THE DAILY BEE.
C. P. WEIMER, } PROPRIETORS & CO.
E. DOVERGNE, } E. ROPER,
EDITOR.
Daily paper, (one year in advance).....$10
Country papers, semi-weekly.....5
In all cases, subscribers must give the name of the office to which they wish the paper addressed to be changed. Any person receiving the paper by mistake or error of carriers, or otherwise, will be considered a subscriber, and expected to pay, unless due notice is given of the fact to the office.

# The New Orleans Bee.

RATES OF ADVERTISING
One Dollar for every TEN lines, in such language as the first insertion, and HALF that price for each subsequent insertion.
Advertisements on the first page One Dollar per square each insertion.
All Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged One Dollar for every TEN lines for language, for each insertion.
The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.
No subscriptions taken for less than one year; subscriptions to advertising will be stopped until arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1858.

VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXI—WHOLE NO. 10,724.

## THE DAILY BEE.

*WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 28.*

The Northern Mail came through yesterday with the latest dates.

### THE TIMES UPON CUBAN ANNEXATION.

We alluded yesterday to a highly significant article in the London *Times* relative to the annexation of Cuba to the United States. The European mail by the North Star brings us the article in question. It was seemingly provoked by the insulting and even menacing tone of the Spanish journals at the forcible terms of just reprehension employed by Lord Malmesbury in his remarks upon the perfidy with which Spain had evaded a compliance with treaty stipulations. The *Times* treats the wordy rhodomontade of the Spanish press with delicate satire rather than ponderous invective, and comments in an admiring strain of irony on the compliments indulged in by the Dons between British and Spanish prowess and resources, expressing its fears that some fine morning the tragedy of Sebastopol may be resumed on the shores of England, or that the Spanish banner may be suspended in triumph over the conquered arsenals of Portsmouth, and the Archbishop of Granada may yet roast Dr. Cumming and Mr. Spurgeon in Smithfield Market.

After proceeding in this humorous style through some half a column, the *Times* suddenly wakes grave, and argues that Spain very naturally, for being, through Cuba, the mainstay and prop of the slave trade. There has been no direct importation of slaves into the United States for many years. In the Brazils the trafic has virtually ceased. In Cuba alone it is carried out in full vigor. The local government, under the sanction and protection of the Spanish ministry, combines at the slave trade, and thwarts every effort at its suppression. The time, therefore, has arrived, according to the London journal, when England is called upon to review her policy in this matter. This much says the *Times*. But what if Lord Malmesbury were this day to give Mr. Dallas the faintest hint that England would stand neutral in the matter, Cuba in three months time would be a State of the North-American Union. We copy the remainder of the article in the *Times*, inviting attention to the clear and comprehensive argument.

Let us look this question boldly in the face. What interest has England in the integrity of the colonial dominions of Spain? What is it to us if Cuba be to-morrow an American instead of a Spanish possession? Our only interest in the question for a long time past has been a moral, not a material one. Nay, our material interests have been in direct opposition to that one of policy which we have pursued on the grounds of humanity. Cuba is the basis of American wealth. It would be a much more productive market than at present. Our manufacturers and merchants could buy and sell more with an American than with Spanish Cuba. If it is to remain a slave-importing country we had as lief, nay, rather, that it should pass into American hands.

Patience and forbearance have been tried out, and the time has fairly arrived when we may consider if we should not be playing our own game more wisely, by standing still while the Cabinet of Washington carried out the long cherished designs of the American people upon the island of Cuba. It is not impossible that the States would be willing to come to an understanding with us, that if Chesapeake quietly and unostentatiously were to work with regard to the further importation of slaves into the island would not be disregarded.

We set a question to us that we should interfere further to protect her colonial possessions? The only arguments which we are disposed to consider after the treatment we have met with from successive Cabinets at Madrid, are those which apply to our interest and well being. Looking at the question from this point of view two arguments might be urged, but there is probably no great weight in either. It may be said, in the first place, that it would be shortsighted policy in us to stimulate the progress of the United States to a point of overgrown power. It is well when they may prove formidable antagonists to ourselves.

The other is a paltry policy, after all; for whatever we may do, the vast Confederation on the other side of the Atlantic will go on increasing in strength and in the extent of its territory. We do not look grudgingly on their progress; on the contrary, it is the best thing that can be wished for this country that the States should be prosperous and a great power. If the statesmen who guide the destinies of the Confederation should be led to abuse their position by violating public law, and the canons of public morality, so much the worse.

But from any such danger it signify whether they conquer a province from the Desert, or from the Gulf of Mexico? As long as we retain our naval superiority they will not interfere with us; and, that once gone, the presence or absence of Cuba in the scale would signify but little indeed. It might be said, in the second place, that it would be unwise for us to stand still, as lookers on, while Spain was wantonly flung into the hands of a foreign despot, from considerations of fair peaceful policy.

The Powers are not higher than they were in the days of Louis XIV and of Napoleon Bonaparte. Here, again, the argument does not appear to have any considerable weight. Spain derives no substantial strength from her colonies which would help her to resist an invader; and, if she did, what is that to us?

We know the sacrifices we made for the preservation of the Spanish monarchy in the last war. What is the present? What has been our reward? What advantage, to the extent of one shilling, or of the faintest commercial impulse, have we derived from the Spanish alliance?

We can point to a long list of unsatisfied claims, of unpaid claims, of obligations disregarded, and of violated faith; but of help when we needed help, or of common gratitude for services rendered of most vital importance, there has not been one little.

Let us at length consider this question on its merits. Is it possible that, with the preference to English views and feelings, Cuba could be in worse hands than it is at present?

The article has, it is said, been followed by no other more explicit. As soon as we receive it, we shall lay it before our readers. Rest assured that these outgivings of the Thunderer are not mere empty verbiage, but are intended to foreshadow British sentiment, and to teach us to profit by the golden opportunity.

### TELEGRAPHIC.

Mexican Affairs, &c.—Washington, July 27.—One of the sufferers by Zuloaga's taxation had an interview this morning with the President on the subject. It is understood that he will make an affidavit to all the facts connected with the case, and file it with the State Department. Acting under the advice of our Minister, Mr. Forsyth, he refused to pay the taxes imposed on him by Zuloaga, and was consequently compelled to leave Mexico.

It is not probable that Mr. Forsyth would have been directed to withdraw the Legation, had he not terminated the connection precisely in good season to believe, from recent confirmation, that our government is now in favor of the Juarez Cabinet. This is derived from an unquestionable source.

Owing to the perseverance of Col. Forney, the second copy of the Cuban code, as published in the order will probably be issued to-morrow.

The Lewis and Harriet Lane are the only vessels as yet detained to Paraguay. The utmost care will be taken in the selection of a commander.

Army Intelligence.—Washington, July 21. The order for the second cavalry to leave Texas for Kansas has been countermanded. The 2d regiment of Dragoons will be ordered to Utah. After the 30th proximo, those assigned to the Dragoons, Cavalry and Mounted Rifles are to report at Carlisle, Penn.; those assigned to the Artillery are to report at Fort Monroe; those assigned to the 5th, 7th and 10th Infantry, at New York; Col. Clarke's infantry regiments are to report at Governor's Island, N. Y. The Florida military department is to be broken up.

Gov. Denver returned from Kansas to day. He has recovered from his illness.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Accident.—Philadelphia, July 21.—The accident on the Lehigh Valley Railroad was greatly exaggerated. The bridge over the little Lehigh broke down as the up coal train was passing, and Joel Fields and William Landis were killed.

Destructive Fire in Mobile.—The *Mercury* of Monday gives the annexed account of this calamity:

At about twenty five minutes of 12 o'clock last night the stables of Mr. Keely, on St. Joseph street, between the Southern Bank and Franklin Hall, was discovered to be on fire, and were soon consumed. Together with Franklin Hall, (the upper story of which was occupied by the Masonic Fraternity) and the bar room on Royal street known as the Opal, occupied by Nick. Thompson. At the time of going to press (Xo'clock) the fire is under perfect control, and will not extend beyond these limits. The buildings attached to the Southern Bank are slightly damaged. A considerable pile of lumber lying against the Custom-House, by its burning, has done some injury to the south wall of that building. It was impossible to play upon it without doing still greater damage by the water falling upon the heated granite. The elegant cornice of the Custom-House is also considerably defaced about the south-west corner.

Mr. Keely was insured for $5000 on his stables, and $1000 on his stock and provender. All his stock was saved, except one cow. A negro man (hired) who used to sleep adjoining the stables, and whose duty it kept is missing, and it is feared that he has perished. Another negro, who slept over the same, was badly burned and also injured by leaping from a window. We understand that the Franklin Institute and the Masonic bodies are fully insured. We believe the former saved all their library, and the latter most of their furniture, &c. Mr. Thompson saved the stock of liquors, &c., and much of the furniture in the apartments above.

It is said that about half an hour before the alarm was given, two cab-drivers, who were sitting on the Battle House steps, saw a negro come out of the alley between the Custom House and Thompson's, and run down Royal street. The fire originated in the stable loft.

## By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

### *FURTHER EUROPEAN NEWS*

Arrival of the Europa at Halifax.

MONTENEGRINS DEFEATED BY THE TURKS.

LUCKNOW AGAIN THREATENED.

New York, July 27.—The Cunard steamship Europa, whose advices were telegraphed from Cape Race yesterday, arrived at Halifax this morning.

From files of English papers we have some additional items of interest.

MAILS TO AUSTRALIA VIA PANAMA.

London, July 17.—It is rumored, on what appears to be good authority, that the government is about to open a mail route from England to Australia, via Panama, the Isthmus of Suez and Panama.

TURKEY.

The Turkish troops have gained a decisive victory over the Montenegrins.

After three severe conflicts with the Turkish troops the Montenegrins were forced to retreat, and were driven to the mountains.

INDIA.

The Sepoys in India were again collecting a large force in the vicinity of Lucknow, and threates serious trouble.

UNITED STATES EAST INDIA SQUADRON.

The United States ship of war Powhattan sailed from Hong Kong on the 12th of June.

The Germantown remained in port.

The steam frigate Minnesota, the Mississippi and the Antelope were in the Gulf of Peckheli (?)

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

ACCIDENT TO THE FALLS CITY—TWO PERSONS DROWNED.

Memphis, July 27.—The steamer Falls City met with a serious accident to day, some thirty-five miles below Memphis.

Five pieces of her engine broke, driving through and breaking out the cylinder-head, causing a loud report in the consequent explosion.

Two deck hands were knocked overboard and drowned, and five other persons were scalded, more or less severely.

### FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE MOSES TAYLOR.

OVER $1,000,000 IN GOLD.

Continued Rush to the Frazer River—Fabulous Success of the Miners.

ANOTHER FIRE IN STOCKTON.

New York, July 27.—The steamship Moses Taylor arrived from Aspinwall this morning, from whence California advices to 9th instant, fifteen days later than previous advices.

She brings $1,100,000 in gold.

THE FRAZER GOLD DIGGINGS.

The rush of miners to the Frazer river gold mines continues unabated.

The town of Victoria is crowded with Americans from California, Oregon and Washington Territories.

Eligible building lots are selling at the most exorbitant prices—in some instances as high as $20,000 have been paid for a single lot.

The Hudson Bay Company are buying gold dust from the miners at fifteen dollars per ounce.

INDIANS TROUBLESOME.

The miners had experienced some trouble from the Indians in the vicinity, but no serious outbreak is reported.

SUCCESS OF THE FRAZER RIVER MINERS.

Almost fabulous stories are told of the richness and productive resources of the Frazer river diggings, and great success of the miners now there.

Immense sums are said to have been realized in a short space of time by the earliest discoverers.

FOURTEEN STEAMERS FOR FRAZER RIVER.

During the fortnight which had elapsed since the sailing of the last mail steamer from San Francisco, no less than fourteen steamers and sailing vessels had cleared for the new El Dorado.

SUPREME COURT DECISION.

The Supreme Court of California had rendered a decision pronouncing the Sunday restriction law unconstitutional.

ONE HUNDRED HOUSES DESTROYED BY FIRE.

A destructive fire had occurred at Oroville, by which one hundred in the Chinese district had been destroyed.

Another large fire occurred at Stockton, on the 4th July, which destroyed the Alta Hotel, Brown Brother's establishment, and other valuable property adjoining.

BUSINESS AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Business at San Francisco had received an unusual impetus, owing to the great demand for goods from Frazer river, and the constant stream of miners, with their gold dust, going emigrating to the Frazer river mines.

Great activity prevailed in the provision market; prices were advancing on all descriptions being purchased in advance of their arrival from the United States.

THE MARKETS.

Mess Pork was dull at $34 to $35 per bbl.; Bacon 23c. per lb.; Lard 22 to 24½c.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, July 26.—The Cotton market is very dull. Flour unchanged. Wheat dull. Corn heavy. Lard 12½c. Bacon 9½ to 10c. for Sides; 9½c. for Shoulders. Sugar—Muscovado 7 to 8½c.

Cincinnati, July 26.—Flour $4 70. Whisky 22c.

Provisions unsettled. Mess Pork $16 75c. Bacon—Bulk Meats are held out of the market. Lard 12½c.

New York, July 27.—The Cotton market is unsettled. The sales of the day were 1000 bales. Middling Uplands are quoted at 12 5-16, nominally.

Flour—Southern $4 80 to $4 95. Wheat is dull. Corn has also experienced a slight decline.

Pork has declined. Lard 11½ to 11¾c. Bacon 9 to 9¾c. Molasses—Muscovado 32c. Linseed 72 to 73c. Sugar firm—Porto Rico 6¾ to 8¾c.; Muscovado 7 to 8¾c.

Cincinnati, July 27.—Flour unchanged. Whisky 22c. Lard—No sales at 11¾c. Bacon—Sides packed 9¼ to 9¾c.; Shoulders 6¾c. Linseed 75c.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly Bank statement shows a decrease in loans of $725,000 : decrease of specie $185,000 : increase of deposits $1,840,000 ; undrawn deposits $51,000.

## EUROPE.

THE NEWS BY THE NORTH STAR.

The Vanderbilt steamer North Star, from Havre, arrived at New York on the 20th instant, with dates from England to the 7th instant.

The ship R. L. Gilchrist, of Thomaston, Hawes, master, took fire in the port of Havre on Monday, July 5th, at 10 P. M., and notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts were made by the whole of the authorities of the port and others, the fire was still raging fiercely on the 7th.

All hopes of saving any part of her are despaired of. She is lying on her broadside, scuttled. The cause of the disaster is unknown. The following is the remainder of cargo on board when she took fire: 633 bales cotton, 37 hogsheads tobacco, 2500 staves.

The Cable Fleet in England.

The following appeared in the *Times*:

From Cyrus W. Field, Her Majesty's Service, Queenstown, to the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company. July 5th.

The Niagara and Gorgon arrived this morning. On Wednesday evening, June 30th, when we had 335 miles of cable paid out, and all on board the Niagara was going on perfectly, the signal from the Agamemnon ceased. From that time to-day, the electricians say the cable must have parted at or near the Agamemnon. I also advise your meeting here as soon as possible.

The following account of the cruise appears in a second edition of the Cork *Reporter*:

The Niagara and Gorgon, attached to the squadron for the laying of the transatlantic cable, arrived in Queenstown at an early hour this morning. We regret having to announce that the object of the expedition has, for the present, failed, and we shall now give our readers the particulars of the events which occurred in the course of the undertaking as we have been able to collect.

The Agamemnon, one of the vessels (Valorous) and the Niagara and her tender (the Gorgon) sailed from Plymouth on the 10th of June; each of the vessels having about 1500 miles of cable, with a new and improved apparatus for paying it out, which it was calculated would have allowed for any strain or unequal motion of the ships, as the very speed of the vessels regulated by automatic arrangements the rate at which the coil was to be discharged.

After having been three days at sea the expedition was overtaken by a fearful gale, which continued without intermission for nine days. On the seventh day of this heavy weather the ships, which continued to keep together, had to part company, and the Agamemnon was obliged to send before the wind for thirty six hours; her cable got adrift, and a coil of the cable shifted, so that her captain for some time entertained serious apprehensions for her safety, and from the immense strain, her waterways were forced open, and one of her ports was broken.

Two of her sailors were severely injured, and one of the marines lost his reason from fright. Yet such was the consummate skill, good seamanship, and intrepidity of her commander, Capt. Priddle, that he was enabled to bring her to the appointed rendezvous, lat. 52 deg. 2 min., long., 23 deg. 16 min. The Niagara also got out from the same gale, having only carried away her jibboom and one wing of the figure-head, the great American eagle.

All the vessels having at length arrived at their central point of junction, the first notice of the cable was made on the 25th inst. After having paid out two and a-half miles each, owing to an accident on board the Niagara, the cable parted. The ships having again met, the splice was made good, and they commenced to give out the cable a second time; but after they had each paid out 60 miles it was reported that the current was broken, and no communication could be made between the ships.

Unfortunately, in this instance, the breakage must have occurred at the bottom, as the electricians, from the fine calculations which their sensitive instruments allow them to make, were able to declare such to have been the fact, even before the vessels came together again. Having cast off the loose, they set for the third time and recovered the deep-sea splice on the 27th inst.

They then started afresh, and the Niagara having paid out over 150 miles of cable, all on board entertained the most sanguine anticipations of success, when the fatal announcement was made, upon Tuesday, the 29th, at 9 P. M., that the electric current had ceased to flow. As the necessity of abandoning the project for the present was only too manifest, it was considered that the opportunity might as well be availed of to test the strength of the cable. Accordingly, this immense vessel, with all her stores, &c., was allowed to swing to the cable, and, in addition, a strain of four tons was placed upon the breaks, yet, although it was blowing fresh at the time, the cable held her as if she had been at anchor, for over an hour, when a heavy pitch of the sea snapped the rope, and the Niagara flew away for this port.

Before starting an arrangement was made that should any accident occur in giving out the cable from the ships (should it exceed 100 miles, they should return to their starting place in mid-ocean; but that in case that distance should have been exceeded before any casualty should happen, they should make for Queenstown. In accordance with this understanding, the Niagara is having made fast thereto the mishap, returned to this port. Upon her homeward way she must have passed the Agamemnon, but owing to the dreary fogs which prevailed for the greater portion of that time she missed seeing or gaining any tidings of her.

ENGLAND.—Anniversary of American Independence.—The eighty-second anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of the United States was celebrated by a banquet, held on the 4th July, at the London Tavern, and attended by about 150 American gentlemen, residing in London.

The dinner took place under the auspices of the American Association, a society recently established in London for the benefit of the citizens of the States while sojourning in this country. The banquet was presided over by General Robert B. Campbell, U. S. Consul at London, on whose right sat Mr. Dallas.

Among the company were Mr. J. R. Crosshead, Captain Maupied, M. P., Mr. R. H. Hennard, Dr. Charles Mackay, Mr. M. Marshall, Mr. P. N. Dallas, Mr. E. Morgan, Assistant Secretary of the U. S. Legation, Mr. W. L. Hurlbut, Mr. C. K. Mussell, Mr. E. Norce Browne, Dr. Bullard, Mr. G. F. Train, Mr. Thornton Hunt, Mr. Whitehead, of New York.

Letters of apology for non-attendance were received from the Hon. James T. Mason, from the principal American Consuls in the United Kingdom, from Mr. G. Peabody, and others. The room was tastefully decorated with the stars-and-stripes, and Queen Victoria, graciously lent by Her Majesty for the occasion.

After exhausting a very long list of "sentiments" and spending a very convivial evening, the party broke up at a late hour.

Lady Bulwer Lytton.—The *Morning Post* understands, upon good authority, that the friends of Lady Bulwer Lytton, who has recently been placed in a lunatic asylum near London, are taking steps in the American courts to establish her sanity by an appeal to the legal tribunals of the country.

Mr. Spurgeon Coming to America, Perhaps.—Mr. C. H. Spurgeon preached in the open air at Old Sarum last week, and stated that he would no longer preach in the Music Hall or Exeter Hall. Should that reverend gentleman also stated that if he failed in getting friends for his new tabernacle it was probable that he would leave his country for America or Australia.

Gold from New Zealand.—The Australian and New Zealand *Gazette* says that the "Duchess of Leinster" had arrived from Nelson, New Zealand, with 2500 ounces of gold, consigned to the Union Bank of Australia. This is, we believe, the first shipment of the precious metal from the Middle Islands in that colony on any large scale, although considerable quantities have, from time to time, been forwarded to Sydney and Melbourne.

The Australian Field.—The *Globe* (London) says that last week eleven vessels were dispatched to Australia, viz.: Four to Adelaide, two to Sydney, two to Portland Bay, one to Launceston, one to Brisbane and one to Wellington. Their aggregate capacity was 8126 tons.

The Royal Charter, with £374,998 in Australian gold and 450 passengers, is now been at sea eighty-five days. Insurances have been effected at Lloyds at 60s., or double the usual rate, and to-day (July 5) £2 5s. was demanded.

FRANCE.—The eighth meeting of the Paris Conference is fixed to take place on Wednesday, July 7th, at the Duke Doudeauville's chateau of Etiolles, near Fontainebleau.

The *Debats* understands that M. Rivaz, the Swiss Ambassador at Paris, has received the King of Prussia's acceptance of his resignation. This decision has been the consequence of the late change of ministry.

The *Post* says that a Council of Ministers was held on Saturday last, at the Tuileries, under the presidency of the Emperor Napoleon, Minister of Algiers and the Colonies, was present.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says that explanations have been demanded of the Viceroy of Egypt with reference to the loan which he is about to negotiate with an English house.

The Three per Cent. Rentes are quoted at 68.50f for the 3d July, showing an improvement of 1½ per cent.

The Palace of the Elysée (once called Elysée Napoleon, then Elysée Bourbon, then Propriété Matignon, then Elysée Napoleon, and once more Elysée Napoleon), which was the residence of the President of the Republic, will be used as a residence next winter by the Emperor. Extensive repairs, to the estimated amount of some 16,000,000f (or 17,000,000f. as it is said) are to be made in the Palace of the Tuileries, and it would be impossible for the Court to reside there during that time. The hotels adjoining the Elysée have already been taken for the use of the household. One belongs to the Delmar family, the other was the residence of the late Princess Bagration.

The *Moniteur* publishes the names of the generals who will have command in the camp of Chalons, and announces that Marshal Canrobert will have the command-in-chief.

The *Pays* announces that, from the 3d instant, the Bank of France will cease to negotiate "obligations" on account of railroad companies. It adds that the amount fixed for distribution 75,000,000 of obligations necessary for the execution of the works of 1858, and that a subscription will be opened for the "obligations."

SPAIN.—A telegraphic dispatch from Madrid to the *Post* announces that the new cabinet is complete. Marshal O'Donnell, Duke de Alava is spoken of as Captain-General for Cuba. The Queen and her husband will depart on the 20th for the Asturias, the climate being declared by the Prime Minister General O'Donnel.

GERMANY.—The *Times* says that the coercive measures which it if stated will be adopted by the German Diet in case of Denmark refusing to accept the ultimatum of that body, are the occupation of the Duchies by a corps of the federal army, and the seizure of the revenue of the Duchy Lauenbourgh, to cover the expenses of the military occupation.

SARDINIA.—Advices from Turin mention that Rothschild, of Paris, and the Commercial Bank of Turin had taken the new Sardinian loan of £1,600,000 recently voted. A subsequent telegram states, on the contrary, that Baron Rothschild, on behalf of himself and Imposais, in conjunction with three Turin banks, had retired from the negotiation.

Count Cavour has received a formal communication of the legacy of 600,000f. left him by Signor Daniel Cernazzoni, of Udine, Senator of Italy, in favor of the Emperor's of public instruction in Piedmont. The testator was 47 years of age, and died suddenly of apoplexy. He was unmarried, and, by his habits, charitable without ostentation, and leaves four brothers, all of whom are wealthy. His will is dated 10th of June, 1858; he died on the 22d inst. The will is very short. It bequeaths all his property to "Count Cavour, Minister of His Majesty and of the people of Sardinia," to be applied by him, as Minister of the Interior, to objects of Piedmontese public instruction, as he may think necessary, and concludes by saying that that nucleus of unhappy Italy." The question is now raised whether the Austrian government will put difficulties in the way of the execution of the will.

CHINA.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* says: An official dispatch from China states that a body of 5000 Europeans has been organized to seize a depot of shipping and stores at Peiho, destined to supply Pekin.

### THE DE RIVIERE CASE.

MISS BLOUNT'S STORY.

The proceedings in this case, says the New York *Sun*, of the 21st inst., were continued before Judge Ogden Hoffman, Col. Blount, Mrs. Burr and Miss Blount were present, and took seats in the Judge's room. Mrs. Blount and Mrs. Hunkie were also present in another room.

Condensing Miss Blount's story as given in the Judge's report of the second day's proceedings in Court, the account of the witness's stand is substantially as follows: I was at Hunkie's Napoleon Hotel, Hoboken, prior to July 4th; left there the same morning about 3 o'clock, Mr. P. A. Mulford with me; walked two blocks and got into a carriage. The arrangements were made Monday night, Capt. de Calabretto telling Capt. de Riviere, the French, that Mr. Mulford sent him. Capt. de R. explained to me that he had letter go away to keep my father from finding me. Mr. M. said he would take me one hundred miles to a safe place. I do not know that any one else took part in the arrangements. Capt. de R. and myself were in mother's room when Mr. M. came for me: at the carriage saw Hunkie on the box and Davies inside. We went by Newark to Elizabethtown. I had a long conversation with Davis. Mr. M. being then on the box with Mr. B. Davis called me by name, saying they would conceal me at his house, and that he had refused an offer of $500 from Col'd., or Dr. Dewees, to tell where I was; Mr. Mulford proposed another plan, to go to the country. At Elizabethtown, Hunkie asked me to go to my mother's wealth in Louisiana. At Hoboken I wouldn't say why, told Hunkie to drive to Newark. Hunkie and Davis returned to Hoboken, and Mr. M. and myself went to Rahway, changing cars often, as he said, to escape detection. Mr. M. got through tickets for Philadelphia, but we stopped and took meals at Edwin Forrest, from Burlington; left the boat and walked separately to a saloon on first basin ferry and reached Gloucester, N. J., before dark. Mr. M. went and told his brother's family I was a client of his, needing a few days quiet. Dr. M. woke me up Sunday night, July 11th, at 10 o'clock, to leave. I dressed, and may Capt. de R. half an hour, who said he could take me away, as he feared a young man he had seen was after me. Dr. M. was not in the room. I got into a carriage, after de R. left, and reached Mr. Large's, the Dr.'s brother-in-law, by daylight; was introduced, without any precaution with me, as "Miss Leland." Mr. M. told $12,000 more to be expended. A resolution to allow the Street Commissioner to rent an office in the Third District for his deputies, was concurred in.

The President named Messrs. Genit, Munroe, Magloot and Heyghe a committee on the Coroner's complaint.

The bill of E. T. Parker, Sheriff, against the city, for $2500, was referred to the Finance Committee to not during the summer recess.

A resolution to raise the salaries of the Secretaries of the Standing Committees to $1600 was adopted.

A resolution making amendments to the wood and coal ordinance was adopted.

A resolution to fix the salary of the Chief of Police at $2500. From the tone of the Board, we infer that it will be so fixed.

A resolution to deepen Canal Carondelet at the intersection of Claiborne and Marais streets, was adopted.

The upper Board were announced for joint session. There were five candidates for the office of the City Park. On the fourth ballot Mr. Boux was elected by one vote over Mr. Boux.

As in the upper Board, the Finance and Streets and Landings Committees were appointed a committee of conference on the bill of the shares.

After other business, the Board adjourned at a late hour.

Rain.—We had plentiful showers of rain yesterday, and, indeed, for the past week we may say that it seems to have been in the order of nature

"To rain,
Wax warm, and rain again."

Recorder Summers's Court.—John Crute was arraigned yesterday and held to bail to answer for the charge of cruelly whipping a boy six years old, named Hellwig; and Mary O'Neal to answer the charge of having broken the knocked down her friend, Ann Moylan.

By this time the atmosphere had waxed pretty warm, and the prisoners in the dock felt that they felt that it would be hard to endure long Summers this hot weather. So they smiled in patience and gagged the thermometer of human endurance as high as possible.

The Recorder, however, did not seem to mind his feelings, and fined a poor fellow very heavily, not as much for his attempting to bribe a officer, as for his attempting such a thing with only one dollar — perhaps all the poor fellow had. We rather differ with his Honor, and think that he should not make a precedent of regulating the operation of law by a single circumstance. Bribery is bribery.

A lottery case came up next, in the matter of an old purblind Spaniard, charged by some one who has never drawn a fortune, though he has had the nice fraction of one drawing Capital Prize in the lottery of life. The Recorder, on inquiry, was answered that no prosecution of the kind had ever been instituted before by the District Attorney's office, and he thought that the matter should be settled out, so far as those brought to the attention of the Grand Jury were concerned. Mr. Holland, a volunteer counsel for the accused, was of opinion that the prohibitory statute on the subject was a dead letter, and that it was "unconstitutional" and void. The Recorder, quoting the law, and saying that he "did not care a fig for public opinion" committed the old man, as there was sufficient evidence to convict the accused, and thus thinking, ordered him accordingly to be discharged.

Martin Nolan was examined and committed to the First District Court for trial on a charge of having illegally impounded several cows belonging to Jean Marion.

A bill of J. S. Parker, for expenses, was approved by consurrence.

A resolution for the erection of a school-house, Fourth district, was referred.

A resolution to publish, in French and English, the intention to open Royal street was adopted.

The Board receded from its objection and concurred in the resolution to have a clerk, salary $900, in the District Recorder's office.

Mr. Landry, of the First District, opposed such action in the case of the Second District, as the Recorder had never been provided with a clerk of the kind as in the First District, and did not have so much business before him. It was agreed by concurrence with the other Board, however, to have another clerk for the Second District, with the same salary, $900.

A resolution to allow the City Surveyor two assistants was referred.

An ordinance from the other Board relative to coal and wood was referred to the Streets and Landings Committee.

Mr. Harrison called up the ordinance relative to the wharves, in order to have it referred to a joint committee. The motion was lost.

The ordinance was read, and Mr. Landry offered a substitute resolution to approve of the adjudication for the first section.—Adopted.

That part of the ordinance relative to the first, second and third sections was concurred in; that relative to the fourth, fifth and sixth sections rejected.

The Board then adjourned to meet the other in joint session.

The Board again assembled, Mr. Harrison offered a resolution to allow the reporters for the city papers $100 each, as complimentary compensation on the part of the Council. Read and referred to the Finance Committee. [The City Council of New York recently made an appropriation of this kind.]

Mr. Harrison moved to reconsider the vote of the Board on the adjudication of the wharves. Laid over under the rules.

Mr. Wiltz moved that message be sent to the other Board asking the return of the wharf ordinance, adopted.

On motion of Mr. Wiltz, the Board of Assistants was informed that the Board had appointed a committee of conference on the wharf ordinance.

The Workhouse ordinance was adopted.

The usual monthly reports of the standing committees were presented.

On the recommendation of the Streets and Landings Committee, certificates for work done on Royal street were ordered to be given to Denis Cronan.

After some other business, the Board adjourned at a late hour.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.—Tuesday evening, July 27th, Mr. Waldo in the chair, and eight members present.

The communication from Denis Cronan, saying he expected the city to act in good faith and he would do the same, as he was paid for work done from time to time, was referred.

The Treasurer's weekly report showed a balance on hand of $377,405 24.

The resolution, as amended, relative to the purchase of the Magazine Market property for $60,000 was concurred in.

A resolution to allow Recorder Long an assistant clerk was adopted.

A resolution from Mr. Phelps to contract for the immediate rebuilding of the Magazine Market; the material from the old Magazine Market just torn down to be used, and but $12,000 more to be expended. Adopted.

A resolution to allow the Street Commissioner to rent an office in the Third District for his deputies, was concurred in.

The President named Messrs. Genit, Munroe, Magloot and Heyghe a committee on the Coroner's complaint.

The bill of E. T. Parker, Sheriff, against the city, for $2500, was referred to the Finance Committee to not during the summer recess.

A resolution to raise the salaries of the Secretaries of the Standing Committees to $1600 was adopted.

A resolution making amendments to the wood and coal ordinance was adopted.

A resolution to fix the salary of the Chief of Police at $2500. From the tone of the Board, we infer that it will be so fixed.

A resolution to deepen Canal Carondelet at the intersection of Claiborne and Marais streets, was adopted.

The upper Board were announced for joint session. There were five candidates for the office of the City Park. On the fourth ballot Mr. Boux was elected by one vote over Mr. Boux.

As in the upper Board, the Finance and Streets and Landings Committees were appointed a committee of conference on the bill of the shares.

After other business, the Board adjourned at a late hour.

Rain.—We had plentiful showers of rain yesterday, and, indeed, for the past week we may say that it seems to have been in the order of nature

"To rain,
Wax warm, and rain again."

Recorder Summers's Court.—John Crute was arraigned yesterday and held to bail to answer for the charge of cruelly whipping a boy six years old, named Hellwig; and Mary O'Neal to answer the charge of having broken the knocked down her friend, Ann Moylan.

By this time the atmosphere had waxed pretty warm, and the prisoners in the dock felt that they felt that it would be hard to endure long Summers this hot weather. So they smiled in patience and gagged the thermometer of human endurance as high as possible.

The Recorder, however, did not seem to mind his feelings, and fined a poor fellow very heavily, not as much for his attempting to bribe a officer, as for his attempting such a thing with only one dollar — perhaps all the poor fellow had. We rather differ with his Honor, and think that he should not make a precedent of regulating the operation of law by a single circumstance. Bribery is bribery.

A lottery case came up next, in the matter of an old purblind Spaniard, charged by some one who has never drawn a fortune, though he has had the nice fraction of one drawing Capital Prize in the lottery of life. The Recorder, on inquiry, was answered that no prosecution of the kind had ever been instituted before by the District Attorney's office, and he thought that the matter should be settled out, so far as those brought to the attention of the Grand Jury were concerned. Mr. Holland, a volunteer counsel for the accused, was of opinion that the prohibitory statute on the subject was a dead letter, and that it was "unconstitutional" and void. The Recorder, quoting the law, and saying that he "did not care a fig for public opinion" committed the old man, as there was sufficient evidence to convict the accused, and thus thinking, ordered him accordingly to be discharged.

Martin Nolan was examined and committed to the First District Court for trial on a charge of having illegally impounded several cows belonging to Jean Marion.

A bill of J. S. Parker, for expenses, was approved by consurrence.

A resolution for the erection of a school-house, Fourth district, was referred.

A resolution to publish, in French and English, the intention to open Royal street was adopted.

The Board receded from its objection and concurred in the resolution to have a clerk, salary $900, in the District Recorder's office.

Mr. Landry, of the First District, opposed such action in the case of the Second District, as the Recorder had never been provided with a clerk of the kind as in the First District, and did not have so much business before him. It was agreed by concurrence with the other Board, however, to have another clerk for the Second District, with the same salary, $900.

A resolution to allow the City Surveyor two assistants was referred.

An ordinance from the other Board relative to coal and wood was referred to the Streets and Landings Committee.

Mr. Harrison called up the ordinance relative to the wharves, in order to have it referred to a joint committee. The motion was lost.

The ordinance was read, and Mr. Landry offered a substitute resolution to approve of the adjudication for the first section.—Adopted.

That part of the ordinance relative to the first, second and third sections was concurred in; that relative to the fourth, fifth and sixth sections rejected.

The Board then adjourned to meet the other in joint session.

The Board again assembled, Mr. Harrison offered a resolution to allow the reporters for the city papers $100 each, as complimentary compensation on the part of the Council. Read and referred to the Finance Committee. [The City Council of New York recently made an appropriation of this kind.]

Mr. Harrison moved to reconsider the vote of the Board on the adjudication of the wharves. Laid over under the rules.

Mr. Wiltz moved that message be sent to the other Board asking the return of the wharf ordinance, adopted.

On motion of Mr. Wiltz, the Board of Assistants was informed that the Board had appointed a committee of conference on the wharf ordinance.

The Workhouse ordinance was adopted.

The usual monthly reports of the standing committees were presented.

On the recommendation of the Streets and Landings Committee, certificates for work done on Royal street were ordered to be given to Denis Cronan.

After some other business, the Board adjourned at a late hour.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.—Tuesday evening, July 27th, Mr. Waldo in the chair, and eight members present.

The communication from Denis Cronan, saying he expected the city to act in good faith and he would do the same, as he was paid for work done from time to time, was referred.

*In Hong Kong, Province and America*
THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
SPECIFIC SOLUTION, IS PAMED.
THE RENOWNED PHYSICIAN, SIR ASTLEY COOPER, Discoverer of the Specific Solution for Cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Pains in the Back, Weaknesses, and all Urinary Affections are cured in short by many. The system becomes invigorated, and the debilitated body and diseased mind are restored to energy. Sold Agent

L. D'Wrang

jy17 1y 26 Camp street, New Orleans.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the style of NORTH, DUTHIL & CO. is this day dissolved. Their successors, NORTH, DUTHIL & CO., will attend to the liquidation.

R. H. SMEDES,
A. DUTHIL,
F. FAISANB.

New Orleans, July 1st, 1858. jy1 1m

NOTICE.

THE firm of SCHMIDT & CO. expires this day, by mutual agreement, and the signature will be used hereafter in liquidation only.

The undersigned have cancelled themselves under the style of RICHARD & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm, and take charge of all its pending affairs. Mr. F. W. Schmidt, the former senior of SCHMIDT & CO., has joined the present Richard & Co. as a partner in the retail department, to the extent of $150,000, as per act on record at the Mortgage Office