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THE DAILY BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 10.

GOV. WISE'S LETTER.

The letter purporting to be written by Gov. Wise, which is said to have created a tremendous sensation in the Democratic State Convention at Albany, is published in the New York *Herald* of the 4th inst. and is transmitted almost textually to the Cincinnati papers by telegraph. It turns out as we suspected it to be, not a declaration by Mr. Buchanan that he is a candidate for a renomination, but an assertion of the opinion of Mr. Wise that such is the case. His language is as follows:

"I have apprehended all along that the Tammany Regency would carry the united delegation from New York to Charleston, of which Douglas, I know, is confident; but you may rely on it that Mr. Buchanan is himself a candidate for a renomination, and all his patronage and power will be used to disappoint Douglas and all other aspirants."

We were at a loss to conceive what there could possibly be in the foregoing announcement to create "a tremendous sensation at Albany." The bare *ipse dixit* of Henry A. Wise does not carry with it such overwhelming authority as to warrant the extraordinary manifestations which followed its publication; and even though the belief of that gentleman in the prospective candidature of the tenant of the White House should prove absolutely correct, we cannot really behold in it any thing particularly portentous and alarming. Suppose Mr. Buchanan bent upon presenting himself a second time before a National Convention, and even resolved to exert all his influence against Douglas, what then? That political ambition should still linger in the bosom of the venerable President is not at all surprising, neither are we to wonder at the infatuation which would fool him into the belief either that he can be nominated, or that if nominated, he can be elected. As for the employment of his patronage and power to disappoint Douglas, we have already enjoyed a tolerable opportunity of appreciating their influence, and understand pretty well that outside of the horde of office-holders and pensioned satellites of the Administration, both may be represented by a cypher; consequently the public are still perplexed to discover the motive for the tremendous excitement among the politicians at Albany occasioned by the reading of Governor Wise's predictions and conclusions.

The problem, however, finds its solution in a subsequent passage of the missive wherein Governor Wise expresses himself in the following characteristically defiant, audacious and egotistical terms:

"Our only chance is to organize by districts, and either whip the enemy or send two delegations. If that is done or not done, we must still rely on a united South, and a united South will depend on a united Virginia, and I pledge you that she at least shall be a unit.

Virginia a unit, and persistent and firm on a sound platform of protection, and all persons of popular vs. squatter sovereignty, she must rally to her support all the South. The South cannot adopt Mr. Douglas's platform. It is a short cut to all the ends of Black Republicanism. He then will kick up his heels. If he does or don't, he can't be nominated; and the main argument against his nomination is that he cannot be elected if nominated.

If he runs as an independent candidate, and Seward runs, and I am nominated at Charleston, I can beat them both; or if squatter sovereignty is a plank of the platform at Charleston, and Douglas is nominated, the South will run an independent candidate on protection principles, and run the election into the House. Where then would Mr. Douglas be? The last candidate on the list. If I have the popular strength you suppose, it will itself fix the nomination. Get that and I am confident of success."

Here we have the secret of the tremendous excitement. Gov. Wise, writing to a distinguished friend in New York, counsels those Democrats who cannot stomach Douglas to send double delegations to Charleston. Certainly it required nothing short of the triple assurance of his Excellency to proffer such advice, and the coolness with which he settles the fate of Douglas, and affirms his ability to beat him and Seward together, is perfectly delightful. Meanwhile these varied indications of Democratic discord are any thing but agreeable to the hopes of those who desire to see the Black Republicans defeated. There is but one mode of accomplishing this, and that is by perfect harmony and the determination to extend a cordial and steady support to the candidate of the Charleston Convention—be he who he may. To quarrel in advance is certainly more judicious than to begin the feud in the Convention itself, but may it not gradually extend to abilities which will be found irreconcilable when the critical moment arrives?

Kentucky.—The latest returns from the Ninth Congressional District of Kentucky elect Laban T. Moore, the Opposition candidate, by about 250 majority. This result is conceded by the Democrats. It increases the number of Opposition members to four—two more than in the last Congress.

The very remarkable gain in Harrison county, for Captain Simms, reported to be elected over Harlan, in the Ashland District, by from 20 to 50 majority, leaves little doubt of fraud in that quarter. Should Simms receive the certificate, a contest is probable.

A comparison of the vote for Governor in 52 counties (half the State) with the result in 1855, (when Morehead, American, had a majority of 4,403 votes) shows an Opposition loss of only 1,430. Unless these returns (part of which are official) are very erroneous, Magoffin's majority must be small, without much larger relative gains in the remaining counties.

The *Journal of Commerce*, remarking upon the fear of a Boston paper of the posthumous influence of Rufus Choate, and its protestations against the honors bestowed on his memory being interpreted as an endorsement of his political views, well observes that Webster and Clay, in like manner, have occasioned much concern; but though dead they still live, and their influence will be felt by succeeding generations, long after their calumniators are forgotten. Such men are given to the country as a perpetual legacy, surviving the ravages of time.

Mr. Herman Thorn died on Sunday, at his residence in New York, in the 76th year of his age. Col. Thorn was for many years a resident in Paris, previous to which he was an officer in the United States Navy.

The famous "Morgue" in Paris is to be removed, and a new building is about to be erected on the Pont Neuf, just behind the statue of Henri Quatre, where the unknown dead are henceforth to be transported.

Three Children Killed by Their Father.—A brief dispatch announcing the killing of three children near Cedarville, Illinois, on Tuesday of last week by an inhuman father named Peter Arndt, the Freeport *Bulletin* gives the following particulars:

Arndt left Germany, his native land, the 15th day of April last, with his wife and four children. On Tuesday afternoon he had been at work in the harvest field, which he left with the plea that he was unwell. He went to the house and requested his wife to take his place, which she did. In the evening, when she returned to the house, she found the four children laid side by side on the floor, three of them dead, the other badly wounded. The father was standing against the wall, and in his hands the ax with which he had broken the skulls of his children. She immediately raised the alarm and the murderer was taken into custody. The man manifested the most stolid indifference, and seems utterly unconscious of the dreadful crime he has committed. The children killed were aged respectively ten years, five years, and six months. The wounded one is eight years old.

The Winans Steamer.—This vessel made another experimental trip down the Chesapeake on Saturday last, with the happiest results. Every trip yet made has been in pursuance of a plan laid down in the beginning, looking to the accurate ascertainment of the points involved in the novel principle in course of development, with a view to arriving, not at merely satisfactory results, but at the very best results attainable under any possible state of circumstances. The form of the vessel, the pitch of the screw, the number of the blades, their size and proportions, the application of steam, the quantity of fuel, the number of revolutions, have been all in their turn experimented on, sometimes giving more favorable results, sometimes merely indicating the direction in which improvement was to be looked for. It was one of these experiments, with a change in the pitch of the screw, and looking to the consumption of fuel, which was tried on Saturday, the vessel proceeding to Annapolis and lying for a short time off the Naval School. The result was in every respect eminently satisfactory. A uniform speed of fifteen miles an hour, carefully timed by the buoys, was attained, with thirty-six revolutions per minute, the boilers working to about one-third of their capacity, and it being, even to the inexpert in these matters, apparent that they were playing with their work. As the experiment was mainly directed to the question of fuel, under certain circumstances, no effort was made looking to speed alone, but quite enough was done to remove all doubt as to the ultimate and triumphant success of the principles involved in the propeller and the power required to attain the maximum speed in this new form of naval architecture. The results in a seaway are yet of course to be tested.—*Baltimore American of Monday.*

Look out for imitations of Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce. See advertisement of John Duncan & Sons.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER HAMMONIA.

The Italian Confederation.

New York, August 9.—The steamship Hammonia arrived at this port this evening, bringing dates from Liverpool of the 27th ultimo.

Her advices have been mostly anticipated by the Nova Scotian.

The proposition submitted by Count Walewski, the French Foreign Minister, for the settlement of the Italian Confederation makes provision for the return of the Grand Dukes of Tuscany and Modena, on condition of their granting a general amnesty for political offenses, and instituting salutary reforms in the administration of their governments.

The Venetian Kingdom is to form a part of the Confederation, but to remain under the crown of Austria.

MARINE DISASTER—TWENTY LIVES LOST.

New York, August 9.—Advices by the steamship Hammonia state that the ship Acarna, from Calcutta, bound for Liverpool, has been lost at sea, and twenty of the passengers and crew were drowned.

LAWS UPON THE SLAVE TRADE.

Washington, August 9.—The conflicting nature of the laws of 1818, and those enacted by Congress in 1820 upon the subject of the slave trade, will probably cause the question to be brought before the Supreme Court of the United States.

The former prescribes a fine and imprisonment, the latter make the penalty death for aiding or abetting in the importation of Africans within the United States.

THE ERIE RAILROAD.

New York, August 9.—The Supreme Court of this State has granted the motion to appoint a Receiver to the Erie Railroad Company.

DOUGLAS ON NATURALIZATION AND SLAVERY.

Washington, August 8.—Senator Douglas has written a letter to John L. Peyton, of Staunton, Va., in which he takes the ground that there should be no difference in the degree of protection extended by this Government to natives and naturalized citizens.

Mr. Douglas expresses his opposition to the reopening of the slave trade, because the abrogation thereof was one of the compromises whereby the Constitution of the United States was originally adopted.

EXCITEMENT AT PIKE'S PEAK MINES.

DISCOVERY OF NEW GOLD FIELDS.

Leavenworth, August 8.—Advices from Denver City state that great excitement prevails at the mines in consequence of the discovery of the new and rich gold fields near the headwaters of the Colorado river, which promise to be far more productive than those of Pike's Peak.

The gold fever has broken out anew at Denver City, and hundreds of adventurers were leaving daily for the new diggings.

ANOTHER CARGO OF AFRICAN EMIGRANTS.

Washington, August 8.—The United States Marshal says that a cargo of six hundred Africans has been landed on the coast of Florida, near Tampa, and that after landing the cargo the vessel was set on fire and abandoned.

THE TENNESSEE ELECTION.

Nashville, August 9.—In thirty counties, comprising more than half the aggregate vote of the State, the Opposition have gained 1600, which indicates that the Democratic majority will be reduced to about 8000.

The Opposition have elected Congressmen in the First and Ninth Districts. The remaining Districts in the State have elected representatives to Congress, according to our report of Saturday night.

In the State Senate the Democrats will certainly have a majority of one, and probably of three.

In the House of Representatives the Democrats will have a majority of three, and probably of five.

There are great demonstrations of joy and exultation among the members of the Opposition party over the election of Etheridge to Congress from the Ninth District, and the Democrats admit that in the election hail the glory of their victory is lost.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.

New York, August 8.—The New York weekly bank statement shows a decrease in loans, as compared with the previous week, of $400,000. Decrease in specie $650,000.

The net deposits during the week amount to $1,500,000. Increase in circulation $415,000.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, August 8.—The sales of Cotton to-day were 200 bales, generally at previous quotations.

The Flour market closed with a declining tendency. The sales to-day were 6000 barrels at $4 60 a $4 75 for State Superfine.

Corn closed firm. Sales to-day 28,000 bushels, at 76 to 79c. for mixed.

Pork closed dull at $14 25 a $14 50 for Eastern mess.

Sugar closed steady: Muscovado 6¾c.

Molasses closed quiet at 39 to 45c.

New York, August 9.—The Cotton market closed dull. Sales to-day 200 bales.

Flour closed with a declining tendency, and prices have declined 10 to 20c. The sales to-day were 8000 barrels.

Corn closed quiet. Sales to-day 14,000 bushels, at 76 to 79c. for mixed, and 84c. for yellow.

Sugar closed steady. Muscovado 5¾ to 7¼c.

Coffee closed dull and has declined ¼c.

Molasses 40 to 42.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Cincinnati, August 8.—The Flour market closed dull; prices generally unchanged.

Oats are selling at 35c.

Whisky closed dull at 23c.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

St. Louis, August 8.—The Mississippi has fallen eight inches during the past forty-eight hours, and is now about stationary, with nine feet of water in the channel to Cairo.

Vicksburg, August 8.—The steamer Falls City passed down at 3, the Jesse K. Bell at 4, and the Empire Parish at 8 o'clock this morning.

Vicksburg, August 9.—The steamer John Walsh passed down at half past 11 o'clock this morning, and the Lucy Holcombe at 2 o'clock this evening.

Hon. Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania, whose decease at Philadelphia on Monday has been mentioned by telegraph, was a man greatly distinguished in his day and during a long and interesting career as a lawyer, politician and statesman. He was born in Philadelphia in August, 1780, and was son of Dr. Rush, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and particularly distinguished as a physician, and for his connection with the introduction of vaccination in this country. Mr. Rush graduated at Princeton College at the age of 18, and was contemporary there with Chas. Fenton Mercer, of Virginia; John Forsyth, and Geo. M. Troup, of Georgia; Wm. Gaston, of North Carolina, and other distinguished gentlemen, and entered public life as a member of the Democratic party, making a speech upon the occasion of the Chesapeake outrage, and defending professionally Col. Duane, the editor of the celebrated *Aurora*, upon a charge of libel.

In 1811 he was made Attorney General of his native State, and in less than a year afterwards President Madison appointed him First Comptroller of the United States Treasury, and at the age of thirty-three, under the same Administration, he became Attorney-General of the United States, and he has been for many years the last survivor of the Madison Cabinet. When Mr. Monroe came in President in 1817, while John Q. Adams was absent in Europe, Mr. Rush performed the duties of Secretary of State for six months, and in October of that year he was appointed Ambassador to Great Britain, which place he held until 1825, and a book which he first published in 1823, containing some memoranda of his residence in London, with observations upon the questions in dispute between England and the United States, created much sensation at the time.

In 1825 Mr. Rush became Secretary of the Treasury under John Q. Adams, and in 1828 ran as candidate for Vice-President on the same ticket with him, which, as history has shown, was defeated by the powerful name of General Jackson, and the enthusiastic efforts of the new Democratic party. He retired from office with his chief, but his active mind was still engaged in politics, and he was a famous member of the ephemeral anti-Masonic party, and a supporter of the election of the late Mr. Wirt, of Virginia, as a candidate for the Presidency against General Jackson. He returned to the Democratic party, however—his first love—when President Jackson made his war upon the Bank of the United States and Nicholas Biddle, which he warmly seconded, by speech and pen. His services were recognized first by appointment as a commissioner upon the somewhat famous boundary trouble between Ohio and the then new State of Michigan, and afterwards by being sent to England as special agent to receive the Smithson bequest of $500,000 for the foundation of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington.

In 1847 Mr. Rush was appointed Minister to France by President Polk, and he had the fortune to be his country's representative at Paris when the revolution of 1848 broke out, and he promptly recognized the new Government. This was his last official service, as he was superseded when the Taylor Administration came in. He remained in public life for many years, and his career was marked with great ability and sincere patriotism, while his private life was adorned with virtue, and accompanied with happiness. His last illness commenced in the spring, and he suffered much, but died in the possession of his full faculties. He leaves three sons and two daughters. His wife—who was a native of Maryland, and a friend of Chief Justice Taney, who wrote an obituary notice of her—died a few years ago.

No Divorce.—In South Carolina there is no divorce after marriage; wed for life must be the fact in law when an instance of divorce has never been known there! It has been authoritatively settled that no judicial tribunal in the State has authority to declare a decree of divorce for any cause whatsoever. If the power exists at all it is in the Legislature, which has hitherto never thought proper to exercise the power. Further, it has been determined by the courts of South Carolina that a marriage solemnized in that State is indissoluble by the sentence of any court in a sister State so as to affect the rights or conditions of the parties in South Carolina. It will be seen, then, that it is much easier to tie the knot than to undo it. With rare exceptions, the ceremony of marriage is, in fact, performed by a clergyman; but this indissolubility of the marriage contract is not only part of the law, but it is the fixed and habitual sentiment of the community on the subject of divorce.

FURTHER DETAILS BY THE PERSIA.

[From the London Times of July 23.]

France.—The Emperor's Speech to the Diplomatic Corps.—A telegram of the following appeared in our second edition yesterday. We translate the subjoined from the *Moniteur*:

Palace of St. Cloud, July 21.—The Diplomatic Body having expressed the wish, through the organ of its President, His Excellency the Apostolic Nuncio of the Holy See, to be received by the Emperor to offer their congratulations on the conclusion of peace, they had the honor of being received by His Majesty. The Emperor, surrounded by the grand officers of his household, had at his side the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Speaking in the name of the Diplomatic Body, the Nuncio addressed His Majesty as follows:

"Sire—The Diplomatic Body felt the want to offer to your Majesty their heartfelt and sincere congratulations on your happy return and on the conclusion of peace."

The Emperor replied as follows:

"Europe was in general so unjust towards me at the commencement of the war that I was happy to be able to conclude peace as soon as the honor and interests of France were satisfied, and to prove that it could not enter into my intentions to subvert (*bouleverser*) Europe and provoke a general war. I hope that now all causes of dissent will vanish, and that peace will be of long duration. I thank the Diplomatic Body for their congratulations."

Paris, July 21.—A dispatch of to-day from Brescia announces the death of the Duke of Abrantes, (son of the famous Junot) who was wounded at the battle of Solferino. The thigh had to be amputated, and the patient did not long survive the operation. The Duke was chief of the staff of one of the divisions of the army of Italy.

The *Patrie* announces that the French Government has resolved to give to the King of Sardinia the greater number of the floating batteries which followed the army of Italy by land, and which, launched on Lake Garda and the marshes of Mantua, were to have been used in the siege of the Austrian fortresses, if it had taken place. This flotilla was commanded by Rear-Admiral Dupony.

There has been a slight diminution to-day in the intense heat we have experienced for so many days past. The thermometer marked 89 degrees of Fahrenheit in the shade at 3 P. M.

The Zurich Conference.

Vienna, Friday Evening.—In the course of next week the representatives of Austria and France will meet at Zurich. Austria and France will then conclude a treaty of peace, and Sardinia, if she pleases, may accede to it by an additional article.

It is stated that the Conference at Zurich will assemble in the course of a few days or a fortnight. It will be attended by the representatives of France, Austria, and Sardinia, who will there draw and sign the definite treaty of peace between the three powers. This task is the more urgent if it be true, as it is positively affirmed, that the King of Sardinia, although he signed the armistice, has not signed the preliminaries of peace concluded by the two Emperors at Villafranca. If we may believe the *Nord*, which in this respect certainly represents the wishes of the French Government, the Conference at Zurich will be followed by an European Congress, which will thoroughly examine the Italian question, and discuss the basis of the proposed Italian Confederation. This assertion agrees with other reports current in Paris, where it now seems to be thought that any reluctance on the part of the English or Prussian Governments has been or will be overcome, and that an European Congress will certainly consider the Italian question.

Prussia.—Berlin, Friday, July 22.—The official *Prussian Gazette* contains the following:

"The various erroneous opinions which have been of late promulgated as regards the objects Prussia had in her endeavors for a mediation have induced the Prussian Cabinet to address the following correctional circular dispatch to the Embassies in Germany:

"Count Rechberg, immediately after his return from Verona, said to the Royal Prussian Ambassador at Vienna as follows: 'Austria has accepted the preliminaries of peace, principally because the conditions of mediation proposed by the neutral great powers were less favorable for Austria than those upon which the Emperor of the French desired to treat.'"

The Emperor of Austria, in his manifesto of the 15th instant, expressed himself to the same effect.

"To the circular of Count Rechberg, recently confided to me, a project of mediation, said to be communicated to France by England, was added, to the conditions of which Prussia should have consented. The *Mainzer Journal* of to-day also publishes the above project.

"You are authorized to express most positively—

"1. That on the side of Prussia no conditions of a mediation whatever had been advanced, nor have any such, coming from any other power, been accepted by her.

"2. That the project added to the Austrian circular, and since published in the newspapers, was entirely unknown to us.

"VON SCHLEINITZ.

"Berlin, July 21."

Garibaldi's Movements.

A letter from Milan of the 15th inst., in the *Nord* of Brussels, says:

"I am able to communicate to you some details relative to Garibaldi and his *corps d'armee*. You may readily imagine that the conclusion of peace had excited some apprehension as to the conduct which that corps would pursue. I have always thought that the soldiers of Garibaldi would stifle the grief which the separation of Venetia must have excited in their ardent minds, and that they would respect military discipline, which has always been exemplary among them. This, in fact, is the case. On the arrival of the news of peace, General Garibaldi assembled his soldiers, and, after having calmed their excitement by a noble address, he requested them to renew the oath of fidelity to the King, which they did without opposition. This conduct, which reflects honor on all concerned in it, will prove to Europe that the pretended revolutionary element in Italy fully comprehends the importance of concord. It is worthy of remark that among the volunteers of Garibaldi there are a good number of young men belonging to Venetia.

The Italian Duchies.

Further official documents have been issued to-day on the affairs of Italy. In reference to the annexation of the Duchies of Central Italy to Sardinia, Lord John Russell, writing to the British Minister at Turin, June 28th, says Her Majesty's Government consider that every thing for the present must be considered as provisional, and the will of the people, the fortunes of war, and, finally, European treaty, the last resort, must settle the territorial arrangements and right of sovereignty in Central Italy. This view, his lordship states, is shared in by the French Government, and he infers that it is also the view of Russia. A dispatch from Count Cavour, in reply to one from Lord Malmesbury, relative to the neutrality of Parma, complains of the unfriendly tone of the British Minister's communication.

Le Nord says it is quite clear that the return of the exiled rulers of Tuscany, Modena and Parma will be resisted by force, and that if England can consent to appear in a congress, now is the time when her voice may be heard to advantage on behalf of Italy.

In another article *Le Nord* shows that German troops cannot with any consistency attempt to hold garrisons in the strongholds of the new Italian State of the Peninsular Confederacy.

Proceedings in Parliament.

In the House of Commons, on Thursday, Mr. Bright inveighed with much bitterness against the attacks made, he said, upon the French Emperor, and consequently upon the French nation, and which tended to plunge this country into war. He could not believe that France saw the question of war in a different light from ourselves, and that thirty million Frenchmen were not as anxious for a perpetual peace with England as most intelligent and Christian Englishmen were for a perpetual peace with France. If he was in the position of Lord John Russell, he would try to emancipate himself from the old bloody traditions of the Foreign office; he would approach France in a noble, moral and Christian spirit, and test the sincerity of the Government by proposing an alteration of the tariffs of the two countries in the interest of free trade. He believed if this offer were honestly made—not with diplomatic finesse—it would bring about a different state of things.

Lord J. Russell said he had seen with pain the attempts made to awaken a feeling in this country against the Sovereign and people of France, which could only produce on their part a feeling of animosity against the people of this country. He believed that the Emperor of the French had been a faithful ally to this country; what, then, was the meaning of the continual invectives against him? He believed that, as far as he was concerned, the Emperor had been anxious to get rid of protecting duties, as injurious to France; but it would not be prudent to give a handle to the Protectionist party in that country to charge him with sacrificing the interests of France to those of England.

Lord Palmerston, after explaining the opinion he had expressed regarding the foreign policy of the late Government, and declaring his conviction that, had they employed the means in their power, they might have prevented the rupture between France and Austria, defended his own views of foreign policy with respect to the congress. Whether we were to be parties or not was a question under consideration, but it would not be tolerated that our representative should be present merely to register the arrangements between other parties without the consent and concurrence of England. He agreed with Mr. Bright as to the evil that might result from the tone of hostility adopted towards the Emperor of the French and the nation he governed.

We had no right to make ourselves censors as to the manner in which foreign nations were governed. We had only to look at the manner in which the Sovereign of France had performed the duty of an ally, and no one could deny that he had fulfilled that duty towards us. That was no reason, however, why we should not put ourselves in a state of defense, and not trust our security to the forbearance of another country.

Mr. S. Fitzgerald observed that every one must see that the two noble lords had made up their minds to go into a congress, and that, if they could get into the congress, they would. The circumstances were different from those which existed when Lord Malmesbury proposed a congress, and the object was different. They would go into the congress either to alter the terms of the peace or to accept them. If the former, in whose interests, he asked, were we to enter into the congress? It would be the duty of the Government to inform the House at the earliest moment of their decision respecting the congress.

The subject was then dropped.

On Friday, in reply to an inquiry by Mr. Pease,

Lord Palmerston said the formation of harbors of refuge on our coasts was an object of great importance, but it was calculated that the expense that would be incurred thereby would be about £4,000,000, and competent authorities thought they could not be completed but at a much greater cost; so Her Majesty's Government had no intention to propose a measure upon this subject during the present session.

The motion for adjournment was agreed to.

On the order for going into a Committee of Supply,

In reply to a question by Mr. Griffith,

Lord J. Russell said he had understood from the Emperor of the French that there is no provision or understanding in the treaty of Villafranca that the late dynasties of Tuscany, Modena and Parma are to be restored to those possessions, if necessary, by military force.

Affairs in Naples.

Naples, July 16.—Prince Satriano (Filangieri) has, it appears to me, acted with commendable promptitude in disembarrassing this country of the Swiss Guards. It is all very well to say that he could not have done otherwise; still a man of less decision would not in forty-eight hours after the catastrophe of the 8th have marched down nearly 2000 men to the arsenal and shipped them off for Marseilles. Of course, every one regards the whole corps as disbanded, for, though the 1st regiment, in Palermo, a portion of the 4th, in Naples, and some few of the 2d and 3d regiments still remain, they are all so demoralized that they can no longer be of any use to the Government.

During the whole of this week they have been the cause of alarm and disquietude. On Wednesday, at midnight, three squadrons of cavalry dashed up to the Palace, where the Staff had been assembled. In the various barracks of the capital the troops were under arms, and heavy patrols of police and military appeared in the streets till half past 2 o'clock in the morning. Some dispute was said to have arisen among the 4th Swiss. A man had been condemned to be shot, and had protested against the competency of the Court, as the convention with the Swiss Government no longer existed.

Again, there was disquietude on Thursday night and yesterday afternoon, such was the fear of a conflict between the 4th Swiss and the 13th Foreign Regiment, that the jewelers removed their valuables from their windows, and the troops were under arms during the night. More Swiss are to leave, but the Government is waiting for vessels.

The King has wisely shown himself more among his people, and without guards. He has been specially occupied in visiting the barracks in various quarters of the city, vowing eternal gratitude to the Swiss who have remained in his service, receiving complaints as to the high price of bread, oil, wine and flour, and promising an alteration. Almost all the places of trust had been taken out of the hands of the Swiss and placed in the power of Neapolitans. Four companies of artillery (natives) were thrown into St. Elmo as a precaution, for though the veterans in possession might have been trustworthy, they might have been overpersuaded to receive some of their discontented countrymen.

It appears that it was by order of General Nunziante that the cannon were fired upon the revolters last week—a step which the Swiss General, Sacriett, declared he would not have permitted had he been on the ground, and, in fact, the general impression is, that surrounded as they were, nothing could have been more simple than to rush upon them and take them.

The appointment of Mr. Elliot as Minister to this Court is generally well received. He is friendly to constitutional institutions, and is a member of the great Liberal party, under whose moral influence alone the Progressist party can expect to make any advance. Pity is it that England has not been equally well represented at other Italian Courts!

Hon. Edward Everett.—The August number of the *Eclectic Magazine*, in speaking of this gentleman, gives an account of his labors in connection with the Mount Vernon Fund. His Washington Oration was first delivered February 22, 1856, and has been given since then one hundred and twenty-nine times, yielding $55,783 62. For the "Mount Vernon Papers," in the New York *Ledger*, he received $10,000, and in other ways smaller sums, making a contribution to the Mount Vernon Fund of $68,163 56. In addition to his labors for this object, he has delivered lectures for other benevolent associations, making a total of more than *ninety thousand dollars* in a little more than three years. It is to be understood, too, that Mr. Everett has traveled many thousand miles, and defrayed all his expenses from his private purse. He has done this, too, when much occupied by private and public affairs, and frequently in delicate health. No man, we are confident, ever before did so much for noble objects in so short a time. All honor to this statesman, orator, scholar, and noble man. As long as Mount Vernon looks down on the Potomac, and the memory of Washington is revered on earth, Mr. Everett's name will live and be honored, associated as he has made it with the dearest spot, and the memory of the dearest man of America.

Domestic Difficulties.—Even a prima donna's life is not always a happy one, as may be seen by the following extract of a letter from Newport to the Providence *Press*, dated August 1:

"On Saturday last there was an extraordinary fluttering among the fashionables upon learning that the beautiful and gifted Cora de Wilhorst had been compelled to apply for the intervention of the police to terminate certain maltreatment to which she had been subjected by her husband—the so-called Count."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Second District School Board.—There was a regular meeting of this Board last evening.

The budget for the year 1859-60 was taken up for action. It showed as follows:

Amount in Treasurer's hand	$63 66
Balance on pay roll for July, 1859	1,671 78
Appropriation from school Fund	68,938 92
	$70,674 36
Rents of School houses	$5,255 00
Repairs of School-houses	5,200 00
Contingent expenses	3,332 36
Coal for the year	630 00
Books and stationery	3,000 00
Insurance on houses	500 00
Other expenses	500 00—$18,414 36
	$51,600 00

The salaries of the Superintendent, teachers and other officers were fixed as follows:

Superintendent, per annum	$2,400
Secretary of the Board	1,500
Sergeant at-Arms	720
Principal of Boys' High School	1,800
Assistant in French	1,200
Assistant in mixed classes	1,100
Principal Girls' High School	1,200
First Assistant do. do.	1,020
Second do. do. do. (French)	840
Second do. do. do. (English)	840
Four Principals Boys' Schools, at $1,080 each	4,320
Four First Assistants do. at 780	3,120
Eight Second do. do. at 540	4,320
Six Principals of Girls' Schools, at 960	5,760
Six First Assistants do. at 600	3,600
Ten Second do. do. at 540	5,400
Twenty four Third do. at 420	10,080
Eleven Porters for all the Schools	2,220
	$51,600

Recorder Summers's Court.—Anna Maria Osborne, charged with assault and battery, and her accuser, Mary Jane Porter, were examined yesterday, and both appearing at fault, they were fined five dollars each on counter affidavits against one another.

John Gosteick and Moreno Marks, the parties who attempted to rob a ship passenger on Monday, were fined ten dollars each, with the alternative of thirty days in the Parish Prison; also John Nolan ten dollars for getting drunk and ousting his wife and children out of home; and John Fitzpatrick, for getting drunk also, and disturbing the peace during the performance at the Amphitheatre.

Caroline Tresser was held to answer to a charge of having lumbered down with a huge stick of wood upon the head and neck of Maria Hardenstein.

Henry Dexter, a sort of dextrous hand of a suspicious character, was sent as a vagrant for ninety days service in the Workhouse, together with James Donnelly for thirty days as a habitual drunkard, and Bridget Dowd and Mary Donnelly thirty days each, as like vagrant characters.

Recorder Wiltz's Court.—Jean Moreon was examined yesterday on a charge by J. G. Bailey of having stolen from his store, while the latter was asleep, some seven pistols and a pistol case. He was committed for trial to the First District Court.

J. Lafond was fined $10 for assault and battery on P. Prechoud.

Charles Bernard was acquitted of the charge of having beaten and abused Alexander Randolph.

A Mrs. Jones and some other females who reside around the corner of Dauphine and Hospital streets were held under bonds to keep the peace, which they were charged with having disturbed by insulting Josephine Chevalier.

Duel.—A duel was fought back of Algiers yesterday between Mr. Bashet and Mr. Delpit, with small swords. Both received flesh wounds at the first thrust, but neither was dangerously wounded.

Still Stolen.—A still of copper worth about $300 was stolen Monday night from the corner of Julia and Commerce streets. It belonged to Mr. Daniel Burke, and we presume will be hunted up by the police.

B. PRADEL,
66........ST. CHARLES STREET........66
MANUFACTURER of Surgical Instruments, Trusses, Orthopedic Apparatus, [illegible] SILVER PLATED FRINGES [illegible] RUPTURES [illegible]
INJECTING MACHINES OF VARIOUS KINDS. [illegible]

Mr. B. Sykes will sell at auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, for account of whom it may concern, the contents of store No. 66 Camp street, consisting of a general assortment of blank books, stationery, and useful articles for the counting-room trade.

Interesting to those Suffering from Headache.
A certain remedy found in Dr. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS. Prepared by Fleming Bros. of Pittsburg. [illegible]
M. JOHNSTON, 110 Lewis street.
[illegible] SCOVIL & MEAD, Wholesale Agents for the South, 111 and 113 Chartres street.

Holloway's Ointment.—[illegible] 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

B. PRADEL, 66........St. Charles st........66
CUTLERY! CUTLERY!
TO THE CITY AND COUNTRY TRADE.
HAVING received a large assortment of FINE CUTLERY, such as two and three bladed Pocket Knives, English Knives with several blades, [illegible] and Fancy work, fine and common Scissors, table, office and carving Knives, [illegible] Kitchen and Butcher Knives, Cork Screws, a full supply of Razors, guaranteed, as well as of cutlery in general. [illegible]
WHOLESALE and RETAIL.
TWO STEAM ENGINES from one to four horse power.

Lost or Mislaid.
A PROMISSORY NOTE for six hundred dollars, subscribed by Marie and Wm. Engell, to the order of Adolphe Guyot, dated September 10th, 1858. The public are hereby cautioned against trading for said note, payment of the same having been stopped.
New Orleans, August 9th, 1859.

Codfish.
300 BOXES CODFISH, just arrived and for sale by
EATON, BETTERTON & CO., Fulton, Commerce and New Levee sts.

Veterinary Surgeon and Farrier.
JEAN GASSOU begs to inform the public and his former customers that he has reopened his Veterinary establishment [illegible] between Levee and Victory streets, Third District. Every thing in his line attended to.

THE SHIP MOSES TAYLOR, French, master, from Bordeaux, is now discharging cargo [illegible] G. GAVARDO & CO., 144 Royal street.

Fifty Dollars Reward.
RAN away from Mr. A. Perry's plantation, parish of St. James, the two following slaves, man and wife: the negro boy GIBO, about 31 years old [illegible] and the black girl Caroline, aged about 26 years [illegible] ROMAN & KERNION, 3 Front Levee.

CARPETING,
Floor Oil-Cloth and Matting.
19........CHARTRES STREET........19.
1000 ROLLS checked, white and fancy MATTING, newly received.
FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS—Of all widths and qualities.
CARPETING—Medallion, Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Three-ply, Ingrains, &c.
Drugget for Crumb Cloths, Table Covers, Window Shades, &c., offered at the lowest market prices, by
A. BROUSSEAU & CO., 19 Chartres street.

IN STORE and for sale by the undersigned— [illegible]
PAUL LACROIX, 12 Toulouse st.

CHEAP, ONE-PRICE HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE.
25........CONDE STREET........25
THE undersigned have constantly on hand a full assortment of household articles, from the best English, French and American manufactories, comprising amongst other goods,
RANGES, COOKING STOVES, HEATING STOVES AND GRATES, of all prices, sizes and patterns.
[illegible] JUSTIN CASSEROUE & CO., Successors to E. Nautre & Co.

Dissolution of Partnership.
THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name of E. NAUTRE & CO. was dissolved on the 30th June last [illegible]
J. CASSEROUE, F. S. CONDON, A. C. CASSEROUE.

CONDE.
JUSTIN CASSEROUE & CO.,
(Successors to E. Nautre & Co.,)
MANUFACTURERS
OF all kinds of Tin, Brass, Copper, Sheet Iron, Lead and Zinc articles [illegible]

Copartnership.
THE undersigned have formed a copartnership under the style and name of McKERRON, LANGRY & CO., for the transaction of a general auction and commission business.
G. W. McKERRON, J. C. LANGRY, A. J. POWELL.

Copartnership.
THE undersigned have formed, this day, a copartnership under the style of ALVAREZ & CO., for the purpose of transacting a general commission business.
M. E. ALVAREZ DE VENTURA, MARTIN MOLL, JOHN MOLL.
New Orleans, 1st July, 1859.

HAVANA CIGARS—Landing from the Mary Clinton, a well selected assortment [illegible] ALVAREZ & CO.

Office of New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company.
New Orleans, August 4, 1859.
TO DREDGING MACHINE CONTRACTORS.—Proposals will be received at this office until AUGUST 15th [illegible] G. W. R. BAYLEY, Chief Engineer.

ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY.
REV. G. H. KENNEDY, a Professor from this institution, will visit New Orleans [illegible]

Mademoiselle Maud.
THE GREAT PHRENOLOGIST, ASTROLOGER AND FEMALE DOCTOR [illegible] BURGUNDY STREET, BETWEEN CONTI AND BIENVILLE STREETS. [illegible]

THE WAR IN ITALY.
Received by G. DUPUY, Royal street, [illegible]
The largest and best maps to refer of the seat of war [illegible] MAGENTA, [illegible] SOLFERINO [illegible]

Wanted.
TO BUY, a negro woman, [illegible] LAURENT MILLET [illegible]

Second District Public Schools. [illegible]
Louisiana State Bank. [illegible] C. A. F. BONDEAU, Cashier.

POLITICAL.
We are authorized to announce the name of Mr. J. E. BOULIGNY as a candidate for Congress from the First Representative District, subject to the nomination of the American party.

Havana Cigars at Cost Prices.
FOR SALE at the store of Laborde & Duguez, No. 39 New Levee street, opposite Natchez Alley. [illegible]

FOR SALE.
A N AI COOPER. For particulars apply to F. W. SMYTHE, 28 Gravier street.

NOTICE.
I HAVE appointed Messrs. AUGUSTIN & THIBAUT the sole agents here for my CARONDELET REFINERY and [illegible] WORKS. ULGER LAUVE.
New Orleans, 20th July, 1859.
We have removed our office to No. 7 Front Levee street, between Customhouse and Bienville streets. AUGUSTIN & THIBAUT.

Bank of Louisiana.
New Orleans, July 28th, 1859.
A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of five per cent., also an extra dividend of five per cent. will be payable to the stockholders of this bank, on and after Monday, 1st of August next. By order of the Board.
R. M. DAVIS, Cashier.

A Card to Merchants and Parents.
ALL who wish to have their clerks or sons acquire a practical knowledge of Penmanship, Mathematics, French, Spanish, German, English, &c. [illegible] DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 100 Canal street.

An Excellent Chance for Tinsmiths.
FOR SALE ON PROFITABLE TERMS.
THE TIN STORE kept by J. LASALLE, at No. 148 Chartres street, between Toulouse and St. Louis [illegible]

For Sale.
ON account of departure, a splendid SADDLE HORSE [illegible] V. & E. MAIGNAN, 20 St. Louis street.

Notice.
THE subscribers to the capital stock of the LOUISIANA STATE INSURANCE COMPANY are hereby invited to call at the office of Mr. Edward Barnett, notary public [illegible]
New Orleans, 13th July, 1859.

Notice.
TO conform with the late act of the Legislature of the State, the style of our firm will from this date be changed to JOHN D. BEIN & SON. PRIESTLEY & BEIN.
New Orleans, July 9, 1859.

J. M. & JOHN E. HOLLAND,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
J. M. HOLLAND,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER FOR TEXAS.
Office at No. 99 St. Charles Street, Next door to Bank of New Orleans.

Dissolution.
THE firm of PAYNE, STEELE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. [illegible]
E. C. PAYNE, C. STEELE, F. PINCKARD.
New Orleans, July 1, 1859.

Copartnership.
CLAIBORNE STEELE & F. PINCKARD, (of the late firm of PAYNE, STEELE & Co.) having associated themselves with WM. M. PINCKARD [illegible] PINCKARD, STEELE & CO. [illegible]
WM. M. PINCKARD, CLAIBORNE STEELE, FERDINAND PINCKARD.
New Orleans, July 1, 1859.

Franco-Italian Drug Store.
VEGETABLE Antiphlogistic Pomatum—invaluable for all kinds of cutaneous diseases. [illegible]
F. BERNA, Druggist, A graduate of the University of Turin, Corner Rampart and Barracks streets, N. O.

For Sale at a Great Reduction.
ON ACCOUNT OF LIQUIDATION.
THE contents of the TINWARE STORE No. 148 Chartres street [illegible] J. LASALLE.

MEDICAL CARD.
DR. C. F. GUIRAUD, having returned to New Orleans, has resumed the practice of his profession. [illegible] Consultations daily, from 12 M. to 3 P. M.

J. MERARD.
GARDEN SEEDS.
LARGE Drumhead and Bruncoli Cabbages; [illegible]
CREOLE SEEDS, NEW CROP.
[illegible] PLANTS.
[illegible] Old Levee street, No. 236, (late No. 201) between Barracks and Hospital.

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

Notice.
FROM this date Mr. OSCAR ARROYO has our full power of attorney. DUPRIEZ & DUFFEL.
New Orleans, July 26, 1859.

For Sale.
A LIKELY NEGRO, about 24 years of age [illegible] DEBERRY, broker.

Wanted.
A GOOD COOK. A permanent situation for a suitable person. Apply to U. LABOUSSET & CO., Corner of Baronne and Poydras sts.

GAS FITTING, &c.
THE undersigned begs leave to inform his customers and the public in general that he will continue the business of the late firm of OESTRICHER & LOEFFLER [illegible] CHARLES LOEFFLER.

NOTICE.
All accounts of the late firm of OESTRICHER & LOEFFLER will have to be settled by me [illegible] CHARLES LOEFFLER.

Notice.
PERSONS having SLAVES for sale, for the city and for the country, are requested to apply at the Commission Office [illegible] DEBERRY, Broker.

Twenty-Four Dollars Only,
TO LEARN THE ITALIAN LANGUAGE.
[illegible]

For Rent.
[illegible]

For Sale.
THE beautiful property occupied by Mr. DE LAMBOVILLE [illegible]

For Rent.
THE FIVE-STORY BRICK STORE situated [illegible]

HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburg, Pa.
HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, Sold by J. WRIGHT & CO., 21 and 151 Chartres street.
HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, Sold by E. J. HART & CO.
HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, Sold by G. O. WOODMAN.

[COMMUNICATED.]
IN THESE DAYS OF PATENT QUACKERY, WHEN almost every hour brings forth some new remedy [illegible] HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS [illegible]

Succession of J. Vanzler.
ALL persons having claims on the estate of J. Vanzler [illegible] F. FREDERICKSON, Administrator.

JAMES M. PUTNAM,
LATE OF THE FIRM OF
HALL, RODD & PUTNAM,
Cotton and Sugar Factor, Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
No. 58 Carondelet Street.

Wanted.
A GOOD MANUFACTURER OF [illegible] JACOB & DUSUMIER [illegible]

Mandeville Fancy Groceries.
The undersigned respectfully announces to the public that he is about opening at Mandeville a grocery [illegible] E. BERNARD.

Headquarters Louisiana Legion.
GENERAL ORDER.
WHEREAS the required number of citizens have applied for the formation of a new Militia Company, styled "The Louisiana Four Rifles," to be incorporated in the Louisiana Legion [illegible]

STEAMSHIPS. To sail on FRIDAY, August 12th, at 8 o'clock, A. M.
SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—United States Mail Line— [illegible] I. C. HARRIS, 67 Camp street.
To sail on THURSDAY, 11th inst., at 8 o'clock, A. M. UNITED STATES MAIL LINE. SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—For Galveston and Matagorda Bay [illegible]
For Key West. [illegible] FOR KEY WEST AND HAVANA, VIA PENSACOLA, Apalachicola, St. Marks, Cedar Keys, Tampa Bay and Manatee [illegible]
For Mandeville, Lewisburg, Madisonville, Covington and Abita Springs. [illegible] ARROW [illegible]
EXCURSIONS will be made every Sunday to Mandeville, Lewisburg and Madisonville [illegible]
For Port au Prince. [illegible] PHILLIPS & WEEKS.

Notice.
IN conformity with the late act of the Legislature of the State, the style of our firm is from this date changed to PAULIN DUBEL. F. DUBEL & CO.

New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad. [illegible]

ST. LOUIS HOTEL. [illegible] R. E. HALL & CO.
ST. CHARLES HOTEL. [illegible] D. H. WILDRETH & CO.

To Cotton Planters.
I TAKE pleasure in announcing that Messrs. MANDEVILLE & McILHENNY are my authorized agents in this city [illegible] GEO. G. HENRY.

Dry Goods to Hand for the Mississippi Market. [illegible] G. B. GRAHAM & CO., 28 Gravier st.

ENGLISH SUGAR KETTLES.
WROUGHT IRON. [illegible] CAST IRON. [illegible] JUAN F. DE BOANA, 47 Bienville st.

PRESERVE YOUR TEETH!
J. A. CASADAVANT,
SURGEON DENTIST,
(Successor to J. T. Beauchamp)
No. 162 Royal street, bet. St. Peter and Toulouse.
CONTINUES, at the above place, to perform all operations in the Dental art [illegible]

DR. BRUNON'S BITTERS
[illegible] DYSPEPSIA, DIARRHEA, DEBILITY, HEARTBURN, BILIOUSNESS, JAUNDICE, LIVER COMPLAINTS, BLOOD DISEASES, &c. &c. [illegible]
K. CRUGER,
SOLE AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES
742 Broadway, N. Y.
For Sale by All Druggists and Grocers,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT
742 BROADWAY, N. Y.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," AND APPLICABLE TO EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.
EXTRACT of a Letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras, to his Brother at Worcester, May 1851. "Tell LEA & PERRINS that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India [illegible]"
Beware of Counterfeits! [illegible]
John Duncan & Sons, 405 Broadway, New York. [illegible]