The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 3.

CORRUPTION ABROAD AND AT HOME.

Mr Bancroft, of Manchester, is a sturdy advocate of the extension of the suffrage and he lives by ballot, and in support of the reasonableness and the practical working of its theories, he is accustomed to cite the example of the United States, of the perfect freedom of her institutions, and of the reverence in which they are held. It is almost needless to add that Mr. Bright is in the minority. The Tories are against him, passively and traditionally, as the enemies of popular rights; the Whigs are against him because they are open to reformers, are naturally making and seldom keep promises. The chief argument relied upon by all parties and by the politicians to overthrow Mr. Bright's views is the secret ballot, in the fact that the United States elections are frequently marked by bribery and corruption. We have referred to deprate the assertion, that where the liberty of the subject is most complete, corruption and bribery are most rife. It would follow that England, where the system is most restrictive, would be the purest country. That this is a gladly received notion to many classes, especially to the aristocracy, is undeniable. That it is a truth is another matter. Indeed, the successful application of the principle of secret voting to counteract the corruption of Parliamentary constituencies would be the most effectual means of carrying out the principle of the suffrage, nor the absence of the latter from the slightest guarantee against the employment of improper and corrupting influences.

The contest existing at present between the partisans of Lord Derby's Ministry and its adversaries is universally acknowledged to have been characterized by extraordinary degrees of outrage, fraud and violence. One of the prominent features of the canvass was the raising of an enormous corruption fund, amounting to £100,000 for the express purpose of buying up the marketable. The Ministerial banner is current's reported to have subscribed one-fifth of the sum. This especially significant of base means with a view of directing the popular current, and quarrel over purity of election, between the two great political factions, which for years have divided the country, and which have been the theme of such loathsome exposures of corruption, as the Chandos election, which is now the disgrace of the Tory party, financial operations, so conducted into magnificence by the facile genius of Lord Derby and his friend Mr. Disraeli, the secret history of the Cabinet in which notorious practices in one of the most astounding circumstances of the affair. We manage these matters differently in America. The assembly is usually assigned to politicians of purities, whose habits are seldom heard of without injurious influence to subsequent action in office. But if suppose that in England fraud shamelessly exposed is reason to unload, and the nobility at the United Kingdom scarcely shrank from open participation in the fraud, such a fact as that to-day the store of Messrs. Andrew & Co., No. 80 Magazine street, does advertisement. ✱

New Books.—Our thanks are due the publishers, Sheldon & Co., New York, through L. White, No. 105 Canal street, for the following new works:

The Bible in the Levant, or the life and labors of the Rev. C. W. Bigham, agent of the American Bible Society in the Levant. By Samuel J. Prime. An admirable work, written in a thoughtful and instructive spirit, and exhibiting a rare illustration of devoted piety and goodness.

The Christian Knight. A series of lectures on 2 Timothy i. 6-12. By J. P. Thompson. An other excellent volume filled with wise and practicable counsel.

Truth is Every Thing. A tale for young persons. By Thos. Gaskart. A very pleasant and wholesome story.

New Orleans Medical News and Hospital Gazette.—We are indebted to the editors for the June number of this valuable periodical.

Arkansas.—One of the members of the Legislature, near Brandford, Canada, has made a full confession. During the blizzard the has robbed to the extent of $15,000 in money and jewelry. The largest haul ever made was from the purser's office of the steamer Empire State, the sum stolen being $2500. The robbery was effected by the dressing, himself in a female and passing himself off as the wife of the cook of the boat.

Explosion.—May 27th.—Last night shortly after retiring, H. G. Hinson, jailor of Fayette county, was aroused by a knock at his door. On opening it he was attacked by a man with a knife, who ripped open his abdomen, letting out the bowels, besides stabbing him in six other places. It is thought he cannot recover. This man was arrested. There is considerable excitement.

New York Herald Search.—In 1835, says the New York *Herald*, the business and fashionable centre of the metropolis was below Fulton street, from Nassau (rear; in 1840 the centre moved up towards Fulton street; in 1850 it will be in the neighborhood of Canal street, for business, and Madison square for fashionable residences. What next? In ten years. Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue will be the fashionable streets for the Stewart's of that day, and round the Central Park for private houses.

Boxing and Morals.—From the following letter it will be seen that one great obstacle champion had become, like the British champion, Staunton, who had not the courage to meet John L. Sullivan.

To the Sporting Men of Boston, Mass.—Gentlemen: I, Robert Robert, Esq., hear by challenge any man in the United States to fight me for $1000 a side, or more if desired. I will meet him in any place in the United States, or in Canada, within six months from this date. I will fight him according to the London prize ring rules. I am the champion of the Province of Canada, and I will fight any man in the United States. Yours, &c., ROBERT ROBERT.

Boston, May 25, 1859.

Mr. Robert Robert, Esq.—Sir: The offer you have made me to edit a sheets department in the *New York Ledger* is so exceedingly liberal that I do not feel at liberty to decline it. I will commence my contributions some time during the month of June next, and remain, sheets matter to be found only in the columns of the *New York Ledger*. Very respectfully, Yours, &c., MRS. ROBERT ROBERT.

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By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AT HALIFAX.

Position of the Armies in Italy.

A BATTLE MOMENTARILY EXPECTED.

Retrograde Movement of the Austrians.

ADVANCE OF THE ALLIED ARMY.

Blockade of the Austrian Ports.

LATER NEWS FROM INDIA.

DECLINE IN COTTON.

Commercial Intelligence.

HALIFAX, June 3.—The Cunard steamship America, Captain Miller, arrived at this port last night.

She left Liverpool on Saturday, the 21st ult., and brings three days later advices from Liverpool and the continent than were received by the Hungarian at Quebec and the Bremonda at New York.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, May 21.—The sales of Cotton for the week ending on Friday evening, the 20th inst., amount to 38,000 bales.

All qualities of Cotton have declined during the week 1-8 d. The decline on some of the inferior qualities is still greater.

The sales on speculation have been very small, and the sales are generally confined to the actual necessities of the trade.

CONSOLS.

LIVERPOOL, May 21.—The English funds have again declined, under the effect of unfavorable advices from the continent, and the general feeling in regard to the war being confined to Italy.

A decline of 1-8 on the Asia's quotations is reported.

Consols for money closed at 91¼ to 91¾.

BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS.

LIVERPOOL, May 21. The Liverpool Breadstuffs market is generally closed, with a declining tendency and prices of nearly all articles have given way.

The Provision market generally closed steady at the quotations by the Asia. Beef is quiet heavy, and all qualities have slightly declined.

The sales of Cotton on Friday were 8000 bales.

Holders were pressing on the market. The market closed dull, at the following authorized quotations of the Brokers Circular:

Fair Orleans, 7½; Fair Mobile, 7d.; Fair Uplands 6; Middling Orleans 6¾; Middling Mobile 6¾; Middling Uplands 6¾.

The stock of Cotton at Liverpool amounts to 568,000 bales, of which 362,000 are of American production.

STATE OF TRADE.

The advices from Manchester continue to be generally unfavorable. There was, however, a better demand for goods for India.

All descriptions of yarns were dull and had slightly declined in price.

INCREASE OF BULLION.

LONDON, May 21. The amount of bullion in the Bank of England has increased £164,000 during the week, notwithstanding a heavy drain for the continent.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, May 21.—Richardson, Spence & Co. report that Flour closed dull, prices ranging from 24s. to 24s. 3d. per barrel.

Southern White Wheat they quote at 10s. to 10s. 2d. per 8 lbs.

White Corn closed at 3s. to 3s. 2d.

The weather has been unfavorable for the crops during the past week.

Coffee closed quiet, with a slight advance on inferior qualities.

Sugar closed quiet, and inferior qualities had slightly declined.

The London Sugar market closed dull, and had declined 6d. during the week.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMIES IN ITALY.

LIVERPOOL, May 21.—It is reported from Turin, but not confirmed, that the Emperor of Austria had left Vienna to join the army in Italy, and had already arrived at Milan, and not others for Paris.

It is also reported that Field Marshal Hess was in route for Italy, and that his defensive plan of operations had already been adopted by the Emperor.

It was expected that the Austrian troops would remain on the defensive until the Emperor Francis Joseph reached the camp.

The Liverpool *Morning Post* publishes what it calls reliable information to the effect that the passage of the Tichino by the French army will be the signal for the alliance of all the neutral European powers against France, and that in such case the Austrian and German troops on the Rhine are to march on Paris.

The *Post* affirms that such an understanding exists between the leading neutral powers, and will be carried out. The statement, however, lacks confirmation.

Various dispatches from Vienna and Turin are published in the London and Liverpool journals; but they are generally of an unimportant nature.

All the various channels in the Adriatic and Venetian capital have been blockaded up by obstructions placed across them by the Austrians to prevent the approach of the French fleet.

ENGLAND.

Complete returns of the Parliamentary elections have been received at London, and the result shows a gain of twenty-three members for the Derby Ministry.

The Bombay mails of the 20th of April have been received in England, with later advices from China.

The famous Chinese Imperial Commissioner Yeh is dead.

The export trade at Canton was active and the import trade was firm.

LATEST FROM LONDON.

LONDON, Saturday Noon, May 21.—There is nothing later or important to communicate from the seat of war.

The Austrians, at latest advices, were continuing their retreat, and the French and Sardinian troops were advancing and occupying the places evacuated by the Austrians.

It is believed the Austrians will soon make a stand and give battle.

STOCK EXCHANGE AND DISCOUNT.

LONDON, May 21.—There is a complete stagnation on the London Stock Exchange. The discount market is also very dull.

The rate for two and three months bills is 2½ to 2 per cent.

Large quantities of gold continue to be drawn from the Bank and exported to the Continent.

FAILURES IN LONDON.

The bills of Messrs. Barnstopol & Son, a failure were first in London were returned yesterday.

Messrs. Frewen & Co., Bankers at Augsburg, have failed.

The manager of the Bank of Tuscany has fled, and the bank has suspended.

LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

TURIN, MAY 19.—Yesterday several detachments of Austrian troops advanced to Casalino, Sesia, Desiguzzaro, driving off all the cattle in their reach, firing upon the peaceable peasants, and committing other depredations.

The Austrians allotted the enemy at San Jacopino, expecting an attack from the Austrians, but were disappointed, as the Austrians withdrew to Vercelli, after having robbed the country of every thing useful to them.

The Austrians evacuated Vercelli this morning, after blowing up two arches of the bridge across the river Sesia.

On the 19th the Emperor Napoleon left Alessandria and went to Valenza to review a portion of the vanguard of the allied army and examine the course of the Po.

The organization of the French army is rapidly completed, and the damage done by the Austrian army in places which they have occupied and abandoned is being rapidly repaired.

The large force of Austria was daily expected at the Austrian headquarters to take command of the army in person, and until his arrival no important movement on the part of the Austrians was anticipated.

Up to the time of the retirement of the Austrian troops from Vercelli, Count Giulay, their commander in chief, continued their extortions of money and provisions from the Sardinian inhabitants, who were filled with consternation and terrified by their brutality, and the approach of the allied troops was hailed by the oppressed people with the greatest demonstrations of joy.

An official Sardinian bulletin says that the Austrians occupy the right bank of the river Po as far as the castle of San Giovanni, with a force of about 12,000 troops, and are erecting fortifications at the bridge of Stella to protect their retreat, which is still carried on at that point, and a general retrograde movement seems to have taken place along the whole line of the Austrian army.

THE NICARAGUAN TRANSIT ROUTE.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Mr. Johnson, the contractor for the mail service between New York, New Orleans and San Francisco via the Nicaragua transit route, has perfected his contract and sent it to Washington for acceptance by the Government.

Jones, the Nicaraguan Minister, is making arrangements in connection with Mr. Johnson to get the transit line open by August, which in two months another time required by the contract.

Negotiations are now pending for the purchase of steamers to run on each side of the Isthmus.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The Navy Department has received information from the commander of the United States steamer Saratoga, stationed at Vera Cruz, dated May 21st, advising the Department that our Minister, Mr. Melanor, desires the ship in command to proceed to Tampico. It anticipates action of an attack upon that city by the troops sent against it by General Miramon.

In Mr McLane's dispatches to the State Department, published this morning, Commander Turner, of the sloop of war Brooklyn, is proceed to Tampico, and immediately land a force of marines to protect the American Consulate and American citizens.

SIX DAYS LATER FROM HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER INDIANOLA.

QUARANTINE STATION, June 2.—The steam ship Indianola arrived at Quarantine this morning, bringing advices from Havana to the 29th inst.

There is no general or political news of importance to communicate.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, May 30.—The Sugar market has continuously improved in tone, and closed rather active at 6½ reals.

The receipts of Sugar has very much diminished, and the market closed very brisk at 6½ reals.

Lard has an advancing tendency, and closed at 8½ reals per pound. The stock of Lard at Havana and Matanzas is 400 barrels and kegs.

Exchange on London is rather dull at 10 per cent. premium. Exchange on New York, Boston and Philadelphia 3½ per cent. premium. Exchange on New Orleans 4 per cent. premium, inside quotations.

SALE OF STEAMERS.

NEW YORK, June 2.—The steamers Alabama, Florida and Augusta have been sold to-day at private sale to Col. Taylor, the President of the Central Railroad Company.

VIRGINIA STATE ELECTION.

RICHMOND, June 2.—One hundred and seven by nine counties had been heard from, which sum up a majority of 2700 for Letcher, the Democratic candidate for Governor.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, June 1.—The steamer City of Memphis passed down at 4 o'clock this morning.

The Black Peak Bombing.

STORY OF A RETIRED NAVY HUNTER.

Mr Stephen D. Hancock, of this city, long in the employ of the Central Railroad Company, who left for Pike's Peak on the 5th of March last, returned to Detroit on Monday evening, having seen the elephant in all its phases. He fully confirms the reports that the whole thing is a stupendous humbug, conceived on fraud by a set of unprincipled shiftless scamdlers, the chief of whom is the notorious Gregory. Instead of having prospected the gold region thoroughly, as he satisfied himself that the reports in regard to the inexhaustible supply of gold at Cherry Creek have been manufactured by unprincipled speculators, for no other purpose than to give them an opportunity to prey on those who might be drawn there in search of the precious metal.

Mr. Hancock is an old California gold digger, and was therefore prepared to judge correctly of the prospect of finding gold in any considerable quantity, and in either upon the search intelligently. He informs us that, after the most industrious efforts in the best localities, the most gold he was able to find in a day was the insignificant sum of *five cents*. During all his residence at the mines, after the most patient inquiry, the most he could hear of any one's having in his possession was the value of four dollars, and only one of the poor fool. He succeeded, with great difficulty, in purchasing $6 36 worth to bring back as a specimen to show his friends. One gentleman of his acquaintance offered $5 for the lump of the dirt. $1 or $2 would be its real value for the same purpose. But he could not procure it upon any terms, for it was not there. The traders or merchants, at Auraria and Denver City, of whom the miners bought their supplies, could not procure a dollar's worth of the precious metal. If there had been any gold in the diggings, it would have found its way into their clutches. But they were not able to gather enough out of the tiny scales to reward them for the loss of their impositions upon the public.

Mr. Johnson informs us that the gold seekers are very rapidly leaving the mines. Even on his there were not more than five or six hundred there, though he met a large number on the way as he was returning. The day before he took his departure there were forty wagons on their way, and others on their way, who were met by those who were leaving from the mines, as they would from the plague, were influenced to turn back, without proceeding down upon the deceptive mirage land by the unfavorable reports they received on all hands.

He fully confirms, also, the reports in regard to the suffering in the mines. Many were destitute of food, and were compelled to the rags upon their last, without decent clothing, and with scarce enough food to keep soul and body together. He left at Denver City, owing to a severe fall he had received, Mr. John Bell, of New York, with the loss of one of his feet literally frozen off. One man he saw who had been literally frozen to death, and many others murdered and scalped by the Indians, or the equally savage whites. He thinks, from his own observation and from careful inquiry, that there must be at least eight hundred and twenty five thousand people on the plains, either going to or returning from the mines.

As to accommodations at Denver City, Arapahoe, Auraria, &c., he says there are none. The stories of splendid hotels, fine houses, &c., are made out of whole cloth. The thing which the swindlers wrote East was a hotel that would compare with any in the country, a log cabin, half finished, by canvas, with no beds, no chairs, and only rough boards for a table. Boarders were charged fourteen dollars a week at it, for miserable food, and were compelled to find their own blankets, and sleep on the floor at that. Most of the "houses," of which there were only about a dozen, in either of the great gold cities, here no roofs, and every thing else was on the same scale. Such is the great gold El Dorado which has been the miserable bubble buried.—*Detroit Advertiser*, 31th.

Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT.—We find the following complimentary notice of our late Representative, in the Louisville *Journal* of the 25th ult.:

We notice in the New Orleans *Bee* an address from the Hon. George Bancroft to the Americans of the First Congressional District of Louisiana, declining a renomination for the seat in Congress which, during two consecutive terms, he has filled with such marked fidelity and appropriateness.

We very sincerely regret the determination of Mr. Bancroft to retire from Congress. And as we have reason to believe he has our sentiments. Enlightened, faithful, accomplished, scientific, and true, he has been for the last four years among the ornaments of the American delegation at Washington. A position scarcely could not ask or desire to be served more devotedly or unpossessedly than Mr. B. has served us.

We trust that at no distant day Mr. Bancroft may find it consistent with his plans of life to return to the theatre on which he has begun so useful and honorable a career.

BOSTON, May 31.—The Odd Fellows' block of buildings, including the Post Office, United States Land Office, Odd Fellows' and Masons' lodge rooms, and the People's Theatre, with several stores and offices, were destroyed by fire last night. The contents of the Post and Land Offices were saved, but all the property of the Odd Fellows and Masons was destroyed. The loss amounted to $50,000, on which there is an insurance of $10,000.

Benjamin Underwood has just obtained a decree of divorce, in a Boston court, from Wm. A. Underwood, for neglect to support her for the last five years. She has not only proved the neglect, but she proved that during the first year of their marriage they had lived in nine different tenements, and the second year in eleven; moving outrages one would think of themselves enough to justify divorce.

England Depending upon Asiatics in the War Cloud.

(From the Dublin City Nation, May 14)

The certainty that a European war will interfere with the carrying trade, not only of all the powers directly involved, but even of those which may be in danger of being drawn in, has caused inquiry to be directed to the possibility of registering European ships under the American flag. The statute law of the United States is, in this respect, virtually prohibitive. No foreign ship can be registered unless a sum equal to two-thirds of her value shall have been expended upon her in repairs or improvements in America. Even an American vessel which has been lawfully condemned by a foreign government, or sold to a foreigner, cannot, upon being repurchased by an American, receive, except upon these conditions, a new register. It is also provided that foreign vessels which may have acquired the American flag shall lose the benefit of registration if they become, being naturalized citizens, resident more than one year in the country of their origin, or two years in any other country. Foreign steamers, if their owners are resident in the United States, may be enrolled for river service, only securely being given that they shall not be employed on other waters; and this, apparently, no doubt upon being allowed. Any relaxation of the law can be obtained only by a special act of Congress. There is, however, a solution of the difficulty that would meet all reasonable requirements. Although it may be difficult to procure an American register, a vessel can be placed under the American flag by a bill of sale drawn up in the American form in England, together with a certificate that she is owned by an American citizen. She will then get the protection afforded by the United States Government to every security bill of American property. She will, with regard to tonnage dues and all similar conditions, under the liabilities common to any foreign vessel. That this plan would be effectively adopted in case of England becoming involved in war can scarcely be doubted, and it is probable, also, that in organized latitude might be given by special act to facilitate the granting even of a National Charter. The impolicy of the existing restrictions is as obvious as that of all other obstacles to the free interchange of commodities. On the breaking out of a war a neutral country could, under the present law, transfer her vessels from any of the belligerents only by profitable terms. But if this is forbidden, her traders are compelled to hand over control of their vessels, and the payment