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The New Orleans Bee.

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TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 2.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

The peace of Europe does not promise to be permanently secured by the abrupt arrangement entered into between the pleasant Majesties of France and Austria. Ever since the announcement of the treaty of Villa Franca the telegraph has come freighted with rumors of discontent and disturbances. Of all the European powers Austria alone has apparent reason to rejoice at the event. She at least has gained something, since, at the critical period in her declining fortunes, when, with baffled purposes and humiliated pride, she was slowly and reluctantly retreating into fastnesses which could no longer withstand the order of French courage, and the effective engineery of modern warfare, she finds a foe suddenly transformed into a friend, and willing, with true chivalry magnanimity, to grant her terms which her deplorable position would never have authorized her to demand. Just when Austria beheld no alternative left to her save the ultimate evacuation of Italy, Louis Napoleon steps in and proposes to his humbled brother to surrender only that portion which had already been abandoned, and to retain the rest. Good reason has the House of Hapsburg to wax jubilant over the result. The annals of history might be vainly ransacked for a parallel to her case.

But Austria stands alone in her exultation. Everywhere else the peace is viewed with feelings either of disquietude, indignation or mistrust. The latest telegrams state that in many parts of Italy marked dissatisfaction exists; that Tuscany refuses to be replaced under the rule of the Grand Duke; that Parma and Modena are in a state of revolt; and that Sardinia herself, which profits so largely by the peace, is dissatisfied, and charges Napoleon III with being a traitor to the cause of Italian independence. Thus trouble is evidently brewing throughout Italy, and the imperial troops which have been so recently employed in liberating Lombardy from the sway of Austria, may possibly be kept in Italy with a view of putting down popular commotion, and compelling the Italians to acquiesce in the terms agreed upon by their illustrious ally and sometime protector. The truth is the Italians expected too much, and are, of course, sadly disappointed. They imagined that Napoleon intended to play the part of a revolutionary propagandist, which is just about the very antipodes of the policy adopted to his present position and the nature of his own government. We do not deny that he has fallen short of the pledge—that having voluntarily plighted his faith that the Austrians should be driven beyond the Adriatic, he should have kept his word, and not closed the war until the enemy had been expelled from their strongholds in the historic square. But, however powerfully overwhelming may Austria have been for making peace, the Italians are undisposed to allow him the slightest plea of extenuation. Nay, with our knowledge of their character; their perpetual aspirations for liberty, and their eternal bickerings with one another; their constant dreams of Italian unity, and their practical demonstration of its utter impossibility, we are pretty certain that even if Napoleon III had pushed the war to the point originally contemplated, and had succeeded in compelling Austria to give up every inch of ground in the Peninsula, the case would not have been materially altered. The moment the Italians would be left to establish their own political forms, the scenes of dissension, contention and strife which have ever signalized all attempts at the union of the several kingdoms and duchies composing Italy, would have been renewed, and we should have as fierce an intestine war between Constitutional monarchy and republicanism; between Victor Emanuel and Garibaldi and Mazzini, as are chronicled in the records of the Peninsula.

Italy, however, as we said before, is not alone in her complaint. France murmurs, though with bated breath and whispering humbleness. The chivalry of the Gallic nation is sadly disappointed at triumphs which are destitute of any substantial trophy, and an enemy who is permitted without molestation to escape when upon the brink of utter and hopeless discomfiture. England, which is determined to find cause of censure in the conduct of Napoleon whether he makes war or negotiates peace, professes to be exceedingly indignant on the one hand, and particularly alarmed on the other. The periodical panic of a French invasion has returned in a paroxysm of uncommon violence, and John Bull is at this time under the full and entire conviction that the Emperor of the French has concluded a hasty treaty with Austria, in order to be at leisure to direct his arms against Great England. All efforts to disabuse him of this idea are vain; and, in spite of all rational efforts, he will cling to it as he has done half a dozen times already within the same number of years, until time dispels the illusion.

It is of course impossible to predict the march of future events, especially as the data derived from the late remarkable occurrences are scanty and insufficient. Still there is enough to justify the vague apprehension which continues to haunt the public mind, that the end is not yet, that the peace of Villa Franca is but a momentary pause, and that Europe is yet destined to see, at no distant day, to be the theatre of a bloody conflict.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.—It will be seen by the notice in another column that Mr. Parkinson, the agent, invites a private meeting of the stockholders on Thursday evening next, at half past 7 o'clock, in parlor F, St. Charles Hotel, to consult about matters of interest to them, growing out of the dismissal of the suit of the State of Texas against the company, and touching the election of J. Edgar Thompson to the Presidency of the road.

The steamship Arizona, Captain Smith, from Brazos Santiago, arrived at her wharf at noon yesterday. We received no papers. The purser reports that Monterey files of the 4th ultimo had been received at Brownsville, but were entirely devoid of interest. It may be added that nothing was doing *at a minister* beyond preparations for resuming the revolutionary struggle during the ensuing month. Gen. Guadalupe Garcia had arrived at Matamoros from Tampico, but his reception was not attended by the usual enthusiastic demonstrations characteristic of the Mexican people. Several officers of the Liberal party of Zacatecas came passengers by the Arizona, *en route* for Washington for the purpose of purchasing arms.

HARPER'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—Our thanks are due A. & E. S. SKINI, No. 7 Exchange Place, for the August number of this ever-welcome periodical. It is, as usual, rich in entertaining and instructive reading, and adorned with copious pictorial illustrations.

The Sheriff sells at auction, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, M., at the City Hotel, Common street, the undivided half of a lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate on Toulouse, between Royal and Bourbon streets, Second District. See advertisement.

The Emperor Napoleon, says the Boston *Transcript*, has his own way of dealing with difficulties, whether social, municipal, or international—as may be seen by his treatment of the gas companies of his capital.—Finding, four or five years ago, that the Parisians complained of the character and price of the gas which they was served to them, he caused some gas works to be built in the ground of the palace at St. Cloud, and fitted with the necessary apparatus for the manufacture of that important article. Then, under his own superintendence, assisted by several eminent chemists and scientific men, he caused experiments in the manufacture of gas from all the various materials, from the cheapest to the dearest, to be made.—When he had tried the different kinds in the palace, and had figured up the cost to his satisfaction, he invited the directors of the Parisian gas companies to visit St. Cloud and inspect the results of his experiments. The effect in Paris was most satisfactory. The people have now no cause to complain of their gas, which costs them but about one-half what it did when the Emperor commenced gas making.

The Administration organs are coming out against both Mr. Douglas and Mr. Wise, and the *Pennsylvanian* declares that "neither is entitled to any credit for sincerity in the views he professes in regard to slavery in the Territories." It calls them "extremists" and "agitators."

The *Caddo Gazette* says:

The weather has been extremely warm here during the week, the thermometer being up to 105 degrees in the shade. We have had one or two light showers, the old Red came out with such vehemence immediately afterwards that they were hardly known.

The river is still receding, and navigation now almost entirely suspended.

We hear a good many complaining of sickness, but the general health of Shreveport is no worse now than it usually is at this season. There is no epidemic of any kind amongst us, and we have good grounds for hoping that we will escape any such calamity this year.

FURTHER BY THE EUROPA.

The steamship Europa, from Liverpool, with dates to the 16th, reached Halifax on the 26th ult. We are enabled to add the following to our previous telegraphic summary:

The Paris *Siecle* objects to Austrian influence being still suffered to remain in Italy, and calls for the expulsion of the petty Italian Princes, who are but confederates of Austria.

Napoleon, on his arrival in France, would proceed direct to St. Cloud, deferring his official entree into Paris until he makes it at the head of the army.

The Emperor and the King of Sardinia entered Turin on the 15th, amid the enthusiastic acclamations of the people.

The *Austrian Correspondenz* officially announces the conditions of the treaty of peace as thus:

Austria and France will support the formation of an Italian Confederation; Lombardy, as far as the line of the Mincio, to be given up; Mantua, Peschiera, and the whole of Venetia remain in the possession of Austria; the Princes of Tuscany and Modena return to their States; a universal amnesty granted.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* says:

"Three applications were made by Napoleon to Austria before she would consent. Overtures were made directly Napoleon for the purpose of preventing the mediation of neutrals."

The same correspondent says that the Pope was burnt in effigy at Milan, and unfriendly feelings existed between Napoleon and Victor Emmanuel. The latter had issued a proclamation to the people of Lombardy, announcing their annexation to Sardinia, according to their own desire, many times expressed, and his determination to ameliorate their political condition.

Victor Emmanuel entered Milan on the 13th, amid the enthusiastic plaudits of the citizens.

It is rumored that the Emperor and the Empress of France would visit Vienna.

It is reported that the French army has commenced its countermarch.

It was thought probable that the dismissal of Cardinal Antonelli would follow this state of affairs.

It was rumored that Garibaldi was about to issue a proclamation, and it was doubtful whether he would lay down his arms.

Up to the 11th instant the formation of the Hungarian legion had proceeded prosperously. 5000 men having joined.

★ A letter from Rome, dated the 8th instant, says that the Pope sent an autograph letter to Napoleon, announcing his determination to demand an armed intervention from the Catholic powers.

The papers were mainly engaged in speculations upon the sudden conclusion of peace and its results.

A letter from Paris asserts that much discontent prevailed there in regard to the terms of peace, and the small results of the war, although the peace itself gave general satisfaction.

The *Siecle*, the organ of the French Liberals, is dissatisfied, and says that France will have every thing to commence again in a few years, the Austrian Quadrilateral intact, and France suffered an abode in Italy. It calls for the expulsion of the petty Italian Princes, the confederates of Austria.

The Emperor Napoleon had quitted the seat of war, and was *en route* for France.

The interviews between the Emperors at Villa Franca is said to have lasted nearly three days.

The Augsburg *Gazette* alleges that the cause of the armistice was the existence of a dangerous malady in the ranks of the French, to this we can give a formal denial. The sanitary state of the French army is excellent, and exceeds even the hopes which could be entertained from the heat and fatigue endured.

The King of Sardinia has issued the following proclamation to the people of Lombardy:

"Heaven has blessed our arms. With the aid of our powerful, magnanimous and valiant ally, we arrived in a few days at victory upon victory, at the banks of the Mincio. To-day we come back among you to tell you that Heaven has granted your wishes. An armistice, followed by the preliminaries of peace, assures the people of Lombardy of their independence. According to your desire, many times expressed, you will henceforth form with ancient State one single and free family, and take your destiny under my directions, and I hope to find in you that concurrence which is the chief of a State needs, in order to create a new administration.

"I tell you, people of Lombardy, to trust in your King. Established on a solid and imperishable basis, he will procure happiness for a new country which Heaven has entrusted to his generous care."

The Emperor of Austria has ordered an immediate cessation of the recruiting peals, commenced two days before the armistice. A war tax has been imposed on Piedmont, amounting to one tenth of all the taxes on property, customs, taxes, &c. It was considered probable that the dism ssal of Cardinal Antonelli would result from this state of affairs.

ENGLAND.—The House of Commons passed to a second reading the bill abolishing the Church rates, by a vote of 263 to 105. Both Houses discussed the treaty of peace.

In the Commons, Lord John Russell, in answer to an inquiry, said that nothing was known, or could be known, as to the details of the treaty till Napoleon returned to Paris, which would be about the 15th.

Mr. Lucas Graham called attention to the formidable French fleets at Cherbourg and Brest, together with the gunboats for landing troops.

Lord John Russell said that France had made no extraordinary preparations, therefore England had demanded no explanations.

Orange riots occurred on the 12th instant in various parts of Ireland: also at Preston, where affairs became serious, knives and firearms being used. One man was killed and several dangerously wounded.

The Duke of Newcastle states that the Government did not intend renewing the licenses by which the Hudson Bay Company held its Territories. Parliament, he thought, would soon be introduced for appointing magistrates throughout the Territory to prevent disputes between the Indians and whites, and to establish trading regulations and prevent excesses. The Government was not prepared to grant a subsidy for the establishment of railways in the Territory.

The new telegraph cable between England and Hennuart had been successfully laid.

The Mediterranean Company had delivered a cable to connect Malta and Sicily, and it is expected to be laid in November.

By Telegraph from London to Liverpool.

London, July 15, A. M. The *Daily News's* city article says: The funds opened to day with a dull appearance, but closed at a half per cent. higher than yesterday. The recent rise has attracted a moderate supply of stock, but bona fide holders have little temptation to sell at a time when one and a half per cent. is the highest rate obtainable from deposit. At the receiving establishment speculative transactions are partly in abeyance, a dispatch from Turin being awaited the announcement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's budget.

It is expected that there is nothing whatever in the Austrian Peace compromise sufficiently reassuring to induce England to cease reasonable measures of defence. In the other departments of the Stock Exchange prices had a drooping tendency. The bank terms attracted a moderate amount of business to that establishment, although first-class bills were taken elsewhere at five and a quarter, and in exceptional instances at two per cent. Except as regards Frankfort, continental exchanges show an unfavorable tendency. It is remarked that Sardinia, by accepting Lombardy without the fortresses necessary to defend it, has made herself the vassal of France, and that Italy has gained nothing, while the Emperor returns to Paris nominally a conqueror, but in reality a baffled and dishonored man.

The *Monitor* publishes a second warning to the *Courrier* on account of an objectionable political article.

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NAPLES.—Additional details of the recent meeting of Swiss troops are received. A body of troops mutinied in the barracks, killing the Colonel and several officers of the 4th regiment, and then marched out of the royal palace, but were forced back by the Chasseurs and Hussars on duty to the Campo de Mars, where they were surrounded.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Swiss forces called on them to surrender. They replied by a discharge of firearms, wounding the General and about twenty privates. Orders were then given to fire on the mutineers, when 75 men were killed and 233 wounded.

ROME.—A Bostonian at the sack of Perugia writes to the London *Times*, giving additional details of that brutal affair. He says the American Minister, Mr. Stockton, has demanded redress and indemnification for the American citizens, and by his energetic action, will doubtless obtain such as is to be had.

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The *Chronicle* hears from Captain Ryan, of the Lampasas Guards, who are out scouting, that Indians have been seen a short distance above that place, and that the Captain was in pursuit of them.

The *Chronicle* publishes a long list of the jurors now at the Springs at that place.

BONHAM.—The Lampasas Chronicle learns that the dead body of an old gentleman named Adams was found lately on Bonham creek. He was supposed to have been murdered by Indians.

MARSHAL.—The Anderson Texian learns that a Mr. Weeks was lately murdered that county by some unknown assassins, and a Mr. Raymon accidentally shot himself.

By Telegraph.

(TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.)

STATE AND CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION IN ALABAMA.

MOBILE, August 1.—The election for State officers and members of Congress was held in this State to-day, and passed off without any serious disturbance, so far as heard from.

The returns for member of Congress for this District indicate the election of Colonel James A. Stallworth, the regular Democratic candidate, by an overwhelming majority.

The American party had no candidate in the field, and the majority for Col. Stallworth over his opponent, Mr. Shepard, the extreme States Rights candidate for Congress, as far as heard from, are as follows:

In Mobile, Stallworth's majority is 320; in Jackson 82; in Prairie Bluff 10; in Salma 53, and in Cahawba 31.

Stallworth's majority in the District will not probably fall short of 2500.

The returns from the State are as yet too incomplete to form any reliable estimate of the result.

The Opposition candidate for Judge in Montgomery county is ahead so far as heard from.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, August 1.—At the election for city and county officers to-day, the Opposition ticket was elected in this city and Jefferson county by about 1100 majority.

Mallory, the Opposition candidate for Congress in this District, is elected by about 900 majority over Holt, the regular Democratic candidate.

The returns so far show a small Opposition gain.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, August 1.—The Cotton market closed quiet. The sales to-day were limited to 500 bales. Middling Uplands 13½c.

Flour closed with an advancing tendency. Ohio Flour is quoted at $5 30 to $5 75 for the range.

Yellow Corn closed at 88c.

Lard closed dull at 10½ to 10¾c.

Sugar closed steady at 5½ to 6¾c. for Muscovado.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, August 1.—Flour closed steady at $4 90 to $5 for superfine.

Corn closed steady at 62 to 65c.

Oats are selling at 45c.

Whisky closed steady at 24c.

Provisions generally closed quiet at previous quotations.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, August 1.—The weekly bank statement shows a decrease in loans, as compared with the previous week, of $586,000. Decrease in specie $432,000; decrease in deposits $637,000; and an increase in circulation of $44,000.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, August 1.—The steamer Gladiator passed down at 4 and the Vicksburg at 5 o'clock this evening.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.—The Shawneetown *Illinoisan* says:

A most lamentable occurrence happened in the town of Equality, in this county, on Wednesday evening last. The particulars, as near as we have been able to learn them, are as follows: A Baptist minister (we have failed to learn his name) from Christian county, Kentucky, it appears, stopped at the boarding house of Mrs. McCool during the day, and in the evening started on his way. He had not proceeded far out of town before he returned, seemingly much agitated in manner, stating that an attempt had been made to shoot him from the roadside, and that he had seen tracks across the road, and heard the click of a pistol or gun produced in cocking, which excited his fears of foul play. He then asked for a room for the night, which was given him. His strange conduct soon enlisted the proprietress of the house that there was something not altogether right with him, and she called at the door of his room to ascertain what the matter was, when he abruptly confronted her with the accusation of intending to rob him, and threw his pocket-book toward her, remarking that it contained all the money he had.

She immediately left him, and asked two gentlemen to go and see what ailed him. They went as desired and left in a few moments, finding that he was armed with a pistol and not in his proper mind, as he advised them that their company could be very well dispensed with. Some time after this Messrs. McClain and Prewitt stepped upon the porch in front of the room in which he was, to take a survey of the premises and see what he was driving at, when they were greeted by a pistol shot from the window, the ball taking effect on the person of Mr. McClain, inflicting a fatal wound. A second shot passed through the clothing of Mr. Prewitt, who speedily retreated. A third report from the pistol was heard, and shortly afterwards an entrance to the room was ventured upon, when the stranger and principal actor in this dark drama was found bathed in his own blood, lying dead upon the floor, having shot himself in the breast. Mr. McClain, who was an old citizen of Equality, died the next day after he was shot. Thus terminated one of the most singular and mournful tragedies that it has ever become our painful duty to record as having occurred in Gallatin county.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS DISCIPLINED BY THE EMPEROR.—A Paris letter writer says:

Something has decidedly happened between the Court and the Archbishop of Paris. It seems that His Highness has rather decidedly set his face against the fête, and has urged the abandonment of the Te Deum and rejoicing which the Empress loves. So far, indeed, has he recoiled upon his holy character, that in the pulpit of Sunday he felt bound to give the reason with the fair Regent upon the subject, and demanded an audience at St. Cloud expressly for the purpose. The fair and bold Regent took occasion to bantter somewhat late with the ineffable smile so often alluded to, inquiring if he had been seated, and listened without a single objection to Mr. Pelletan's congratulations on the subject of the rejoicings in another's house, all of which the fair Regent took in very good part, and even more ineffably still, and, with bad assurance that she was not offended at the representation which His Highness had thought proper to make, dismissed the audience without promising any thing more than an immediate communication with the Emperor upon the matter. The answer was not slow in forthcoming. It said, abruptly, that if Cardinal Morlot made any further objection to officiate at Notre Dame, as he had already done twice before, measures would be taken for the immediate transfer of his person to Vincennes, and that the question might then be tried whether the two great powers of the State were to continue thus at variance. The issue of the message was beheld on Sunday, when, with countenance ghastly pale, and fainting beneath the load of *bravery* with which he was bedecked, the Cardinal Morlot, Archbishop of Paris, joined in thanksgiving, when he would rather have offered up the prayers of a pauper. He is likewise of the favored few who know well enough where the next blow is to fall. Here, however, the inevitable smile must have come of some virtue. It never crossed his lips the whole ceremony; and, as one of the French chronicles observes, "lighted up the whole cathedral with its radiance." This slight hitch in the smooth current of ecclesiastical affairs is the real story of the difference between the Archbishop and the Court, and the threat of Vincennes, which you will hear hinted at now and then. It has been reported that the disgrace arose from the Archbishop having subscribed to the fund for the Emperor of Austria, and that the Bishop of Melun had been arrested for conveying the sum; but the real fact is as I have told you.

THE MAMMOTH OF THE DEEP.—The day fixed for testing the steaming capacity of the *Great Eastern* is the 4th of August. It is said with intense chuckling, that if she realizes the expectations of the projector and friends of the enterprise, she will be instrumental in effecting an extraordinary revolution in navigation—a revolution in transportation as great as that which the iron rail and locomotive effected on land. Mr. Dudley Mann is serene as that he is quite confident of over that best of all sports of destination, in the carrying intercourse between the two hemispheres, will be the Chesapeake Bay and Milford Haven, to which he has accordingly directing his energies. It has been ascertained, by actual experiment, that cotton may be conveyed by rail from great distance at Memphis to Norfolk, prepared it can be shipped from the latter place at reasonable rates to England. It is believed Orders were then given to five on the waiters, when 75 men were killed and 233 wounded.

HOME.—A Bostonian at the sack of Perugia writes to the London *Times*, giving additional details of that brutal affair. He says the American Minister, Mr. Stockton, has demanded redress and indemnification for the American citizens, and by his energetic action, will doubtless obtain such as is to be had.

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A Golden Wedding.

The great social event of the day, the marriage (or, we should say, the alliance, since it is to be conducted on a royal scale of magnificence) between the Cuban millionaire, Senor O., and the fair American, Miss R., is to be celebrated on or about the middle of next month; first in Grace Church, to conciliate the Protestant prejudices of the bride, and afterward, with impressive display, at one of the Roman Catholic cathedrals. This golden wedding has been postponed on account of the recent severe illness of the bridegroom, as well as to await the arrival of a one-hundred-thousand dollar bridal present from Cuba, to be sent by the gentleman's sister to her prospective sister-in-law. So brilliant a pair, with his sixty years and his four millions of dollars, has been for more than a year the end and aim of many Fifth avenue matrons on behalf of their budding daughters, and of many Fifth avenue heiresses on their own behalf; but the ambitious hopes of these scorpers and belles have been sadly crushed by a young lady of no fortune, no expectations, no high hope, but rich in her seventeen years, her Eugenie-like features, and her tall, graceful figure, to any trifling of virgin affections.

The auspicious blending of these kindred hearts dates from last New Year's day, when, under the genial influence of the season, the young Cuban led her prancing steeds, his yellow interpreter, and his golden self to the house trvadited by her presence; since which time, also, a speedy and successful courtship, the ardent lover has plied the curiosity-shops of Broadway for gifts worthy of his "golden-tressed Adelaide."

Tiffany has supplied them, to the jolly tune of six hundred thousand dollars, to wit:

"One set of diamonds and pearls, consisting of necklace, bracelets, brooch, ear-rings and bend pendant; one set opals and diamonds; one set emeralds and diamonds; four superb fans, dazzling with diamonds; six ex quisite diamond hair-pins; a watch and chatelaine, wonderful with enamel and diamonds; rings of fabulous splendor, and of course too brilliant to enumerate, or imagine."

The bridal jewels, *par excellence*, now being manufactured in Paris, are to be of pearls of rare size and diamonds of pure water; and the wreath which will crown the one-thousand-dollar miracle of a nuptial veil, is to be composed of orange blossoms in jewels; emerald leaves, diamond and sapphire flowers, set in gold:

"The gold doth show her bloodless,
The sapphire mark her true,"

and we may wind up with the Elizabethan item of forty elaborate dresses, to be "received in lavish style. After the wedding and one week of reception succeeding it, instead of the usual tour, the happy pair will retire to Saratoga where they will spend the remainder of the season, in the quiet of a private apartment, and in exceptional instances at two per cent. Except as regards Frankfort, continental exchanges show an unfavorable tendency. It is remarked that Sardinia, by accepting Lombardy without the fortresses necessary to defend it, has made herself the vassal of France, and that Italy has gained nothing, while the Emperor returns to Paris nominally a conqueror, but in reality a baffled and dishonored man.

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TEXAS PRESS.

We have Galveston papers to the 30th ult. Politics are red-hot in Texas, and the supporters and opponents of Gen. Houston seem equally sanguine.

LAMPASAS.—The *Chronicle* learns that a gentleman named Oliver Edwards was mortally wounded in this county by the accidental discharge of his pistol, on Monday, the 11th inst.

The *Chronicle* hears from Captain Ryan, of the Lampasas Guards, who are out scouting, that Indians have been seen a short distance above that place, and that the Captain was in pursuit of them.

The *Chronicle* publishes a long list of the jurors now at the Springs at that place.

BONHAM.—The Lampasas Chronicle learns that the dead body of an old gentleman named Adams was found lately on Bonham creek. He was supposed to have been murdered by Indians.

MARSHAL.—The Anderson Texian learns that a Mr. Weeks was lately murdered that county by some unknown assassins, and a Mr. Raymon accidentally shot himself.

THE RAILROADS' COURSE.—Items in the public Court yesterday were scarce, and the few on record hardly worth public mention.

Thomas Johnson and Henry Jenkins were bound to appear the 4th instant, before Recorder Summers, for a violent assault and battery on James Hawley—the one knocking him down and the other cutting him in the head; also Thomas Burke, charged with stealing a silver watch from Paul Leslie.

Recorder Wills fined Louis Revelle $5 for assault and battery on John Robert. This man has only been disposed of by the Court.

RECORDER LOSE'S COURT.—The Recorder went to the Charity Hospital and took the declaration of Alexander Wright, the Irish sailor mentioned there last Sunday. He charged the shooting upon P. Roqet, as he reported. John Becker, arrested at the time as accessory, was sent to prison to await the resulting of the wounds of Wright, who was dangerously stabbed in the neck.

DEBIT.

At eight o'clock yesterday evening, Mrs ANNE MATHILDE MORALES, wife of Sinclair Morales, aged 22 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the Morales family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, which will take place TO-DAY, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, from her late residence, Margny street, between Levee and Victory.

Thousands Cured by Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge.

A certain lady in this city testifies that, after using Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburg, she passed a tape worm in inches long; and has no hesitation in recommending it to every person afflicted with worms; as, in her opinion, it is far excels every other remedy now in use. The name of the lady, and further particulars, can be learned by calling on Mrs. Hardie, Manchester plank, or E. L. Theall, druggist, corner of Spring and Meeting streets.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, manufactured by FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa. All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, are only to be had at all respectable drug stores.

None genuine without the signature of FLEMING BROS.

For sale by

SOUTH. & READ,
Wholesale Agents for the South,
111 and 113 Chartres st.

The Sanitarian prepares the elements of the bile and blood, and if it does the work feebly and imperfectly, fever and other vexatious diseases are the certain result. As soon therefore as any difficulties of this kind are perceived, we may run safe and find the digestive organs are out of order. The first and only thing to be done is to administer a specific which will act directly on the stomach. For this purpose Dr. J. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, among as an alterative and a tonic, strengthens the digestion, changes the condition of the blood, and thereby gives regularity to the bowels. See advertisement.

For sale by Druggists and dealers generally everywhere. ⟨ 1 ⟩

Mathieson's Pills and Ointment.—These bodies are all vegetable, and cannot therefore, be hidebound and costive, and Holloway's Pills and Ointment restore these important organs to perfect health, and consequently to be happy.

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

SUNDRIES.—IN STORE—Red Wines, 300 casks; White Wines, 20 casks; do. 50 barrels, Madeira, 100 qts; do. 100 qts; do. 100 qts; do. 100 qts; Port wine, 20 pipes; Sherry, 10 pipes; Cognac Brandy, 10 pipes; Cognac Brandy, 10 pipes; Cognac Brandy