THE DAILY BEE.
C. F. WINSLOW & CO., G. P. WINSLOW, R. HANNY, E. DUPUIS.
Daily paper, (one year in advance).....$12
Daily paper, semi-weekly.....
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The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 83 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 21, 1859. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXII—WHOLE NO. 4131.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One dollar for every line (nonpareil) in each message in the first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent insertion.
Advertisements on the first page One Dollar per line for each insertion.
Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged One Dollar for every TEN lines for each insertion, for each insertion.
The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and to extent in no case more than double the space they may see fit to use.
No subscription to advertising will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

THE DAILY BEE.

SATURDAY MORNING.—MAY 21.

PATCHED UP.

Rumors have for some time prevailed of a reconciliation between the opposition belligerents of the Democratic party. In view of the common danger from the Black Republicans, and the impossibility of achieving success save by the strictest union, the leaders of the Lecompton and anti-Lecompton wings of the Democracy have wisely determined to arrest their internecine strife. A correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* learns from good authority that Messrs. DOUGLAS and BUCHANAN have had a meeting and a full explanation of their political differences. The result of their interview was a coalition between the two, based upon the condition that DOUGLAS should reserve to himself the right of expressing openly his peculiar views on squatter sovereignty—that is to say, virtually adhering to non-intervention by Congress in Kansas affairs; while Mr. BUCHANAN and his Cabinet, declaring the absurdity of the idea of territorial *sovereignty*, concede to him the correctness of his views on the Kansas-Nebraska act, denying the right of Congress to interfere for the protection of slavery in the Territories.

If this statement proves correct, the reconciliation between DOUGLAS and BUCHANAN has been accomplished by the latter yielding most of the principles for which he had previously contended, and substantially adopting the DOUGLAS theory of squatter sovereignty and non-intervention. We presume this concession is the result of the conviction that it is indispensable to the triumph of the Democracy that some of the rebellious Northern States be brought back to their allegiance. The South in any event is considered safe for the party. It is true that South Carolina forces and Mississippi bluisters; that State Rights men denounce DOUGLAS, and fire-eaters indulge in much bald, disjointed chat touching the dissolution of the Union; that self styled Southern Conventions coolly recommend the reopening of the slave trade and the infringement of the laws of Congress; but all this means nothing. It is mere empty breath—*vox et prœterea nihil.* Where is the Southern Democracy to go if it should abandon the Administration? What other refuge is open to the thousands of office-holders and myriads of office-seekers who all their lives have been invoking the desecrated name of Democracy? The truth is that Southern men may growl and murmur, but there is no balm in Gilead. They cannot help themselves. They must stick to the Democratic party for the simple and obvious reason that it is the only party which preserves just a semblance of nationality, and which occasionally raises its voice in condemnation of the doctrines of Black Republicanism.

The correspondent referred to is therefore greatly in error in concluding that before Mr. BUCHANAN's Administration closes, the State Rights party and nearly the whole Southern press will be opposed to it. We expect to see nothing of the sort. We feel fully satisfied that the State Rights party—if by such a name a fragment of the Southern body politic can be dignified—while talking bravely of independence, and daily enumerating the sins of the Administration, will be quite ready to support Mr. BUCHANAN or any other representative of Democracy who may be placed in nomination by the Grand Sanhedrim to assemble at Charleston. As for the Southern press, we presume it will remain precisely where it now stands—the opposition papers pointing out the faults of the Administration, and the Democratic journals endeavoring to defend or palliate them. The experience of our contemporary the *Mercury* should admonish it of the utter hopelessness of arraying the South against any Administration which enjoys the great advantage of styling itself Democratic, and dispensing federal patronage.

There is another fact positive and undeniable, but it is the hardest thing in nature to convince ultra State Rights men of it. We allude to the attachment of the people of the South to the Union. The misfortune with our Secession friends is that they cannot sympathizing ears. The citizens of the South for the most part do not feel the terrible evils and calamities of which the Disunionists complain, while they claim their full share in the glory, the power and the influence of the confederated republic. Perhaps if the South were improverished, and could clearly trace her losses and sufferings to Northern animosity, she might heed the patriotic counsels of the fire-eaters; but while prosperity and progress mark her career, she is indisposed to incur the risk of forfeiting these solid advantages for an imaginary point of honor. Thus it is that the State Rights men continue in a minority, for they themselves seem profoundly ignorant or willfully oblivious of public sentiment. They fancy that every Southern State ought to share the views of South Carolina, and that all who are of a different opinion are little better than traitors.

ROTUNDA OF THE ST. LOUIS HOTEL.—We are requested to state that the Rotunda of the St. Louis Hotel will be open to the public every day when sales by auction are made. As the Rotunda is undergoing repairs, the impression has prevailed that it was closed. Such, however, is not the case.

We are requested by Dr. DALEBY to state that his work on yellow fever, and especially on the epidemic of 1858, will be issued from the press in the course of next week. Dr. DALEBY is one of the most experienced physicians of our city, and his work will, no doubt, be very useful to the profession and to the public in general.

TO BE MADE THIS DAY by the undersigned, at half past 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, the contents of a coffee house situate at No. 52 St. Ann street, Second District. Also, a lot of household furniture and movable effects.

2 And immediately, on the premises, corner of Royal and Hospital streets, Second District, the contents of a millinery store.

3 And at 12 o'clock, M., at the City Hotel, Common street, a three-story brick house on Levee street, near the Levee Steam Cotton Press, third district, with Canal Bank in rear.

For particulars and terms, see advertisement.

AUCTION SALES AT THE ST. LOUIS HOTEL.—N. YOUNG will SELL THIS DAY, in the Rotunda of the St. Louis Hotel:

Ten very desirable lots of ground in Suburb Tivoli, fronting on Carondelet Walk, St. Louis and Prytania streets, comprising three valuable corner lots.

A one story frame house on Barracks, near Burgundy street.

A good building on Bayou Sauveur, near the Levee and the Third District Market.

Two good and valuable family cottage on Carondelet Walk, with a large and profitable garden.

Two lots on Orleans street, near Broad street.

Three fine lots of ground on Grape street, near Port Market.

Fourteen lots and buildings on Grape and St. Ferdinand streets, for account of the estate of the late S. Cocuilla.

Twelve lots of ground on Goodchildren street, and five lots and buildings in Grape street and lots are situated between Montegut and Tacony streets, belonging to the succession of the late J. [illegible] The plans are now exhibiting at the St. Louis.

The conditions of the sale are very liberal. See our advertisement.

A good and profitable investment is offered to day to all persons having money to invest. Ernest de St. Romes, auctioneer, offers, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, M., at the St. Louis Exchange, three eligible lots of ground in suburb Montegut, corner of Montegut and Cascaloe streets, Third District. That part of the city has improved more in value than the three other Districts the location being preferred for family residences. The terms of the sale are most advantageous; and since the last fire a large number of fine residences have been built all around and property.

The attention of buyers is called to the large sale of foreign and American dry goods and sundries, THIS DAY, by CHENEY & CO., at 10 o'clock, A. M., at auction rooms No. 75 Customhouse street.

The steamship Empire City, Capt. Griffin, sailed at 8 o'clock yesterday morning for New York, via Havana, with the California mails. $200,000 in specie for New York, and the following passengers:

For New York—J B Sis, J T Darbiguet, M Tedio, W T Hartie, J F Pegues and servant, S S Price, A Monsted; E Wolfe, H Yale on, J Frank, lady and servant, I Goldschmit, lady and infant, servant &c, C B Taylor and lady, Rev Hindley Lacy and three children and two servants, P B Dupuy, Mrs H Dupuy, Miss de la Ferriere, Miss Haywood, Mrs J McCarty and child, Mrs Evans and companion, Mrs E Patrick, Mrs G W Clay, Mrs Beverly and child, Mrs and Mrs Delaney, Mrs Davis and, Mrs S Bainbridge and daughter, Abe Seelmann, lady and infant and servant, C Tuebert, R A Revell, J Beeson, Dr J Jones and daughter, C H Miller—and 35 in the steerage.

For Havana—J Cotton, T Rous, S Tomato, J Leg[illegible], J Sanchez, Wm Williams, Miss J Birdsell, S Morse, Mr Dalyhouse and son, Mrs Sarabona, J Peaoit, J Vinay, A A Mendelsohn—and 4 in the steerage.

For Port Caballo—W G Penny and lady, Mrs Jones, Miss Jones, Mrs Vaughn, Miss and child, Miss Crawford, Major Bagg, U S A, H Core, W H Clark—and 26 in the steerage.

The Rapides *Democrat* says:

A stranger by the name of March was landed at our wharf on Saturday night in a sick and destitute condition. The town authorities provided for his wants, but he died on Monday morning. He represented himself as an auctioneer from Georgia, but more recently from Mobile and New Orleans. He was about and of a scarthy complexion, with dark eyes.

TRIAL OF THE "WINANS" STEAMER.—A trial trip of Winans's new steamer came off at Baltimore, Maryland, a few days ago, and proved satisfactory to her owners. The *Sun* says she left her wharf in the forenoon for a trip down the river, to test the improvements made in her machinery, and with a fair head of steam attained a speed of fourteen miles an hour. The wheels made fifty-six revolutions per minute, and there was no difficulty by the heating of the journals. The ship went down as far as the buoy on the Bodkin Bar, and had adverse wind going down and coming up the river, making a cross sea on the bow, causing other vessels to roll considerably. The Winans steamer, it was stated by those on board, had no perceptible motion. On the return she was run at half speed, for the purpose of examining all parts of her machinery, with a view to making any improvements that might be found necessary. It is now contemplated by her inventor—Mr. Thomas Winans—to take off the bows and put in others, so that she will be sharper, and also to cut her in two and increase the length from the centre. It is also intended to change the flanges on the wheel, and continue the experiments with her machinery until the object first intended is accomplished.

The Boston *Transcript* says that at the meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society, recently, it was announced that Amos A. Lawrence, Esq., had presented the society with the collection of papers and documents left by the late Gen. William Heath, of revolutionary fame. The collection consists of six thousand letters and documents relating to the revolutionary war, four hundred of which were written or signed by Washington. They are speedily bound in forty-five volumes, with complete indexes. The autographs to these documents would sell for thousands of dollars, as the signature of all the prominent men of the time are affixed to the letters.

AMERICANS IN PARIS.—A writer from Paris estimates the number of English there at about 5000, and the Americans at 2000. Before the revolution of 1848 it was estimated that there were about 75,000 English in France, one third of whom were in the metropolis. Englishmen are said to be largely employed in the Parisian Gas Works—being presumed, we suppose, to be specially familiar with coal and its products. The floating population abounds most from April to July and from September to January, at which seasons the demand both of business and pleasures is more urgent.

PLOT AGAINST THE FRENCH EMPEROR.—A Paris letter says:

In spite of the gigantic efforts made by the police to maintain the strictest secrecy upon the subject, the fact of another conspiracy against the life of the Emperor has got abroad, and once more served to spread consternation amongst us. On the very morning before the representation of Meyerbeer's new opera, an anonymous letter was received by the Prefect of Police, purporting to come from a person in high office, but whose allegiance to the Marianne enabled him to be certain that an attempt was about to be made to assassinate the Emperor on the occasion of his visit to the Opera Comique. The letter described the personal appearance of the individual who had drawn the lot which had designated him as the instrument of the vengeance of the Marianne, gave his name at full length, told that he came from Lille, where he had been held the meeting wherein had been debated the subject of his execution, and furthermore, went to say that the personal character of the assassin being weak and he being subject likewise to religious exaltation, it would be an easy matter to work upon these religious scruples, and in case of need, breakfast. The writer was of opinion that the assassin would be found in the nearest church during the greater portion of the day, and so it proved, sure enough. Upon the description furnished by the anonymous correspondent, the individual was arrested in the church of the Petits Peres, at about four o'clock on the day in question, and carried off to the Prefecture, where he was submitted to an interrogatory which lasted over three hours, and from which, as had been anticipated, the most terrible revelations were extorted, which are said to have filled the witnesses present with the greatest amazement, not only at the audacious perseverance of the Marianne, but at the utter ignorance in which the police, in spite of its vigilance, and numerous spies, must ever remain concerning the machinations of this dreaded association.

NATIONAL DEMOCRACY.—Gen. Bethune, the honest and faithful editor of the Columbus *Corner Stone*, an old and consistent Democrat, draws the following life-like portrait:

"We know no principles which a National Democrat may advocate, no measure for which he may not vote, and find in the party a sufficient power and respectability of support to maintain him in full fellowship and communion. There is but one unerring test of the soundness of his Democracy, and that is, *to vote for the nominee of the party.* For all other sins there is a speedy absolution; to fail to do this is the only unpardonable or no pardon.

SUICIDE OF A LITTLE GIRL.—The Greenfield (Mississippi) *Gazette* gives the following account of a touching case of suicide by a little girl eight years old, daughter of Warren Leonard, at Deerfield, on Saturday, April 30:

About 4 o'clock in the afternoon her mother had occasion to correct her for some little misdemeanor, when she became very much excited and shut herself in a room, where she remained about an hour, when her mother called her to the kitchen. Her little brother, aged six and one half years, then requested her to come to play with him. She then left the house with him, saying she would go to the river and drown herself, and started across the meadow in a run, her little brother following. When they came to the river she said to him if he would take her clothes back to the house, she would take them off.

He tried to prevent her, but she said she should be happy after she should be in the water, and insisted on his going home, when her brother caught hold of her dress to prevent her going in. She broke from him, and walked into the water until the water was low at the shoals. He watched her until she reached a sufficient depth for the current to carry her out of his sight, when he ran home and gave the alarm. The sad news of her death to parents that she was insane. She had been an easy child to govern before, and the conceit in her insanity was only done by talking. No other method was used.

The body of the child was not recovered until the next day, although immediate efforts were made to find it.

FACTS CONCERNING RESPIRATION.—Dr. Edward Smith has communicated to the British Royal Society the results of twelve hundred series of observations in regard to the quantity of air inspired throughout the day and night, and under the influence of exercise, food, medicine, temperature, etc. The author himself was the subject of all the investigations. He is 38 years of age, six feet in height, healthy and strong, and with a vital capacity of the lungs of 280 cubic inches. From this communication the following facts are derived:

The total quantity of air inspired in 24 hours—allowance being made for intervals amounting altogether to 40 minutes, during which it was not recorded—was 711,000 cubic inches, or an average of 29,627 cubic inches per hour, and 493.6 per minute. The quantity was much less during the night than during the day. There was an increase as the morning advanced, and a decrease at about 7 in the evening, but most suddenly at 11 o'clock at night. During the day the quantity increased immediately after a meal, and then subsided before the next meal; but in every instance it rose again immediately before a meal. The rate of frequency of respiration generally corresponded with the quantity, but the extremes of the day and night differed in being subject likewise to religious exaltation, it would be an easy matter to work upon these religious scruples, and in case of need, breakfast. The average depth of respiration was 26.5 cubic inches, with a minimum of 18.1 cubic inches in the night, and a maximum of 32.2 cubic inches (at 1½ o'clock) at night.

PUNS.—It is remarkable that Sidney Smith, the inventor of these excellent jokes was so often a pun, should have spoken ill of this kind of wit in his Lectures on Mental Philosophy. On the contrary, Hood, the most prolific and the most ingenious of punsters, defended his *jeu de mots* against all antagonists. Some people, he insinuates, are opposed to puns, "only because they do not relish them; that people dislike *two senses* who with difficulty understand *one*;" a sharp saying, and logically as well as witily put. Undoubtedly bad puns are a bore. So is bad grammar; but that proves nothing against the genuine thing. All attempts at wit in any kind attempted, whether they may be of fine arts into disputes; and punsters are no more responsible for all the odium which attaches to the bad, than people know that puns have not been always in fashion, and that the art has been greatly improved by modern authors. Cicero made puns. Swift would have been ashamed of them. Cleomy snorted at them, most of them are often perfect. Sheridan Punch's puns based on puns. So were Lamb's, and Poole's, and Quin's. Though Lamb's, and fessed so hate puns, his best report had a pun in the bottom of it. It is rather any thing; yet there are many clever puns to be made yet.

THE NEW WAR WEAPON.—A distinguished military officer having recently delivered a lecture in which he expressed the belief that the spade in the hands of the sapper would be more serviceable in future contests than the rifle in the ranks, Mary Alexander, of Philadelphia, proposes to use the "brilliant idea" in the course of a fight she had last night with Sarah Mcglinnis, and immediately illustrated its practical utility by wielding an iron shovel over the head of the said Sarah, to her great damage, and against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth. Fame says the statute has not yet been amended so as to authorize the use of such a weapon in case of individual war. Mary, doubtless, fancied that she was a lineal descendant of Alexander the Great, but was assured of her mistake when she fell into the hands of the police.—*Philadelphia Transcript, May 11th.*

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

FURTHER BY THE STEAMSHIP CANADA

AUSTRIAN MANEUVERS IN ITALY.

THE FRENCH TROPS AT ROME.

ANTICIPATED REVOLT IN TURKEY.

Austrian Priests Exciting the War Spirit.

THE CHESTER CUP RACES.

LIVERPOOL, May 7.—The latest advices received at London respecting the movements of the Austrian army, are of the 4th instant, since which date nothing is known of the maneuvers of Gen. Giulay's troops. At last accounts they appeared to be retreating, or making some strategical movement in a new direction.

Later accounts from Rome represent that the excitement attendant upon the announcement of the opening of hostilities in Sardinia had subsided, and comparative quiet prevailed.

The French troops stationed at Rome were not to be withdrawn for the present.

An Austrian force of 5000 men had arrived at Ancona, to reinforce the garrison at that place, and were fully provisioned for six months.

Montenfore's special mission to the Pope respecting Mortara had entirely failed.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* reports that European Turkey is on the eve of rising against the Government, and 12,000 Turkish troops had, by order of the Porte, been concentrated at Schumla.

Omer Pacha was hastening with all possible dispatch for Bagdad, to take command of this force.

The Archbishop of Vienna had issued and circulated throughout Austria a pastoral letter, designed to arouse the war spirit of the Catholic population against Piedmont and France.

The Archbishop attacks with extreme severity the conduct of Piedmont, and professes to enumerate the crimes of which she has been guilty.

He attacks with equal severity the ambitious designs which he attributes to the Emperor Napoleon, and which have, as he represents, induced Napoleon to aid Piedmont in the unholy war which has now broken out.

At the great race for the Chester cup, Leamington came in first, winning the cup.

The American mare Princess came in fourth.

Twenty-three horses were engaged in the race.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON LEFT PARIS.

THE EMPRESS PROCLAIMED REGENT.

Preparations for Napoleon's Reception at Genoa.

750,000 AUSTRIANS IN THE FIELD.

Ancona in a State of Siege.

PROTEST OF THE POPE.

OPERATIONS IN ITALY.

INDECISION OF THE AUSTRIANS.

DECLINE IN BREADSTUFFS.

ADVANCE IN COTTON.

ADVANCE IN CONSOLS

Commercial Intelligence.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., May 20.—The steamship City of Baltimore, Capt. Lott, of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Company's line, passed off Cape Race this morning on her way from Liverpool to New York.

She was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press, and the following brief summary of her news obtained:

The City of Baltimore left Liverpool on Wednesday, the 11th instant, and brings four days later advices than were received by the Canada.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, May 11.—The sales of Cotton for the three business days since the sailing of the Canada amount to 27,000 bales, of which 2000 were for the trade, by speculators and 2000 bales were sold for exportation.

All qualities of cotton have advanced from 3-16 to ½d. since Saturday.

The market closed quiet but steady.

Messrs. Clare & Sons quote Middling Orleans 6⅞ to 7d.; Middling Uplands 6⅞.

CONSOLS.

LONDON, Wednesday Noon, May 11.—The English funds have greatly improved since Saturday, owing to favorable intelligence from Paris and Berlin.

Consols have advanced fully ¼ per cent. since Saturday.

Consols for money closed on Tuesday at 91¼ to 91¾, and a further advance of ¼ was obtained to-day, closing at 91¾ to 91¾, and in some cases ¾.

STATE OF TRADE.

LIVERPOOL, May 11.—The advices from Manchester and other manufacturing districts are of a more favorable character.

The tone of the market had improved, although the demand for goods had not materially changed, and the sales were limited.

LATEST FROM LIVERPOOL

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, P. M., May 11.—The Cotton market to-day closes quiet generally at yesterday's quotations, but rather in favor of buyers.

The sales of Cotton to-day amount to 6000 bales.

French Wheat generally closed with an advancing tendency, and had slightly advanced.

All other leading articles generally closed at yesterday's quotations.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, May 11.—The London Money market continued active, and a further advance in the rates of discount was anticipated.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, May 11.—The Liverpool Breadstuffs market closed with a declining tendency. Flour—All qualities have considerably declined.

The Flour market closed very dull, at 1s. to 1½s. 6d. per cental.

The Wheat market closed very dull with a decline of 6d. to 9d. Sales unimportant and quotations nominal.

Southern Wheat quoted at 10s. 6d. to 13s.

The Corn market closed dull with a decline of 6d.

PROVISION AND PRODUCE MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, May 11.—The Provision market closed quiet, with quotations nominal.

Common Rosin closed dull—all qualities slightly declined—quoted at 4s.

The Sugar market closed quiet.

The Coffee market closed heavy.

Rice closed firm.

Spirits of Turpentine closed firm, and has advanced to 44s.

LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

LIVERPOOL, May 11.—The latest advices received from Turin and Vienna state that no general engagement had yet taken place between the Austrian and Sardinian troops in Piedmont.

The Austrians in Piedmont appear to be exhibiting much indecision, by marching and countermarching, occupying and abandoning various positions, apparently without motive.

No material change has taken place in the state of affairs in Italy since the sailing of the Canada.

The heavy rains previously reported continued at the latest accounts, and very much impeded the operations of the Austrian troops on the river Po.

An official bulletin at Vienna states that the Austrian army was awaiting the return of better weather before again assuming offensive operations.

No general battle was expected for a week or ten days.

DEPARTURE OF THE EMPEROR.

PARIS, May 11.—The Emperor Napoleon, accompanied by Prince Napoleon, left Paris for Toulon yesterday, the 10th instant, from which place the Emperor proceeds to Genoa.

Advices from Vienna state that the Austrian army will be now to take the direct revenge for the loss of the battle of Novarra.

(Continued on Third Page.)

Ten Days Later from California.

ARRIVAL OF THE COATZACOALCOS.

$9,400,000 in Treasure—Fifteen Hundred Passengers.

SOUTHWEST PASS, May 20.—The Tehuantepec Company's steamship Coatzacoalcos, Capt. Wilson, crossed the bar at 6 o'clock this evening, with the California mails and passengers via Tehuantepec.

She left Minatitlan on the 17th inst., and brings dates from San Francisco to the 5th inst., which are ten days later than were received yesterday by the overland mail at St. Louis.

SHIPMENTS OF TREASURE.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—The Pacific Mail Company's steamship Golden Gate and the opposition steamer Orizaba, which leave today, take out $2,401,000 in treasure on freight. Nearly two millions of this amount go to New York via Panama.

The Golden Gate and Orizaba also take out 1558 passengers, nineteen of whom go via the Tehuantepec route, and the remainder via Panama.

BUSINESS AND MINING.

Business at San Francisco is dull. The flour market is quiet, and there is no change to note in any of the leading articles.

The news from the mining districts is of a very favorable character. There had been heavy rains, and water was abundant.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—The British ship Mary Pleasants has arrived from Sydney, Australia; the Northern Chief from New York; American bark Francis Palmer from Honolulu; and the ship Henry Hastings from Boston.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

SUCCESS OF THE CONSTITUTIONALISTS.

MINATITLAN, May 17.—The accounts from Vera Cruz and the interior of Mexico are very meagre.

An engagement had taken place between the troops under General Mejia and the Constitutionalists, in which General Mejia was defeated. No particulars are given.

Both parties were in a masterly state of inactivity, for want of funds to carry on the war.

WRECK OF THE SHIP REINDEER.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—The ship Reindeer, from China, bound for Boston, has been wrecked one hundred miles north of Manilla. The ship and cargo are a total loss.

Steamboat Conflagration at St. Louis.

The *Republican* of the 16th contains the particulars of the destruction by fire of the steamers New Monongahela and Edinburgh. The fire broke out at 3 o'clock, A. M., on board the New Monongahela. The *Republican* says:

The flames spread rapidly, and communicated to the Edinburgh, which was lying near below. The wind was blowing down the river, and some eight or ten steamboats were in imminent danger of being burned, or less they could be removed before the fire, in its progress, could reach them. In this state of affairs the watchmen on the steamers Thos. E. Tutt, Hannibal, Sovereign, E. A. Ogden and Laclede cut these boats loose from shore, and allowed them to float down with the current. By this means great was made, and the remainder of the idle steamboats on the island were saved.

The boats so cut loose were then seen floated down the Illinois shore, and were stopped before they had passed the city by dropping anchors. They were subsequently towed back and landed at the foot of Cherry street without damage.

The Monongahela and Edinburgh were fastened to the shore by chain cables, and were entirely consumed where they were lying. It is almost useless to state that no lives were lost, and that there was no freight on either of the burned boats. The Monongahela had made two trips in the Missouri river during the past two dull times and laid up. She had been at the island only a couple of days. The Edinburgh had not made a trip anywhere this season.

The Edinburg was built specially for the Missouri river by Captain G. W. Bowman, and was six years old. After running two or three years, she was purchased by Captain Dan. Able, who went to considerable expense in lengthening her, &c. She proved a profitable boat, and Captain Able run her two years as a Bluff packet. For a year past the Edinburg had done very little running and was valued at $12,000, and insured in Pittsburg offices for $8000.

The Monongahela was about four years old. She was built by Captain M. A. Cox, and owned by Captain Cox, commander; Mr. S. S. Hutchin, clerk; Mr. Worthlin, second clerk, and Robert Rogers, of Brownsville, Pa. She was valued at $26,000, and three-fourths of the boat was insured in Pittsburg for $15,000. The remaining fourth was uninsured. The insurance companies have Monongahela was lengthened for the New Orleans trade, but had since confined herself to no trade in particular. She had run as much in the Missouri river as any where else, and was a very good and valuable boat.

Mr. Rhine, of the Monongahela, had his saloon insured for $500. We learn from the watchman of the Edinburgh that the fire originated in the forward part of the New Monongahela. He discovered the fire about 2½ o'clock, A. M., and they spread so rapidly that it was with difficulty he made his escape ashore before the Edinburgh was wrapped in a sheet of fire. The watchman and two others were aboard the Monongahela when the fire started.

The hulls of both boats sunk—the Edinburgh close to shore, and the Monongahela swung out and went down about one hundred yards distant.

An English Church Praying for the President of the United States.

The subjoined letter from a friend in Belgium narrates a pleasing incident connected with public worship in the fashionable church in the capital of that country, under the auspices of the English Episcopal Church. The communion of the Episcopal church, the great branches of the British race, as established in England and in the United States, holds its sacred rites at once an illustration and a guarantee.

BRUSSELS, April 27, 1859.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

There occurred to me last Sunday an incident which I think deserves that notice and commendation which you so well know how to bestow. The English liturgy, just before the morning service at the principal English church here, that the prayer for the President of the United States, as appointed to be read in the "Episcopal Church in the United States of America," would be embraced in the usual service of the said English Church, and in accordance with the authority derived from the Bishop. This authority was given in answer to a petition, couched in the proper terms, emanating from the Legation, and in which the other American families gladly joined, addressed to the Rev. Mr. Ward, the officiating clergyman, and presented in person by the wife of our Minister.

I shall never forget the effect of the reading of this prayer for our beloved country and President in an English church, and by official authority, in a foreign land. At that part of the service where the prayer for the President is usually read the feelings of little group of Americans were manifested in a manner which I felt was a momentary pause, and then, in a deep and fervent tone, and with a tone and expression which showed that he realized the full import and force of the beautiful prayer, the venerable clergyman pronounced the well known words:

"O Lord, our Heavenly Father, the high and mighty Ruler of the Universe, who dost from thy throne behold all the dwellers upon earth, most heartily we beseech Thee with thy favor to incline thy heart to thy servant, the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES."

At the conclusion of the prayer there was given an earnest response, which was joined in by more than one of the English congregation; and thus was established the first example, in my belief, in Europe where the prayer for the President of the United States is to be included in the regular service of any congregation of the Church of England, under official authority and sanction.

It may be that absence from our native land makes every little incident affecting her welfare and her interests and concern, and that the feeling of nationality and patriotism glows only with a warmer sentiment abroad. But I assure you there was not an American present, but was deeply moved, and who did not feel it to be indeed a glorious privilege to be able thus to join together in a prayer for the welfare, the dignity and prosperity of our common country and its Chief Executive.

[National Intelligencer.] C. G. B.

[Translated from the Paris Patrie, April 28.]

The Austrian Commanders.

Field Lieutenant-General Giulay is a Hungarian, born at Pesth. He is sixty years of age, yet has had but little active service. In 1848, at the outbreak of the Hungarian war, the Government, having no confidence in him on account of his Germanic origin, left him at Trieste, with the rank of military commander of that important place. He displeased the Austrians by his zeal for Poles, who were the dock-yard of the Austrian navy is situated. He thus saved to Austria that navy, which, however, is not powerful now, and was far less so at that time. This was his most remarkable, if not his only, exploit. Since then he has been employed in the public offices and on diplomatic service; in the latter his father, Count Ignan Giulay, who died in 1831, had more military experience than he, but did not meet with great success. He is old, grave, and, in 1809, after having left the important position of Ban of Croatia for the command of the ninth corps, he had charge of covering the retreat of Prince Charles, after his defeat at Eckmühl, but did it very unsuccessfully, and his appointment as field marshal was, in consequence thereof, delayed till 1813.

Baron Henry de Hess, who commands as quartermaster-general, has had, perhaps, too much service. He was born in 1768, and is consequently seventy-two years old. Being a Viennese, he is a genuine Austrian, which is quite rare in the Austrian army. He is in a position which he now occupies. From June, 1849, to July, 1850, he was Secretary of War, and during the year 1848 and 1849 he was employed as negotiator at the Court of Russia. His mission related to the Eastern question, which he confined as much as he was able for the benefit of Austria.

He obtained as a reward for the service rendered to the 5th corps of Grande in Italy of the Austrian army, and has the merit of being the artisan of his own military fortune. Since 1848, when he entered the army as cadet, he has successively passed through all the grades. It was as late as 1848 that he was appointed field marshal. He is looked upon as a good strategic geometrician, whose principal adviser he was for a long time, bold him in the greatest esteem. He is called the greater part of the old marshal's success; and as the old general is tired, it is on Baron de Hess that the Piedmontese army will have to take its direct revenge for the loss of the battle of Novarra.

City Intelligence.

MR. PRATT'S BENEFIT.—This popular actor, and manager of the Variables, is announced to have his benefit at his theatre this evening. Of course there will be a rush to the ticket office, especially as the "big pot will be put into the little one" for the entertainment on the occasion. The sterling play of the "Bunnihack," and the amusing piece, "Poor Pillicoddy," with a variety of beautiful dancing, constitute the programme.

THE "INDEPENDENTS."—The Independents (so called) to-day announce their ticket, with the name of P. A. Guyol for City Controller. Lewis Stein, charged with passing a false invoice on the Government, was retired yesterday and acquitted.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—*Hon. T. G. Hunt.*—M. R. Hedrick was yesterday sentenced to a week's imprisonment in the Parish Prison, to commence the 27th inst.

W. Wm. Short, convicted of larceny, was sentenced to one year at hard labor in the State Penitentiary.

Michael Clibhman, convicted of robbery, was sentenced to three years' hard labor in the State Penitentiary.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT.—*Hon. T. H. McCaleb.* Lewis Stein, charged with passing a false invoice on the Government, was retired yesterday and acquitted.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—*Hon. T. G. Hunt.*—M. R. Hedrick was yesterday sentenced to a week's imprisonment in the Parish Prison, to commence the 27th inst.

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RECORDER SUMMERS'S COURT.—*Before Assistant Recorder Monroe.*—Edward Kenner, charged with drawing a revolver and threatening to shoot John Donahue, was examined yesterday and committed for trial before the First District Court. Donahue himself was put under bonds to keep the peace for three months for threatening the life of Kenner.

Dan Daly, a sort of rotary-motioned specimen of vagrancy who turns up quite periodically before the Recorders, was committed for a month to the "Workus."

H. Wolfrull, charged with murderously throwing Pat Clark, alias other names, down the stairs of the Fulton Exchange, was discharged, it appearing that Pat fell more from the force of liquor than any other circumstance.

A. Enlight and Robert Scott, charged with highway robbing Charles Smith, were held to answer the 28th instant, without bail.

Tom Forrest, for trying to choke the officer who arrested him for creating a noisy stir on Tchoupitoulas street, was committed for trial to the First District Court, and fined $10 for a bit of contempt of the Recorder's authority.

John K. Chisholm was also sent to the First District Court for trial for assault with a club, on the 6th instant, on E. Schultz.

A similar complaint by Mrs. Mary Grimes against Mike Needham was dismissed.

RECORDER WILTZ'S COURT.—Giovani Soloh and Eugene Lemoine, as fit subjects, were yesterday sent to the Insane Asylum.

Santiago Mir and Manuel Posada, as dangerous and suspicious characters, were sent for one month each to the Workhouse.

Juan Montenegro and Edouard Salmeron were relieved of the imputation of being bad fellows.

Charge of larceny—stealing some jewelry—made against Ann Kearney was not proved, and she was discharged.

The charge against Mary Williams of having assaulted, with intent to murder, Catherine J. Russell, was dismissed, the prosecutor having recovered and become *non est inventus.*

The charge against Thomas Doran of breach of the peace and embezzlement not being proved, was dismissed.

Baptiste Blaxiny and John West, charged with larceny, were held to bail to answer the 24th instant.

MURDERER SENT FORWARD.—Felix Sanchez, who murdered his father-in-law in New York city some months ago, and attempted at the same time to murder his wife and her mother, was sent forward yesterday, in charge of Isaac Lent, of the New York police, on the steamer Star of the West.

The Mayor of New York has transmitted to Lieut. Gustinel, of this city, the handsome reward of $150 for making the arrest of Sanchez.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A Mrs. Connor fell suddenly dead on Tremé street yesterday, in a fit of "apoplexy." The body was taken to a relative's house on Claiborne street.

INDEPENDENT CITIZENS' TICKET.
ELECTION MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1859.
For Controller:
P. A. GUYOL.
For Aldermen:
First District.....WM. HENDERSON.
Second .....W. ALEX GORDON.
Third .....JAMES PHILIPS, Sr.
Fourth .....
Assistant Aldermen:
First District—First Ward.....CHAS. G. WRIGHT.
.....Second .....THOS. B. LEE.
.....Third .....G. W. HELME.
Second District—Fourth.....EDWARD PILSBURY.
.....Sixth .....HENRY PEYCHAUD.
Third District—Ninth .....EDGARD MONTEGUT.

AMERICAN PARTY NOMINATIONS.
ELECTION MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1859.
For Controller:
VALERY DUPLESSIS.
For Aldermen:
First District.....R. COX.
Second .....NORMAN WHITNEY.
Third .....S. P. DELHARRE.
Assistant Aldermen:
First District—First Ward.....W. S. PETTIGILL.
.....Second .....JOHN MORGAN HALL.
.....Third .....ROBINSON YEATMAN.
Second District—Fourth Ward.....
.....Sixth .....ADOLPHE DUPRE.
Third District—Ninth .....J. MAGIONI.
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The Union Insurance Company of New Orleans.

SECOND ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Union Insurance Company, published as required by law and their charter.

Amount of premiums received during the year ending 30th April, 1859, to wit:

Premiums on Fire Risks...$113,101 23	
" River Risks...70,414 56	
" Marine Risks...$4,352 25—$189,012 24	
Unearned Premiums on 30th April, 1858...$1,767 00	
Total Premiums	$190,779 24
Less Return Premiums	4,352 18
Net Premiums	$186,427 06
Paid Losses during the year, to wit:	
Fire Losses...$35,792 25	
River Losses...17,764 87	
Marine Losses...$1,792 27	
Total Losses...$106,159 39	
Paid for Reinsurances...14,750 06	
" in 10 and 15 per cent. Return	6,649 84
" Expenses, less Discounts and Interest	19,907 92—$142,356 81
Gross Profits	$44,070 25
Reser