THE DAILY BEE.
PUBLISHED BY
G. F. WEBBER & CO.
G. F. WEBBER, | E. HART,
A. DUVERGER, | M. DUFOUR.
Daily paper, (one year in advance)..... $12
Country paper, semi-weekly..... 6
In all cases, subscribers must give one week's notice in writing before they can be allowed to discontinue. Any person receiving the paper through agents of carriers, or otherwise, will be considered as a subscriber, and obliged to pay, unless due notice is given of the fact to the office.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, 1859. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXII—WHOLE NO. 11,386.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:
One Dollar for every TEN lines, in each insertion, on the first insertion, and HALF that price for each subsequent one.
Advertisements on the first page One Dollar per square each insertion.
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THE DAILY BEE.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, 1859.

RIGHTS OF ADOPTED CITIZENS.

Numerous complaints are made by naturalized citizens of the reply recently made by Secretary Cass to an application by one of their number who, being a native of France, desired to know whether his citizenship would exempt him from military service in case of a voluntary return to his own country. General Cass stated that the French Government claims military service from all natives of France who may be found within its jurisdiction, and that naturalization in the United States would not invalidate the claim in the case of those who voluntarily return thither. This decision is, though in strict accordance with the principles of public law, has created no small amount of dissatisfaction, and brought upon our Government much causeless objurgation.

The United States possess undoubtedly the right to naturalize foreigners, and when once the oath of citizenship and allegiance is taken, she is bound to extend to them the same protection to which her native sons are entitled. But our Government has neither the right nor the power to annihilate the municipal law of other nations; or to extend its jurisdiction beyond the limits of its own law. The protection afforded is perfect against all other claims save the original, imprescriptible claim of the native country of the naturalized citizen. Thus a German adopted citizen owes no allegiance to France; a French adopted citizen owes none to England. If France were to compel a German naturalized citizen to serve in her armies, his claim upon the United States for redress would be legitimate. But the municipal law of France does not recognize the surrender of the native citizen, subject to perform military duty. Consequently the Frenchman who comes to America, takes out papers of citizenship, and returns to France, can be compelled to enroll himself in the army, and has no resource upon our Government. The municipal regulations of France operate upon him with full force, nor can our law nullify that of other sovereigns. Such, observes the *National Intelligencer*, was the principle announced by Mr. Marcy in the case of Tousig, an Austrian subject, who after declaring his intention to become a citizen of the United States, voluntarily returned to his native country, and sought to shield himself from the obligations enjoined by Austrian law. Though his case did not call for a full enunciation of the doctrine applicable to the subject, in all its length and breadth, (as Tousig was not a fully naturalized citizen) Mr. Marcy chose to define the principle appropriate to the occasion in its generality. From his state paper of that date we quote as follows:

"Tousig voluntarily returned to Austria, and placed himself within the reach of her municipal laws. He went by his free act under her jurisdiction, and thereby subjected himself to them. If he had incurred penalties *or assumed duties while under these laws, he might have expected that he would be enforced against him*, and should have known that the new political relation he had acquired in this country would not invalidate it or operate as a release from these penalties. Having once become subject to the municipal laws of Austria, and while under her jurisdiction voluntarily placed himself beyond the reach of that jurisdiction and acquiring a different national character would not exempt him from their operation. Expatriation is again chosen to place himself under them. Every nation, whenever its laws are violated by any one owing allegiance to it, whether he be a citizen or a stranger, has a right to inflict the penalties incurred upon the transgressor, if found within its jurisdiction. This right is not altered by the character of the laws, unless they are in derogation of the law established international code. No nation has a right to support the municipal code of another nation, or claim that its citizens or subjects shall be exempted from the operation of such code, if they have voluntarily placed themselves under it. The political character of the municipal laws of one country does not furnish a reason for other States to interfere with the execution of those laws, even upon their own citizens, much less has any one State a right to, and should confine themselves to its jurisdiction."

But the case is still more explicitly and more emphatically stated by Mr. Wheaton, who, while holding the office of Minister at the Court of Berlin, was required to express his opinion upon the very point recently submitted to secretary Cass. In the year 1846 one J. P. Kocka, a natural-born subject of Prussia, but a fully naturalized citizen of the United States, voluntarily returned to his native country, where he was called to perform military duty. Invoking the intervention of the American Minister, he received the following response:

"If you were expatriated in the United States or visited any other foreign country (except Prussia,) on your lawful business, you would have been protected by the American authorities, at home and abroad, in the enjoyment of all your rights and privileges as a naturalized citizen of the United States. But having returned to the country of your birth, your *native domicile and national character revert*, (nothing as you remain in the Prussian dominions) and you are bound in all respects to obey the laws exactly as if you had never emigrated.

This is comprehensive and indisputable, and requires no further comment. We can exercise no other right than is conceded by public law, and recognized by all expounders of the subject

New Books.—We are indebted to Harper & Brothers, publishers, through H. McGinnis, No. 36 Camp street, for the following new works:

Gerald Fitzgerald, the Chevalier. By Charles Lever. Part I. This work is spoken of very highly, and is said to be in the finest style of its popular author.

The Bertrams, by Anthony Trollope. Every body has read Dr. Thorne, and every body will read "The Bertrams," because it is by the same writer, and is more carefully written, with a better developed story. For quiet humor, and fine delineation of character, Mr. Trollope is deservedly distinguished.

Cosmos. Vol. 5. By Alex. Von Humboldt. This completes the great work we have learned Mr. Humboldt. The volume before us embraces the results of the author's study and investigation in the domain of telluric phenomena. To the man of science the book is of course invaluable.

New Music.—Our thanks are due Mr. L. Gaski, No. 91 Canal street, for the following music:

Echo of Scotland. Six Scottish airs, arranged for violin and piano, by F. Suck.

My Weary Heart Is All Alone. A very pretty air and chorus, forming one of a collection of popular ballads by Geo. F. Root; arranged for the guitar.

Gems of European Composers. La Rieuse—a charming polka—by Ascher.

Come Back to Me, My Heart, I pray—a ballad—music by Glover. Like all Glover's compositions, this is pleasing and tender.

Mystic Tie Schottisch, by Lernden. Quite easy, and by no means destitute of merit.

Amusements for Young Pianists. A selection from the *Etudes Melodieuses* of Loeschorn.

Hymns of France; a collection of sixty hymns, with appropriate tunes, for devotional use in schools. By W. Tillinghast.

CONGRATULATIONS.—We tender our acknowledgments to the officers of the New Orleans Fire Department for a slice of wedding cake, used, as they informed us on the occasion of the nuptial ceremonies between the New Orleans and the Jackson, Miss., Fire Department. May their union never be disturbed by family jars.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BAKERY.—Madame Hathorst, successor to F. Laquin & Co., No. 36 New Levee street, bakes and has always on hand all kinds of bread, crackers, biscuits, &c. Orders left with her will be filled promptly and with the utmost care.

EMIGRATION OF FREE NEGROES TO SAN DOMINGO.—The schooner A. C. Brewer, Capt. Cole, cleared yesterday for Portau-Prince, Hayti, and went down the river last night, having on board about two hundred free colored persons, nearly the whole of whom, we understand, are natives of Louisiana.

The steamship Empire City, Capt. Griffin, for New York via Havana, sailed at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, with the California mails and $103,000 in specie for New York and $5800 for Havana; also the following passengers:

For New York.—Miss Mensing, Miss Martin, Ben Chesser and servant, M Cohen, Mr Redmond and lady, Wm More, Miss M Labilloniere, Miss Mosher, F Byrne, Mrs Chambers, Master More, Mr Farinad and child, Mr Jno Hay, Mrs J L Carman, Miss L Sanders, S Coates and lady, Mrs L A Smith and child, F J McKeon, C Pooly, F McNean, Capt W Waterman, C McKoy, T W Collins, lady and servant, H Jones, Mr C L Cobb, Mr S Fuller, and 30 in the steerage.

For Havana.—A Costa, Mr Boyce, S Gastenvides, Jas Lavaud and lady, J Prabaer, S Hensing, Jose Sarles, Don Juan Ernard, C Pascro, and 14 in the steerage.

The three proposed amendments to the Connecticut State Constitution, reducing the number of Representatives in the Legislature, allowing colored men to vote, and requiring an adopted citizen to reside in the State one year before becoming an elector, have all been defeated—the first by yeas 49, nays 173; the second, yeas 49, nays 178; and the third, yeas 21, nays 197.

FURTHER BY THE ANGLO-SAXON.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE OF MILAN.

Austrian and French Armies Engaged from June 4th to June 7th.

NAPOLEON'S DESPATCHES TO THE EMPRESS.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM AT PARIS.

FIVE FRENCH MARSHALS WOUNDED.

Canrobert Mortally Injured.

Austrian Accounts of the Engagements.

MONTREAL, June 18.—We have further advices by the Anglo-Saxon.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Cotton at Liverpool for the three days previous to the sailing of the Anglo-Saxon amounted to 17,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS.

The Flour market was slightly easier.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament had convened, and the Queen's speech was delivered. It presented no very important features.

A motion expressing a want of confidence in the Ministry was pending in the House of Commons.

THE GREAT BATTLE.

FRENCH OFFICIAL REPORT.

The Paris *Moniteur*, of Monday, the 6th, publishes the following full dispatch:

MAGENTA, June 5—6 P. M.—The total number of Austrians taken prisoners in the several engagements at the crossing of the Ticino and the village of Magenta is 7000 and upwards.

The total number of Austrians placed *hors de combat* is at least 20,000.

Three field pieces were captured from the enemy, and two flags.

The French loss is about 3000 killed and wounded. One cannon was also taken by the enemy.

General McMahon subsequently moved on Magenta, when, after a sanguinary conflict, he repulsed the enemy at every point, and took possession of the town.

The French loss at Magenta was about 2000 killed and wounded.

The Austrian loss is estimated at 5000, besides 1000 prisoners which remain in our hands.

Later in the day the *Moniteur* published the following more comprehensive dispatch:

MAGENTA, June 5.—Yesterday our army received orders to march on Milan, across the bridge thrown over the Ticino at Turbigo.

The movement was well executed, although the enemy, who had retired behind the river, and occupied the opposite bank in great force, offered a most determined resistance.

The road was very narrow, and for two hours and upwards the Imperial Guard sustained the fire of the enemy.

No advanced movement has been made today, the army either retiring or being engaged in reconnoissance.

A later dispatch from the headquarters of the allied camp says that the people of Milan had risen against the Austrians, and that the latter had evacuated the city and castle.

In the precipitation of their flight, the Austrians left all the cannon and treasure of their army behind them.

Another dispatch from headquarters says:

"We are receiving Austrian prisoners. We have taken 12,000 Austrians."

The Austrian accounts by way of Vienna do not differ materially from the French, but they claim that the result of the contest was undecided.

They acknowledge, however, the evacuation of Milan.

The London *Times*, of June 8th, says:

"This hard-fought battle is even yet undecided; but, on the whole, the French have the best of it."

The statement that General Canrobert was mortally wounded rests only on report.

The following is the full Austrian account of the battle by way of Vienna:

"There was a fierce battle at Turbigo and Buffalora on the 4th.

"At first only two brigades of the first corps were engaged, but they were subsequently reinforced.

"On the afternoon of the same day the third Austrian corps took part in the action, which was severely contested.

It is reported at Paris that Marshal Vaillant is to be superseded by Marshal Randon as Minister of War.

The first news of the battle at Magenta was telegraphed to the Empress Eugenie by the Emperor Napoleon from Novara. In that dispatch the Emperor says,

"A great victory has been won at the bridge of Magenta. Fifteen thousand of the enemy were killed or wounded, and five thousand have been taken prisoners."

The rejoicing at Paris was very great. On the night of the 5th the whole city was illuminated in honor of the victory.

The London *Advertiser* of the 8th says that the Government had received telegraphic dispatches from the British Minister at Vienna giving an account of the battle or series of battles.

"The Buffalora bridge," writes the Minister, "the contest was very sharp. Sometimes the victory inclined to the French, sometimes to the Austrians.

"The fighting began on the 4th, and lasted till late at night.

"On the 5th it was continued at Magenta. The allies made no progress this day.

"Two French corps were engaged in the afternoon of the same day.

"The Austrians subsequently took up a flank position between Abbiate Grasso and Vinzaglio.

"The Austrians have taken a large number of prisoners. The loss on both sides was very great.

"The Austrians had four generals and five staff officers wounded and one major killed."

Second Dispatch.

FURTHER DETAILS.

The report of the crossing of the Ticino by the Austrians is fully confirmed at Buffalora and Turbigo on the 4th. There was a great fight at that place.

THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND ON THE WAR.

The Queen of England's speech recommends the opening of diplomatic intercourse with the Vatican and the Pope.

She laments that the war could not have been prevented.

THE REFORM BILL.

It is understood that the Reform bill will not come before Parliament at the next session.

PARIS BOURSE.

Transactions on the Paris Bourse have been active, and prices had advanced.

PANIC AT BOMBAY.

On the 20th of May there was a great monetary panic at Bombay.

FURTHER BY THE ANGLO-SAXON.

Napoleon Claims a Decisive Victory.

CAPTURE OF GUNS AND STANDARDS.

Milan in a State of Revolt.

RUMORS OF PEACE PROPOSALS.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE.

A great battle was fought at the town of Magenta, about five miles from Milan.

The dispatches of Napoleon claim a decisive victory.

They say that the allies took 7000 prisoners, and placed 12,000 in a disabled condition.

They also captured three guns and two standards.

The loss of the allies is estimated at 3000, but it is rumored in Paris that the French loss was from 5000 to 12,000 men.

The forces engaged in the battle are estimated at 150,000 to, 180,000 Austrians and 100,000 to 130,000 French.

The Austrian accounts differ from the French and speak of the battle with varying successes. It is still undecided.

On the night of the 4th, the great losses were experienced on both sides.

It is reported that General Hess commanded the Austrians and Napoleon the French.

Paris was illuminated in honor of the victory.

General Espinasse is killed. Canrobert is mortally wounded. Five French marshals and generals altogether are wounded. General McMahon is created a marshal and has the title of Duke of Magenta.

General Saraguay D'Hilliers has been superseded by Gen. Forey.

Four Austrian generals and five staff officers were wounded.

Milan has revolted and declared in favor of the King of Sardinia.

The Austrians had retired from Milan, but the French had not occupied it.

Later rumors detract from the French victories.

It was believed that proposals of peace would follow the entrance of the French into Milan.

[Mobile Papers.]

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, June 18.—The New York *Shipping List and Prices Current* of to-day quotes an advance of 4 to 1 in Cotton since Tuesday last.

The sales for the last three days amount to 46,000 bales, including 1700 from New Orleans in transit at 11¼. The *Shipping List* quotes Middling Orleans at 11¾c.

Coffee is in good demand, and the market is firm.

The Molasses market is dull. The range for New Orleans, in barrels, is unchanged-quoted at 44c.

The Sugar market is active and firm. We quote New Orleans at 5¾ to 7¾c.

Tobacco is steady.

SPECIE FOR EUROPE.

The steamship City of Washington took out to-day for Liverpool $500,000 in specie.

The latest New Orleans mail dates taken out by the City of Washington are to the 12th inst.; the latest telegraphic advices of the 17th inst.

Last Thursday week President Buchanan gave to a messenger an endorsed draft for seven thousand dollars to deposit in Riggs & Co's. bank. While on the way to the bank the messenger was accosted by a polite stranger, who desired information as to the way of reaching the Navy Department; the messenger courteously informed him, and, after a moment's general conversation on the beauty of the day and similar topics, the two separated. When he arrived at the bank, the messenger found that his draft was missing—the polite stranger had feloniously abstracted it while obtaining information on false pretenses. The payment of the draft was stopped.

THE EUROPA'S NEWS.

The Europa at Halifax brings news to the 4th instant. Portions of her dispatches have already been published, but various items of interest are embraced in the accounts received by mail.

SACKVILLE, June 14, P. M.—The following embraces the main points of interest in the Europa's advices:

From the Seat of War

The efforts made by the Austrians to retake Palestro from the Sardinians were very sanguinary struggles. The Sardinians, who were commanded by the King in person, were sorely pressed, and were at one time outflanked on their right by the Austrians, when the gallant Zouaves came to their rescue. This is the purport of the Sardinian account. The Austrian version of the affair had not been received.

The Austrians had retreated from Bobbio.

A special telegraph to the *Daily News*, dated Turin, Friday, says the Austrians were in full retreat across the Ticino.

The headquarters of the French army was at Vercelli.

General Garibaldi had been driven into the mountains by General Urban, who retook Varese, but a telegraphic dispatch from Turin say that Garibaldi subsequently returned and surprised the Austrians, retook Varese and re-entered Como.

General Niel, commander of the 4th division of the French army, had occupied Novara.

The insurrection previously reported in Lombardy was spreading.

The Details of the War News.

TURIN, May 31.—A Sardinian bulletin says: A fresh victory was gained by our troops at 7 o'clock this morning. A body of twenty-five thousand Austrians endeavored to retake Palestro from our troops, the King commanding the fourth division in person, and General Cialdini at the head of the third regiment. The Zouaves resisted the attack for a considerable time, and then having successfully assumed the offensive, our troops pursued the enemy, taking one thousand prisoners and capturing eight cannon, five pieces being taken by the Zouaves.

Five hundred Austrians were drowned in the canal during the fight.

Another fight has taken place at Contronza, in the province of Somelline, in which the enemy were repulsed by division 40, after two hours' conflict.

Last night a picket of the enemy endeavored to pass the Po, at Gerresearis, but they were repulsed by the inhabitants.

The Austrians have evacuated Varo, in the province of Bobbio.

TURIN, June 1.—A second victorious conflict took place at six o'clock last evening at Palestro. The Austrians endeavored to reenter the town, but were repulsed by the division of General Cialdini, composed of Zouaves and Piedmontese cavalry. The King pressed gallantly forward where the fire was hottest, and the Zouaves vainly trying to restrain him.

On Tuesday the Austrians attacked the Sardinians with all their force, where a fight of two hours' duration ensued. Our troops pursued the enemy across the Ticino.

Fifteen hundred prisoners arrived before Varese. Gen. Garibaldi ordered the National Guard not to resist, and fell back on Lago Maggiore. An attack was attempted by our troops against the town of Sarona, on the lake, but without any result.

The details of the battle at Palestro say the Sardinians were at one time outflanked by the Austrians, who threatened the bridge of boats across the Sesia, over which Marshal Canrobert had passed to the support of the King's forces. At this juncture the Zouaves came to the rescue, and turned the tide of battle against the Austrians. The Zouaves lost one officer and twenty men killed, and two hundred wounded, including ten officers.

The Sardinians are believed to have been terribly cut up, but their loss is not mentioned. An Austrian general is reported to have been killed.

Napoleon visited the battle-field after the conflict, and congratulated the Sardinians.

TURIN, June 2.—The Austrians have withdrawn to the eastern bank of the Po, and abandoned Terre Bertili and the neighboring country.

The French dispatches confirm the Sardinian bulletin, and state the latter behaved most valiantly at Palestro.

The Zouaves, although unsupported and in front of an Austrian battery of eight guns, crossed the bridge, and charged the guns, which were very steep, and charged the Austrians at the point of the bayonet. More than 400 Austrians were killed, and five thousand and upwards. Six pieces of cannon were taken.

The Emperor, in testimony of his gratification, conferred the grand cross of the legion of honor on General Forey.

The Austrians are concentrating at Casale, Valenza and Vercelli.

A Verona dispatch of the 1st says the Sardinians attacked the vanguard of the 7th Austrian corps, but the attack was repulsed, was stopped by the corps under General Zobel. A great number were reported wounded.

An official telegram from Milan says that on the 1st instant Varese was cannonaded and taken by the Austrian under General Urban, who reinstated the legal authorities and levied war contributions on the city.

TURIN, June 3.—General Garibaldi has surprised and beaten the Austrians at Varese, and the town is again free of the enemy. Garibaldi also re-entered Como on the night of the 2d. The Austrians had sunk Novara on the 1st, after a slight encounter with the Austrian outposts, who shortly fled.

The Emperor Napoleon arrived the same evening amidst the acclamations of the people.

The Austrians endeavored to cross the Po at Sanzigneres, but the bridge was destroyed by them, firing upon and destroying an Austrian bark.

The whole of Valtellino is said to be in insurrection against Austria. The town of Sandrio has proclaimed for Victor Emmanuel.

The Duke of Parma had arrived in Switzerland.

French engineers have arrived at Istria, and are collecting vessels to cross Lake Maggiore with 500 men.

The French squadron on the Adriatic consists of 35 vessels, estimated at a cost of four million francs.

LONDON, Saturday.—A special dispatch to the *Daily News*, dated Turin, Friday night, says the Austrians were in full retreat, recrossing the Ticino.

Gen. Garibaldi has gained a new victory.

The insurrection in Lombardy is spreading.

ENGLAND.—No business will be done in Parliament till after the Queen's speech on the 7th.

It is stated that the prospectus of a new company will be issued in a few days for laying a telegraphic cable from Cornwall to Canada direct, with a proposed capital of £500,000 sterling.

A great explosion of saltpetre occurred on board the troop ship Eastern Monarch, from Kurnichee, anchored at Spithead, with 500 returned soldiers from the Crimea on board. The ship was speedily enveloped in flames, but prompt action saved all but seven persons, including five children killed by the explosion.

The *News* says the rates of discount are still falling.

The *Herald* mentions a report that Wm. Bright and the Radicals have been gained to the Government by the offer of three seats in the Cabinet.

FRANCE.—Flat-bottomed gunboats are being constructed in France with which to navigate the Po, Ticino, and other rivers in Italy.

Twenty-two additional battalions of foot chasseurs are to be organized.

The recall of the French soldiers on leave has added 120,000 veterans to the army.

ITALY.—The U. S. frigate Wabash, with the British men-of-war, at Naples, fired a salute in tribute to the memory of the late King.

It is stated that Piedmont has recognized the neutrality of the Papal States on certain conditions.

GERMANY.—A French manufacturer at Home Cassel, who employed 700 workmen, has been compelled to quit, owing to the excitement against the French.

PRUSSIA.—The terms of the new loan are fixed at 5 per cent. Twenty millions are issued for the immediate requirements of the war. A public subscription, their redemption to commence in 1863, by the payment of 1 per cent. annually.

TURKEY.—The garrison at Belgrade has been reinforced, and, it is reported, is to be trebled, and the Porte is about to send a strong naval force to the Adriatic.

Herzegovia is in open revolt.

The latest intelligence shows that the revolt in the whole of European Turkey is imminent.

EFFECT OF WAR ON HUMAN STATURE.—Dr. Bell says that if the curse of war be long entailed on a nation, the physical energies of the people may suffer by it. The loss of its finest population to such a degree that the succeeding generation will fall short of its former standard stature, as was the case with the French youth drafted for the army after the general peace. Thus, in 1826, out of one million, thirty-three thousand four hundred and twenty-two young men drafted to serve in the army, three hundred and eighty thousand are hundred and thirteen were sent back because they fell short of even the diminutive stature of four feet ten inches, French.

The Emperor of Russia has presented a diamond brooch, valued at $5000, to the wife of Capt. Hudson, in acknowledgment of courtesies extended to some Russian officers by him while he was engaged in laying the Atlantic cable.

ANOTHER AMERICAN PRIMA DONNA.—The opera "I Puritani" will be produced at the Academy of Music in New York, for the benefit of the Woman's Hospital, this evening. The Countess de Ferrusac will take the role of Elvira, supported by Brignoli, Amodio, Junca and Barili. Madame de Ferrusac is a daughter of Col. Thorn, a well known wealthy New Yorker, long a resident of Paris, and the wife of a French nobleman. This is her first and only appearance in public in this country. She has an exquisite voice, and has received a most thorough musical education, having sung with Lablache and Marie on several occasions, for charitable objects, in the French capital, especially at the grand demonstration which was made in aid of the Guadaloupe sufferers, under the auspices of Louis Philippe and the Royal family.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SCHOOL ASSESSMENT.—The following is the number of white youths from the age of 6 to 16 years who can be admitted in the public schools, taken by the State Assessor of this city in making the assessment for 1859:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1st Representative District.....	1938	1845	3877
2d " "	2470	2630	5099
3d " "	2260	2281	4741
4th " "	1888	1414	3302
5th " "	2267	2.37	4404
6th " "	1243	1052	2295
7th " "	1868	1842	3710
8th " "	982	841	1823
9th " "	1758	1628	3386
11th " "	2173	2276	4449
Grand total.....			34,981

PUBLIC SCHOOLS, THIRD DISTRICT.—The Boys and Girls' High Schools are to be examined respectively Wednesday and Thursday. The annual exhibition of all the schools of this District will occur in the Fillmore School on the 4th of July. We shall endeavor to be on hand at those usually interesting exercises.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—A motion for a new trial was made yesterday in behalf of James Dempsey, convicted of the murder of a conductor of the Opelousas Railroad.

The other business was continued on account of the absence of the District Attorney.

RECORDER SUMMER'S COURT.—Luke Scully was yesterday fined $25 by Assistant Recorder Monroe for disturbing the peace and carrying concealed weapons in the form of a bowie-knife.

James and Ed. Finnegan were held to answer on the 25th inst. fo a charge of drawing a dirk on the officers, Saturday.

James Campbell and Bridget McGraw were fined $10 for making a free model exhibition of themselves by exposing their persons.

Pat McGee was held to bail of $1500 to answer the 28th instant to a charge of assault with a dangerous weapon with intent to murder Alexander Stephens.

RECORDER WILTZ'S COURT.—The charge before Louis Prieur & Co. against Jose Martinez of having obtained $221 worth of tobacco from France and himself insolvently carried on by T. E. Benoit, at No. 10 (late 78) Chartres street, New Orleans, under the style of SOURDES & CHASSAIGNAC.

SOURDES & CHASSAIGNAC.

NOTICE.

BY act before Theodore Guyol, notary public, dated this day, the partnership in commendum between the undersigned, under the firm of SOURDES & CHASSAIGNAC, is dissolved by mutual consent.

U. Laeve, having purchased the entire interest of M. J. Bojac in the above mentioned firm, will hereafter continue the business in his own name and for his own account.

U. LAEVE, } In commendum.
M. J. BUJAC, }

New Orleans, June 9th, 1859. jel6d1w

Hilty Negroes for Sale.

JUST received and for sale, a lot of very likely and able-bodied Negroes, men and women, field hands, house servants, cooks, washers and ironers, two carpenters, four blacksmiths, two bricklayers and plasterers, one first-class coachman, a likely gardener and body servant—all of which will be sold at reasonable prices, for cash or approved paper.

L. M. FOSTER,
No. 167 Common street, N. O.

je16 6tdec

Notice.

ALL powers of attorney heretofore given by us are from this day revoked.

A. CHOPARD & CO.

New Orleans, June 18, 1859. 3 je18

Linen & Pinsard,

84 and 86 (late 66 and 68) Royal st., corner Iberville, HAVE just received per ship Mary Annah, from Havre, and steamship Empire City, from New York,

200 dozen Cotton Shirts, linen bosoms, all shapes, for sale low.

60 dozen new shape Fans

One case of plain Ribbons, all widths

Ribbon, Tapes, Braids, Scotch Thread for summer trimmings.

Wholesale of every description.

5 cases Fulled Mits, a new article, @1 to @6 a pair.

Cotton, Flannel, merino and linen Drawers, Under shirts and Half Hose

600 dozen fancy Cravats and Collars.

A complete assortment of Shirt Rooms, Collars, Manchettes, &c.

Combs of every description.

A case of Hats and fresh Perfumery, from the best Paris houses.

326 dozen ladies' silk Gloves, with or without Manchettes. Gentlemen's gloves. je17

Cravats..... Cravats.

LION & PINSARD,

84 and 86 (late 66 and 68) Royal st., corner Iberville

FANS—Received per ship Mary Annah, from Havre, a few dozen of new style Fans.

Notice.

NEITHER the captain nor consignees of the French ship MERMOZ, from Bordeaux, will be responsible for extra charges on cases not containing the full number of packages.

V. & E. MAIGNAN, 20 St. Louis st.

je15

Brandy.

THE French ship MARIE, Privat, master, from Bordeaux, is now discharging cargo in the second District. All goods not permitted within five days from the arrival will be stored at the risk and expense of the consignees.

V. & E. MAIGNAN,
New Orleans, June 15th, 1859 20 St. Louis street. jn16

CHEESE—200 boxes Factory, for sale by
VOORHIES, GRIGGS & CO.
je19 15 Tchoupitoulas st

HAMS—100 tierces sugar cured, for sale by
VOORHIES, GRIGGS & CO.
je16 15 Tchoupitoulas st

BEEF—27 barrels inferior, for sale by
VOORHIES, GRIGGS & CO.
je16 15 Tchoupitoulas st

WHISKY—200 barrels Rose, Wilshire and Oliver's, for sale by
VOORHIES, GRIGGS & CO.
je16 15 Tchoupitoulas st

CANDLES—100 half boxes, for sale by
VOORHIES, GRIGGS & CO.
je16 15 Tchoupitoulas st

LANDING ex ship Lemuel Dyer, from Bordeaux—144 casks Pauillac Claret, 12 do Saint Emilion, 12 do Barsac White Wine; 12 quarter pipes V. Leroy & Co., 1826; 12 do Cognac, Jules Robin & Co., 1826; 12 do Baron, 1827, 16 casks Chateau Dubos Claret; 25 boxes Bordeaux soap; 25 quarter pipes Cognac, C. Marquet; 25 quarter pipes Cognac, Gros, Cousy & Co.; 25 quarter pipes Cognac, Gros, Cousy & Co.; 25 quarter pipes Cognac, Gros, Cousy & Co.