex ship Sheffield, from Bordeaux—1 bbl cold Claret, St. Emilion; 50 do do Chambertin; 20 do do Pauillac; 20 do do Grave; 2 hhds do do; 6 casks do Medoc, 1855, 37 barrels White Wine, Graves; 50 boxes Claret, Chateau Margaux; 50 do do, Chateau Lagrange; 50 do do, Chateau Leoville; 100 do do, St. Julien; 50 do do, Cos; 50 do do, Chateau St-Pierre; 25 do do, Pontet Canet; 25 do do, Chateau Lafite; 25 do do, Chateau Latour; 50 do do, Chambertin; 50 do do, Nuits; Pyrs & Co.; for sale by
HENRY GOUVOUSH,
Jy16 Royal st Gravier st

Notice.
THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style of J. & A. Carmichael, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books and bills are placed in the hands of JOHN H. BELL, who will settle the affairs of the business, being authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation, as are also all the members of the firm.
R. S. PAYNE,
J. BELL,
F. PUSCHARD.
New Orleans, July 1, 1859.
Gentlemen:
CLAIBORNE STEELE & F. PUSCHARD, (of the late firm of PAYNE, STEELE & CO.) having established themselves with WM. H. PUSCHARD, (of the late firm of GEO. M. PUSCHARD & CO.), for the purp