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NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 29, 1859. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXII—WHOLE NO. 11393.

OFFICE 83 CHARTRES ST.

THE DAILY BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 29.

WEAK INVENTIONS.

A rumor from Washington of reconciliations and peace-making finds its way to the columns of the New York *Herald*. That sharp-witted journal, which is ever keenly on the scent for news, has discovered first, that ex Governor ROBERT J. WALKER has succeeded in recovering the friendship and political countenance of the Administration: that Mr. DOUGLAS, through various intimate friends, is earnestly seeking to ratify a treaty of peace with the President; and lastly, that GOV. WISE himself has been seized with a sudden fit of humility, and is extremely anxious once more to render homage to the transcendant virtue, excellence and ability of Mr. BUCHANAN. The *Herald* avers that the question of the succession is the key to the whole mystery of the present remarkable inclinations of the late fiery and fussy rebel leaders of the party.

The sheet when gives currency to these reconciliations emphatically to the class of "sensation papers." The assumption of extraordinary enterprise in publishing beforehand every political movement at Washington, is merely a certain avidity in supplying a insatiable curiosity of quid nunes, either publishing and endorsing every flying piece of gossip, no matter how groundless, or by giving as facts the prolific inventions of its several correspondents. Like persons who are constantly firing at a mark, the *Herald* occasionally hits upon the truth; but we need scarcely add that, however plausible and seemingly authoritative the statements in its columns may appear, the assurances of the *Herald* by no means suffice to stamp them with the seal of absolute authenticity.

Treating the important outgivings referred to above we presume the reader must by this time be aware that they are very far from being wholly true. With respect to the question of Senator DOUGLAS, they are in part if not wholly false. We are enabled so to prove them upon the strength of Mr. DOUGLAS's recently published letter. It is conceivable that if Judge DOUGLAS contemplated an unreserved return to the counsels of the Democratic party, and a full reconciliation with the President, he would find essential pains to erect an almost insurmountable obstacle to the accomplishment of a desire. Nevertheless he has done so the moment in question, since he there assumes a position of as stringent a character as can reasonably be required to preclude the possibility of compromise. How can the Administration or the Illinois senator be possibly brought to harmonize, when the first sustains the doctrine of Congressional interference for the protection of slavery in the Territories, and the second, in the most formal and unqualified terms, denies the existence of such a right, and clings with greater tenacity than ever to the peculiar creed of popular sovereignty. Between these conflicting principles there is no common ground of concession on either side; the belligerents can meet as neutrals, and amicably discuss a project of peace, but never the other must give way. If Mr. BUCHANAN and the extreme South are correct in their views, Judge DOUGLAS does not represent the Democracy, and cannot possibly pretend to hold fellowship with that party. If, on the contrary, the Illinois sage is correct, and the Democracy of the North, Democracy, and of part of the South, are regarded as orthodox, the Administration men must give way, or expect to be ostracised hereafter. Such being the relations of the two wings, it is not difficult to understand the utter improbability of the reconciliations lauded by the *Herald*.

As respects Robert J. Walker and Gov. Wise, we can say but little. The public are scarcely interested in the progress or fate of these worthies makes in the direction of the Administration. Although Wise may sputter at a terrible rate, he is, after all, but diminutive potatoes. Nothing might possibly surprise us so much as the disappearance of both of them in the political stage. We are clear in opinion that the fortunes of the Administration and of the Democratic party will be appreciably affected by the friendship or enmity of either the author of the Kansas proclamation, or the erudite exponent of contrary doctrine.

CITY ATTORNEY OF JEFFERSON.—The City of Jefferson has elected our worthy and esteemed young friend, J. Emilien Trémoulet, Esq., City Attorney for the ensuing year. Mr. T. was recommended by the influential gentlemen of the parish, and we are gratified to give general satisfaction.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS—*Third District.*—The exercises of the Public Schools of the Third District will take place on Friday, the 1st inst., at the Fillmore School, in Bagatelle street. The various exercises of the day will be conducted under the supervision of Dr. L. Bonneau Esq., Superintendent.

NEW ORLEANS MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL.—We are indebted to the editors for the July number of this well conducted and attractive periodical.

D. E. M. Murphy, auctioneer, will sell THIS evening, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Messrs Bonzo & Hurst's No 34 Gravier street, a truly choice Habana segar.

The Boston papers announce the death in Malden of Mr. John Augustus, a gentleman long and well known in Boston in connection with his benevolent exertions in behalf of the intemperate, the latter years of his life having almost entirely spent in ameliorating their condition by becoming bondsman for their good behavior, and providing means and opportunities that would tend to a reformation. Possessed of a living income from business accumulated in business pursuits, the deceased was in a position to carry out the dictates of a generous heart, and those who knew him best give him credit for sincerity of purpose and great usefulness.

M. Horace Vernet has left Paris for Italy, having orders to paint the battle of Montebello for the Museum at Versailles. Montebello is situated in one of the loveliest spots of Lombardy. The artist has an opportunity here to blend the beauty of the landscape with the horror of the battle scene.

AWFUL FRATRICIDE.—The New York *Tribune* of the 23d has the following:

Last night, at about 10 o'clock, an affair took place in Brooklyn of a most heart-rending character. A boy six years of age accidentally killed a brother ten years of age. The children, four in number, were playing in the house, and were named Thomas and Charles Mackey, and were the sons of a respectable widow named Margaret Mackey, who resides at No. 85 Washington street, New York. They became engaged in a boisterous and excursion ticket. The boy Charles, standing in front of their mother, when one of them, Thomas, showed his brother the ticket. Charles demanded the ticket, and refused to give it up. By this time the scuffle became of a violent character, and a large crowd of little boys had collected to see what they could of a real fight. The brothers then, it is said, struck each other, the boys around cheering them on.

Charles, the younger, then stepped back a few feet, and, drawing a small penknife, held it between two of his fingers, and thrust it at his brother's breast. The blade passed through the clothes, and entered between the sixth and seventh ribs. The wounded boy fell back, and was immediately carried by a member of a female. It was not thought at first that any thing was the matter with him, but it was found that he was unable to walk. Dr. Gilman was sent for, but on coming saw that he was dying. The knife had pushed aside about the eighth of an inch, and struck an artery, and he died from internal hemorrhage. The poor boy died in fifteen minutes after the affair. Those of the medical fraternity who were called in pronounced it a most singular case. The infant murderer was not arrested. Considerable excitement prevailed about the matter.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF AN AMERICAN WOMAN AT NAPLES.—A letter from Rome to the London *Times* contains the following:

The United States vessels Wabash and Macedonian have left Civita Vecchia for Naples.

Before leaving this port, a very painful occurrence occurred to have occurred. A young lady asked a sailor which was the deepest part of the port, and immediately afterwards going towards it, threw herself in and disappeared. She was saved, however, for the sailor stood by around, who appears to have been a young American reading in Germany, and had fled with some man to Civita Vecchia. On arriving there her seducer, having shut her up in a hotel, abandoned her.

Every assistance was given her by the sailors, and the captain sent her on to Rome by a special train. The arrival of a train with three persons only—the girl and her two conductors—put the whole diplomatic world in confusion, who were anxious to know who was the mysterious arrival, and for a time was not satisfied until the chief of the delegate detailing the incidents of the affair was shown.

KING VICTOR EMMANUEL A CORPORAL.—We read in a letter from Novara, dated June 4th, that—

The Zouaves have recompensed the bravery of King Victor Emmanuel by electing him a corporal. "He fights so well," said one of them, "that he deserves the honor." The King already possesses the French military medal; he is the only sovereign who does so, the Emperor having decorated his Majesty with it on his visit to Paris.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ARABIA.

PREPARATIONS FOR A DECISIVE BATTLE.

THE BRITISH CABINET COMPLETED

ADVANCE IN COTTON.

DECLINE IN CONSOLS.

HALIFAX, June 28.—The Cunard steamship Arabia, Capt. Stone, arrived at this port this noon. She left Liverpool on Saturday, the 18th inst., and brings three days later advices from Europe than were received by the Nova Scotian yesterday.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, June 18.—The sales of Cotton during the week ending on Friday evening amount to 65,000 bales, of which speculators took 5000 and exporters 6000 bales.

The market opened in the early part of the week with little inquiry and easier prices.

The market closed firm at an advance of ⅛ on Fair and Middling qualities. Lower qualities are more saleable, but no quotable advance has been obtained.

The sales of Cotton on Friday were 8000 bales, of which 1000 were taken by speculators and exporters.

The market closed firm at the following quotations of the Brokers' circular:

Fair Orleans 8¼; Fair Mobile 7¾; Fair Uplands 7¾; Middling Orleans 6 15-16; Middling Mobile 6¾; Middling Uplands 6¾.

The stock of Cotton at Liverpool amounts to 631,000 bales, of which 557,000 bales are of American production.

CONSOLS.

LONDON, June 18.—The funds have experienced a decline of one per cent. during the week.

Consols closed at 92½ to 92¾ on account, ex dividend.

MANCHESTER TRADE.

LIVERPOOL, June 18.—The advices from Manchester continue to be of a more favorable character.

There was an increased demand for goods and yarns, and the market closed with an advancing tendency, holders demanding an advance.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

HAVRE, June 17.—The sales of Cotton during the week amount to 6500 bales. Orleans Tres Ordinaire is quoted at 106 francs; Orleans Bas 102 francs—an advance of 1 franc during the week.

The stock of Cotton at Havre amounts to 96 200 bales.

The market closed firm.

BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS.

LIVERPOOL, June 18.—The Liverpool Breadstuffs market generally closed dull at the decline reported by the Nova Scotian.

Corn closed with a declining tendency, and a slight decline has been experienced on all qualities since Tuesday.

The provision market generally closed with a declining tendency, and some articles have slightly given way in prices.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, June 18.—The London Money market is generally steady.

Money is abundant, and good bills are easily negotiated.

The amount of bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £7000 during the week.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, June 18.—The intelligence from the seat of war is full of an important character. At latest advices the Austrians were continuing their retreat from the river Oglio, and the allied armies were advancing.

The French troops were being concentrated for a decisive attack, and an important battle was anticipated within a week.

A naval demonstration in the Adriatic was expected.

THE ENGLISH MINISTRY.

Lord Palmerston had formed a strong cabinet, including in its members Lord John Russell, Gladstone, Sidney Herbert, Richard Cobden, M. Gibson and Lord Granville.

SPAIN PURCHASING STEAMSHIPS.

The Spanish Government has purchased the steamships Alps and the Andes of the Cunard Steamship Company.

[NOTE.—The National Line held open last night for nearly two hours after their regular closing time, to get further details of the Arabia's news, but at 10 o'clock nothing further had been received at New York.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN PASSPORTS.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The Attorney-General has decided that no State officer can lawfully issue any certificate in the form of a passport.

M. BELLY'S DEATH DISCREDITED.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Private letters discredit the announcement of the death of Mons. Belly by fever.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Advices from Havana report that a few cases of fever had occurred, but it was not considered an epidemic.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT—TWENTY LIVES REPORTED LOST.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 28.—The train from Chicago on the Michigan and Southern Railroad broke through a culvert last night.

Twenty or thirty persons are reported to have been killed, and several are severely injured.

No names of residents south of the Ohio river have been reported.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

ST. LOUIS, June 28.—The steamer J. W. Lambert was burned to the water's edge, about four miles above this city, last night.

The boat and cargo are a total loss. The cargo was valuable, but was mostly insured.

The boat was bound up the Missouri. No lives were lost.

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

LOUISVILLE, June 28.—The steamer H. Bridges struck a snag and sunk in Green river on Friday night.

The boat was bound for the railroad bridge at Bowling Green.

The boat and cargo are a total loss.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Distinguished Mexicans and prominent American citizens are anxious that our Government shall conclude a treaty with Mexico for the protection of the inhabitants on the frontiers of both countries.

Such a proposition will soon be under the consideration of the Cabinet.

The treaties to be made by our Minister, McLane, will grant to the United States the right of way over the isthmus of Tehuantepec, and from other points in the Mexican territory to the Pacific, or Gulf of California, the route to be constructed under the protection of both Governments.

It is not believed here that any cession of Mexican territory will be made or asked for.

A postal treaty is now being arranged.

The Government has made a contract with Mr. Butterfield, the California overland mail contractor, for carrying the mails between New Orleans, Mobile, and all the Mexican ports on the Gulf of Mexico, including that of Lassas.

Should the Government of Mexico acquiesce in the proposals of Mr. Butterfield, a weekly steam communication between the two countries will soon be established.

A private letter from General Vidaurri, of the 2d instant, says that on the 25th of May Gen. Zuazua was at Leon, near Guanajuato, with over 6000 men.

A skirmish had taken place at Silos, in which the Reactionists under Mesela were defeated.

Gen. Zuazua was awaiting reinforcements before attacking Gen. Wall, who was posted with a strong force some ten miles distant.

The Liberals felt confident of routing him, and in that case would march directly on the city of Mexico.

The report that President Juarez had consented to receive 3000 American volunteers is unfounded, but probably the services of twenty thirty American officers will be secured.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The steamship Empire City, from New Orleans via Havana, had arrived at this port, with $425,000 in specie. The city is reported to be in a healthy state.

NEW YORK RACES.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The great race between Lida, Chanticleer and Tar River—three mile heats—came off to-day over the Fashion Course.

Chanticleer won the race in two straight heats. Time—5.42 5.38.

Another race came off over the Union Course between Horace Patcher, Lady Woodruff and Brown Dick.

The race was for two mile heats, best two in three, in harness.

Patcher won in two straight heats. Time—First heat, 5.14; second heat, 5.34.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The Cotton market closed dull. The sales to-day were 2000 bales.

Eastern Meal Pork $16 to $16 25.

Sugar closed buoyant, and holders demand an advance.

Linseed Oil 61 to 62c. Lard Oil 90 to 93c.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, June 28.—Flour closed dull, and prices are unchanged.

Oats 50c. Corn closed firm at 80 to 82c. Whisky 26c.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

LOUISVILLE, June 28.—The river at this point is falling, with 5 feet 6 inches of water in the canal.

ST. LOUIS, June 28.—The Mississippi at this point is about stationary.

The upper streams are falling.

VICKSBURG, June 28.—The steamer Lucy Holcombe passed down at 2, and the Fred Trone at 3 o'clock this evening.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The New York weekly bank statement shows a decrease in loans, as compared with the previous week, of $55,000; decrease in specie, $1,465,000.

The net deposits amount to $1,955,000.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, June 28.—The steamer John Raine passed down at noon yesterday. The Vicksburg passed down at 5, and the Imperial at 8 o'clock yesterday evening.

THE BATTLE OF MAGENTA.

We publish below one of AMEDEE ACHARD's graphic and interesting letters to the *Journal des Debats*. It is translated to our hand by the New York *Tribune*:

NOVARA, June 4.

The retreat of the Austrian army, to call it nothing more, continues to be the subject of all conversation here; it is talked about as well in the parlors of the headquarters as under the leafy shelters which the soldiers put up at the expense of the neighboring trees. What has become of the enemy? Where shall we find them?

"The deuce!" said a Zouave who was cooking his soup yesterday in the edge of a grove, "it was a snow-ball; it melted by fire!"

Without fully accepting this rather imaginative explanation, it is difficult to comprehend how the army offered so little resistance.

Is it the result of a plan? Is it the effect of demoralization? We do not know, but we must soon know.

Very strange incidents are told, which make one ask what has become of the Hungarian regiments and these famous battalions of the military colonies, and those bands of Croats who used to rush shouting to the charge?

At the time of the forward movement of the 31st the divisions Lilia and Jellachich did not count less than 20,000 men. They were covered by a deep canal, protected by a height, and defended by a battery which had been admirably placed. And three battalions of Zouaves took every thing—overwhelmed them all.

"We can't understand it," said a Major taken prisoner to-day; "we were sure that our position was impregnable. When we saw these men run up toward these guns, sweeping them with grape, leap into the canal, climb the bank, and then charge upon us without firing a shot, our battalions trembled like a flock of sheep assaulted by a wolf. Nothing controlled them—neither orders nor threats; they ran. And still these soldiers are brave and well disciplined. They would stand all day under fire without flinching; but this sort of attack—this beginning with the bayonet—terrifies them. As I said, I don't understand it at all."

At this same battle of the 31st soldiers were seen to fall on their knees with the muzzles of their muskets on the ground, and to remain there as if paralyzed.

In the melée a Zouave (I see him still, his long beard thick with blood) received a feeble bayonet stroke, which tore his cheek. He looked at his adversary and shrugged his shoulders.

"Imbecile!" says he, "is that the way to make a thrust with the bayonet? Hold on; I'll show you how it is done!"

And he buried his terrible weapon to the hilt in the body of the Austrian.

What can you do against such men?

One thing, which still continues to be surprising, is the extreme youth of the soldiers who we meet in every corner. Many of them are only 16, 17, 18 years old. This youth may partially explain the way in which these poor soldiers give themselves up.

A corporal who was bringing in five prisoners to the bivouac, pushes them toward a captain.

"Take them, Captain," said he, "there are five of them. The business is getting irksome; I was not made to drive lambs."

And he goes off furious.

For the whole day after the 31st, these poor fellows, shivering, and not daring to move, were gathered up in the rice-fields. Otherwise they behave like angels.

All this, perhaps, will change before the famous quadrangle.

Yesterday cannon growled occasionally. A strong detachment of the Austrians came to the Ticino allowed us to hear it distinctly, but the detonations were slow. The Austrian army has the habit of shooting on a retreat, perhaps to enliven their march. So, too, when they perceive a squadron of cavalry, they send three or four balls, which kill a few mines and wound two or three mulberry trees, and that is all.

I believe that is what they call securing their retreat.

There are alarms every day. Day before yesterday the 52d of the line, which is encamped a mile from Novara, was suddenly, in broad day, startled by the cry, "To arms!" The regiment, who were taking their soup, ran to their arms, and formed in line. They were very lightly clad. An Austrian reconnoitering party, 1000 strong, was taking a promenade near by. A hundred musket shots, which hurt nobody, were exchanged, the Austrians retired, and our soldiers returned to their coppers.

If you will allow me, we will profit by the little breathing spaces which war gives us to visit Novara and its environs.

They say that the town is staid and quiet in ordinary times; I doubt, then, if its inhabitants know it; there is such a racket there that you cannot hear yourself. The pretty women of the place profit by this occasion to show themselves in little silk or cotton dresses, well stretched over cages which make them like bells, and walk everywhere in this pleasant fashion. Shop girls and majesses are not, now as in other times, what they are in the last Paris mode. We must allow them this illusion.

The place of arms, old bastions, which make a semblance of defending the town from the Vercelli side, are planted with fine chestnut trees, under which they go out to take the air. It is an elegant promenade.

We have an immense prospect here over the country, which stretches in interminable plains even to the Alps. Nothing can be more fresh and green; nothing more charming to the eye; but nothing, too, can be more deceptive than this verdure.

You cannot take a walk in this country. Abominable rice-fields, not less productive than unhealthy, there show their parallelograms and their triangles covered with water, and if you do not borrow a pair of stilts from some of the country people, it would be dangerous to risk yourself in these bathing geometrical figures. A light rain changes the cross-roads into canals, and one finds at the end of every field a stream in which a bedge is growing.

Steeple chases could never have been invented in the Lombardies.

Those clever regiments which, on the strength of the appearance of the country, had pitched their tents in a prairie, have discovered at midnight that they were bivouacking in a marsh. Their beds of grass were drowned, and the poor fellows were sleeping in a bath.

I have rambled from hill to hill and from path to path, over the whole country where the unfortunate Charles Albert found his fate. Here, near this farm, in the plain where, at the head of 300 cavalry, he sustained the attack of the Austrian army, and was cut out of the melee by a charge of the Alessandrian light horse.

Here is the pond by which he retired after having done all that the courage of a soldier and the foresight of a chief could do. But I am not well enough versed in military lore to give you the topographic history of the sad reign of Novara. Piedmont has worn mourning ten years for this disaster. Ten days, glorious days, shall make her forget it.

The 86th and the 52d were camping in these same fields with a numerous artillery and some cavalry. While the sun was in that Tirian vision. How many Napoleons crossing St. Bernard; how many battles of Wagram and Marengo kill from many captures of the Malakoff; how many cavalry charges led by Murat! But here as well as at Vercelli these prints in which the Italian illustrates the grand deeds of the French army, are accompanied by lithographs in which we are furiously beaten and pursued at the siege of Rome; never were so many Chassaux de Vincennes put to route. You see Garibaldi there on horseback in all attitudes.

The abundance of wines is a very peculiar understanding of commerce. They have a horror of making a sale, and use great address and perseverance in sending off purchasers. It is only in self-defense that they show you the article you want, and if, after having examined it, you hesitate about buying it, they demonstrate to you with the most engaging smiles that you have really no need of it.

It is quite necessary that one of these men should be put in some collection of curiosities. The species must soon be lost.

The country people have wear a kind of wooden patten, cut in the form of Turkish slippers, with this difference, that they have high heels. The cavity in which the toes are held is made of woolen or velvet. The style of chausure has its elegance. The trouble about it is that it is impossible to wear them until after long practice. When the village women would walk fast, they take off their pattens and shoe their hands with them.

You will soon see a cargo of them at Paris. The officers have laid in a stock of them for their acquaintances. It is a souvenir which has a local coloring.

The shoe-dealers are very much disconcerted to see so many bought.

The news was brought last evening by the Staff Office that the bridge at Buffalora was safe and sound.

They were too much in a hurry to blow up this arch. The Austrians have not the reputation of doing things so badly.

There has been little fighting at Turbigo, where, for the first time, the Turcos, whom we saw so gay at Novara, were engaged. They wanted to show that they knew their bayonet exercise as well as their brothers in arms from Africa, and the Austrians could not withstand their charge. The loss was insignificant.

I just saw a Voltigeur, with a shot wound in the leg, passing by. To the question what the matter was, he answered that he had been wounded under the walls of Milan.

I think that his watch is a little too fast. Never did more pleasant sunshine gladden the plains of Lombardy. Is it a piece of galanatry on the part of spring? The augurs of ancient Rome would have been sure to find a presage in it.

NOVARA, June 5.—My Voltigeur's watch was not so very far out of the way. The cannonading on the left bank of the Ticino was perfectly understood at Milan. The whole city was in disorder; there were only a few thousand Austrians in the city and castle, and an adventurous vettarino might have driven from Milan to the frontiers of Piedmont without being stopped by the police.

We are assured that the heads of the French columns might last evening have sent their vedettes into the suburbs of the capital of Lombardy; but the Emperor is reserving the honor of being the first to enter it for the King of Sardinia. So our troops are forbidden to go out on patrol or even a sentinel.

A victory marks the 4th of June. Yesterday, toward 11 o'clock, a division of the Grenadiers of the Guard, met, at San Martino, a corps of 40,000 or 50,000 Austrians, who were massed in a strong position, defended by field works.

The engagement was terrible. For more than two hours the three regiments of Grenadiers and one regiment of Zouaves of the Guard resisted the efforts of this army, which they broke by one of those impetuous charges which render our infantry so formidable. The village and the position were in their power, and at the moment when the enemy, led back by their generals, were resolutely resuming the attack, the *corps d'armée* of Gen. Niel and Gen. McMahon appeared on the field.

The victory was no longer doubful; after an obstinate struggle, which was prolonged for no less than seven hours, the enemy, routed from all their positions, beat a general retreat.

This time the Austrian army was engaged, and, to speak right out, they behaved valiantly. No regiments were seen throwing down their arms and running at the first charge. They defended the honor of their flag, and if they gave ground, it was only because they had to do with soldiers animated by a fury which nothing could abate or weary.

Gen. Mellinet, who commanded the divisions of the Guard, was magnificent. Admirably seconded by his lieutenants, he gave the signal of the bayonet charge which broke the Austrian lines.

But the death of one of the most brilliant officers of our army has paid for this splendid success—a soldier of Africa and the Crimea—General Le Clerc fell on the battlefield.

The Emperor himself was present at this affair, so glorious for our arms.

My absence from headquarters prevents me from giving you many details; they will probably be sent you in the official bulletin. But I have gathered this:

Twelve or fifteen thousand men, mostly Austrians, left on the field, testify to the desperation of the fight.

We have made 1000 prisoners and taken some pieces of cannon. But this result, so grand, has been gained by cruel losses. Gen. Espinasse, who commanded a division of McMahon's corps, is, it is said, among the killed, as well as three or four colonels, and a large number of superior officers.

Gen. Niel had two horses killed under him; so did Gen. McMahon.

All the troops have emulated each other in impetuosity, tenacity and resolution. The 2d Grenadiers, who were first engaged, sustained for one hour the fire and the efforts of a column of 20,000 Austrians.

All the cavalry which was here last night has received orders to cross the Ticino immediately. There are hardly any troops at Novara.

The Emperor marched early this morning on the Austrian army, which is retreating toward Cremona.

You will understand that in the absence of official documents you must take the news which I send you as rumors merely. The single fact, grand and indubitable, which swallows up all else—that fact is victory! Lombardy has been gloriously opened to the French arms.

To keep as near as possible to the scene of action, I shall leave this place for Milan, from which city I shall probably date my next letter.

P. S.—I am assured that a French brigade has entered Milan this evening. Piedmont is entirely abandoned by the Austrian troops. The war is carried into the territory which we would liberate.

AMEDEE ACHARD

The Zouaves.

The following description of the Zouaves—the most efficient portion of the French army—is taken from the report of Capt. George B. McClellan, who was one of the United States military officers sent to the seat of war in Europe in 1855, to collect information on military subjects:

The dress of the Zouave is of the Arab pattern; the cap is a long fig, or skull cap, of scarlet felt, with a tassel; a turban is worn over the cap; the vest is short, with a loose jacket, which leave the neck uncumbered by collar, stock or cravat, cover the upper part of the body, and allow the movement of the arms; the scarlet pants are of the loose Oriental pattern, and are tucked under gaiters like those of the Turks; a belt is used; the overcoat is a loose cloak, with a hood; the Chasseurs wear a similar one. The men say that this is the most convenient dress possible, and prefer it to any other.

The Zouaves are all picked men, they are selected from regiments of old campaigners for their fine physique and tried courage, and have certainly proved that they are, what they are supposed to be, the most reckless, self-reliant and complete infantry that Europe can produce. With his graceful dress, soldierly bearing and vigilant activity, the Zouave is the ideal beau ideal of a soldier. They neg act no opportunity of adding to their personal comforts. If there is a hen-roost within a mile, the party marching on picket is sure to be amply supplied with fishing rods, &c.; if any thing is to be had, the Zouaves are quite certain to obtain it. Their movements are the most light and graceful I have ever seen; the strides are long, but they seem scarcely to touch the ground, and the march is apparently made without effort or fatigue. The step of the foot rifles is shorter and quicker, but not so graceful.

The impression produced by the appearance of these two corps is very different. The foot rifles look like active, wiry little fellows, who would find their best field as skirmishers; but the Zouaves have, compared with all the other troops of the army of others, that solid ensemble and reckless dare-devil individuality which would render them admirable for a charge of cavalry, or a mass, or defending a position in the most desperate hand-to-hand encounter. Of all the troops that I have seen, I should select it to the greatest honor to assist in defeating the Zouaves. The grenadiers of the guard are all large men, and a fine looking, soldierly set. The Voltigeurs are a little of the same stamp, but not so large; they are active men, but larger than the rifles. They are light infantry.

What Has Been Done.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* thus recapitulates what has been done since the war opened:

The march of events in Northern Italy during the last few weeks has been indeed swift and momentous. The Austrians crossed the Ticino and entered Milan on the 20th of April, a small portion of the French having five days previously landed at Genoa. On the 12th of May Louis Napoleon disembarked his forces in the port on the 21st the allies gained the battle of Montebello; on the 30th crossed the Po at Casale, and on the 2d of June, the Ticino at Turbigo, and on the 4th of June the victory of Magenta, and on the 8th entered Milan as conquerors, thus literally fulfilling the prophecy of the Bulletin of beating and kicking Ann M. Brusher.

B. G. Crewz was held to bail for examination in the sum of $1,000 for the charge of beating with an axe handle Mary G. Welsh.

Anthony was held to explain why he had beaten some unknown man, and for what he carried a rock in his pocket.

A NEGRO'S SECOND ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE A WHITE MAN.—The slave George, whom we have referred to on several occasions for making a most desperate attempt to assassinate John Marie Doucaste in the Third District, and who was released on bail furnished by his master, Mr. Hall, made a second attempt upon his proposed victim before day yesterday morning, by climbing up into his room with a ladder which he provided for the purpose, and literally pitching into him with a huge iron pitchfork, with which he had armed himself, but a better than before, only wounding Doucaste slightly in the arm and thigh, and again getting away. We think this time next to pitchfork, without benefit of bail, to await examination before Recorder Long. The negro has threatened to kill Doucaste if he succeeds in the risk, he says, of the gallows, for he complains that Doucaste has ruined the peace of his family.

THE FRAIL FAIRY.—For being lewd and abandoned, and keeping disorderly houses, Recorder Wiltz fined fifteen women $15 each yesterday, with the alternative of a month in the Workhouse. The case of Wm. Burke and John Clark, charged with larceny, was dismissed.

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, Ivory and Buck handled razors, shell and fancy work, fine and common Scissors, table, office and carving Knives, plain and extra fine Shaving Cases, Strops, Hones, Razors, a full supply of Razors, guaranteed, as well as of cutlery in general.

Having received likewise a stock of Alleinide spoons and Forks, he offers them for sale at market rates. He respectfully invites the attention of the trade, which he will be with his establishment before making their purchases elsewhere. He is the agent for the most celebrated European manufactories.

WHOLESALE and *RETAIL*. nov28ly

THE STEAM ENGINES from one to four horse power.

B. PRADEL,
66.....St. CHARLES STREET.....66

MANUFACTURER of Surgical Instruments, Trusses Orthopedic Apparatuses, of Dr. Hendreth's Ivory Trusses; of Dr. Burn's, of Galbert & Pratel; a new and improved article—SILVER-PLATED PRINGS; Drs. Wickman & Hart's Patent Trusses, with spring pressure, for the cure of RUPTURES, when curable. These various Trusses have received the highest recommendations of the Medical Faculty. Also Trusses manufactured by others, patented and proved cured; lost by others, exchanged free. Bandages for Piles; several varieties of Bandages for the relief of prolapsus ani; Hypogastric Belts; Elastic Abdominal Belts; Elastic Stockings; Suspensory Bandages for Hernia. Impensatory Bandages of various sorts; Artificial Legs and Arms of various descriptions; Artificial Noses; Extension Leg Bandages for the cure of false Ankylosis of the Knee; &c. &c. for the relief of the various infirmities of the flesh; a complete assortment of apparatuses for the removal of every species of deformity.

INJECTING MACHINES OF VARIOUS KINDS.

Injecting Pipes on different principles, by lever power, with constant stream, with single or double piston; Blades for bleeding, for the feet, for sinapisms, &c. Ladies' Syringes; Surgeon's Syringes; self-acting and winding syringes, adapted to every species of injection or irrigation; Lancating Shower Bath, together with a large supply of Clyse-pumps of different sizes.

Trusses, Bandages, &c., applied to the satisfaction of customers. All the instruments and apparatuses have proved cured. Bandages and other instruments repaired with promptitude and care.

DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES will find a large assortment of Bandages, Trusses, Surgical Instruments, and Clyse-pumps of every description, for sale, at wholesale and retail, at B. PRADEL's, nov29 eow 1y 66 St. Charles st.

Holloway's Stomach Bitters

Are now generally conceded to be unequaled for their prompt action in alleviating and curing all diseases of the stomach. Their superior excellence and consequent renown are readily accounted for, from the well known fact that they are made under the personal supervision of the proprietor, in strict accordance with pharmaceutic science. Its use is always attended with the most beneficial results in cases of Nervous Debility, Constipation, Flatulence, and other like diseases, caused by a disordered stomach.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally everywhere. See advertisement. je27 6t

WHAT OUR NEIGHBORS SAY OF Dr. McLANE'S Celebrated Liver Pills.

NEW YORK, August 30, 1852.

We, the undersigned, having made trial of *Dr McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills*, prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburg, must acknowledge that they are the best medicine for *Sick Headache, Dyspepsia* and *Liver Complaint* that we have ever used. We take pleasure in recommending them to the public.

MRS. ANN STEVENS, West Troy.
MRS. STEVENS, West Troy.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, manufactured by FLEMING BROS., of Pittsburg, Pa. There are other Pills purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. McLane's genuine Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. *None genuine without the signature of* FLEMING BROS.

Wholesale Agents for the South,
J. WOOD & MEAD,
111 and 113 Chartres street.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Families unacquainted with these all-important preparations, are at the mercy of disease. Boils and bares merely indicate poison; but these remedies keep disease *at bay*. Sold by Madam Lane, N. Y. je27

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

To Hire.

A HEALTHY NEGRO WOMAN, without a child, as wet nurse. Inquire at G. F. BLANCHARD, corner of Royal and Dauphine streets. je29

Store and House to Rent.

STORE FIXTURES FOR SALE.

STORE No. 107 Chartres street, between St. Louis and Conti. For terms apply, on the premises, to Mr. A. HAIRGUT. je28 4t

HAVANA CIGARS.—Just received a second annual dividend of four per cent, payable on demand. F. J. FORSTALL, Secretary.

Store and Dwelling to Rent.

STORE and DWELLING, No. 62 Magazine street. je29

CLARET—50 boxes claret, quarts, Grand Vin de Bordeaux, 18 h. 50 do do do, Grand Vin de Bordeaux, 18 h. 50 do do do, Grand Vin de Bordeaux, in half bottles, for sale by PREAU & COUTOUIE, 26 and 28 Gravier st. je29

WHITE WINE—18 bbls white wine, landing ex ship Artistides, from Bordeaux, and for sale by PREAU & COUTOUIE, 26 and 28 Gravier st. je29

HAVANA CIGARS.—Just received a second annual dividend of four per cent, payable on demand. F. J. FORSTALL, Secretary.

Wine, Brandy, Gin, &c.

I HAVE this day received per ship Dunbar, from Havre, 20 baskets assorted Champagne, 10 baskets Champagne, 10 baskets Bordeaux, 10 baskets Burgundy, 10 baskets Rhine Wine, 10 baskets Hock, 10 baskets Cognac, 10 baskets Rum, 10 baskets Gin, 10 baskets Jamaica Rum, 10 baskets Madeira, 10 baskets Sherry, 10 baskets Port, 10 baskets Malaga, 10 baskets Malaga Wine, 10 baskets Claret, 10 baskets Bordeaux, 2 boxes Fine Cognac, 2 boxes Fine Cognac, 2 boxes Fine Cognac