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THE DAILY BEE.

MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 1.

A HUNT AFTER PRINCIPLES.

The question "Have we a Bourbon amongst us?" which was asked some years ago, is likely to be succeeded by another, viz: "Whether we have a Democratic party amongst us?" And we think the one will be found as troublesome to answer satisfactorily as the other. That there are large numbers of persons styling themselves Democrats is inoubitable; and that there is a political organization which continues to bear that time-honored appellation, and to fight the Opposition, is equally true; but in view of the perpetual bickerings of the various organs over principles, and the radical diversity they display in the understanding and exposition of their common creed, honest people may with some propriety demand whether there is really a Democratic party in the country?

For example, we see one half of the self-styled Democracy impugning the claims of Mr. Douglas to communion with them; while the other half denies the orthodoxy of the President himself. One portion of the party plants itself upon the Cincinnati platform, and another portion stands up for the new faith of Democratic progress. Non-intervention is the Shibboleth of the one; a slave code for the Territories is the outcry of the other. And thus confusion and discord pervade the ranks of the once harmonious Democracy, and the simple-minded and honest members of the party, who thought they knew what principles meant, are now daily cogitating on the insolved problem of their opinions, and doubtfully demanding what is Democracy and what is not?

We have been forcibly reminded of these things by a recent perusal of sundry articles in various stalwart and faithful organs of the party. It seems that they cannot agree among themselves, and that they mutually charge each other with unmitigated heresy. The Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi journals, for instance, assume the position that Douglas is a traitor and a recreant; that the creed he promulgates is anti-Democratic; that Mr. Buchanan is the genuine expounder of the true principles of Democracy; that non-intervention, as preached by Douglas and his friends, is an obsolete idea, and that consequently the entire North—the whole of the West, and a very respectable portion of the South are disqualified for and excluded from Democratic affiliation. This is bold doctrine, but it is precisely such as is upheld by a large proportion of the Southern press. But the reader must not imagine it is permitted to pass unchallenged. In the first place, it is stamped as arrogant, untenable, fallacious and mischievous by almost every Democratic sheet in the free States—which, we need hardly say, represent a larger constituency than the entire party in the South. In the next, some of the staunchest Southern advocates of Democracy protest emphatically against this stringent creed, and maintain that they who espouse it are the traitors and demagogues. Prominent among these South ern conservative sheets is the Richmond *Enquirer*—a print whose unfaltering adherence to Democracy is part and parcel of the political history of the age. The *Enquirer* does not confine itself to the vituperation of Senator Douglas, but, carrying the war into Africa, assails the President—the very head and front of orthodoxy—with vehement denunciation. In an excessively pungent article in the *Enquirer* of the 24 July we observe that the several planks comprising the Cincinnati platform are cited *seriatim*, and that the venerable head of the Government is arraigned upon the frightful charge of breaking every one of them. Thus Mr. Buchanan is accused of authorizing an unlimited resort to latitudinarian constructions of the Constitution in opposition to the very strict plank in the platform of favoring internal improvements in violation of the second plank; of recommending specific duties and thus making a breach in another plank; of denying protection from domestic violence to persons and property in the Territories, and of refusing to protect our naturalized citizens from foreign aggressions; of profligate expenditures; of devoting the proceeds of the public lands to objects not specified in the Constitution, &c., &c., &c. In short, the *Enquirer* attacks the Administration with as much violence as if it were conducted by Millard Fillmore, instead of being under the wise, patriotic, skillful and disinterested supervision of James Buchanan.

These unfortunate misunderstandings we note and chronicle far more in sorrow than in anger—for, as the Democratic party, even in its present piebald and protean condition, promises to be the military refuge of all who are indisposed to countenance Black Republicanism and its treasonable tendencies, it should at least endeavor to render it as respectable and as uniform as possible. But the task seems Herculean, if not positively impracticable. What is to be hoped from a party the members of which are absolutely at war with each other on the question of their own identity? We who may find ourselves constrained to support Democracy should be thankful if we could only satisfy ourselves what it means exactly. If Mr. Richmond is a traitor, (*vide the Mobile Register*) and Mr. Buchanan an arch-Federalist (*vide the Richmond Enquirer*) where are we to seek for representatives of Democratic principles? "Gentle shepherd, tell us where!"

☞ The memorial to the Postmaster-General in favor of continuing the present route for the transportation of the Great Through Mail between New Orleans and New York (by railroad through Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama and Virginia) and against sending it by way of Florida, a great portion of the distance by sea, has been left at the following offices for signature:

Bee.
Picayune.
Delta.
True Delta.
Crescent.
Bulletin.
Louisiana Insurance Company.
Crescent
Mechanics' Exchange, St. Charles street.
Harmon Dorsey, Esq., 45 Camp street.
Messrs. H. T. Lonsdale, Son & Co., 89 Gravier street.
Messrs. Corson & Armstrong, 59 Camp street.
Messrs. Alex. Harris & Co., 32 Carondelet street.
J. B. Walton, Esq., Bank Place.
J. C. Morgan, Esq., Exchange Place.
Railroad ticket office, basement of St. Charles Hotel.

Cotton and Sugar Factor.—It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that Mr. James M. Putnam, late of the firm of Hall, Hodd & Putnam, has established himself, as a Cotton and Sugar Factor and Commission and Forwarding Merchant, at No. 58 Carondelet street. Mr. Putnam brings to the business the knowledge and experience of many years, and he possesses substantial claims to public confidence.

☞ Dolhear's Commercial College, 104 Canal street.—All who wish to be prepared for full business should apply *immediately*. There are apartments for book-keeping, penmanship, mathematics, languages, &c. See advertisement.

The Sheriff sells at auction to-day, at 12 o'clock, at the City Hotel, Common street, the valuable lot of ground in Dauphine st., fronting on Lepage street, between Bread and Barracks streets.

Also, four lots of ground at the corner of Louisa and Mariaire streets, Third District.

For particulars and terms see advertisement.

The steamship Mexico, Captain Talbot, sailed at 8 o'clock yesterday morning for New York via Havana, with a large number of passengers and $300,000 in specie.

Austrian Losses at Solferino.—The Austrian Correspondence publishes an official account of the battle on the 24th of June, according to which the total number of the loss is as follows: Killed—91 officers, 1,361 privates; wounded—4 generals, 485 officers and 10,180 privates. Missing—19 officers, 9279 privates. Of those missing are to be deducted nine corps which have retreated back to the different bodies to which they belonged.

The New York Tragedy.—The New York papers say Virginia stewart, the woman who was shot in Canal street, near Broadway, on Saturday afternoon, by her jealous paramour, was still living at a late hour on Monday night, but she is gradually sinking, and her death is momentarily expected.

McDonald is in the Tombs. He had symptoms of delirium tremens yesterday, but they were checked by Dr. Covel, the physician to the City Prison.

The woman's mother arrived from Boston Monday afternoon, and is nursing her unfortunate daughter.

☞ Look out for imitations of Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce. See advertisement of John Duncan & Sons.

TELEGRAPHIC.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer Kangaroo—Improvement in Cotton—Decline in Consols.

Cape Race, July 30.—The steamship Kangaroo, Captain Jeffrey, has passed off this point on her way to New York.

She left Liverpool on Wednesday, the 20th, and touched at Cork on Thursday, the 21st, bringing one day later news than was received by the Ocean Queen and the Anglo-Saxon.

The Kangaroo was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press, and a brief summary of her news was obtained.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—Liverpool, July 21.—The tone of the Cotton market has somewhat improved.

The sales to day are estimated at 7000 bales.

The quotations of yesterday are generally well maintained and unaltered.

Middling Orleans 7 3-16d. Middling Uplands 7d.

Of the 107,000 bales sold last week, 19,000 were taken by speculators and 13,000 by exporters.

The stock of Cotton at Liverpool amounts to 638,400 bales, of which 608,000 are of American production.

Havre Cotton Market.—The sales of Cotton at Havre last week amounted to 19,000 bales. The stock of Cotton at Havre amounts to 96,000 bales. The market closed quiet at a slight decline on the quotations of last week.

Consols.—(By Telegraph to Cork.)—London, July 21.—The funds show a want of confidence and continue depressed, with a slight decline on yesterday's quotations. Consols for money closed at 95 to 95¼.

Decrease of Bullion.—London, July 20.—The amount of bullion in the Bank of England has decreased during the past week £147 000.

The United States Treasury.—Washington, July 20.—The balances in the Treasury on the 15th instant was nearly $5,000,000.

The receipts into the Treasury during the week were $2,253,000. The amount of drafts paid was $1,616,000. The amount of drafts issued, $2,114,000.

Washington, July 29.—The advices from Nicaragua indicate a satisfactory settlement of the transit difficulties.

Judge Rowlin will probably be appointed to the Central American mission.

New York, July 30.—The steamship Tennessee left New Orleans on the morning of the 23d, and arrived in New York on the morning of the 29th, making the passage in six days.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

FURTHER BY THE KANGAROO

European Peace Congress—Extraordinary Defensive Measures of France—Fortification of the Whole Channel Coast—Great Agitation in Italy—Tuscany Repudiates Austrian Rule—Revolt in Parma and Modena—Bardinian Troops sent to the Romagnas—Napoleon Called a Traitor to Italy—Military Movements in Naples—Later from India—Commercial Intelligence.

London, July 21.—(By telegraph from London to Cork.)—A telegram from Paris announces that a peace conference is to meet at Zurich, in Switzerland, in the course of about ten days, for the purpose of settling the details of the peace recently concluded between the Emperor Napoleon and the Emperor of Austria.

The French Government is to be represented by Mons. De Bourqueney, formerly the French Plenipotentiary at Constantinople. The Austrian Government is to be represented by Count Colowrado.

Nothing is said in regard to the participation of the other great Powers in the approaching conference.

The correspondents of the London journals state that the greatest activity prevails along the whole French coast of the Channel between Cherbourg and Dunkirk, a distance of 200 or 300 miles.

Orders have been issued from the War Office for the construction of batteries at not more than 3000 yards distant from each other along the entire distance, and the work is already in rapid progress.

The intelligence from some parts of Italy indicate great discontent with the manner in which peace has been concluded between France and Austria, and the settlement proposed for Italy.

There was great agitation at Florence in consequence of the intelligence that the Grand Duke was authorized to return and resume the reins of Government.

The Provisional Government of Tuscany have unanimously decided that they will not be replaced under the rule of an Austrian Archduke.

The Russian organ at Brussels, *La Nord*, says that a French corps of 40,000 men is to remain in Italy until the reorganization of the country is completed according to the treaty of Villa Franca.

The disaffection in the Papal States, owing to the massacre of Perugia, has increased to such an extent that Bardinian troops have been sent into the Romagna, to counteract the effect of the conduct of the Swiss guards.

The King of Sardinia has taken this step with the full consent of the Emperor Napoleon.

The most important towns in the Roman States have sent deputations to confer with the King of Sardinia and to beg that he pursue in the present condition of affairs in Italy.

The Duchies of Modena and Parma are in a state of revolt.

The Austrian troops still remain in their position within the fortifications of Verona.

The provisional Governments of Tuscany and Modena are organizing a force to oppose the return of their former petty sovereigns.

The announcement of the terms of peace produced the greatest exasperation and dejection at Turin.

The Emperor Napoleon is openly accused of being a traitor to the cause of Italian independence, and to have crushed the hopes of those who put faith in his sincerity of purpose.

The Prince Regent of Prussia expresses entire satisfaction with the terms of the treaty of peace, and the conclusion of the war at the present crisis.

The Prussian General Wrangle has been removed from the command of the army of the Rhine.

Great military activity prevails in Naples, and large bodies of troops are being concentrated.

The overland mail from India has arrived in England, with dates from Bombay of the 23d of June, but the advices are not of an important character.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, July 21.—The Cotton market generally closed steady at the quotations by the Ocean Queen.

Breadstuffs closed quiet, the transactions being quite limited.

The Provision market closed dull generally at previous quotations.

THE PARIS BOURSE.

Paris, July 20.—French Rentes closed yesterday at 68 francs 20 centimes.

The prolongation of peace has caused great buoyancy on the Bourse, and a general improvement in commercial transactions.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, July 30.—The Cotton market closed dull, and prices have a declining tendency—a decline of ⅛ is reported.

The sales of Cotton to day amount to 1000 bales. Middling Uplands are quoted at 13½c.

Flour closed with an advancing tendency. The sales to-day were 12,500 barrels. Superfine Ohio $5.20 to $5.50.

Corn closed dull. Sales to-day 6000 bushels. White Corn 81c.

Pelar Whiskey 60 to 61c.

Whisky has an advancing tendency. Sales to-day at 25½ to 26c.

Sugar closed steady at 5½ to 7c.

Molasses closed at 39 to 43c.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Cincinnati, July 30.—Flour closed steady at $4 70 to $5.

Whisky closed steady at 24c.

Lard closed quiet at 10½ to 10¾c.

SAILING OF THE ARIEL.

New York, July 30.—The Vanderbilt steamship Ariel sailed to-day for Southampton and Havre, taking out over $700,000 in specie on freight.

The Full Official Vote at Last.—The Secretary of the Commonwealth, Col. Mumford, has now made up, with full reliability as to its being officially correct, the vote for Governor of Virginia at the last election.—The official report gives

Letcher	77,229
Goggin	71,427
Total majority for Letcher	5,802

A question, however, says the *Enquirer*, may arise about the vote of Portsmouth, which was not returned in conformity with the law, by being included with that of the county. If, therefore, the Legislature should reject the vote cast in Portsmouth, from the fact of non-conforming with the rules, it will increase Mr. Letcher's majority to 5,943.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Terrible Gunpowder Explosion—*A House Blown to Atoms and Eight Persons Fearfully Injured.*—On the 20th instant, at Camargo, Kentucky, fire was accidentally communicated to a keg of powder in the store of Dr. Daniel, which exploded instantly, with a tremendous force, tearing the building to atoms, scattering goods and other property in every direction, and seriously, if not fatally, injuring the following persons:

Alfred Yocum and his daughter, John Willoughby, James Ballard, Nicholas Willoughby, William Covey, a daughter of Dr. Daniel, and a negro boy—making eight persons in all. Mr. Alfred Yocum is dangerously, if not fatally, injured; but none of the others are considered to be dangerously hurt. The boy is the only part of the house remaining, and the postoffice, being in the same building, was also destroyed, and the mail matter scattered in every direction.

Ghostly Visitation.—This was originally the name of a Parisian medium, who Madame Crinolina, at a loss a set of from making some into use to denote the artist most in repute at the establishment. She it was who, by the invocation of beautiful seven lots a sort of cloth and manufactured into ticonia, enabled the fair sex to dispense with that cloaky adjunct which always pinched them, if not in a heedless manner, painfully in—a tomb. The name of the artist gone was given from that of the inventor, in which case, generally happened: the, originator, the patteonist, was defrived from Crinoline, the dress-maker.

EUROPE.

THE NORTH BRITON'S NEWS.

THE WAR.

The Paris *Monitor* gives the following explanation of the circumstances attending the armistice between France and Austria:

"The great neutral powers exchanged communications with the object of offering mediation to the belligerents, whose first act was to be an armistice, but the endeavor to bring about this result was not successful until some days ago, when the French fleet was about to begin hostilities against Venice, and a new conflict before Verona was imminent. The Emperor of France, faithful to his sentiments of moderation, and anxious to prevent the useless effusion of blood, did not hesitate to assure himself whether the disposition of the Emperor of Austria was conformable to his own. It was a sacred duty for the two Emperors immediately to suspend hostilities which mediation could remove objections. The Emperor of Austria, having shown similar intentions, the armistice was concluded.

The two Emperors had an interview at Villa Franca on the morning of the 11th. The Emperor of Austria was accompanied by General's Hess, Gramme, Kellner, Kolion stein, Homing, Schlitter, and others of his staff.

Turin, July 11.—An official bulletin publishes the text of the armistice. Besides the articles already known, it is stated that the belligerent armies will keep the positions they now occupy. The railways to Verona, Peschiera and Mantua may, during the armistice, be used to carry provisions to those fortresses.

Peschiera and Mantua are being provisioned, and the provisioning of Verona will be completed in two days.

The works, offensive and defensive, of Peschiera are to remain in their present state.

The convention is signed by Marshal Vallant and Generals Martinprey, Della Rocca, Hess and Murdorf.

The Emperor Napoleon has issued the following order of the day:

Vallanco, July 10.—*Soldiers*:—An armistice was concluded on the 8th inst. between the belligerent parties, to extend to the 15th of August. This truce will permit you to rest after your glorious labors, and to recover, if necessary, new strength to conclude the work which you have so gloriously inaugurated by your courage and resolution. I am about to return to Paris, and shall leave the provisional command of the army to Marshal Vaillant; but as soon as the hour of combat will have struck, you will see me again in your midst, to partake of your dangers."

The *Times's* Vienna correspondent says that it was believed there that the British Government had brought about the armistice.

Another authority says that the Prince Regent of Prussia took the initiatory in suggesting the armistice.

The Vienna *Gazette* says of the armistice that an autograph letter addressed by the Emperor Napoleon to the Emperor of Austria led to the negotiations, the result of which was a five weeks' armistice.

A Verona telegraph dispatch says that the armistice was concluded after repeated requests from the French, and after their consent had been obtained to all the conditions asked by Austria.

Count Cavour had again left Turin for the headquarters of the allied armies.

The gunboats destined for the bombardment of Peschiera have been launched on the Lake de Garda.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that typhus fever raged in both the camps in Italy, and that ten to eleven thousand were carried with it to the allied army.

It was said that Napoleon's plan for revolutionizing Hungary and Transylvania was disapproved of by Russia.

It was reported that Kossuth was to propose a monarchical government for Hungary.

A Trieste telegram says that the Austrian war steamer Curlatoni, bombarded by the garrison of the fortress, sustained a successful contest on the 7th in the channel of the Zara with the French frigate Imperieuse.

The French squadron was sailing on the 8th toward Pola.

Turin, July 11.—Fourteen war steamers were at Lesnino yesterday.

THE LATEST.

[By Telegraph from London to Liverpool.]

The result of the interview between the Emperor of France and the Emperor of Austria was the consolidation of the armistice.

The following is the telegram from Napoleon to the Empress announcing the fact:

"Vallanio, July 11.—Peace is signed between the Emperor of Austria and myself. The bases of peace are: The Italian Confederation, under the honorary presidency of the Pope; the Emperor of Austria cedes his rights in Lombardy to the Emperor of the French, who transfers them to the King of Sardinia; the Emperor of Austria preserves Venice, but she will form an integral part of the Italian Confederation."

This dispatch was bulletined on the Paris Bourse on the 12th, and the funds rose two and a half per cent; the pleasing details are not mentioned, but were about 70f.

The news did not transpire in London till after the official bulletin had been issued, so that its full effect is not known; sales were made late in the day at 96¾.

The London *Daily News* affirms that the just hope and expectation of Italy are deceived. It adds: "Hitherto will call the Emperor to a strict account for having made war on false pretensions, and signed a mock and selfish peace—a peace that leaves Austria impregnably fortified in Northern Italy; that connects Central Italy to the patronage of the Pope, and to the constant menace of military intervention on the part of the Pope's patrons and protectors; that takes no account of the welfare of the people, and substitutes for National independence a Confederation under the lock and key of Austrian garrisons. The Emperor of France has sown the seeds of future wars, and the closer we examine the provisions of the treaty, the more futile and iniquitous it appears."

The London *Morning Post* contends that the soul of the treaty agreed upon is the entirely guaranteed security to Italy of a local government in a confederation of the Italian states.

The Emperor of Austria is to be King of Venetia solely as an internal member of the confederation; he will rule less than three millions of Italians, and will be controlled by a confederation more powerful than twenty six millions. The Pope is shorn virtually of his temporal supremacy; he is deprived of the substance, but keeps the shadow.

The London Times says that Italy must hope that her independence will not be a mere name, and that the influence of France and Austria united will not be more unbearable than that of Austria singly. The Romans must hope that the Italian Confederacy, under the honorary presidency of the Pope, will be nothing like any Government they have hitherto known. The Papal States are left as they were, but with a master somewhat greater than before. He is Honorary President of the Italian Confederation, and Gen. Guyon holds the Fort at his side.

The King of Naples is made a member of the Confederation, and has to learn the worth of that honor and its import. Europe has to welcome a new power—the Italian Confederation, older in dignity if not in time. Eng. land has nothing to do but look on. Austria is somewhat humbled, but relieved of a difficulty. Sardinia is aggrandized with a province that mistrusts her, and a neighbor that has earned an imperishable and inextinguishable claim to her gratitude. The Grand Dukes, we suppose, are once more to be installed in their thrones. France has now the game in her own hands. Let the Europe before her. She can raise all Italy and half the Austrian empire against those Germans whom she has so often beaten—yet on the very summit of her ambition she renounces. France has spent fifty millions sterling and fifty thousand men only to give Milan a Prince instead of an Austrian master, and to establish the Pope in a temporal dignity even beyond his imagination, and capable of extension. Is all this real? The Emperor's game must be a mystery to us.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons on the 11th, the Government guaranty to the Red Sea Telegraph Company was debated on a motion to postpone the confirmation of the guaranty. It was generally conceded that it was too late to cancel the contract, and the motion to postpone was rejected, and the action of the House of Lords in the matter was agreed to.

Mr. Disraeli inquired whether the Government had received information on the subject of the armistice, whether it was a mere military intervention, or whether it involved any prospect of negotiations?

Lord John Russell said nothing appeared on the face of the armistice to indicate that it applied to any thing but military purposes. It was, however, for five weeks, and he trusted that during that interval the belligerent powers would be ready to propose terms by which hostilities will be ended. The Government had no exclusive information, but expected dispatches soon.

General Peel announced that the entire military force in the country on the 1st of June was 105,659, including the embodied militia. On the 12th Lord Wodehouse, in the House of Lords, and Lord Russell, in the Commons, read Napoleon's telegram announcing peace. The latter added that, although there was an idea that the Emperor of the French would demand Savoy as a compensation for the expenses of the war, "no such demand had been made, and desired no addition to France." Loud and prolonged cheers greeted this announcement.

The Commons agreed to the Lords' amendment to the Atlantic Telegraph bill. Mr. Laing having explained the conditions of the Government guaranty, as already known. Lord John Russell stated that the Government had come to no determination in regard to the acceptance of the Fiejee Islands.

The select committee to inquire into the packet and telegraph contracts was appointed.

The last grand review and show fight of the season had taken place at Aldershot, in the presence of the Queen and Royal family, which occupied the entire two days.

The *Morning Gazette* believes that the Australian mail contract has been given to Mr. Lever, of the Galway line. Efforts were making to get Richard Bavan made a port of arrival and departure for those mails.

The following is the committee appointed to advise the Atlantic Telegraph Company on their new cable: Mr. Robert Stephenson, Mr. Brunel, Mr. E. Clark, Mr. Bidder, Prof. Wheatstone, Dr. W. A. Miller and Mr. Longridge. Mr. Latimore Clark is the new engineer of the company.

The question of the Panama and Australian mail contract will be one of the first laid before the Committee on Contracts now about to assemble.

The Australian mail is now nine days overdue.

Belgium.—The Paris journals generally publish no comments or indications of public opinion on the late Italian war. The provision market was also [illegible]

Prussia.—It was reported at Berlin that the Emperor of Russia would shortly arrive there to attend a family conference to decide, after the abdication of the King, whether the crown shall be conferred on the Prince Regent, or on his son, Prince Frederick William.

Switzerland.—The Federal Assembly had elected a President of the Swiss Confederation for 1859, in the person of Counsellor Tropbersom. M. Kaechlin was chosen Vice President, and M. Ziegler re-elected Chief of the Military General Staff.

Naples.—Two hundred soldiers, fifty of whom were Swiss, revolted on the 7th at Naples, and left Fort Carmiah for the purpose of rousing other troops to join, in which they failed. On arriving at the Champ de Mars, all the Swiss and native troops who remained faithful met them with a discharge of artillery, and forty insurgents were killed and disabled.

It was stated that Pisanigari had resigned the Presidency of the Council, but that the King had urged him to continue in office. He and the King had adopted a basis for important measures.

Turkey.—The Turkish steamers Siliotria and Kars are reported lost. The former had 550 passengers for Constantinople, 77 of whom perished. The Turkish crew commandeered and plundered the Christians during the wreck. The Kars had 400 passengers from Constantinople, and had not been heard of.

The Persians were said to be actively preparing to anticipate an attack from Turkey.

India and China.—The Calcutta mails of June 3, and Hong Kong May 21, had reached England.

The Indian Government is said to have decided to permit all European troops who might desire to receive their discharge and free passage to Great Britain, thus removing all grounds of complaint. It was expected that thousands would avail themselves of the offer.

The rebel force was gradually diminishing.

Produce had improved at Calcutta, but was dull. Exchange 2 to 2¼. Freights active and firm to London; to other ports unchanged. Imports dull.

The Hong Kong correspondent of the London *Times* says that Mr. Ward, the new American Minister, has left here for Shanghai in the steamer Powhatan, where he will be joined by Mr. Bruce, who, with Admiral Hope, proceeds northward very shortly. Nothing is yet known as to the intentions of the Plenipotentiary, who is at Macao. It is understood that the English and American Ministers will proceed to Pekin, and it is hoped their reception will be a friendly one.

The Americans have chartered a light draught English steamer to carry their flag up the Peiho.

The gunboat expedition had started for Macao.

Exchanges had slightly advanced, and imports had been more active. Tea was firm but quiet in all the markets.

The American steamships Mississippi, Powhatan and Toeit was were at Shanghae.

The New York Press and the Peace.

The subjoined extracts exhibit the opinions of the leading journals of New York respecting the peace:

[From the Express.]

The war in *Europe* is over for the present. A treaty of peace has been signed by our Emperor of France and Austria, the conditions of which, as far as we can ascertain, are likely to surprise those who expected of the French Emperor so much from his promises for Italian independence. We have only a telegraphic abstract of the treaty, it is true, but enough would seem to be known to render it certain that Italy is not "to be free from the Mediterranean to the Adriatic, and to be a nation of twenty millions," and that of the pledges so ostentatiously given to Italy, to France, to Sardinia, and all the world, [illegible]

But, then, only for this, fifty thousand graves have been dug in Northern Italy! The Pope, temporally, is to be stronger than ever! while all the fine visions of liberty for Italy, and the "expulsion of the Austrians," are gone, all gone—

"Glimmering in the dreams of things that were."

[From the Herald.]

It may be that Louis Napoleon has done the best thing he could do under the extraordinary circumstances of the case, and that—him—the threatening attitude of Prussia; the mediating influences of England; the disintimation of Russia to sanction an appeal to European nationality; and last, and most embarrassing, the complication in which the position of the Pope, as a temporal sovereign, involved him. All for his interest regarding the freedom of Italy, all diplomatic combinations with Kossuth and the other Hungarian leaders, and the future prospects of the Danube, and the volunteer legions—these are matters which time must explain and develop. * * *

But three days after the armistice was signed, the two Emperors met in a personal interview, at which the terms of peace, as above stated, were mutually agreed to, by which we behold Pius the Ninth is now made a monarch, controlling the destinies of affairs, not only in the Papal States, but in all Italy, the ruler of twenty-six millions of people.

Verily, the war in Italy has come to an unlooked for and incomprehensible termination. But what is in the future?

[From the Tribune.]

The Italian war is over. On the 8th instant an armistice was, to the surprise of every one, concluded between France and Austria. Three days after ward the two Emperors had an interview which resulted in a peace, of which the conditions would seem to be a death blow to all present hopes of Italian independence.

[From the Times.]

The comments of one English journal, always loyal to the Italian cause, and liberal in tone, and generally just to the French Emperor, the London *Daily News*, we quoted in our telegrams, would seem to imply that the Italian settlement, as understood in Great Britain, was held to be an abandonment by Napoleon of the people for whom he had drawn the sword; *and if it be true that the Kingdom of Venice has been reserved to Austria* with the command of the Adige, it will rank as a very effective and convincing faith in the efficacy of the new Italian Confederation, which that settlement is to establish, and be crowned by a *fidelity the Friends of Italian freedom that the Emperor of the French has done for Italy all that he undertook to do*, or all that Europe believed and will still believe it to have been in his power to effect. The sympathies of the world in this great struggle were given not to the splendid soldier who humbled Austria at Magenta and Solferino, but to the great sovereign who nobly dared to espouse a vital principle in the policy of Europe, and to fight with his sword the wrongs of years which the sword had inflicted.

[From the Courier and Enquirer.]

With no details before us to guide us in an estimate of the whole length and breadth of the bargain made by the two, we gather from the brief dispatch of the Emperor Napoleon *enough to convince us that the end for which he began the war has been accomplished*, and that, then the details come to hand, it will be seen that the *Italian Independence*, for which, at the commencement of the war, he pledged his word, has been amply secured.

TEXAS ITEMS.

Victoria.—The *Advocate* states that an affair took place on the San Antonio river, about twenty miles below that town, between a party of Texans and Juan Garcia and Francisco de la Santa, in which the former was stabbed by the latter, who has since been arrested and committed to jail to await his trial at the next term of the District Court.

Bancho.—The Victoria *Advocate* learns from a friend that a gentleman by the name of Don Manuel Becerra, who had attained the age of 114 years and 3 months, died last March, in Refugio county, and up to a short time previous to his death, he retained all his faculties, both in mind and body, and could walk as well as any man in the full open, without any appearance of one of his age.

Fatal Affray at San Patricio.—We learn that in the fore part of the week an affray occurred at San Patricio, between James Moore, Mr. McDonald and a Dutchman, in which the former was killed by the two latter. McDonald and Moore had been living together on intimate terms for several years, some misunderstanding, it seems, had arisen between them, when McDonald sent for the Dutchman, whom he had to assist him. When the Dutchman came, Moore assaulted him with his quirt, whereupon McDonald commenced on Moore with his knife, the Dutchman at the same time fell upon him with a heavy linch-pin. Moore was badly cut, and never spoke after he fell to the ground.

Hotspur.—We clip the following items from the *Telegraph* of Monday:

On Saturday last, the first shipment of Texas wheat ever brought over the Central Texas railroad was made. The Central is destined to be the great wheat road of Texas. On the 23d of July, 1859, be noted in the annuals be the day on which the first wheat was brought to Houston by the road.

The first bale of new cotton that has reached this market this year was received by Messrs. Bunn & Co., of this city, from Mr. Wm. Chappell, of Washington county, on Saturday last, the 23d instant. It weighs 449 pounds, and classes good middling, and was sold in this market at thirteen cents. The same house received the first bale brought to Houston last year, on the 27th of July, four days later than this.

Burying the Dead.—A letter from Solferino, after the battle, describes the burial of the dead as follows:

At one point by the side of the road ten or fifteen peasants were burying the dead. They gathered them from the field upon hand-barrows, from which they were rolled into the ditch. Another party followed, from which ground had been taken to repair the road—and after five or six, or as many as the space would hold, had been tumbled in, a foot or two of dirt was thrown over them. No attempt was made to remove any of their clothing, or to lay them side by side or in any particular position. They were tumbled in just as it happened, and the grave covered up just as they chanced to fall. In many cases they were laid lengthwise, in single file, and then another would come, and row being cast on it, then a third, a fourth, &c., till the way over two hundred had been buried in a single place. It will take a long time to determine of all the dead, and the survivors of the recent slaughter, and if this exceedingly hot weather continues, the health of the vicinity cannot fail to suffer.

☞ Dr. Davanzati—50 cases very fine Havana Wine, 25 pipes Belmont gin, Double Rum and Anisette; 100 pipes Belmont gin, Double Rum and Anisette; 100 pipes Belmont gin, Double Rum and Anisette; Pedro Ximenes and port wine; for sale by

FLAGLER & VIGNIA, Jr., 89 Gravier st.

Tape Worm Cured by Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge.

New Yorx, August 3, 1846.

A certain lady in this city testifies that, after using Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, she passed a tape worm ten inches long; and not so hesitation in recommending it to every person afflicted with worms; so, in her opinion, is far excels every other remedy now in use. The name of the lady, and further particulars, can be learned by calling on Mrs. Hardie, Madison place, N. Y. Theself, druggist, corner of Broad and Broadway.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, manufactured by FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa. All other Vermifuges are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all responsible druggists.

None genuine without the signature of Fleming Bros.

For sale by

HOOVER & MEAD,
Wholesale Agents for the South,
111 and 113 Chartres st.

The Steamer is prepared the elements of the bile and blood, and if it does the work fairly and imperfectly, liver and other vexatious diseases are the result. As soon therefore as the symptoms of the bile are perceived, we may rest assured that the digestive organs are out of order. The first and only thing to be done is to administer a specific which will act directly on the stomach. For this purpose Dr. J. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, owing as an alterative and a tonic, strengthens the digestion, cleanses the constitution, purifies the blood, gives regularity to the bowels. ☞ See advertisement.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally everywhere. eu1 6t

Mother's Ointment and Ointment.—Cure headache by rubbing the temples, and the kidneys and vitals, and Brandreth's Pills and Ointment restore these important organs to perfect health, when diseased in any way.

Coffee.—100 sacks prime Havana and Jamaica Coffee; in store and for sale by

ANTONIO COSTA & CO.,
16 Commercial st.

Cocoa.—Oil Walnut.—50 cases superior Spanish Cocoa; for sale by

ANTONIO COSTA & CO.,
16 Commercial st.

Cocoa, Oil, Saffron.—50 cases prime quality, patented cocoa; 15 do. do. do., regular do.; 100 cans oil; 75 cases Saffron; in store and for sale by

FLAGLER & VIGNIA, Jr.,
Agents, 89 Gravier st.

Shut.—300 cases Gordon's best Boston shot, 12 do. do. do. Hawley do.; 60 do. Gordon's best Buckshot; 15 do. do. do. Hawley do.; 6 do. Gordon's Bostock Shot; for sale by

M. & I. H. MARKS,
63, 65 and 67 New Levee st.

Flour.—50 barrels choice extra, for sale by

YOUNGER, GRIMES & CO.,
15 Tchoupitoulas st.

Brooms.—1 case, 3 Jack's, just received and for sale by

L. MALLE & CO.,
56 Old Levee st.

Landing.—Ex ship Archduke, arrived from Bordeaux.

Claret.—50 cases superior Claret, in quarter, half and eighth bottles.

Sherry.—Pale pale Sherry, in quarter, half and eighth bottles.

Port Wine.—Colonel's Queen's Port, in quarter, half and eighth bottles.

Madeira.—Pure pale Madeira, in quarter, half and eighth bottles.

Brandy.—Pure pale Brandy, in quarter, half and eighth bottles.

Also a large assortment of superior wines. For sale by

JOB & I. H. MARKS,
63, 65 and 67 New Levee st.

Whisky.—300 barrels White Whisky; for sale by

L. MALLE & CO.,
15 Tchoupitoulas st.

Lemons.—Ex ship Dunlap, from Marseilles—15 cases lemons, superior Chapuis; 10 do. Pons; for sale by

WEBB & MAUREAU & CO.,
77 and 79 St. Louis st.

Brandy.—Ex ship Dunlap, from Marseilles—15 cases superior Brandy; for sale by

WEBB & MAUREAU & CO.,
77 and 79 St. Louis st.

Landing.—Ex ship Ariel, from Bordeaux—10 cases superior Claret; for sale by

J. & I. H. MARKS,
63, 65 and 67 New Levee st.

Landing.—Ex ship Dunlap, from Marseilles—10 cases superior Claret; for sale by

J. & I. H. MARKS,
63, 65 and 67 New Levee st.

Brandy.—50 cases very fine Bordeaux Brandy, 25 do. Belmont gin, Double Rum and Anisette; 100 pipes Belmont gin, Double Rum and Anisette; 100 pipes Belmont gin, Double Rum and Anisette; Pedro Ximenes and port wine; for sale by

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Port Wine.—Colonel's Queen's Port, in quarter, half and eighth bottles.

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