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NEW ORLEANS:

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FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.

In the course of the article we published yesterday, we took occasion to express our conviction that the action of France in Mexico was in no way connected with an effort to secure the favor of Austria, in coming Eastern and European events. It was not necessary to the purpose then before us to pursue the point any further than we did; but as a piece of speculation on important matters, a separate contemplation of it may be found not without interest. If this should illustrate the plausibility of the position we took, so much the better.

Among the numerous publications which have been recently issued on the subject of the relations between France and Austria, few possess a stronger appearance of authority than the *Tagebücher von Friederich von Gentz*, published last year at Leipzig. Of this remarkable Diary, the *National Review* says, "A more remarkable contribution to history can hardly be conceived." Of the author the same review speaks as "a man endowed with rare talents, both for statesmanship and letters, and who, by the force of his genius, raised himself—which was then a most difficult feat in Germany, and especially in Austria—from the ranks of that humble and respectable middle class in which he was born, to be the familiar companion, mixing with them on terms of strict equality, of the highest born and most illustrious and powerful ministers in Europe; attending the Councils of the Congress of Vienna as a chief actor, regarded by Metternich as a most valued assistant, and treated by sovereigns and princes, statesmen and generals of that stirring period with a deference which is a signal tribute to the influence of his gifted intellect." The journal given to the world by this writer, with painful frankness, extends over the period from 1800 to 1819, and therefore comprises that during which the desperate contest took place between the first Napoleon and Austria. In the events of this period Gentz was a busy actor, and a trusted partaker, and his revelations concerning them are minute and perspicacious. They will be found to bear, too, with no little force on the question of the policy of the respective nations, not only as then manifested, but as likely to prevail at this time.

In 1805, Austria entered upon the disastrous war which Napoleon had forced upon her, by aggressions and injuries. The series of misfortunes which culminated in the defeat at Ulm did but increase the feeling of the vanquished to the bitterness of despair; and Gentz was the acknowledged political counsellor and eager supporter of the sentiment. The hatred to the French domination became intense; and by 1808, the course of Napoleon had wrought it to such a height that, in spite of his overwhelming power, it was resolved to enter upon another struggle for deliverance from his yoke. In 1809 Gentz was called upon by Count Stadion, the Austrian Minister, in pursuance of this determination, to draw up the war manifesto. This was in February. By May, again had Napoleon put his heel on Austria, and again was the hatred existing between the two countries fanned to maddening heat. Not only among the people was this result produced, but the Court exiled to Dotis in Hungary was no less actuated by it. "Here also," says Gentz, "there were the passionate counsellors for resistance to the last (secretly encouraged by the Empress, and on some occasions by the Emperor,) who looked with horror on every proposal of peace." Yet the condition of the country at this time was, in his opinion, such that nothing could rescue it from destruction but the good-will of Napoleon. Wagram had crushed out all power, and in many all hope; in all it had deepened the feeling against the conqueror. The armistice accepted at Znaym was obtained, and the troops of the Archduke Charles were saved from utter annihilation, only upon his undertaking that plenipotentiaries should be sent to treat with Napoleon for a definitive peace. Yet such was the state of feeling at the court, that there was a serious inclination not to ratify the action of the general. When it was found impracticable to refuse to do this, a renewal of the contest was resolved on, whatever might be the result of the attempt at negotiation; and when this was entered on it was with the determination of employing it merely as a means of gaining time. But so terrible was the state of affairs, so weak the condition of the court and army that Napoleon, who had for his own reasons connived at the delay in coming to some conclusion, found it easy to put an end to it, when so he wished; and having done so Count Bubna was sent to Vienna to treat directly with the Emperor. His negotiations and their consequences do but further illustrate the feelings which existed against France, and the Emperor's appreciation of them. In urging his views on Bubna, he says, "You will always be the first continental power after France. You are devilish strong; allied as I was with Russia, I never expected to have to support a serious continental war; and what a war! France is to-day what she might have been long since, had the Bourbons know how to govern; she will not always remain what she is. Ten or fifteen years more and I shall die, (crevaris), and you will do again all you like. Let things take their way; when we again have a sufficient number of troops, we shall be fighting each other as before. I shall, perhaps, make an expedition to India. I name India to name something; then, if all remains between us on the old footing, you will come again, and put out all my pipes." The immediate result of the conference was that Bubna had to return to the Austrian Court with a requirement for a prompt decision on Napoleon's unabated demands. For this the Court was publicly treated by his sovereign "with cutting coldness, as though he had been a traitor;" and a determination not to accept the terms, but to renew the war, was declared by the bitter and excited Austrian Emperor. But a Cabinet council led to the adoption of more prudent action, and Prince Liechtenstein, accompanied by Generals Bubna and Meyer, was sent to Napoleon to bring the negotiations to a conclusion. Even after the decision had been come to, the Emperor was inclined to revoke it. A proposition was made to get up a general insurrection against the French, aiming as Gentz says, at "organizing massacres, and imparting to the war marked features of cannibalism." On the arrival of the plenipotentiaries at Vienna, they were informed that they must at once either accept or reject his ultimatum in its totality; and that if they left Vienna without doing this, the French would take possession of the conquered provinces. Again Napoleon expressed his appreciation of the relations between the two countries. "Your army would be as good as mine, were I to command it; every other army measuring itself with yours—Russian, Prussian, &c., &c.—will be beaten. I repeat to you once more that I never had, and never shall have, the wish to harm you. But how about yourselves? Will you leave me in quiet? I am willing to believe this peace will last five or six years, but I fear that you will pick a new quarrel with me, if everything be not changed with you. Why grieve over the loss of some strips of territory that will some day, nevertheless, come back to you? All this may last while I remain. France cannot make war on the other side of the Rhine. Bonaparte could do it; but with me all is over."

There was one article in the demand of Napoleon, to which the Plenipotentiaries were not authorized to assent, and that was in relation to money payments. He demanded 134,000,000 francs; they were limited to 50,000,000. Eventually, seeing the desperation of the case, they induced him to reduce his claim, and, against their instructions, they assented to $35,000 000. For this, Prince Liechtenstein was visited with imperial mutterings "about displeasure and disobedience." To Bubna the Emperor snapped, "Under a monarchy it is every man's duty to *obey*; and as you have not obeyed, you will go back to Pesth, there to resume your place at the war-office and the direction of the stud." Afterwards he, out of spite, imposed on Bubna "the hateful duty of consigning the Adriatic Coast land to the French," referring in the autograph letter appointing this, to "the treaty signed against instructions," and to "Bubna's being specially interested in lessening the responsibility which thereby weighed upon him." Even after he had with very bad grace signed the ratification of the treaty, he discussed "the propriety of still making an appeal to arms rather than pay the money required by France."

It is no part of our purpose to consider the circumstances which led to this state of feeling between Austria and France, nor to those which have continued it. We desire simply to show that it has long existed, and still exists. We need not enter into the generally known events that followed those to which Gentz refers. Thence down, through Magenta and Solferino to the present day, they are well understood in no way to have improved the good feeling between France and Austria.

And if this is all as we have urged, what faith can possibly be put in the supposition that France could hope to induce Austria to join her interests even by putting a "big-headed Austrian Archduke" upon the throne of Mexico; or that Austria is likely to have kindly feelings towards a power at the hands of which she has so signally suffered, and against which so deep a feeling exists, alike in her court and among her people?

Is there even any probability in the report that if it has been contemplated to put Maximilian on a Mexican throne, France will be the power to do it?

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court—Judge Bell.—B. A. Dryer was arraigned on a charge of having refused to pay a note of hand for $50, and of having defaced it when presented for payment. The charge was preferred by Mrs. Louisa Oppenheimer. Defendant said he could prove that he had received no consideration for the note, and therefore he did not think he was acting illegally in defacing it. On accused's withdrawing the charge, he consented to pay the note.

Albert Wagner was fined $10 for not appearing to prosecute Martin Warlan, whom he had charged with selling bread light of weight. He had himself been arrested on the charge; but declared that he had bought the bread from Warlan, whereupon the latter was arrested.

Henry Parsons, in default of paying a fine of $100 for selling liquor without a license, was sent to the Parish Prison for three months.

Mrs. Taylor's two negro girls, whose arrest we noticed the other day, were sent to prison for three months for picking a man's pocket of $75; and mother Taylor was fined $100 for keeping a house of ill-repute.

The slave case we noticed the other day as involving the liability of the auctioneer and notary was again up yesterday. Mr. Monroe had bought the slave and deposited payment in Confederate notes, which were offered to Mrs. DeLutre, but she refused to take them, and had the parties brought up to compel them to pay her in current funds. On that occasion Mrs. DeLatru was sworn to have authority to sell the slave. Now it was alleged that the slave belonged to six minor heirs, and could not be sold; but two of these heirs had on the former trial deposed that Mrs. DeLhtre had authority to sell. The Court decided that the parties before the Court were disqualified by their own action; and that Mr. Monroe was legally in possession of the slave, without prejudice to the rights of the other four minor heirs, who had not been before the Court.

Henry Grandjot, I. G., was sent to the Parish Prison for two months, on the charge of partially supplying to contrabands at the Custom-House, rations which he was intrusted to distribute to prisoners and soldiers.

Mr. Duncan was dismissed on a rule calling on him to show cause why the Carrollton Railroad Company should not redeem tickets purporting to have been issued by them, but alleged to be counterfeit. The grounds of the discharge were that the Company had not put their tickets into circulation as money, and had given notice that they were counterfeit tickets about; and that consequently the taking of the tickets was at the risk of receivers.

Arrests.—Hugh Tool and Julia Tool were arrested at half-past nine o'clock on Wednesday night, charged by Edmund Haye with assaulting him, and Hugh with threatening his life with an axe.

John Grover, a United States soldier, was arrested on Rampart street, at eight o'clock Wednesday night, on a charge preferred against him by M. E. Seignouros, 118 Royal street, of being drunk and insulting ladies.

A drunken soldier whose name could not be ascertained, was taken to the First District police office last evening, on the charge of having pursued the slave boy Gideon, in the Poydras Market, with a large carving knife with intent to kill him.

Gen. Johnston's Remains.—We learn from the *Estafette au Sud* that on Wednesday evening, the vault of Mr. Monroe, in St. Louis Cemetery, No 2, in which the remains of Gen. A. S. Johnston had been deposited, was opened by the Military authorities, and that after the outer covering had been removed, a picked was appointed to guard the vault and the remains during the night. Of the cause of this action our cotemporary is not informed; neither are we.

The Firing Yesterday Morning.—The firing yesterday morning excited a good deal of attention about the city, and much curiosity was manifested as to its cause. It was simply an interchange of salutes to the departing British vessels of war Rinaldo, Commander Hewett, and Landrail, Commander Martin. The former is bound for Mobile, Key West and Chesapeake, the latter for Mobile and her station in the Gulf.

Inquest.—Coroner Beach held an inquest yesterday on the body of a colored woman who had died suddenly. The cause of her death was disease of the heart, and a verdict was returned in accordance with the circumstances.

Charity Hospital.—Michael Callahan, not Cavanaugh, as we had it in our last issue, has so far recovered from the combined effects of his fall and the spiritous cause of it, that he will be able to leave the hospital to-day or to-morrow.

Light Bread.—Albert Wagner is reported by officer Wagner for selling bread of light weight, and for refusing to adjust his scales. Martin Wharlan is similarly reported.

The Rush to Memphis.

The Missouri *Democrat* of the 21st ult. thus comments upon the rush of provisions to Memphis. The *Democrat* very wisely surmises that until the currency question is settled, and Southern produce begins to arrive, there will not be much profit gained. The actual condition of the New Orleans market is a proper precedent to cite with regard to the revival of trade, now that its port is open to the commerce of the North. Did we not all expect to see in our port by the first of June the arrival of a grand Argonautic expedition of provisions and merchandise?—and yet to this day how has it been with us? We have had a glut, so to speak, of articles of luxury, but at no period has there been so distressing a dearth of the actual necessaries of life. The solution of this perplexing enigma is to be found in the just surmises of the *Democrat*, "there cannot be much profit gained until the currency question is settled and Southern produce begins to arrive."

Says the *Democrat*:

Our telegrams of yesterday, to the effect that many goods were selling as cheaply in Memphis as in St. Louis, is confirmed by mercantile advices. This is the result of competition between St. Louis, Cincinnati and Louisville. We learn there is a fair demand for many kinds of provisions and merchandise in Memphis, but until the currency question is settled and Southern produce begins to arrive, there will not be much profit gained, certainly none will be made by trying to rush of goods at present prices. In a little while trade will reach its level and everything go along smoothly.

THE SITUATION IN FRONT OF CHARLESTON—*The Late Battle.*—From what I can learn, the officers, other than Gen. Benham, who was in command, had no thought of the movement until Sunday night, when they were called to a council of war. The other Generals all protested against it as hazardous in the extreme, involving a needless risk of life, and almost sure to end in disaster. I am also informed that Gen. Hunter had given positive orders, both verbal and written, that no advance should be made except by his order; yet in the face of all this the attempt to storm the works was ordered. I hear that on the second attack the batteries had ceased firing for some minutes, that Gen. Williams had flanked them on the right, and that in a few minutes more the works would have been in our possession, when a retreat was ordered, during which we were worse slaughtered than at any time before.

The future is of course in the dark, but all confidence is felt in the discretion of Gen. Hunter. The key of Charleston is in our hands, and it can be successfully used with such officers as Generals Wright, Stevens and Williams. We can afford to wait our time. Even if our forces are now withdrawn for sanitary reasons, what we have gained can be held by a gunboat or two, and when the time comes the slaughter of June 16 will be remembered.—*Cor. N. Y. Com. Adv.*

WAIFS.

The following is Aunt Betty's description of her milkman: "He is the meanest man in the world. He skims his milk on the top, and then he turns it over and skims the bottom, and then he turns it up and skims the si'ds, and then he divides it into ten parts, carefully skimming each part, and then he *waters* it!"

At Lacrosse, Wisconsin, 8th instant, a man who first courted a daughter aged 20 years, then, the mother aged over 40, and rejected by them both, was wedlocked, according to law, to the hired girl in the family he courted. That chap did not intend to let his love run to waste while there was a show left.

A woman named Ann Clement was recently sentenced for larceny to jail in Pennsylvania. During the remarks made by the court she frequently interrupted with abusive language. When the sentence was pronounced she let fly four or five stones one after another like lightning. The judges ducked their heads and dodged, barely escaping a hit. Then she bounded like a wild cat for the judge, had actually got partly behind the bench before she was seized and held.

The Vienna journals give a receipt for renewing the natural taste of milk or cream turned sour. It consists of mixing a small quantity of Bergul-Carbonate of soda in the milk, which will immediately return to its premature state, so that the most fastidious taste cannot perceive that it had ever been changed.

A lad who had lately gone to service, having had salad served up every day for a week, ran away, because, said he "they made me eat grass in the summer, and I was afraid they'd make me eat hay in the winter, so I was off."

The *Farmer's Journal* says that "there is great art in making good cheese." Yes, fresh cheese is an admirable production of art, and a very old one is often a rare specimen of "animated nature."

A rain appeals deeply to our sensibilities, for we see darkly transfigured in it our own future.

A cute fellow was once asked what inference he could draw from the text of Job—"And the noise snuffed up the east wind." "Well, he replied, "the only inference I can draw is this, that it would be a long time before they would get his nose in it."

Charles Dickens on Newspapers.

A CHARACTERISTIC SPEECH.

At the anniversary banquet of the Newsvendors' Benevolent Institution in London, on the 20th of May, Charles Dickens presided, and made an amusing little speech on newspapers. He said:

The first thing that occurs to me following the newsman is that every day we are born, that every day we, or, at least some of us, are married and that every day we die. [Laughter.] Consequently, the first thing the newsvender's columns inform us of is that Atkins has been born, that Catkins has been married, and that Datkins is dead. [Great Laughter.] But the most remarkable thing I immediately discover in the next column is that Atkins' infancy is very brief, for I find that he has become seventeen years of age, and run away from home, for my eyes lights on the fact that 'W. A.' which means William Atkins, is solemnly adjured to immediately return to his disconsolate parents, and everything will be arranged to his satisfaction, and to the satisfaction of everybody else. [Hear, hear, and laughter.] I am informed he will not return, for if he ever meant to have come back he would not have ran away. [Laughter.] Immediately below I find a mysterious character in such a mysterious difficulty that it is only to be expressed by several disjointed sentences, and several figures and asterisks, and then I find the explanation in the intimation that the writer has given his property over to his uncle, and that the elephant is on the wing. [Loud laughter.]

Still glancing over the shoulder of my industrious friend, the newsman, I find that there are great fleets of ships bound to all parts of the world, that they all have a little more stowage room, and all want a little more cargo, that they have all the most spacious cabins and decks, that they are all built of teak and copper-fastened, and all carry surgeons of experience—in fact that they are all A1 at Lloyd's and everywhere else. [Laughter.] Still glancing over the shoulder of my newsman, I find I am offered all kinds of houses, lodgings, clerks, servants and situations which I can possibly or impossibly want. I learn, to my intense gratification, that I need never grow old, that I may always preserve the juvenile bloom of complexion, that if ever I become ill it is my own fault, that I may have no more gray hair. [Laughter.] If I have any complaints, and want brown cod liver oil or a Turkish bath, I am told where I can get it, and that if I want an income of seven pounds per week I have only to send for it, enclosing half a crown's worth of postage stamps. [Great laughter.]

Glancing again over the shoulder of my friend the newsman, my eye lights upon the Imperial Parliament, and there I read, among other stereotyped passages, that the honorable member for somewhere asked the right honorable the Secretary for the Home Department whether he had any intelligence to communicate with respect to the last outrage, the last railway accident, or the last mine explosion; and then I always read how the right honorable gentleman, the Home Secretary, in reply, said he knew nothing of the occurrence beyond what he had read in the newspapers. [Hear, hear, and laughter.] Then I look into the police intelligence, and there I can discover that if I have a propensity that way to indulge, I may very cheaply bite off a human being's nose, but that if I presume to take off from a butcher's window the nose of a dead calf or pig, it will cost me exceedingly dear. [Laughter.] And I also find that if I allowed myself to be betrayed into the folly of killing an inoffensive tradesman upon his own doorstep, that little incident will cost me pecuniaries to my character, but that I shall be described as a most amiable young man, and above all things remarkable for the singular inoffensiveness of my character and disposition. [Hear.]

Still looking over the shoulder of my friend, the newsman, my eye passes to the theatrical intelligence, and I read the news, which is really no news at all, that the true spirit of a pantomime harlequin has been displayed by Mr. Benjamin Webster—[hear]—or that another most subtle and delicate piece of comedy has been achieved by my friend Mr. Alfred Wigan. [Cheers.] Then I turn to the fine arts, and under that head I find that J. O. Bs—[laughter]—which J. O. B. was remarkable for this ugly feature, that I was requested to deprive myself of my best pictures for six months, that for that time they were to be hung on a wet wall, and that I was to be requited for my courtesy in having my pictures covered by a few blunks. Glancing up the pillars of the glance over my newsman's shoulder, it gives me a comprehensive knowledge of what is going on over the continent of Europe, and also what is going on over the continent of America, to say nothing of such little geographical regions as India and China.

In the latest telegrams which come to hand I learn how my boy is getting on in the army, and turning to the naval intelligence, I read the latest news concerning my boy in the navy. All the topics are sifted and expressed in short, pointed, and terse articles, and every morning before breakfast, like Ariel, I am enabled to put a girdle round the earth, and coming back to London Bridge, learn the latest movements of the Japanese ambassadors. ["Hear, hear," and laughter.] Speaking of the Japanese ambassadors, they of all things ought to be here to-night at a dinner of newsvenders, for there is nothing which could more excite their astonishment for in Japan they forbid the circulation of news under pain of instant death, and cut the newsman in halves the moment he shows himself. [Laughter.]

Now, my friends, this is the glance over the newsman's shoulder from the whimsical point of view, which is the point I believe which most promotes digestion. [Laughter.] The newsman is to be met with at every turn, on steamboats and in railway stations, his profits are small, he has a great amount of anxiety and care, and his own amount of wear and tear; he is indispensable to civilization and freedom, and he is looked for with pleasurable excitement every day, except when he lends the paper for an hour, and then his punctuality in calling for it is anything but agreeable. ["Hear, hear," and laughter.]

The Missouri *Democrat* of the 28th ultimo says:

The wheat crops in the country around about Alton are now being cut, and it is said the harvest is finer than it has been for years.

The Illinois papers say there is a great demand for harvest hands in that State, at *three dollars per day*. Here is a chance for some of the starving poor of this city.

The *Picayune* speaking of the visit of Col. J. O. Nixon, formerly editor of N. O. *Crescent*, to Gen Mitchell's camp in Alabama, with a flag of truce from Gen. Beauregard to effect an exchange of prisoners, makes the following extract from the correspondence of the Cincinnati *Commercial*:

The Colonel is a fine type of Southern chivalry, has a fine opinion of himself, a good deal of contempt for "Yankee," says Gen. Butler did "just right" in suppressing his paper, that it was a rebel sheet, drinks good whisky, and waxes warm upon the subject of the "last ditch."

Foreign Items.

Foreign papers say the season at Baden Baden has commenced, the Queen of Prussia being the first to arrive and give that old gambling bank there particular *éclat*.

It is intimated in foreign papers that at the great Catholic Convention about to meet in Rome, the question of the Pope's emigration to America will be seriously discussed.

In London, the day after the Derby, a respectable man deliberately lay down on the street, before a wagon, and his head was crushed flat, killing him on the spot. In his pocket were found the names of the winner, and other horses of the Derby.

Lord John Russell, at the request of the Ottoman Government, has prohibited the distribution of the *British Star*, (*O Bretannikos Aster*) a Greek paper, published in London, as it has recently contained articles inciting the inhabitants of Turkey to revolt against the laws and government of that country.

The marriage of the Princess Alice, of England, is to be again postponed, owing to the death of the mother of her *fiance*—the Grand Duchess of Hesse. It really seems as though the poor girl was never to have her husband—for this is the third or fourth postponement.

A great deal is said in the dispatches about Nassau. It is the seat of government of the Bahama Isles located on the Island of New Providence, about 300 miles due east from Key West, and a run of 500 odd miles S. S. E of Savannah. The place numbers 7000 inhabitants, intensely British in their sympathies.

The pistols of Daniel O'Connell were recently sold at auction in London. With one of these, in 1845, O'Connell shot Col. D'Estars. An inscription inside the pistol case stated that D'E-tars was promised £1000 down, and £1000 for life, by the Dublin Orangemen, if he killed O'Connell. The pistols brought £1 18s.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

NEGRO LABOR, TEN CENTS PER DAY, IN CHESTER CO., PENN.—The Trenton *True American* states in reply to a half denial in the *Tribune*, the following:

In order to place the fact beyond cavil, we repeat what we stated some days ago upon good authority, that in an adjacent county in Pennsylvania white laborers have been discharged by their employers, who are of the *Tribune's* school of politics, and their place filled by runaway negroes who are paid ten cents a day! It follows that the white laborer must submit to a similar reduction of his wages, or see the work by which he has hitherto earned his livelihood pass from him to the hands of negroes.

COLORED NATIVE AMERICANS.—This is the latest phrase of the Abolitionists for the Southern negroes—in lieu of "Loyalists," "Unionists," &c. So many of the negroes were found to be vicious Rebels, that Loyalists would not do.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer*, speaking of the growing crops in Virginia, says: "The fields are as heavy with grain as in the most favored seasons we know of. Wheat is unusually fine, while the meadows, which are now in some places being mowed, are covered more thickly, and will give a greater weight of hay to the acre than for years before. Oats are not yet in head, but we have not seen a field that looked yellow or sickly; and with the necessary warmth, the crop will be as proportionately large as those of either wheat or rye. Potatoes never looked better, while the young corn, now receiving first hoeing, asks only for a cessation of rain, and a "spell" of growing weather, to do quite as well as any of the rest."

The United States transport Kennebec, Capt. Joseph Gordon, arrived at Fort Delaware, below Philadelphia on the 8th ult, with 222 Confederate prisoners, taken in the engagement of June 1 and 2, at Fair Oaks, before Richmond. Among the number are fifteen officers, including Col. C. E. Lightfoot, of the Twenty-second North Carolina Regiment, and Lieut.-Col. J. C. Long, of the same regiment. The remainder of the officers are as follows: Major W. A. Herbert, Eighth Alabama; Maj. Greyvill, Twenty-eighth Georgia; Capt. Thos. B. Mays, of Gen. Whiting's Staff, South Carolina; First Lieut. Barrington, Eighth Alabama; First Lieut. J. Y. McIntire, Sixteenth North Carolina; Lieut. Dendon, Forty-first Virginia; Third Lieut. A. Ca. Tatkins is dead. [Great Laughter.] But the most remarkable thing I immediately discover in the next column is that Atkins' infancy is very brief, for I find that he has become seventeen years of age, and run away from home, for my eyes lights on the fact that 'W. A.' which means William Atkins, is solemnly adjured to immediately return to his disconsolate parents, and everything will be arranged to his satisfaction, and to the satisfaction of everybody else. [Hear, hear, and laughter.] I am informed he will not return, for if he ever meant to have come back he would not have ran away. [Laughter.] Immediately below I find a mysterious character in such a mysterious difficulty that it is only to be expressed by several disjointed sentences, and several figures and asterisks, and then I find the explanation in the intimation that the writer has given his property over to his uncle, and that the elephant is on the wing. [Loud laughter.]

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Glancing again over the shoulder of my friend the newsman, my eye lights upon the Imperial Parliament, and there I read, among other stereotyped passages, that the honorable member for somewhere asked the right honorable the Secretary for the Home Department whether he had any intelligence to communicate with respect to the last outrage, the last railway accident, or the last mine explosion; and then I always read how the right honorable gentleman, the Home Secretary, in reply, said he knew nothing of the occurrence beyond what he had read in the newspapers. [Hear, hear, and laughter.] Then I look into the police intelligence, and there I can discover that if I have a propensity that way to indulge, I may very cheaply bite off a human being's nose, but that if I presume to take off from a butcher's window the nose of a dead calf or pig, it will cost me exceedingly dear. [Laughter.] And I also find that if I allowed myself to be betrayed into the folly of killing an inoffensive tradesman upon his own doorstep, that little incident will cost me pecuniaries to my character, but that I shall be described as a most amiable young man, and above all things remarkable for the singular inoffensiveness of my character and disposition. [Hear.]

Still looking over the shoulder of my friend, the newsman, my eye passes to the theatrical intelligence, and I read the news, which is really no news at all, that the true spirit of a pantomime harlequin has been displayed by Mr. Benjamin Webster—[hear]—or that another most subtle and delicate piece of comedy has been achieved by my friend Mr. Alfred Wigan. [Cheers.] Then I turn to the fine arts, and under that head I find that J. O. Bs—[laughter]—which J. O. B. was remarkable for this ugly feature, that I was requested to deprive myself of my best pictures for six months, that for that time they were to be hung on a wet wall, and that I was to be requited for my courtesy in having my pictures covered by a few blunks. Glancing up the pillars of the glance over my newsman's shoulder, it gives me a comprehensive knowledge of what is going on over the continent of Europe, and also what is going on over the continent of America, to say nothing of such little geographical regions as India and China.

In the latest telegrams which come to hand I learn how my boy is getting on in the army, and turning to the naval intelligence, I read the latest news concerning my boy in the navy. All the topics are sifted and expressed in short, pointed, and terse articles, and every morning before breakfast, like Ariel, I am enabled to put a girdle round the earth, and coming back to London Bridge, learn the latest movements of the Japanese ambassadors. ["Hear, hear," and laughter.] Speaking of the Japanese ambassadors, they of all things ought to be here to-night at a dinner of newsvenders, for there is nothing which could more excite their astonishment for in Japan they forbid the circulation of news under pain of instant death, and cut the newsman in halves the moment he shows himself. [Laughter.]

Now, my friends, this is the glance over the newsman's shoulder from the whimsical point of view, which is the point I believe which most promotes digestion. [Laughter.] The newsman is to be met with at every turn, on steamboats and in railway stations, his profits are small, he has a great amount of anxiety and care, and his own amount of wear and tear; he is indispensable to civilization and freedom, and he is looked for with pleasurable excitement every day, except when he lends the paper for an hour, and then his punctuality in calling for it is anything but agreeable. ["Hear, hear," and laughter.]

The Missouri *Democrat* of the 28th ultimo says:

The wheat crops in the country around about Alton are now being cut, and it is said the harvest is finer than it has been for years.

The Illinois papers say there is a great demand for harvest hands in that State, at *three dollars per day*. Here is a chance for some of the starving poor of this city.

The *Picayune* speaking of the visit of Col. J. O. Nixon, formerly editor of N. O. *Crescent*, to Gen Mitchell's camp in Alabama, with a flag of truce from Gen. Beauregard to effect an exchange of prisoners, makes the following extract from the correspondence of the Cincinnati *Commercial*:

The Colonel is a fine type of Southern chivalry, has a fine opinion of himself, a good deal of contempt for "Yankee," says Gen. Butler did "just right" in suppressing his paper, that it was a rebel sheet, drinks good whisky, and waxes warm upon the subject of the "last ditch."

Foreign Items.

Foreign papers say the season at Baden Baden has commenced, the Queen of Prussia being the first to arrive and give that old gambling bank there particular *éclat*.

It is intimated in foreign papers that at the great Catholic Convention about to meet in Rome, the question of the Pope's emigration to America will be seriously discussed.

In London, the day after the Derby, a respectable man deliberately lay down on the street, before a wagon, and his head was crushed flat, killing him on the spot. In his pocket were found the names of the winner, and other horses of the Derby.

Lord John Russell, at the request of the Ottoman Government, has prohibited the distribution of the *British Star*, (*O Bretannikos Aster*) a Greek paper, published in London, as it has recently contained articles inciting the inhabitants of Turkey to revolt against the laws and government of that country.

The marriage of the Princess Alice, of England, is to be again postponed, owing to the death of the mother of her *fiance*—the Grand Duchess of Hesse. It really seems as though the poor girl was never to have her husband—for this is the third or fourth postponement.

A great deal is said in the dispatches about Nassau. It is the seat of government of the Bahama Isles located on the Island of New Providence, about 300 miles due east from Key West, and a run of 500 odd miles S. S. E of Savannah. The place numbers 7000 inhabitants, intensely British in their sympathies.

The pistols of Daniel O'Connell were recently sold at auction in London. With one of these, in 1845, O'Connell shot Col. D'Estars. An inscription inside the pistol case stated that D'E-tars was promised £1000 down, and £1000 for life, by the Dublin Orangemen, if he killed O'Connell. The pistols brought £1 18s.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

NEGRO LABOR, TEN CENTS PER DAY, IN CHESTER CO., PENN.—The Trenton *True American* states in reply to a half denial in the *Tribune*, the following:

In order to place the fact beyond cavil, we repeat what we stated some days ago upon good authority, that in an adjacent county in Pennsylvania white laborers have been discharged by their employers, who are of the *Tribune's* school of politics, and their place filled by runaway negroes who are paid ten cents a day! It follows that the white laborer must submit to a similar reduction of his wages, or see the work by which he has hitherto earned his livelihood pass from him to the hands of negroes.

COLORED NATIVE AMERICANS.—This is the latest phrase of the Abolitionists for the Southern negroes—in lieu of "Loyalists," "Unionists," &c. So many of the negroes were found to be vicious Rebels, that Loyalists would not do.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer*, speaking of the growing crops in Virginia, says: "The fields are as heavy with grain as in the most favored seasons we know of. Wheat is unusually fine, while the meadows, which are now in some places being mowed, are covered more thickly, and will give a greater weight of hay to the acre than for years before. Oats are not yet in head, but we have not seen a field that looked yellow or sickly; and with the necessary warmth, the crop will be as proportionately large as those of either wheat or rye. Potatoes never looked better, while the young corn, now receiving first hoeing, asks only for a cessation of rain, and a "spell" of growing weather, to do quite as well as any of the rest."

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, July 11, 1862.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Ship Statesman, Pentleton, for New York, Master
Bark Jas Ice Story, Jones, for New York, Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

U S steamer Creole, from Ship Island, via the River, to U S Gov't—1st dist
Ship Ohio, Hutchings, 23 days from New York, to master—1st dist
Bark Elf, ——, from Philadelphia, to U S Gov't—in the stream
Bark Conrad, Salsbury, 23 days from Philadelphia, to U S Gov't—in the stream
Bark Paula, (Brem n) Dunneman, from Cadiz, to Mummy, Lulling & co—Point
Schr Unique, Cook, 20 days from New York, to G A Fondick & co—2d dist
Schr Brazos, from the Coast, to master—2d dist
Schr Star, from the Coast, to master—2d dist

STEAMBOATS.

St Maurice, Jones, from Baton Rouge

TOWBOATS.

St Charles, Mowry, from the Passes.

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The St Charles, from the Passes—Towed down and to sea, on the 8th instant, bark Charles Kaun, schr S T Hoker—brought up ship Ohio, barks Elf and Paula.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Ship Nightingale, ——, from Key West, to U S Gov
Ship Pampero
Ship Maio (French)
Bark Intrinsic, (British) Wadden, from Liverpool, to master—5500 shs salt to order
Bark A A Drabert, from Philadelphia
Bark Powhattan, from Philadelphia
U S transport bark Peiros, Sturges, from Philadelphia, to U S Gov't—650 tons coal to U S Gov't
Bark G W Hall
Bark Alegore, from Bordeaux
Schr Alice, (British) ——, from Rio de Janeiro
Schr Mary Patterson
Schr Alsop
Schr D Clark, from New York
Schr Philomena, from Havana
Schr Stephen Hotchkiss, Pettus, from New York

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per ship Statesman—1165 hhds sugar 146 bbls do 687 do rosin
NEW YORK—Per bark Justine Story—267 hhds sugar 126 bbls molasses 153 do rosin 195 bxs tobacco 30 bales moss

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per ship Ohio—300 bbls flour 191 tes shoulders 487 do bacon 328 hhds tac n 76 bxs cheese 50 do pepper 2976 sks salt 40 cases oil 100 do pickles and preserves 100 dozen pails 200 dozen brooms 57 bbls vinegar 18 rolls leather 105 bales hides to order
PHILADELPHIA—Per bark Conrad—372 tons coal to U S Gov't
PHILADELPHIA—Per bark Elf—Coal to U S Gov't
CADIZ—Per bark Paula—Salt to order
NEW YORK—Per schr Unique—1000 bbls pork 452 sks coffee 417 do salt 153 cases oil 119 bbls pork 200 do mackerel 90 bxs cheese 575 pkgs porter and ale 62 do wine 120 cases wine 25 bbls dried apples 278 bxs soap 105 do cider 10 bbls vinegar 27 firkins butter 10 rolls leather bxs starch and sundries to J C Marshall, Warnecke & co, Griff, Byrnes & co, Van Norden, G A Fondick & co Isom Pierce & co, W F Winston 250 bbls tar to plant Ralli, Benecchi & co—230 hhds claret 717 cases to A Carriere & co—4 97 wrapping paper 120 bdls printing do 600 sks salt to J Kemp

RECEIPTS BY THE RIVER.

BATON ROUGE—Per steamer St Maurice—28 bales cotton to Friedlander & Gerson—74 do and sundries to order
GRANT—Per schr Brazos—166 hhds sugar to Montgomery White
COAST—Per schr Star—58 hhds sugar to T Lanaux—22 do to Troscair & Heydel

NOTICE.

THE steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, will leave for New York, SATURDAY, July 12 h, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Passengers are requested to send their baggage on board early in the morning of the day of departure.

All passengers must be provided with passports.

WARNECKEN & CO.

jy11 2t 41 Union street.

Notice to the Public.

I AM instructed that, according to law, I shall publish on MONDAY NEXT the names of all delinquent Tax Payers. Those not wishing to be published, will come forward and pay up.

ADAM GIFFEN,
City Treasurer.

jy10 2t

PRINTING PAPER—Half bleached and brown Printing Paper, for sale by

E J HART & CO.,
77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DEPARTMENT, NEW ORLEANS, July 9, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 113.

In accordance with Special Orders No 173 from the Headquarters of the Department, the following details and arrangements are hereby made, viz

The United States Barracks below the city will be the depot and quarters for the time being for the regiment of Major Holcomb, of the Thirteenth Connecticut Volunteers, is hereby detailed as Commandant of the depot.

Five corporals from the Twelfth Maine, Thirteenth Connecticut, Thirty-first Massachusetts and Eighth Vermont Regiments will be detailed at once as drill masters, and will report to Major Holcomb

A guard of one company from the Thirteenth Connecticut Regiment will be detailed for the depot, and will report to Major Holcomb

Mr W G Flake, of the Quartermaster's Department, is hereby detailed as Acting Quartermaster and Commissary at the depot. He will report to Major Holcomb at once.

A Surgeon will be detailed by the Medical Director to report to Major Holcomb. He