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THE DAILY BEE.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 2.

FINANCIAL PROSPECTS.

One of the consequences of the war in Europe is its financial influence on our country. This is altogether too important a consideration to fail to engage the serious attention of the mercantile community. It has usually been supposed that, so far from being injured, we should be substantially benefited by a European war. This view is based upon the idea that hostilities between nations always unsettle the prudent calculations of capitalists, render financial operations precarious, and induce moneyed men to look out for opportunities of safe investment. It is perfectly intelligible that under such circumstances capital should flow from Europe to America, as well because it would be less exposed idle, as because it would command a more remunerating rate of interest. But this general statement must not be too implicitly received. There was a time when, to place capital in American securities was deemed equivalent to reaping a certain and handsome advantage. When the faith of States was as inviolable as that of the Federal Government, Europeans did not hesitate freely to invest their money in bonds, stocks and other promises to pay. But Mississippi, Illinois and Pennsylvania contrived to throw a vast quantity of cold water on the zeal of foreign capitalists. Having lost much money by their unwise confidence in States which have preached and practised the monstrous doctrine of repudiation, they naturally feel chary of American State securities. Nor have the prodigious railroad losses of 1857 tended to reassure them! Hence we should imagine that the foreign capitalist will prefer placing his money where he can watch it, even at a low rate of interest, rather than yield to the glittering temptation presented in America. It is our decided opinion that the effect of the war in Europe will not be to transfer any considerable amount of capital to this side.

On the other hand the war has hardly begun, and already we perceive a steady drain of specie from the Northern ports to Europe. On the 24th ult., the Persia took out $3,000,000, the largest amount of specie which ever left New York in a single ship—and that, too, after eight millions and a half had previously gone forward during the month of May. The Arago, the Vigo and the Weser were to follow, and would probably take quite as much as the Persia—in other words, the shipments of specie to foreign ports for one month would reach the enormous sum of twenty-four millions. The New York *Times*, which states these facts, hopes that this very heavy depletion will not be continued through the summer; but it remarks: "In view of the large imports of the year thus far, it will not be safe to assume that we shall send less than eight or ten millions a month for the next three months." The *Times* sensibly adds:

This cannot fail to make itself very serriously felt upon the money market, and through them upon general business. A return current may possibly set in, but this is too remote a chance to serve as a basis for financial action. It is not felt just at the present moment, because it comes upon us at the dull season of the year, when there is but little demand for money for business purposes. But dull as it is, the banks are already expanded to twice the amount of their capital—and if, under any sudden alarm, the banks were to adopt precautions against these excessive shipments, it would undoubtedly create a very decided stringency in the money market everywhere. Anybody, however—in August and September—the Southern and Western deposits will be required to move the crops, and they will no longer be available for the support of our money market, and something very much like a panic may then occur.

The following words of warning and wisdom, extracted from the same judicious article, should be daily conned by every merchant in the Union. It is true that the impression universally prevails that the disaster of 1857 had thoroughly purged us of every unsound element, and nothing short of a frightful financial revulsion could possibly bring about a repetition of the calamity. But unfortunately no sooner did we fully recover from the last panic than, like heedless children, we forgot our terrors and dangers, and set to work rebuilding a stupendous commercial fabric on a sandy and insecure foundation. We are therefore in peril whenever the winds blow and the waves rise. New Orleans is perhaps as nearly impregnable as any city in the Republic, and yet the injury which would be fatally felt in New York must necessarily react painfully on New Orleans. The counsels of prudence at critical periods are never superfluous. Careful mariners trim their sails when the horizon grows hazy, and the signs of an approaching storm are visible. Says the *Times*, wisely and well:

Whether these inconveniences actually happen or not, it can do no harm to look upon them as probable, and to shape business arrangements to meet them. There is never any danger of an excess of caution in our business community—our tendencies are all the other way. There is something treacherous in prosperity—something which always involves a lack of prudence, and leads to excess of confidence in the future. It is at all times the duty of the Press, when steps will be taken, either by the banks or the business community, to ward off approaching dangers by a timely and prudent curtailment of the operations which create them.

The safe directions of investment will be disregarded for the dazzling uncertainties of fresh and untried speculation. Instead of building up interests already established, we shall see men looking for the chance of unheard-of opportunities. Our banks will continue their expansion; the future will still be discounted by airy and audacious adventurers; nothing will be seen or heeded that warns or has warned us to "stand on the old ways." And so, if our new career ends one fine day in a wreck, the world will hardly think it but utterly astounded. This imaginative refusal to look at facts, and obstinate devotion to fancies, is and always has been a characteristic of our business world. It is the natural element of panics, and shocks that would sit another community at its anchors will always have power to send us drifting to the abyss, so long as this characteristic belongs to us.

LAKE SHORE HOTEL.—We invite attention to the advertisement of the Lake Shore Hotel, at Mandeville—that well known resort of our citizens, which presents so many advantages for bathing and fishing, and where the delicious breezes of the Gulf may be enjoyed. Two fine low-pressure steamboats—the Arrow and Ravenswood—will shortly commence running regularly each day, at very low rates of passage. The hotel has been completely refitted and furnished with every necessary comfort and convenience. Its healthy location, and the vicinity of mineral springs, with good roads, render it a place of very desirable resort.

SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIRESIDE.—The popularity of several of the Northern literary weekly journals has suggested to Mr. JAMES GARDNER the idea of issuing a Southern paper of similar scope and character. Accordingly the first number of the "Southern Field and Fireside" has appeared. It is a sheet of goodly proportions, about the size of the New York *Ledger*. We have examined its contents, and find them fully equal to those of the Northern rivals. Judge LONGSTREET, of Georgia, communicates an initial chapters of a new tale, entitled "Master Wm. Mitten," which promises to be distinguished for its peculiarly rich and original vein of humor which marks his productions. There are other stories of decided merit begun in this number; and the editorial articles exhibit ability and vigor. A conspicuous feature in the publications is a series of practical and instructive lessons on agriculture.

MR. J. W. TILLMANNS is the agent for the *Southern Field and Fireside*. He will remain in New Orleans a few days longer, and we recommend him and the enterprise he is seeking to promote to the cordial good wishes and liberal patronage of the South. The price of subscription is only two dollars per annum.

A New York paper says that Powers's statue of the Greek Slave has been purchased by A. T. Stewart, of that city, and will be placed in his dry goods store. Is it to be used as a dummy? Imagine the effect of a Paris hat and mantilla upon this lovely form! It may be that, with a fine allegorical sense, Mr. Stewart proposes to exhibit this *chef d'œuvre* in the character of a slave to fashion; or it may be he intends to make of the statue a standing illustration of Nothing to Wear; to some minds the figure might suggest a thought of the white slaves of the workroom, and the "Song of the Shirt."

In the sixth volume of the New American Cyclopedia there appears an excellent biography of our gifted and indefatigable townsman, Dr. BENJAMIN DOWLER, and a fine tribute to his genius and highly important and original contributions to science.

Michael Kennedy, of Oswego, New York, who, for the last two months, has been trying to kill himself, but had hitherto, unfortunately, failed in his attempts, and a short time since killed his wife instead, a few days ago succeeded in his efforts, and died by drowning. He was an uncle of the boy McCormick, before alluded and was mentioned a few days since.

By Telegraph.

[PRESENTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

VIRGINIA STATE ELECTION.

RICHMOND, June 1.—There are yet some ten or fifteen counties to hear from, but from the returns already in there is no doubt of Letcher's election by a majority of over 4000 votes.

Prominent Democrats estimate Letcher's majority at 5000.

Mr. Letcher, the regular Democratic candidate for Governor, is sick and confined to his house.

There is no truth in the report that has been circulated that Mr. Caskie was elected to Congress in the Third District.

GREAT RACE BETWEEN EMMA ALLEN AND FLORA TEMPLE.

NEW YORK, June 1.—The great trotting match between Edwin Allen and Flora Temple came off to-day over the Fashion Course, Long Island.

The match was for $2000—mile heats—best three in five—harnessed to wagons.

Flora Temple won the race in three straight heats. Time—First heat, 2:25; second heat, 2:27½; third heat, 2:27½.

The greatest interest was felt in the race, and a large concourse of spectators were present.

WAR VESSELS FOR THE GULF SQUADRON.

NORFOLK, June 1.—The United States sloop of war John Adams sailed from this port to-day for the West Indies, to reinforce our squadron in the Gulf, which is to be augmented to nine vessels of war.

The sloop of war Preble is to sail from this port for the Gulf in a few days.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

MEMPHIS, June 1.—The overland California mail has arrived here with dates from San Francisco to the 9th ultimo, which are four days later than those brought by the Costa-rican slave at New Orleans.

The advices from San Francisco, however, comprise nothing of material interest or importance.

Business at San Francisco was good, and the markets were generally unchanged.

Accounts from the mining districts continued favorable.

POINT PLEASANT CREVASSE CLOSED.

VICKSBURG, May 31.—Col. Augamar has finally succeeded in closing the Point Pleasant crevasse.

The break was closed to-day, and the levee will be made secure against any future danger.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, June 1.—The Cotton market closed quiet. Sales to-day amount to 700 bales, generally at yesterday's quotations.

The Flour market closed quiet. The sales to-day were 7,000 bbls.; prices ranging from $5 85 to $6 55.

White Corn closed steady. The sales to-day were 12,000 bushels at 92 to 93c.

Sugar closed steady at 6¾ to 7c.

Coffee closed firm at previous quotations.

Mess Pork closed quiet, and quotations are generally unchanged.

Lard closed steady at yesterday's quotations.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, June 1.—The Flour market closed quiet at $5 50 for Superfine.

Western Mess Pork closed quiet at $16 50 to $16 62½.

Sugar closed dull at 7¼ to 7½c. for good fair qualities.

Molasses closed steady at 38c.

STATE OF THE RIVERS.

MEMPHIS, June 1.—The river at this point rises at the rate of nine inches during the past twenty-four hours and is still falling rapidly.

ST. LOUIS, June 1.—The Mississippi at this point has risen two inches during the past twenty four hours, and is still rising slowly.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, June 1.—The steamer Messenger passed down at 1, the steamer E. H. Fairchild at 3, and the steamer New Uncle Sam at 7 o'clock this morning.

The steamer Union passed down at 2 o'clock this evening.

The Champion Chess-Player.

Presentation of the Silver Wreath to Paul Morphy by the Union Chess Club.

Last evening, says the New York *Times*, the members of the Union Chess Club sentertained Mr. Paul Morphy at Dubler's Restaurant, corner of English street and Broadway, and presented him with the beautiful silver wreath which has attracted crowds of admirers to the windows of Ball, Black & Co. for the last fortnight.

Upwards of seventy gentlemen sat down, amongst whom we observed Dr. Waterman, Mr. Isidor, President, Messrs. Punier, J. Snell, Steiglitz, Suinsheimer, E. Steiglitz, J. Sheffiel, Rosenbaum, Dittenhofer, of the Union Club; Messrs. De Cordova, Dittenhofer, Mr. Wolf, (one of the survivors of the Austria) Col. Mead, and other gentlemen prominently known in the chess world.

At half-past ten o'clock the President addressed Mr. Morphy in an appropriate speech, and made the presentation.

Mr. Morphy then rose and responded in the following words:

Mr. President and Gentlemen: I sincerely thank you, and no one and all tender my warm and heartfelt acknowledgments. I feel the more deep the compliment paid me this evening from the fact that it proceeds from a quarter whence it was most unexpectedly anticipated. You, gentlemen, assembled here in my honor, this evening, are, for the most part, countrymen of that great master of the "chequered field"—the world-renowned Andersen. [Applause.] Laying aside all feelings of nationality, you have, with the chivalry worthy of the German character, extended the right hand of friendship to its late antagonist. [Applause.] I speak it advisedly, when I say that, as we now shake with in our reach, none would act more heartily in paying him every honor than myself. [Applause.] You have spoken, sir, of some qualities of mine, and to many of which I must say, I can lay no pretensions; nor do I deserve so flattering a testimonial of your regard. The present occasion, Mr. President and gentlemen, furnishes a beautiful illustration of the cosmopolitan character of chess. You will find natives of countries between which there is the space of the great ocean. You speak a different vernacular, and on many subjects probably entertain conflicting opinions, yet we are congregated this night in honor of the same game, and, practically, we worship the same Deity. And now, Mr. President and gentlemen, I hope you will not doubt my sincerity when I say I fully appreciate this token of your regard. In my inmost heart of hearts, yes when I think of the motive which has actuated the donors, and long may their associations be remembered in undoubted plenty. I propose, in conclusion—"Health and prosperity to the members of the Union Chess Club." [Cheers.]

The toast was heartily responded to.

The President then gave:

The United States.—Proud to claim Paul Morphy as a citizen thereof.

Mr. Dittenhofer responded in an eloquent speach, in which he eulogized Mr. Morphy's achievements in Europe.

The next toast—"The Champion of the Chess World Universally Acknowledged"—was responded to by Mr. Stern, who delivered an appropriate address.

The American Chess Congress—Forever to be remembered, the brightest star in the horizon of chess.

Mr. Thompson responded, in the absence of Col. Mead, of the New York Chess Club, who was obliged to leave at an early hour. Mr. Thompson's address was very humorous, and elicited loud cheers.

"The Press" was responded to by Mr. De Cordova in an eloquent and entertaining manner.

After several other toasts and sentiments, Mr. Morphy retired. The proceedings did not terminate until a late hour.

Coins That Are Rare.

A few weeks since Mr. Dubois, of the U. S. Mint at Philadelphia, addressed circulars to various coin collectors and numismatists of our country, inviting their attention to "a series of remarkable pieces of money lately sent from Syria by a friend residing in that region." That he had retained such as it required, Mr. Dubois offered to dispose of the remainder to collectors for private cabinets. There were but sixteen of the Syrian series consisting of the large pieces known as "*tetradrachm*," or the silver *stater* or "argurion" of the Grecian Kings of Syria, of whom we read in Josephus, the books of the Macabees and Prideaux's connection of the Old and New Testament.

The extreme rarity of these coins may be estimated by the fact that in twenty years' experience in the collection of coins at the Mint, no such opportunity for procuring duplicates of the Syrian silver stater has occurred. In 1843, Baron Bretfield's collection of over fifty thousand pieces was sold in Vienna. There were a few Syrian staters, but not one Grypus.

In another collection sold in 1847, when there were nine thousand pieces in *Greek alone*, there were but three of this description. These pieces have a historic value, from the fact that they are manifestly the same that are mentioned in some important passages in the New Testament, particularly in Matthew, 17th chapter, 27th verse, where it is said that a "piece of money," a "stater," was taken from the mouth of a fish to pay the tribute of Peter and his Master.

The specimens of these pieces shows them to be nearly fine silver, and "of their genuineness there need be no doubt." They are in good preservation, having been early deposited in the sands of "banks," mother Earth, from which they have been so recently exhumed. One of these coins is the tetradrachm of Demetrius I. Soter who reigned B. C. 162-150. Obverse, head of Demetrius. Reverse, a woman seated, holding a cornucopia; Greek inscription, "Queen Cleopatra." They that exercise authority are called benefactors."

The second coin is a silver stater, of Antiochus VIII. Epiphanes, commonly called "Grypus," B. C. 124-97. Reverse, Jupiter seated, holding a figure of Victory, and a profile of this King explains his nickname. Grypus, or hook nosed (from γρυψ). This reading (in the reverse case always) Restioca Antiochus Epiphanous.

The third coin is a copper tulee, (follis) of Sedredin Lulu, Prince of Mosul, the site of ancient Nineveh; about A. D. 1255. The legend contains the name and title of the Tartar conqueror, *Ju*. "The great and magnificent Hargu Khan, the conqueror of the whole earth; Lulu, the merciful King." Also the head of Lulu, contrary to Mahomedan law and usage. These rare and curious coins are in the possession of Colonel J. E. Taylor, who will permit them to be examined at his office, 4 Broad street by those who make an interest in such things.—*Cheveden Gazette*.

FURTHER BY THE ASIA.

The steamship Asia reached New York on the 26th ultimo, with Liverpool dates to the 14th.

The War.

The Emperor of the French embarked on board the Imperial yacht *Reine Hortense* at Marseilles on the 11th, and arrived at Genoa on the afternoon of the following day. He landed at the inner port, Darcena, and proceeded direct to the Royal palace, from the balcony of which he presented himself to the assembled populace, who greeted him with enthusiastic plaudits and acclamations. The Emperor was accompanied to the palace by Prince Carignano, Count Cavour, and Count D'Anvergne, the French Ambassador. The port was full of ornamented small boats crowded with spectators, and on shore the city presented the appearance of a *fete*. A large structure covered with flags, a symbolical representation of the French and Sardinian alliance, was erected at the landing place. Flowers were cast before the Emperor by the populace during his progress.

The Emperor held a review of some old soldiers in the court-yard of the Royal palace, and in the evening went to the theatre, where his reception was most enthusiastic. He was accompanied by Prince Napoleon and Prince Carignano.

On the following day the King of Sardinia went to Genoa, and after paying a brief visit to the Emperor he returned again to headquarters.

The Emperor was expected to take his departure from Genoa on the 14th for the army.

The Paris *Pays* says that the depredations committed by Austria in Piedmont are for the purpose of filling the military storehouses in Lombardy. They are literally stripping the Piedmontese provinces of hay, grain, provisions, and every thing they can carry off; and according to the French journals they do this with the greatest rigor and cruelty.

The *Pays* also states that Rear-Admiral Jeurien de Lagraviere had left Genoa in the Algerines for the Adriatic, to give notice to the military authorities that the ports of the Austrian coast are in a state of blockade.

Some very doubtful reports appear in the French journals respecting the obtrusive conduct of the British ship Orion at Genoa, which it is stated had been laid athwart the entrances of the harbor. It is pretended that in consequence three additional French line-of-battle ships had been ordered to the Mediterranean.

It is affirmed that the Austrian commander intended to send a corps to Novi to destroy the railroad at that place, but the sudden rising of the Po rendered it necessary that the troops should return to the left bank of the river without delay. Had the Austrians reached Novi they would have cut off the railway communication between Genoa and Alessandria, and between those two places and Tortona, but the rain was so tremendously heavy, and the appearance of the inundation so imminent, that the commander of the detached corps did not deem it advisable to go far beyond Voghera.

GREAT BRITAIN.—A highly important notice had been issued by the Secretary of War. It is addressed to the Lord Lieutenants of the various counties in the Kingdom, *sanctioned by the Queen in Council*, and explains the conditions under which the project is to be carried out. It is provided, among other things, that the volunteers will be liable to be called out in case of actual invasion, or the appearance of an enemy in force on the coast, or in case of rebellion arising out of either of these emergencies; and that while thus under arms the volunteers will be subject to military law.

The Queen's proclamation of neutrality is published. It recites the various statutes prohibiting subjects from engaging in hostile demonstrations towards nations with which England is at peace, and commands them to pay strict obedience to them.

The same activity was observable at Woolwich and other dockyards, with a view of preparation of war material, &c., as during the very height of the Crimean war.

The London *Star* argues that England, by declaring her neutrality in a struggle the only avowed object of which is a violation of treatries, confesses that the treaties of Vienna are not worth fighting about, and gives them up altogether.

FRANCE.—The Paris correspondents of the London papers are unanimous in describing the enthusiasm of the people upon the Emperor's departure for the army in Italy as immense. Such a reception the Emperor has never before met with, and he was evidently surprised at its unusual warmth.

The correspondent of the *Times* says: The manifestation of popular feeling in Paris, on the departure of the Emperor, appears to have been marked with a spontaneous enthusiasm which has not been witnessed in that capital for many years. As the Imperial carriage passed out of the courtyard of the Tuileries, the Emperor seemed to be taken by surprise at the unusual warmth of the demonstration. He was attended only by a troop of the Cent Gardes; and, on arriving at the Hotel de Ville, the imposing ovation had produced its effect. The Emperor ordered his guards to move out of the way, and the carriage was instantly surrounded by the enthusiastic crowd.

The correspondent of the *Herald* reports that the stern, unbending features of Louis Napoleon grew red with emotion, while the Empress was weeping without any attempt at concealment. The Emperor put his hands out of the carriage, and the barricade-makers of the Boulevard Sebastopol grasped and kissing them, saluted him with renewed cries of enthusiasm. When the cortege resumed its march, a band of workmen stood between the Imperial carriage and the Cent Gardes, and proceeded with it at the rate of the way, singing patriotic songs, including the Marseillaise. Never has the Emperor received such conclusive proof of his popularity with the people, and the popularity of the cause which he was setting out to defend was equally demonstrated.

Austrian Barbarities.

The depredations committed by Austria in Piedmont are now (says the *Pays*) explained. They are regarded as the means by which to dictate wants of the army, but in order to fill the storehouses of Lombardy. Every day there is a regular system of robbing hospitals, grain and provisions of all kinds, are seen passing by Novara and Vigevano for the left bank of the Ticino. The Austrians are literally strip the Piedmontese provinces and carry off their booty to a place of safety. This manner of making war is that of the ancient barbarians, and of late that of an army without money. The Austrians cannot pay for what they take. If they were to plunder in Lombardy they would run the risk of an insurrection of the peasantry. They therefore go into Piedmont and make a clean sweep of everything they can find. They do this with a rigor and a cruelty which have created a melancholy and profound sensation in Europe.

The official bulletins of the Sardinian Government have already published to Europe some of the excesses. Here are a few more details not less authentic.

On entering Novara General Giulay demanded a daily supply of 100,000 rations of bread, 30,000 rations of meat, 50,000 rations of rice, 30,000 of salt, 100,000 of tobacco, 12,500 of oats, 1000 quintals of hay, and 2400 brentes of wine. These enormous supplies were to be continued during five days. They were altogether out of proportion to the number of troops stationed in the town, and were, moreover, sent at once into Lombardy. If there was any delay in complying with the demand, the town was to be fined five times the value of the provisions required, and in default of the payment of the fine, the town was to be given up to pillage. All horses had also to be given up.

At Vercelli requisitions were made of the same kind and on the same scale, the destinations of the supplies being also the same. On the 6th of the month all the leather in the town was demanded, as well as an enormous quantity of shirts and cloth; and not only this, but a contribution of 300,000 francs was imposed upon the town. The supplies of provisions continue to be demanded, and according to the rate at which the provisions in Vercelli will be exhausted, and the town will be exposed to famine.

At Vogherra daily supply was demanded, to continue for five days, consisting of 50,000 rations of bread, 50,000 of meat, 50,000 of wine, 50,000 of tobacco, 50,000 of rice, 7500 of hay, and oats in proportion.

At Terra-Nuova, a mere village, a requisition was made for 35,000 rations; at Castelnuova, also a small village, for 50,000 rations, and at Oleggio, another village, for 50 oxen, 100 quintals of hay, and 1000 rations of bread during five days.

The demands made at Lomelline are still more extortionate. The exact figures cannot be stated, as no regular and formal requisition has been made. Officers and soldiers are allowed to commit excesses of all kinds. The persons of the inhabitants are respected no more than their property, and the municipal authorities are treated with the utmost barbarity. On the smallest pretext the Austrian officers have recourse to corporal punishment. At Scoppiana the syndic, the vice-syndic and one of the members of the municipal council were arrested and carried off as hostages. The police of Mortara and Meda have met with the same treatment.

The Turin correspondent of the *Siecle* states that a dealer in butter, who goes twice a week from Ivrea to Vercelli, was making the journey a few days ago with some companions, when the party saw a number of horsemen approaching at full gallop. With the tramp of the horses were mingled cries of distress, bursts of laughter and loud hurrahs. For a moment they did not know what to think of it, and, getting afraid, were about to turn back. But they had no time to do this, for the Uhlans were up with them in a few seconds, and as they passed killed one of them with a pistol shot, for the mere sake, as it would seem, of a practical joke. These savages had seized about a score of young women, who were struggling to get loose from their drunken captors. Some of these poor creatures were tied to the saddles, others were gagged—their dress and hair in great disorder. They were conveyed in this plight to the railway station, a deserted building now, and God knows what took place within.

Like the Mayor of Vercelli, the deputy Mayor of Santia has been arrested after having been shamefully ill-treated beforehand. The following are the facts, as they are stated in the same letter from which we have taken the preceding story:

The Austrian commander required him (the deputy Mayor) either to draw the water from the rice fields, or interfere with the local authorities to prevent the inundations. The deputy replied that it was impossible for him to comply with their command in either case, as all that he could do would be to forward them to the Mayor of Cavaglia. What he promised was accepted. The deputy sent off an express messenger, who some hours later brought back the answer that they would not draw off the water, nor prevent the flooding of the rice grounds; seeing that by the nature of the works the water all came from Ivrea. Orders were immediately issued for the arrest of the deputy on the charge of having disobeyed the commander. He was carried off, cuffed, buffeted, and bayonetted to Vercelli to be tried by court-martial.

Arrived, we learn, are made on a large scale. The Austrians chiefly seized young men and the sons of good families, whom they send off to Bohemia as hostages, until the Sardinian Government shall think proper to expel the free corps and the Lombard emigrants. As for those Piedmontese whose poverty permits their being left free, they are incorporated with the ranks of the Austrian army. They are watched, and on having arms put into their hands, are compelled to swear on point of instant death to fight against their fellow-countrymen, and not criticise any thing they happen. Their oaths are taken on a wooden image of the Savior. This fact is vouched for by a person now in Chivasso, who occupies a high position at the camp of San Salvador, near the person of King Victor Emmanuel. Every moment brings a fresh requisition; every Austrian chief demands something different from the rest. It is one constant pillage by means of armed force, and the soldiers of Lombardy reap the benefit of it.

Latest Intelligence.

[*By Telegraph from London to Liverpool.*]

LONDON, May 14, Noon.—The Elora, with the Australian, Calcutta and China mails, arrived at Marseilles last night. The letters will be delivered in London on Monday morning. No quarantine at Marseilles.

Mr. Joseph Sturge, of Birmingham, died suddenly of disease of the heart, at 7 o'clock this morning.

FRANCE.—The mail from Paris had not arrived.

GERMANY.—It is affirmed in ministerial circles at Berlin that Prussia for the moment maintains an expectant policy and has not bound herself to any power to remain neutral. Germany is disposed to leave the initiative to Prussia, as she will have the heaviest burden to support in the common defense.

RESIGNATION OF COUNT BOIL.

FRANKFORT, May 14.—Count Rechberg, President of the Federal Diet and Austrian Ambassador, has left for Vienna, having been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the place of Count Boil Schauenstein, who has tendered his resignation.

LIVERPOOL, May 14, 9 P. M.—The Asia was detained here for an hour, (till 3.30 P. M.) to enable merchants to answer letters per the Arabia. The Arabia's passage was inside of nine days and three-quarters.

LOUISIANA ITEMS.

The Houma *Ceres* has the following strange paragraph:

We are pleased to hear that our likely negross, "native and to the manor born" of Africa, were brought to a plantation Little Cailloo, last Wednesday. Information tells us that he judges them to be from Cuba, from the fact that those that he has seen speak a sort of Spanish lingo. They are represented to be very docile and intelligent, and extremely pleased with the practical working of American institutions.

The Louisiana *Baptist* says:

The crops are never more promising at this season than at the present time. The spring has been a most propitious one. Corn is not so much advanced as we have seen, but little cotton is planted, and it is in good condition. The same may be said of cotton. Without some change in the course of events we shall have a year of unprecedented plenty throughout the South and West.

We find the following in the Baton Rouge *Gazette and Comet*:

HEAVY LOSS BY FIRE.—On Sunday night, the 29th instant, the sugar-house of Thompson J. Bird, a few miles east of this city, was discovered to be on fire. There were five hundred hogsheads of sugar in it and a large lot of hoop poles and new barrels. The loss is estimated at $16,000, of which $4400 was covered by insurance in our local office, "The Southern Mutual Insurance Company." We do not know whether this is the total amount of insurance or not.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE ARCADE HOTEL PARTIALLY BURNED DOWN—*Loss About* $15,000.—A fire broke out about half-past eight o'clock last night, destroying the rear portion of the Arcade Hotel, an old frame building, with the front and rear portions divided by a large alley way and opening from the ground up. The hotel fronts on Magazine street, and is one of the great many years been known under the name of "Banks's Arcade." It had been advertised for sale for some time, which would have expired next October, by Mr. R. S. Morse, present lessee of the City Hotel, who intending opening it for a hotel for the summer.

The fire, the origin of which is unknown, spread very rapidly from a room over a barber shop on the basement floor, and very soon gutted the brick walls. The building being very old, the wooden material of course burned out very rapidly—so fast, indeed, that very little time was had to save the proprietors, Fleming Bros., Pittsburg, Pa., of the Liver Pills, feel confident that they offer a remedy which has never failed of success when fairly tried.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, manufactured by FLEMING BROS., of Pittsburgh, Pa. There are other Pills purporting to be Liver Pills now before the public. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Liver Pills are prepared by Fleming Bros., and are to be had at respectable drug stores. *None genuine without the Signature of* FLEMING BROS.

WROUGHT IRON.

47x16, 48x18, 54x20, 56x24, 72x28, 78x28, 84x30, at 16 cents per pound.

CAST IRON

52x30, 54x30, 56x31, 66x34, 78x28, 82x30, 83x31, 84x30—from 55 to 66 inches, $1 per inch; upwards, $1 25 per inch. For sale by

JUAN Y DE ESIANA,
47 Bienville st.

NOTICE.

THE children of late Mr. Michael Carroll, who died at the Mineral del Monte, in Mexico, about six months ago, or any person who might give information respecting the loss in furniture, &c. Gilbert Selby McGord, who married Mr. Carroll's daughter, Catherine, living at New Orleans in 1840, according to the laws of Mexico and which he has lost sight of for a short time previous, the charge of the younger children, has placed the same in some safe place in New Orleans; are hereby requested to address themselves to Thomas E. Ard, Director of the Real del Monte Mining Mission of Mexico, who is executor appointed to Carroll's testament; it being of interest to his children that they should apply to the said executor for claims on the property at their date, as after the expiration of the term the inheritance, by the laws of the Republic of Mexico, vector, will have to be dedicated to charitable purposes.

New Orleans, 27th May, 1859. my27 1M.

Notice.

LOST or mislaid, in England, the following letter-of-credit issued by the "Planters' Consolidated Association"

Series D. No. 1 to 50 inclusive, Together with eighteen hundred and twenty-five dollars each, matured on the 1st of December last.

A liberal reward will be paid for the delivery of the same to

JUAN Y DE ESIANA,
47 Bienville st.

my28 1M

Office Merchants' Mutual Insurance Co.,
NEW ORLEANS, May 27, 1859.

A special meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company held this day, Mr. JAMES LEWIS was unanimously elected Secretary, in lieu of the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Louis Lemarie.

JOHN PEMBERTON,
President.

NOTICE!!

THE power of attorney given by me to Mr. John F. Bolland, by act dated 19th April, 1859, before John Henry Holland, notary public, is this day revoked.

B. JOHNSON.

New Orleans, 28th May, 1859. my27 1w

Wanted

TO purchase, several BLACK from 18 to 35 years of age, cooks, washers and ironers. Apply to J. B. DERRY, 129 Ostembosse street.

Notice.

WE inform those interested that we have been appointed by the General Insurance Company, Helvetia of St. Gall, Switzerland, their agents, for the purpose of regulating proceedings in relation to damaged goods insured by the above company.

A. SUBZENEGGER & STEINOD,
27 Charles st.

my26

For Sale,

A GOOD BILLIARD TABLE, for families or a club, complete. Apply to

PAUL LACROIX, No. 13 Toulouse st.

Wanted.

IN a retail drug store, an intelligent and active young man, from 16 to 21 years of age, who can speak and write the German and English or the German and French languages. It is a good opportunity for a man who would like to become an apothecary. A good elementary education is indispensable.

Apply, with references, to Box R, No. 98, Post-Office my23

EXCHANGE, Sight or Time, on—

Paris,	Strasburg,
Bordeaux,	Metz,
Toulouse,	Nimes,
Marseilles,	Madrid,
Nantz,	St. Etienne,
Rouen,	St. Quentin,
Havre,	Valenciennes,
Nancy,	Tarbes,
Lyons,	Pau,
Bulhouse,	Bayonne,
Amiens,	La Rochelle.

For sale by C. CAVAROC & CO,
my20 3m 144 Royal st

For Sale, on Account of Departure,

A SPLENDID PIANO, of the cabinet form, of rare tone, measuring each 30 feet front, by 180 in depth, in Rosewood case, with Iron Plate and Carved Medium stretch, with flower and vegetable gardens, all the improvements of the day, and the whole without such protection. Said iron shutters to be large upon shaper anchored in the walls, and to be not less than 16 sheet iron in thickness.

JAMES H. WHEELER,
my11 1m Secretary Board of Underwriters.

TO ARRIVE per ship Dragway, from Havre, 1 400 boxes bright blue soap, rebolled; 735 boxes sweet oil, J. Pigeard. For sale by

C GAVAROC & CO, 144 Royal st

LARD—100 tierces and bbls prime leaf; 200 kegs do; for sale by GALLOSO & PARGAL,
my26 57 and 58 Old Levee st.

OILS—40 barrels White; 30 do Tanners'; 50 do Linseed; for sale by H J HART & CO,
my26 17 and 19 Tchoupitoulas st

COLZA OIL—Received by the undersigned: 6 cases of refined Colza Oil, for Moderateur and Carcel lamps. For sale by the gallon.

LION & PINSARD, 66 and 68 Royal st.
my20 corner Bienville.

BRIER'S SELZER-WATER APPARATUS—The only one approved by the Medical Academy, for manufacturing at home the use of Vichy Selzer water, lemonade, sparkling wine, cider, &c. For sale and served by LION & PINSARD, 66 and 68 Royal st,
my20 corner Bienville.

RHEUMATIC POMATUM—100 small pots. Medical store. Sole depot at LION & PINSARD,
my20 66 and 68 Royal st, corner Bienville.

PORTER AND ALE—500 packages, quarts and pints, in casks and in bottles; for sale by

GALLOSO & PARGAL & CO,
my20 57 and 59 Tchoupitoulas st

To Distillers.

TO arrive, per ship Elizabeth Ellen, from Bordeaux, 12 hogsheads, 12 hogsheads each, White, English;
12 tierces, 12 tierces each, White, English;
16 casks, 100 half barrels each, Garrow, Jr.,
my20 DUPREE & PARGAL,
144 Old Levee st.

COGNAC—25 half drums, 25 quarts and 15s boxes; Gallos & Pargal.
my20 GALLOSO & PARGAL,
57 and 58 Old Levee st.

PULSON MARKED BEEF—50 half bbls prime; 50 marked family beef, just landing.
my20 GALLOSO & PARGAL,
57 and 58 Old Levee st.

Headquarters First Division L. M.,
NEW ORLEANS, June 1st, 1859.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 2.

1. Leave of absence is granted to Brigadier-General H. W. Palfrey, commanding the Louisiana Legion, from the 7th instant to the 15th instant inclusive.

2. Colonel Marshall, senior officer of the Legion, will assume the command during the absence of General Palfrey, and will report to Division Headquarters.

By order of JOHN L. LEWIS,
Major-General Commanding.
M. GUNARI, Aid de Camp. jel 2t

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION L. M.,
NEW ORLEANS, June 1st, 1859.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 3.

1. Brigadier-General E. L. TALBOT having applied for leave of absence for three months from the 1st instant, the same is hereby granted.

2. The senior officer of the First Brigade will assume the command during his absence, and will report to Division Headquarters.

By order of JOHN L. LEWIS,
Major-General Commanding.
M. GUNARI, Aid de Camp. jel 2t

TO SELL AT PRIVATE SALE,

FOUR LARGE LOTS OF GROUND in the highest and richest part of the city—on Camp street, between Philip and First streets:

1. Two Lots, Nos. 15 and 17, beginning 122 feet from Philip street, measuring each 40 feet front, by 180 in depth, on Camp street, by a depth of 180 feet, between parallel lines, bounded in the rear by a common alley opening about 20 feet on Philip street.

2. Two other Lots of Ground, Nos. 19 and 20, measuring, together, 81 feet front on Camp street, with the adverse depth, and the same right to said common alley.

The above lots, suitable for family residences especially, are also well worthy the attention of persons wishing to establish a bakery, a foundry, a depot for materials, builders' shop, ten-pin alleys, &c.

For terms, apply, until the 15th inst., to ROBERT J. KER, Notary, No. 23 St. Charles street. jr2 41 2

THE FLOWER QUEEN.

One representation of the Flower Queen

Will be given at ODD FELLOWS' HALL

On Friday Night, June 3d,

With Organ and Piano accompaniment.

Under the direction of D. G. MORS