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The New Orleans Bee.

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 8.

A ONE-SIDED OFFER.

HORACE GREELEY, when first heard from, was at Osawatomie, in Kansas, and had been making a political speech, which may be accepted as a tolerably faithful and authoritative exposition of the views of the Republican party as to the Presidency. Mr. GREELEY expressed himself favorably towards an union of the Opposition; provided it should prove an alliance, not a jumble—it is a meeting of existing parties to form an entirely new and distinct party. The subjoined passages will convey a distinct idea of the Black Republican theory of the subject:

"If there is to be union, the Republicans will go into it as Republicans—not asking pardon for what we have been and promising for the future to be something else. We join battle with the common adversary under our own proud banner, under which we have already marched to victory in nearly every free State of the Confederacy. No new watchwords, no strange devices, will serve our turn. Our cardinal principle of slavery Restriction we cannot, must not surrender; we ask our allies to surrender none of theirs not in conflict with this. If we concede candidates, we do not thereby abandon our principles, but do our best to advance them. For instance, I, as one Republican, speaking for myself, and disclaiming any authority to speak for others, should be entirely willing to see the Opposition candidate for President chosen from the ranks of the other wing, *provided* it should be distinctly understood that the power thus conferred mainly by Republican votes would be wielded not to defeat but to secure the cardinal objects of our movement, our organization. If this is refused, then no union, save on a Republican for President, is possible. The party will speak for itself at the proper time, and through its chosen delegates; but I shall be willing and ready to support such a man as John Bell, or John M. Botts, or (better still) Edward Bates, for next President, upon a distinct and open understanding that he wield the power with which he may thus be entrusted to the end that he identify slavery, but to limit and restrict it to the States whereby it is still cherished. Except on this basis, no union can be made. Republicans for next President is possible, or could be rendered effective.

"If there shall be a union of the Opposition for the contest of 1860, the right of the position must be conceded to the Republican party, as by far the strongest of the allied powers. We go into the fight with certainly not less than eleven States and over one hundred electoral votes at our back, while in most, if not all, of the remaining free States, as far by far the strongest division of the Opposition forces. If two millions of popular votes shall be cast in 1860 in opposition to the sham Democracy, at least two-thirds of them will be cast by Republicans. If then this large majority of the Opposition, for reasons of distinctive expediency, shall be willing to make liberal concessions to candidates, and to order to render certain and signal the overthrow of the sham Democracy, I insist that they shall be met in a like magnanimous spirit, without haggling, cavilling, or a recalcitrant that we in effect surrender our principles, but in that spirit which secures respect for cherished convictions of others. And I insist further, that if the sham Democracy are to be routed in 1860—as routed I trust they will be—the movement must be led and impelled by that party which is yet in the vigor of its youth, with the flush of many local triumphs on its brow, which has generous, positive, affirmative, progressive ideas—that party which is sped on its course by the prayers of the oppressed and by the hopes of the needy; which bears proudly on the advancing standards the magic words, 'Free land for landless toilers;' that party that every worker is of right and should be in fact the absolute owner of his own brain and sinew; and of all that they enable him to produce. Concede the right of the attack to this party, and victory cannot fail to perch on the banners of the united Opposition; attempt to displace it and rally us under new flags and strange captains, and it becomes a shorn Samson, and a fresh lease of power is assured to those who have already marched to victory in nearly every free State of the Confederacy. No new watchwords, no strange devices, will serve our turn. Our cardinal principle of slavery Restriction we cannot, must not surrender; we ask our allies to surrender none of theirs not in conflict with this. If we concede candidates, we do not thereby abandon our principles, but do our best to advance them. For instance, I, as one Republican, speaking for myself, and disclaiming any authority to speak for others, should be entirely willing to see the Opposition candidate for President chosen from the ranks of the other wing, *provided* it should be distinctly understood that the power thus conferred mainly by Republican votes would be wielded not to defeat but to secure the cardinal objects of our movement, our organization. If this is refused, then no union, save on a Republican for President, is possible. The party will speak for itself at the proper time, and through its chosen delegates; but I shall be willing and ready to support such a man as John Bell, or John M. Botts, or (better still) Edward Bates, for next President, upon a distinct and open understanding that he wield the power with which he may thus be entrusted to the end that he identify slavery, but to limit and restrict it to the States whereby it is still cherished. Except on this basis, no union can be made. Republicans for next President is possible, or could be rendered effective.

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The author of this discourse is either profoundly ignorant of public sentiment in the South, or willfully blind to it. We can scarcely believe it possible that HORACE GREELEY, with half his experience as a journalist, can have acquired so little knowledge of men and principles at the South as to imagine for one moment the practicability of such a hideous amalgamation as that proposed by him. What! the slaveholder of the South to link himself with the abolitionist of the North, not upon any half way ground of mutual compromise and concession, but with a full, previous understanding that Black Republicanism is to continue in all its potency and vigor, and that the candidate of the piebald coalition, whoever he may be, is to stand pledged to oppose the extension of slavery! The South has on various occasions displayed an almost boundless credulity, and unconquerable capacity for being fooled; but we really think she is not quite idiotic enough to agree to the grand all proposal of HORACE GREELEY. The South is scarcely yet willing to sell her birth-right for a mess of pottage.

Besides, what is the consideration offered for vile and dishonorable a surrender of pride, principles and safety? Why that the Opposition, in the event of success, should obtain the federal offices now filled by Democrats. For this they are to coalesce with the anti-slavery faction; to vote with a party which proclaims the restriction of slavery to be its cardinal principle; to help to elect men who are pledged to the maintenance and application of that principle. Certainly the game is not worth the candle. There are plenty of editors in the South who are any thing but fanatical on the slavery question, who love not Democracy, and would gladly witness its overthrow; but the number of those who, for the purpose of accomplishing this object, would strike hands with anti-slavery men who avow their abolition sentiments, and declare in so many words that they would not much more than fill a respectable omnibus. We would rather remain forever under the corrupt influence of a Democratic Administration than seek the aid and alliance of those who deliberately declare themselves our foes, and openly agitate our destruction.

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By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON AT NEW YORK.

Improvement in the Cotton Market.

ADVANCE IN CONSOLS.

Garibaldi in Varely, Lombardy, WITH 50,000 MEN.

THE AUSTRIANS ATTACKED GARIBALDI.

The Bey of Tunis Joined the Allies.

Details of the Battle of Montebello

RUSSIAN AGENTS IN HUNGARY.

AUSTRIANS RETREATING TO THE ADDA.

French and Sardinians Advancing.

KOSSUTH GOING TO HUNGARY.

Important Movements of the Armies.

NEW YORK, June 7.—The steamship City of Washington, Captain Petrie, arrived at this port this morning.

She sailed from Queenstown on the evening of Thursday, the 26th ultimo, and left Liverpool on the 25th, as previously reported from Cape Race, and touched at Queenstown on the following day.

She therefore brings five days later advices than were received by the America, and one day later than were received from Cape Race.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, May 26.—The sales of Cotton to-day (Thursday) foot up 7000 bales. The market closed steady at the quotations of Tuesday, and a slight improvement is manifest in the tone of the market. There is also an improved demand.

LONDON, May 26.—The funds continue to improve under the effect of favorable advices from the continent, and increased confidence in operators. Consols for money closed at 93¼ to 93¾.

BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS.

LIVERPOOL, May 26.—The Liverpool Breadstuffs market generally closed steady at the quotations of Tuesday. There was less speculative inquiry, and prices were more regular. The market generally closed firm at previous quotations.

BATTLE OF MONTEBELLO.

LONDON, May 26.—The London *Times* furnishes further interesting details of the battle of Montebello, received from Paris and Vienna. From both it appears that Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers debarked his divisions from the Mediterranean squadron at Genoa and formed the extreme right wing of the allied army near Voghera.

The details of the battle show that the loss on both sides was very severe.

Brigadier-General Bazet, the French Commandant at Duchet, is among the killed.

A Venice correspondent of the London *Times* says that the Austrian strength engaged at the battle of Montebello was three brigades, and that their loss was about the same as that of the French.

The *Times's* correspondent says the Austrians fought well, for they were obliged to carry the position at the bayonet's point, they could reach Montebello, and a severe struggle must have occurred at that point.

The Austrians at first seemed to be successful, and were only driven back when the French supports arrived. Gen. Forey estimates the Austrian forces from 15,000 to 18,000 men, though the captured prisoners estimate it much larger.

Great praise is awarded the Sardinians for their gallantry, displayed during the fight in the comb at being a hand to hand fight in the streets of the village.

The Austrians occupied the houses and defended themselves with the greatest tenacity, firing from the roofs and the windows, and the Sardinians showed the greatest bravery in their repeated charges, carrying house after house, and driving the Austrians before them with great slaughter.

ATTACK ON THE AUSTRIANS AT MONTEBELLO.

LONDON, May 26th.—A dispatch from Vienna states that at noon, on the 21st, 15,000 of the allies attacked 3000 Austrian troops at Vercelli.

The Austrians retreated, fighting, to Orfeuglio, about ten miles distant, where they were reinforced by two Austrian brigades, which caused the allies to retreat across the river Sesia.

The bulletin of the Austrian Government states that a reconnoitering party of Austrians at Vefoselli put to flight a squadron of Piedmontese dragoons.

The fight in which Gen. Caldinis commanded took place at Villata, and though there was for a time a fierce conflict, the loss was insignificant.

An Austrian dispatch says that precautions have been taken by the Austrian Government against Garibaldi, whose apparent object is to rouse Como to revolt, and attempt to revolutionize Lombardy.

GARIBALDI'S MOVEMENTS.

BERNE, May 25.—It is reported that Garibaldi, at the head of 50,000 men, had succeeded in entering Lombardy, by way of Lake Maggiore, and occupying Varese, where he had established his head quarters.

Besides, what is the consideration offered for vile and dishonorable a surrender of pride, principles and safety? Why that the Opposition, in the event of success, should obtain the federal offices now filled by Democrats. For this they are to coalesce with the anti-slavery faction; to vote with a party which proclaims the restriction of slavery to be its cardinal principle; to help to elect men who are pledged to the maintenance and application of that principle. Certainly the game is not worth the candle. There are plenty of editors in the South who are any thing but fanatical on the slavery question, who love not Democracy, and would gladly witness its overthrow; but the number of those who, for the purpose of accomplishing this object, would strike hands with anti-slavery men who avow their abolition sentiments, and declare in so many words that they would not much more than fill a respectable omnibus. We would rather remain forever under the corrupt influence of a Democratic Administration than seek the aid and alliance of those who deliberately declare themselves our foes, and openly agitate our destruction.

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LATEST FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

ST. LOUIS, June 7.—The overland California mail had arrived, bringing dates from San Francisco of the 16th ult.

The weather has been favorable for the crops, which looked promising.

The slides from the Fraser river mines were rather discouraging, and many miners were returning disappointed in the expectations held out to them.

A large fleet of clipper ships were on the way to San Francisco, and were daily expected to arrive, with heavy cargoes, which would depress the markets, already well stocked with nearly every article of necessity.

Trade was quite brisk, but there was no prospect of an advance in prices.

Accounts from the mining districts of California continue favorable.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Cotton closed with an advancing tendency. The market was active, and the sales to-day amounted to 1100 bales, at an advance generally of an ⅛c. Middling Uplands are quoted at 10¼c.

Flour closed with a declining tendency. There was an active demand, however, and the sales to-day amount to 55,000 bbls.

Corn closed firm. The sales to-day were 19,000 bushels.

Mess Pork closed steady at previous quotations.

Lard closed quiet at yesterday's quotations.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, June 7th.—The Flour market closed dull, but prices have advanced 5 to 10c. Superfine is quoted at $5 60 to $5 90. Whisky closed steady at 26½c. Western Mess Pork closed dull and neglected. Quotations are nominal at $16 50.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, May 6.—The Champion passed down at 5 A. M., and the Edward Walsh at 8 o'clock this morning.

VICKSBURG, June 7.—The steamer K. J. Lass passed down at 9 o'clock this morning.

The Lucy Holcombe passed down at 3, and the Woodford at 9 o'clock this evening.

Paul Morphy.

The literate and scientific notabilities of Boston gave a banquet to our illustrious chess champion on the 31st ult., at the Revere House. There were some capital speeches made on the occasion, among which that by OLIVER W. HOLMES was particularly witty, graceful and original. We quote the annexed passages, with MORPHY's reply:

And when the Old World gets impatient that we will not do every thing in the best way at once; when it is not contented with our material triumphs, the self-governments of thirty empires; not content that we should open on the great tide-wave moves—one broad-breasted billow, and not a host of special narrow currents; when the Old World, filled with these experts, who have often gained their skill for want of nobler objects, like the prisoners who carve cannon balls and devices in their cells, becomes impatient, we must send over sometimes a man and sometimes a boy to try conclusions with its people in some peaceful contest of intelligence.

And this young gentleman at my right, looking as tranquil and breathing as calmly as if he were not half smothered in his laurels, is one of the boys we sent. No! I am wrong. The thoughtful mothers of America would have cried out against us with one voice if we had sent this immature youth, his frame not yet knit together in perfect manhood, to take his growing brain to those tremendous conflicts which made the huge Pere Morêt, the veteran of the Café de la Régence, strike his forehead and declare that he could be released from the very thought of following the frightful complexity of their bewildering combinations. But the mothers of their ambition and proud confidence in his strength, might have been willing to send him, that the women, which have ever been as true as mothers and sisters, and—well-wishers, would have said, "He shall not go!"

He went. It was not we that sent him—it was honor. And when we met we met with his triumphant return, we knew what his victories mean. We have had one more champion at the great tournament, which measures the strength of the strongest of the race. There it lies in the central capital of Europe. The boy looks modest, and is not now the index that moves, but the very springs that are broken!

The test is as true a one of cerebral power as of intellectual combat. Only last afternoon, in the form of rain and thunder and lightning. It was a battle between the empty cisterns, and the drooping gardens about town, as well as to the dust-choked streets. And when it came along in the evening. Rain was hardly ever more welcome than yesterday.

THE ELECTION DIFFICULTIES.—Robt McNeil alias Bob Johnson, policeman James Boyle and Sam McGuire, were arraigned before Recorder Summers on charges of having assaulted and beaten Gen. Lewis, Superintendent of Elections, while chief deputy Mr. de Choiseul, during the election of Monday.

Gen. Lewis's affidavit was that on election day, between 10 and 11 o'clock, at the third poll of the Seventh Precinct, on Basin street, between Girod and Julia, whilst in the discharge of his duties as Superintendent of Elections, he was assaulted and struck on the back of the head with some blunt weapon, supposed to be a pistol, and knocked down; that whilst down he was beaten and kicked, and severally bruised and injured by the said Robt McNeil, one James Boyle, and several other persons whose names are unknown to him, but whom he can point out; several of whom drew pistols, with intent, as he believed from their actions and expressions, to kill and murder him.

Mr. de Choiseul's affidavit was that at poll No. 2 in the First Precinct, whilst acting in his capacity of First Chief Deputy Superintendent, he was struck by Mr. McGuire in the face and severely injured, as he believed by brass knuckles; that at the same time he was assaulted with a pistol by Robert McNeil, and with a knife by one James Porter; and that McNeil also assaulted and struck W. J. Ahern, an ordinary Deputy Superintendent, and a constable, of which he was aided and abetted by Charles Reeves.

Those arraigned gave bail to appear for examination at the Police Court this morning, that the parties have numerous respectable witnesses to prove that the fault was not all on their side.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—*Judge Hunt.*—David Cumby, whom we yesterday mentioned as having been released on Monday, on his own recognizance, he being convicted of counterfeiting, and on account of his being low with consumption, and not a day of sentence, was brought up this morning, and wrote the card in relation to Wise which has since been published. It was understood, it is said, that in the event of a challenge Botts would have chosen rifles at a short distance, and Wise, though a good shot, is not familiar with a rifle, and determined not to carry the matter further. It is also said that Hon. John M. Botts intends to sue Wise for slander, and thus, we presume, will end this unpleasant affair.

DR. M'LANE'S Celebrated Vermifuge, PREPARED BY FLEMING BROTHERS, PITTSBURGH, PA. New York, February 1, 1849.

I do hereby certify that in the practice of medicine, four years and, being troubled with worms, I administered a bottle of *Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge*, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburg, Pa. The result was, it brought away an immense quantity of worms in bunches and strings: many had the appearance of being dead. Some, my child is now enjoying most excellent health.

MRS. ANN JEMISON, 36 Ninth street.

☞ 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, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature of FLEMING BROS.

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Dr. E. V. Harrold, charged with making way with $500, entrusted to him for safekeeping by Emily A. Davis, k. w. c., and her niece, Miss Florentine A. Pierce, c., residing at the corner of Dryades and Calliope streets, gave bail to come up for a hearing on the 15th inst.

Margaret Ann Stewart gave bail to answer to the charge of having slapped and hair-dragged Mrs. Ellen Keenan's daughter Mary Jane, on Fourteenth street near Galvez.

Robert McNeil, alias Bob Johnson, policeman Boyle and James McMickle gave bail to answer on the 15th instant to the several charges brought against them by John L. Lewis and C. de Choiseul—the particulars of which are elsewhere mentioned.

Recorder Wiggins' Court.—Joseph Polidor, f. m. c., was yesterday sent before the First District Court, for stealing a watch and chain from Jacob Lynks, on board the schooner Rosalie.

Marie François and Anna Schneider, neighbors on Rampart street, were put under peace bonds for each other's benefit. Edward Cooper, f. m. c., was sent to jail to answer peace bonds for the benefit of Catherine Sinnott.

H. Rugel was fined $10 for assaulting George Bossert, and put under peace bonds besides.

Jose Martinez was held for examination on a charge of having obtained $721 worth of tobacco, under false pretenses, from Louis Price, of the firm of L. Price & Co., whilst he was in the employ of the former. The Martinez representing that he had purchased 20,000 cigars there, and that he would pay for the tobacco out of the proceeds there.—He did have the cigars, but sold them and pocketed the proceeds, leaving Price & Co., to whistle for their money. Martinez was sent to prison, to be examined on the 10th.

INCENDIARY AT COVINGTON.—We learn that on Monday, at Covington, over the Lake, a drunken fellow named Irish Jimmy was shot in the groin by a man named Douglass, and that yesterday morning he died. The story is that a grudge had existed between them; that Jimmy, when drunk, went to Douglass and offered to meet him and fight with him. Douglass refused his proffered hand; that Jimmy then said he could whip two men like him; and that Douglass thereupon struck him, and drew a pistol and shot him. Douglass is under arrest.

BOYS DROWNED.—We learn that last evening, as a party of five boys were sailing on the river, nearly opposite Poydras street, the boat was upset by the wash of a steamboat. Three of them were seen, by our informant, clinging to the awning-which had shaded their boat; the other two, it was supposed, were drowned.

SMOOTHE ANPAH.—A. F. Smith was arrested at the corner of Levee and Elmira streets, on Monday evening, on a charge of having, at Gerwan's saloon, on Tuesday, abstracted Swearer's wife. Officers H. Beebeein and Aguillard arrested him at Mrs. Swear's request. Smith, we learn, acted only in self-defense. He was assaulted by the Swears and a crowd of others with bottles, sticks, and other missiles, and drawing a pistol, he fired at Swear, but disappointed him. Mr. Swear appeared before Recorder Long to make complaint yesterday, whilst her husband remained at home in bed.

City Intelligence.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—This Board met last evening, President Mixon in the chair.

A communication from the Mayor, relative to Mrs. Gaines's claim for a certain piece of city property near the Bayou St. John, was referred to the Finance Committee. Mr. Harrison offered a resolution on the subject, which was also referred.

The monthly report of the Fiscal Agent was read and referred.

The Board of Assistants announced concurrence in resolutions, and asked concurrence in numerous others of their own. Most were referred, and the others concurred in.

Petitions were read and referred.

The Streets and Landings Committee adopted concurrence in the resolution allowing E. B. Deller & Co. to erect a new cotton press, and concurrence was given.

The Board of Assistants having rejected the resolution for paying Mr. District Attorney Fouts the sum of $1320 for services rendered, this Board persisted, and a conference committee was appointed.

The Board of Assistants asked concurrence in resolution allowing Seymour & Patterson to transfer their contract for printing and binding with Messrs. Wm. G. Seymour. The resolution was concurred in, and then.

The Board adjourned.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.—This Board met last evening, Mr. Waldo in the chair.

A message from the Mayor recommended that the Counsel for the city in the Gaines case be notified to prepare himself to defend the city's interest in a large tract of land near the Bayou St. John, to which Mrs. Gaines has lately laid claim before the United States Supreme Court. Referred to Finance Committee.

The Treasurer's report, showing $31,794 06, and the Comptroller's report, announcing adjudications of ditching contracts, and a contract to Felange Brothers to enclose the neutral ground of Canal street with iron posts and chains, were read and referred; as well as the report of the Fiscal Agent.

The financial part of the proposed contract with Gaudet & Co. for the establishment of a police and fire alarm telegraph, was specially referred to the Finance Committee for them to report jointly with the special committee at the next meeting.

Messages from the Board of Aldermen announced concurrence in resolutions and asked concurrence in others. Those concurred in were for small street improvements in different parts of the city. The upper Board's rejection of resolution allowing extension of time to Thomas Buckley, contractor, was concurred in.

A resolution allowing Seymour & Patterson to transfer their contract for printing city blanks to Wm. G. Seymour, was adopted. [A resolution by Mr. Patterson being just elected a member of the Board.]

Petitions were referred.

The new powder ordinance was called up and debated at length. It was amended so as to exempt hogs and goats from arrest, and adopted.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen for paying Mr. Fouts for services as District Attorney was concurred in.

The Finance Committee made no report.

The Streets and Landings Committee advised that Surgi & Perasso's plan of a fountain on Lafayette Square be referred to the Finance Committee, and reported different resolutions.

The most important resolution offered by the committee was one for taking up and diagonally relaying the square blocks of New Levee street from Canal to Customhouse, and from St. Ann to Esplanade. It was adopted.

There being nothing from the other committees, the Board adjourned.

CITY ELECTION.—According to the official returns published in the office of Controller, the majority of Duplessis over Conrad is as follows: First District, 586; Second District, 509; Third District, 608; Fourth District, 166. Total, 1909.

Aldermen.—First District—Cox, 473 majority; Second District—Whitney, 600; Third District—Lanabarre, 578; Fourth District—Harrison, 152.

Assistant Aldermen.—First Ward—Pettingill, 225 majority; Second Ward—Hall, 159; Third Ward—Campbell, 91; Fourth Ward—Magioni, 206;