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THE DAILY BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 22.

AUSTRIAN VICTORIES.

Imperfect and confused as are the details of the battle of Magenta, they leave no doubt whatever on the unprejudiced mind of the result of that bloody conflict. The simple fact that the Austrians were compelled to evacuate Milan is a sufficient evidence of their discomfiture. Indeed, despite the numerous and skillfully devised efforts to manufacture victory, or at least a drawn battle, out of every engagement with the allies, we have only to look to the events which follow, and each, to be convinced that the Austrians have been worsted in all. At Montebello, where they boasted that their sole object was to compel the allies to exhibit their strength, Count STADION's loss was nearly twice that of Gen. FOREY's, nor did the Austrians capture a single prisoner, while the loss took 120. Moreover, the enemy was driven out of Montebello, forced to retreat, and only not followed because the allied troops were too inferior in numbers to risk pursuit. The story of there being 40,000 Austrians arrayed against half the number of Austrians is so wilful and incredible a fabrication that even the Austrian organ—the London *Times*—derides and discredits it.

Next we have the fight, or rather successful flight at Palestro. Here the Austrians were the assailants. They went to work vigorously, with a view of preventing the junction of the Sardinians with the French detachment under CANROBERT. Twice was a formidable and resolute attack bravely sustained and gallantly resisted by VICTOR EMMANUEL and a small body of Zouaves, and twice were the Austrians driven back with frightful slaughter, losing several pieces of cannon, and five hundred prisoners. What excuse will General GITLAY offer for this repulse?

Lastly, there is the great battle at Magenta, of which the accounts brought by the Anglo-Saxon are fragmentary and vague, yet they demonstrate incontrovertibly that the armies of Austria have suffered a signal defeat. We will venture the prediction that when the official accounts are received they will completely corroborate the first dispatches, announcing a brilliant triumph of the allied forces.

That the Austrians, from the commencement of hostilities to the latest advices, have suffered a series of reverses is perfectly clear to any one who compares their position now with what it was less than a month ago. They took the initiative by crossing the Ticino, entering the Kingdom of Sardinia, and conducting themselves, as usual, like brutes and savages. The impression was universal that Austria contemplated striking a vigorous and stunning blow at Sardinia before French succor could arrive. However, they accomplished nothing more glorious than plundering defenseless towns, levying forced contributions, shooting a few harmless peasants, and committing nameless outrages on women. At length the French approached, the battle of Montebello was fought, the Austrians badly whipped, and driven across the frontier back to Lombardy. Anxious to win some laurels, they tried a strategic movement at Palestro; another sharp combat followed, and the Hapsburgers were again constrained to fall back. Finally, the entire army make a stand within a few miles of the capital of Lombardy, and here another desperate engagement is fought, in which they leave every possible reason to believe that the Austrians have been routed with frightful loss. Consequently in a single month the haughty and redoubtable army of Francis JOSEPH, which had invaded Sardinia flushed with the hope of an easy conquest, is driven step by step back to its own dominions, is defeated in three several actions, and is compelled to abandon the metropolis of Austrian Italy. If these are specimens of Austrian victories, may they win a thousand more just like them.

BLADEN SPRING PACKETS.—By the announcement elsewhere it will be seen that a steam packet leaves Mobile every Tuesday and Saturday for Bladen and Cullum's Springs. Passengers leaving New Orleans on Mondays and Fridays will be in time to connect with these boats. For further particulars, readers are referred to JOHN E. HYDE & CO., 88 Gravier street.

FURNITURE sale at auction, THIS DAY, at half o'clock, A M., at his warehouse, No 23 Jefferson street, Second District, 92 boxes liquors, ready made clothing, dry goods, and household furniture &c., and a 6 o'clock, P. M., at same place, seven cottage looking glasses.

NARROW ESCAPE OF NAPOLEON.—It is said that in his visit to the battle field of Montebello, the Emperor NAPOLEON narrowly escaped being made prisoner. He had pushed on as far as Casteggio, and was observing with his telescope the movements of the enemy between Barbianello and the Portiole del Stella upon the Po, when suddenly a detachment of Austrians presented themselves before him, only 200 paces distant. Whether they had lost their way, or whether they had advanced thus far from mere hardihood, cannot be told; but it is probable that the latter supposition is correct, inasmuch as the advanced posts of the Austrians are much more energetic and daring than those of the Franco-Sardinians. Directly, however, the Emperor saw them he changed color, threw away his cigar, drove the spurs into his horse's flanks, and galloped back to Vogherra at a pace which would have done honor to the winner of the Derby.

THE MATCH BETWEEN THOMPSON AND MORPHY.—The match between Thompson and Murphy, in which Mr. Morphy gives his veteran adversary the odds of a knight, is nearly concluded. Six games have been played. Of these six games Mr. Thompson won the first two, and Mr. Morphy has won four. As the match is for five games only, Mr. Morphy will undoubtedly soon be declared the victor. This will make it a fixed fact that Mr. Morphy can give the odds of a knight to any man in America.

As Van Amburgh's elephant was crossing the Appomattox river the other day, a ferocious bull dog pursued him into the middle of the stream, with the evident intention of devouring him. Before he had quite demolished the elephant, the latter gave him a good ducking and tossed him ashore. The dog conceded that he didn't want any more elephant.

THE FAMILY OF ENGLAND.—The following list shows the names and times of birth of each of the Royal family of England:

Queen Victoria, born	May 24, 1819.
Prince Albert	Aug 25, 1819.
Prince Royal	Nov. 21, 1840.
Prince of Wales, as	Nov. 9, 1841.
Princess Alice	April 16, 1843.
Prince Alfred	Aug. 6, 1844.
Princess Helena	May 25, 1846.
Princess Louisa	March 18, 1848.
Prince Arthur	May 1, 1850.
Prince Leopold	April 7, 1853.
Princess Beatrice	April 14, 1857.

There are nine children of Victoria and Prince Albert—four boys and five girls. These are all, except the Princess Royal, to be provided with partners by marriage, and these partners must be found among the royal families of the continent. As most of the springs of royalty on the continent are poor, it will cost England a handsome sum of money to support in royal style these children of her Majesty.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.—The official returns from one hundred and thirty-nine counties give an aggregate vote

For Letcher	74,737
For Goggin	69,344
Letcher's maj in 139 counties	5,393

There are three more counties to be heard from in Amherst, Hyde, Boon, Brooke, Buchanan, Clay, Craig, Elizabeth City, Essex, King George, Lancaster, Louisa and Warren. Reported majorities in these counties to be heard from: Except City and Warren (no) are for Letcher 536, Goggin 397, leaving a majority in the State for Letcher. Therefore the majority in the State for Mr. Letcher may be estimated at about 5,540.—*Rich. Enquirer.*

THE STEAMSHIP EDINBURGH A TOTAL LOSS.—The ship Argus, which arrived at New York on Tuesday week, brought back some of the passengers who were on board the Edinburgh at the time of her collision with the iceberg heretofore spoken of. The passengers report the Edinburgh a total loss:

Mr. Peter McDonnell, one of the returned passengers, states that when the ship struck the fog was so dense that no person could see the distance of ten yards in front of him. The iceberg was not seen until the ship struck a portion of it, which was under water. The crew and passengers immediately manned the pumps, and the ladies most cheerfully plied the side pumps. When the ship anchored in St. Johns harbor the passengers and crew were completely exhausted, and in a few hours longer they would have had to abandon the ship and take to the boats. Capt. Cumming, as soon as the accident occurred, had all the boats cut adrift from their lashings and provided with fresh water, provisions, &c.

Capt. Halpin states that the Argo encountered several icebergs on the voyage, and had a narrow escape from a collision.

The names of the returned passengers of the Edinburgh were Peter McDonnell, Colin McKenzie, Roseanna Cassedy and Catharine Barrett.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Arrival of the Kangaroo.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The Liverpool and New York Company's steamship Kangaroo, Captain J. M. Jeffery, arrived at this port today. The Kangaroo left Liverpool on the 6th of June, touched at Queenstown on the 9th, and brings therefore one day's later news than that received by the Anglo-Saxon at Quebec.

LIVERPOOL, June 9.—The Cotton market closed quiet, with the previous quotations barely maintained. The estimated sales of Cotton during the day of sailing amounted to 6000 bales.

The market for Breadstuffs closed dull, and the sales of the day unimportant.

The market for Provisions closed steady.

LONDON, June 9.—Consols have experienced no change since the sailing of the Anglo-Saxon.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

LONDON, June 9.—Intelligence has been received at Paris to the effect that, after the battle of Magenta, the allied armies marched towards Milan.

The inhabitants having pronounced in favor of the King of Sardinia, the Emperor and Victor Emmanuel, King of Sardinia, entered the city, and were received with the greatest enthusiasm.

The Austrians have evacuated the important fortress of Pavia, twenty miles south of Milan, and at the confluence of the Ticino and the Po.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, June 9.—The Atlantic Telegraph Company have held a meeting, and accepted the offer of the British Government, consisting of a guarantee of the capital stock and a large amount of dispatches.

The company are determined to raise the necessary capital at once.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA AT NEW YORK.

DEFEAT OF BRITISH MINISTRY

VICTOR EMMANUEL PROCLAIMED KING OF LOMBARDY.

Retreat of the Austrians beyond the Adda.

FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO NAPLES.

Establishment of a New Government at Como.

NEW MINISTRY AT NAPLES.

Financial Measures in England

ENGLISH CHANNEL FLEET OFF SPITHEAD

WARLIKE ATTITUDE OF PRUSSIA.

Garibaldi's Victory at Brescia

BATTLE OF MALEGNANO.

ANOTHER ENGAGEMENT ANTICIPATED.

Cotton Declined—Commercial News.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The British and North American Royal mail steamer Persia arrived at this port this evening, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 11th—two days later than those received by the Kangaroo this morning.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, June 11.—The Cotton market closed with a declining tendency, the estimated sales of the day of sailing amounting to 6000 bales.

The middling and lower qualities have declined most. Middling qualities have declined 1-16d. The lower grades are difficult to sell at ½d. decline.

The sales of the week amount to 38,000 bales, of which speculators took 1000 bales, and 5500 bales were taken for exportation.

QUOTATIONS OF COTTON.

Fair Orleans 8¾; Fair Mobile 7¾; Fair Uplands 7¾; Middling Orleans 6 13 16; Middling Mobile 6 13-16; Middling Uplands 6 9-16.

STATE OF TRADE.

LIVERPOOL, June 11.—The Manchester advices are of a more favorable character, the market closing quiet but steady, and rather firmer.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

HAVRE, June 10.—Havre Cotton Trade Circulaire is quoted at Havre at 106; Bas 100. All qualities slightly advanced early in the week, but closed dull. Sales of the week 8000 bales. Stock in Havre 100,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS.

LIVERPOOL, June 11.—The market for Breadstuffs closed with a declining tendency—all qualities slightly depressed.

Provisions closed generally with a declining tendency.

ADVANCE IN CONSOLS.

LONDON, June 11.—Consols for money at 93¾ to 94.

BULLION IN BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, June 11.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased during the week £193,000.

DEFEAT OF THE BRITISH MINISTRY.

LONDON, June 11.—After the debate on the motion by the opposition expressing a want of confidence in the Government, the division took place, when the Ministry was defeated by a majority of 13.

It was expected that the Ministry would resign, but they had not done so as late as Saturday.

The House of Commons had adjourned until the Friday following.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

TURIN, June 8.—An official bulletin from the headquarters of the allied armies announces that a part of Upper Lombardy had freed themselves from the Austrians, and had proclaimed Victor Emmanuel King.

BATTLE OF MALEGNANO.

TURIN, June 8.—During the retreat from Magenta the Austrian forces were pursued by the allies, and when at Malegnano an engagement took place, during which the Austrians lost 1500 killed and 1200 were made prisoners.

The battle lasted nine hours, when both armies ceased operations.

The contest continued as they were preparing for a general engagement.

NEW GOVERNMENT AT COMO.

The Government of the King of Sardinia has been established at Como and Lodovico.

NEAPOLITAN AFFAIRS.

PARIS, June 11.—The Emperor has decreed the appointment of an Ambassador to the Court of Naples.

The name of the Ambassador is not yet known.

At Naples a modification of the Ministry had taken place.

Naples has made an official declaration of neutrality, and an order has been issued for the levying of 2500 men for the Neapolitan navy.

MOVEMENTS OF THE CHANNEL FLEET.

LONDON, June 11.—The Channel fleet will anchor off Spithead shortly.

THE PRUSSIAN MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, June 11.—The army of Prussia is mobilized, and it is reported that Prussia is soon to take part in the conflict.

It is said that she is negotiating for the passage of troops through Germany.

THE AUSTRIANS AT LODI.

After the engagement at Malegnano the Austrians retreated to Lodi, on the Adda river. (the Bridge of Lodi) and had stationed themselves.

The allies were advancing upon that point, where a battle will doubtless take place.

VICTORY OF GARIBALDI.

TURIN, June 8.—Intelligence has been received that Garibaldi had beaten an Austrian force at Brescia.

OPERATIONS ON LAKE MAGGIORE.

BERNE, June 11.—There are still 500 Austrians garrisoned at Locarno.

A detachment of Garibaldi's corps sailed along the shores of Lake Maggiore, disarming Austrian Custombouse Guards and carrying off public treasures.

CAPTURE OF A FRENCH SHIP.

An Austrian steamer in the Adriatic captured the French ship Raoul, bound from Cuba to Trieste.

CANROBERT UNINJURED.

PARIS June 11.—The latest dispatches from Magenta state that Marshal Canrobert is not dead or wounded.

NAPOLEON AT MAGENTA.

PARIS, June 11.—Napoleon is reported to have been in the midst of the imperial Guards during the two hours' stand against the Austrians at Magenta, the latter being aware of his presence.

The real loss of the Austrians is put down at 13,000 to 14,500.

A dispatch from Turin states that at the battle of Magenta the Imperial and Sardinian Guards alone opposed the Austrian masses.

They were attacked, and being unable to advance, firmly resisted the enemy.

The Zouaves and Guards lost and retook their position.

The enemy endeavored to surprise the right wing of the French army, but the movement was rendered abortive by Gen. McMahon.

PARIS BOURSE.

PARIS, June 11.—The Paris Bourse has declined 1 per cent.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

STEAMBOAT BURNED.

ST. LOUIS, June 21.—The steamer Morning Star was burnt at Bissell's Point. The loss is estimated at $70,000, on which there is insurance to the amount of $12,000.

THE OVERLAND MAIL—LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ST. LOUIS, June 20.—The overland mail has arrived here, bringing dates of the 27th ult. from San Francisco.

The news from California is unimportant.

The report of an attack having been made upon the Mohave Indians by Lieut. Beale's party is incorrect. The Indians are peaceable, and no disturbances was apprehended.

SALT LAKE VALLEY INUNDATED.

ST. LOUIS, June 20.—Intelligence was received by the overland mail from Salt Lake to the effect that a large portion of the northern part of Salt Lake valley was inundated.

Salt Lake City and Ogden were in imminent danger of being flooded.

GOLD FROM PIKE'S PEAK.

ST. LOUIS, June 20.—The news from Pike's Peak is still flattering.

Four thousand dollars in gold has been received from the mines at Leavenworth.

GREAT DISTRESS IN CANADA.

TORONTO, C. W., June 20.—In consequence of the failure of the crops of last year, and other causes, the inhabitants of this vicinity are suffering terribly for want of provisions.

In the Huron district the people are at the point of starvation.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The Cotton market closed with little enquiry, and prices weak.

The Flour market closed dull; the sales of the day amounting to 6000 bbls.

Corn closed dull at 85c.

Orleans Sugar is quoted at 5½ to 6½c.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Cotton market closed very dull. Sales of the day amounted to 300 bales. Middling Uplands is quoted at 11¼.

Flour—Ohio is quoted at $4 65 to $7. Sales of the day 6500 barrels.

Sugar closed buoyant, with an advance of ¼ to ½c. Orleans Sugar is quoted at 6¾c.

CINCINNATI, June 20.—The Flour market closed with a declining tendency; a decline of 10c is noted. Superfine Flour is quoted at $6 60 to $6 70.

Corn is quoted at 80 to 85c.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, June 21.—The Flour market closed with a declining tendency. A decline of 25c. is noted—$6 to $6 75. Corn closed active at 80c. Whisky is quoted at 25¾.

THE UNITED STATES LOAN.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Two million seven hundred thousand dollars of the $5,000,000 Treasury note loan has been awarded at 5½ to 5¾ per cent. The remainder is to be apportioned among bidders at 6 per cent.

STATE OF THE RIVERS.

ST. LOUIS, June 21.—The Mississippi river at this point has risen one foot during the last twenty-four hours, caused principally by the rise in the upper Missouri.

The upper Mississippi is falling.

At Dubuque there were fifteen feet on the bar, and falling slowly at Keokuk.

LOUISVILLE, June 21.—The river has risen four inches during the last twenty-four hours, with five feet four inches in the canal.

TEXAS ITEMS.

CENTREVILLE.—The Houston *Republic* of the 14th instant informs us that the recent rains have caused crevasses in Commerce street, opposite Vincent & Owen's warehouse. There is a crevasse about 350 feet long, and from 20 to 70 feet wide, near the Central Railroad depot. It is constantly washing away the neighboring property, and neither the Railroad Company nor the City Council take any means of preventing its destructive course.

MARONIC.—We have received the following extract from the office of the Crockett *Printer* of the 15th instant:

The Grand Lodge of Texas met at this place on Monday last, a very large delegation in attendance. On last evening the election of their grand officers took place, with the following result:

M. W. J. F. Taylor, Marshall, Grand Master.
Rt. W., S. Mather, Gabriel Mills, D. G. M.
Rt. W., G. W. Van Vleck, Woodville, Grand Senior Warden.
Rt. W., J. E. Fretwell, Lavaca, Grand Junior Warden.
Rt. W., E. B. Nichols, Galveston, Grand Treasurer.
Rt. W., A. S. Ruthven, Galveston, Grand Secretary.

The installation will take place in public on to-morrow, and an address be delivered on the occasion. A large number of business is before the body, and they will no doubt be in session during the entire week.

On Wednesday, the 22d, the Grand Chapter meets at Huntsville. Many of the distinguished Past Grand officers are in attendance, with only one of the original members of the Grand Lodge of Texas, which formed the first constitution at Houston in November, 1837, to wit: Past Grand Master ANSON JONES. Also, Past Grand Masters W. B. Ochiltree, F. B. Sexton, Wm. M. Taylor, and last, though not least, the Grand Secretary, Ruthven.

Telegraphic Items.

RAILROAD COLLISION AT ROCHESTER, PA.—*None Killed—Names of the Injured.*—Rochester, Pa., June 15.—A train on the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad ran into a train on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago road this morning, while the latter was standing here taking in a supply of wood.

There were no persons killed by the collision, but a number received injuries.

Mr. McPhars Kauffman, of Lancaster, Pa., and Mrs. T. B. McKean, of Memphis, Tenn., were seriously injured.

The following were slightly injured: Josiah Stewart, of Clarksville, Pa.; Charles Warner, of Salem; Frank Glebe, Sheboygan, Wis.; F. H. D. Blake, of Boston; Edward D. Porter, of Boston, and D. M. Cook, of Mansfield.

There were a number of others bruised, but their names have not been ascertained.

TWO STEAMBOATS BURNED.—Pittsburg, June 16.—At 2 o'clock this morning a fire broke out on board the steamer Endeavor, lying at her dock, which soon spread to the Gazelle, and both boats were burned to the water's edge. There was no freight on board of either boat.

The Endeavor was partly insured, having $1400 in the Pennsylvania Insurance Company at Harrisburg, $2000 in the Quaker City Company, of Harrisburg, and $1200 in the Great Western at Philadelphia. The Gazelle had but $1500 insurance on her, and that is in the Eureka, of this city.

The Right of Naturalized Citizens

The Washington Constitution gives publicity to the following letter from the Secretary of State in relation to the right of naturalized citizens abroad:

Department of State,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1859.

SIR—In answer to your letter of the 6 instant I have to inform you that the brief letter from this Department to which you refer, dated the 17th of May last, was addressed to Mr. Felix Leclerc, was in reply to an application for information, and was principally intended to recommend caution to that naturalized fellow citizens, natives of France, in returning to that country, as the operations of the French conscription law would be rigorously known here, and might bear injuriously upon that class of American citizens. Most of the naturalized European nations have a system of military organization by which their citizens are compelled to serve in the army, by conscription as in France, where the duty is designated by lot, or by draft, as in Prussia, where every person is required to take his turn as a soldier. The condition of the latter class of citizens, when returning to their native country, where the system of compulsory service prevails, and who had left before performing conscription, has frequently been the subject of discussion with some of the European powers. Quite recently it has arisen between the United States and Prussia, and the representative of this country at the court of Berlin has brought the matter to the attention of the Prussian Government. In the instructions which were sent to him, dated May 13, 1859, it was explicitly stated that this Government is opposed to the doctrine of perpetual allegiance, and maintains the right of expatriation and the right to form new political ties elsewhere.

Upon this subject it is observed that, "in this age of the world, the idea of controlling the citizen in the choice of a home, and binding him by a mere political theory to inhabit for his lifetime a country by which he constantly desires to leave, can hardly be entertained by any government whatever." The position of the United States, as communicated to the minister at Berlin for the information of the Prussian Government, is, that native-born Prussians, naturalized in the United States and returning to the country of their birth, are not liable to any duties or penalties except such as were existing at the period of their emigration. If at that time they were in the army, or actually called into it, such emigration or naturalization do not exempt them from the legal liability which they incurred by their desertion; but this penalty may be enforced against them whenever they shall voluntarily place themselves within the local jurisdiction of their native country, and shall be proceeded against according to law. But when no present liabilities exist against them, at the period of their emigration, by the law of nations, in the opinion of this Government, gives no right to any country to interfere with the naturalized American citizens, and the attempt to do so would be considered an act unjust in itself and unfriendly towards the United States. This question cannot, of course, arise in the case of a naturalized citizen who remains in the United States. It is only when he voluntarily returns to his native country that his local laws can be enforced against him.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
LEWIS CASS.

To A. V. HOFES, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE AMERICAN FLAG TRAMPLED ON.—The editors of the Philadelphia *Press* speak of having read a recent private letter from Valparaiso, which says:

On the day of the last revolution—February 28th—the American Consulate had been treated with marked contumely and insult. Though no armed troops were within several squares of the Consulate, that building was fired at repeatedly by the Government troops, the bullets passing through the office and the American flag. On March 3d, as we have previously related, the Consul's private house was entered by force, his wife insulted, and the American flag literally, not figuratively, trampled on. Other insults have since been added, arising out of the sale of the American schooner Independence, and an act of piracy committed by the Government on the brig Townsend James, of New York, under the windows of the Consulate.

A VEGETARIAN CRUSOE.—The Philadelphia correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* says:

On Monday last, the congregation of the Church of the Bible Christians, in Third street, above Girard avenue, celebrated the 41st anniversary of the organization of their church in this city. Its members are not allowed the use of meat, spirits, or tobacco, and it is the only one of the kind in the United States. They number 110, and point, as an evidence of the good physological effect on their system, to the case of their pastor, who has been 50 years a vegetarian; John Charlton, in his 89th year, 50 years a vegetarian; Jonathan Wright, 72 years of age, a vegetarian for 49 years; Mrs. Biggs, in her 78th year, a vegetarian for 53 years—all of whom were present at the anniversary, in the enjoyment of good health. One of the brethren, in his 46th year, said he had never tasted animal food in his life, nor any intoxicating liquors, nor had he ever any desire for either. Numerous young men and women, sons and daughters of the members, were pointed out as having never eaten meat, who had been reared in this manner from infancy. They looked healthy and rosy.

Arrival of the Steamer Europa at Boston—Interesting Details of War Scenes.

The following interesting details of war and other news we publish in addition to what we gave yesterday:

THE BATTLE OF PALESTRO.

The London *Times* says the victory of the allies at Palestro was more decisive than that of Montebello. This time the Austrians can scarcely say that, having accomplished their purpose, they retired because they wished to retire. It was to them an important object to hinder a junction of the Sardinians with Canrobert. In this they entirely failed. This victory was won by Sardinians, their king at their head. The *Times* highly extols Victor Emmanuel and his army, and says that the hopes of Italy rest on the bravery of the Sardinian King.

The French Generals Bonnaz, Blanchard, Cambriel and Beliond have been appointed Commanders of the Legion d'Honneur.

The official *Piedmontese Gazette*, of June 1st, in publishing an order of the day, has the following concerning the fight of the day previous: "The enemy, in greater force than ourselves, vigorously attacked our right, in order to hinder our junction with Gen. Canrobert. The fourth division, under Cialdini, behaved incomparably. The conduct of the Zouaves contributed considerably to the victory. An Austrian general and several other of the enemy's officers were killed.

Some details of the affair at Palestro are given in a dispatch dated Vienna, June 1, viz: "The Piedmontese army, after having repulsed the enemy along its whole front, was, on its right wing, for a moment outflanked by the Austrians, who threatened the bridge of boats across the Sesia, over which Gen. Canrobert was to effect a junction with the King. The Emperor then dispatched the third regiment of Zouaves, who, unsupported by artillery, rushed upon the enemy's battery, planted on the further side of the deep canal, bayoneting or hurling into the water the companies posted on our side of the canal for the defense of the battery, taking two pieces of cannon and 500 prisoners. The Zouaves had one officer and 120 private killed; also 200 wounded, among whom were ten officers."

Accounts relative to the movements of Garibaldi are conflicting, but nothing warrants the belief that he has met with any serious reverse; on the contrary, latter advices affirm that he was prosecuting his campaign with undiminished vigor and success.

The *Times's* Paris correspondent says that the Empress, and MM. Walewski, Fould and others are for a speedy conclusion of peace, and give their best support to the same as soon as the French enter Milan.

The Liverpool *Times* says that there is every reason to believe that the mass of the French and the Piedmontese army is advancing on Milan by the military road and railway which leads from Vercelli through Novara and the Ticino, across the Ticino at the bridge of Buafalora.

The London *Globe* says that the latest movements of the French and Sardinians appear to indicate an advance on Milan from Lodi.

As soon as Marshal Baraguay D'Hilliers evacuated Castaggio, Montebello, and Voghera, on Monday, the Austrians again entered these towns.

La Presse says that the uncertainty which prevails as to which course the Government of Naples will pursue, induces the Courts of France and England to act with great circumspection.

Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* takes it for granted that the new King of Naples is in the hands of the Austrians.

A dispatch from Berne, dated June 2d, states that Gen. Garibaldi himself, with a strong force, had defeated the Austrians on the afternoon of the 13th before Morino, a fortified town on the Lago Maggiore, and immediately afterwards made an attack on the town, and maintained it during the whole of the night. On the second, Garibaldi's troops withdrew, but renewed the contest in the evening. The attack lasted the whole night. A dispatch from the same place, via Germany, states that the Bund has no information of the occupation of Milan by the Austrians, and expresses its opinion that Garibaldi is still at Como. Still another dispatch states that the Austrians are retreating to four thousand, took possession of Varez.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The race for the Derby was won by Sir Joseph Hawley's Musjid. The number of stakes was nearly £7,000; and it was reported that Mr. Hawley had won about £100,000.

The London *Ministerial* learns that the moving of an amendment to the address of the Queen has been abandoned, and that another method of assault will doubtless be tried.

Large purchases of Sardinian bonds were alleged to be in progress for the French army. Many thousands were required.

It was generally rumored that the Duke of Cambridge was likely to retire from the commander-in-chief of the army, on account of some dissatisfaction, or reflections in an investigating committee's report on the sale of army commissions.

The Princess Frederick William of Prussia had quitted England for Berlin.

Sir John Lawrence had been formally presented with the freedom of the city of London in a gold box, and a proposition was pending to pay Lord Elgin the same compliment.

A circular signed by Lords Palmerston and Russell, Mr. Milner Gibson and others, had been issued, calling a meeting of the liberal members of Parliament for the 6th.

FRANCE.—The Paris Bourse was fluctuating on the 1st, but closed firmly at a slight advance. The 2d was a holiday. On the 3d the market was animated and higher, and the three per cents closed at 63f. for money, and 63f.50c. for account.

ITALY.—Hon. Henry Elliot had been sent by the British Government on an official mission to Napoleon, supposed to be in relation to the re-establishment of diplomatic relations.

The Government of Naples, it is said, has prohibited the export of sulphur.

The French engineers are said to have recommenced the fortifications of Civita Vecchia.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—City Hall, Tuesday evening, June 21st, 1859.

The new Board having been organized by the election of officers on Monday, the first regular meeting was held last evening; Alderman Nixon chairman, and a quorum present.

A report of the Controller approving of petitions for paving a part of Goodchildren and other streets was adopted.

The portion asking the acceptance of the work of L. Burgi in bridging the New Canal and Bayou Gentilly road was referred.

A resolution to reject an adjudication and to approve another made to H. McGuine was referred; also one to allow Mr. Collins to erect a cotton press; also one to prevent the use of omnibuses having wheels of less than four inches in tire.

A resolution by Alderman Harrison to require bar-keepers to take out licenses was referred to the Finance Committee.

The Board then adjourned to meet in executive session.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.—This Board met last evening—Mr. Munroe in the chair. The report of the Committee of Finance and Treasurer were read and referred. Amount in the Treasury, $63,108 32.

The bills of the Board of Health were taken up, discussed and readopted, and two hundred copies ordered to be printed.

The Board of Aldermen announced concurrence in resolutions and asked for concurrence in others.

A resolution to annul Mr. Galloway's contract to raise the levee was concurred in.

Petitions against square-blocking of Canal and Esplanade streets, and against making banquettes of Adolphe street, were referred. One asked for the removal of Thos. Clark as Wharfinger. A petition of Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines was referred.

A resolution appropriating $550 for firing cannon, and $200 for fireworks, in celebrating the Fourth of July, was adopted.

Also one to have a joint session next Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, for the election of city officers.

Mr. Dupree was elected Assistant Chairman of the Finance Committee.

The Board then adjourned.

THE NEW CITY COUNTROLLER.—Mr. Valery Duplessis, the City Countroller elect, was qualified in office yesterday. He made no changes in the clerkships.

CHICKEY MATCH.—The Crescent City Cricket Club have another match to-day at the Delachaise ground, above the city.

SUPREME COURT OF LOUISIANA.—The Court rendered decisions on Monday determining cases as follows: E. B. W. Jackson vs. P. & J. B. Schmidt, appellants, judgment of the Fourth District Court of New Orleans amended so as to allow the plaintiff $5000 and costs, and damages for injuries received by the falling of a wall on the person of claimant, while passing along the street where the wall had been left standing by defendants. Land, J.

State of Louisiana vs. the Hon. Judge of the Third District Court of New Orleans, Peter T. Hickman, praying for a writ of prohibition. Writ refused. Buchanan, J.

John H. Watson vs. C. M. Simpson, appellant. Judgment of the Fourth District Court of New Orleans affirmed. Merrick, J.

J. D. & E. A. Jackson, appellants, vs. B. Johnson. Judgment of non suit given against plaintiff. Cole, J.

Charles H. Davis, appellant, vs. L. Hiriart. Judgment affirmed. Cole, J.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—*Judge Hunt.*—Jerome Patterson was yesterday sworn in as a Deputy Sheriff.

Louis Francisco was tried and acquitted of a charge of counterfeiting.

Charles Sancho, tried on a similar charge, was convicted.

RECORDER WILTZ'S COURT.—Joseph Mariana was examined yesterday on a charge of burglary and carrying concealed weapons. He broke into Jean Pierre Delphine's house with a razor in his hand, and stole $5 from the mantelpiece, threatening besides to kill Delphine. For all this he was committed for trial before the First District Court.

Pat Flattery, for assault and battery on T. Roeller, was also committed for trial.

Jack Clark and Bill Burk were sent to prison on a charge of having robbed the steerage room of the steamboat D. F. Kenner, as elsewhere noticed.

RAIN.—We had light showers, amounting to little more than sprinkling rains, yesterday. The weather continues sultry.

LONG DAYS.—The sun will rise to-day and to-morrow as early as 4:34, and set as late as 7:29, making the days near fifteen hours long—the "long summer days"—the longest of the year.

A CARD.

HAVING been assured by Mr. Louis Price of obtaining goods under false pretenses, and my name having appeared before the public branded with the infamous charge until yesterday, when I was honorably discharged by the Hon. Recorder of the Second District, I beg leave to call the attention of the public to the prior to points on which the assertation rested, and on which I was defeated: Mr. Price charged me with having obtained delivery of five bales of tobacco, purchased by him for my account in Havana, by means of false representations, and with having defrauded him of the amount of their value. It was proved by the books of Price & Co. yesterday, in court, and finally acknowledged by Mr. Hayne, the gentleman who keeps his books, that on the 7th of March he had given him my check on the Bank of America for $2200, in settlement of the said tobacco; which check was duly honored and paid by the bank.

We both arrived from Havana on the 4th of March, the payment was made on the 7th; and therefore there was not even delay on my part. Furthermore, I have made heavier purchases from the firm subsequent to this transaction.

With the facts above rested before them, I leave it to the public to decide whether any blemish can remain attached to my name. JOSH MARTINEZ.

New Orleans, June 21st 1859. je22 1t

A CARD.

Messrs. Editors of the Bee—Please insert the following lines in your columns:

In your paper of yesterday last, in the City Intelligence speaking of the unfortunate death of Dr. Jean Barde, it is stated that he was attached to the Girod Street Cemetery. I wish the public, and particularly the family of the deceased to know that Dr. Barde was a member of the LAFFARGE SEMPEVIENT Association, and also of the Spanish Mutual Benevolent Association; the latter took charge of the funeral, and the body of the deceased was deposited in the tomb of said Association, Cemetery No. 2, on Conti street.

Yours, respectfully,
A MEMBER OF THE MUTUAL BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.
je'2 1t

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White Goods!

700 pieces PLAIN WHITE CAMBRIC, from 81 up.
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E. REILLY & CO.,
je22 6t sup 26 Canal street.

Love Steam Cotton Press Company.
NEW ORLEANS June 23d, 1859.

THE Board have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent, payable on demand.
F. J. FORSTALL,
je22 Secretary.

Succession of F. C. Laville

PERSONS having any claims against the succession of F. C. Laville are requested to present the same to the undersigned, within ten days from the first publication of this notice.
P. S. WILTZ, Administrator.
je22 2T jf1

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