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The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 20, 1859.

AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

Louis Kossuth, whose speech at the London tavern has produced an extraordinary sensation, assumed the position in that eloquent and elaborate harangue that the object of the war waged by France and Italy against Austria would not be attained by the simple expulsion from the Peninsula of the Austrian troops. He maintained that as long as Napoleon had drawn the sword confessedly to put a final period to Austrian domination in Italy, nothing short of rendering that power physically incapable of invading and regaining any portion of her present possessions would effectually achieve the purpose. Herein it appears to us that Kossuth speaks with a comprehensive understanding of the subject. Suppose the combined allies to be victorious, and that Austria is thrown back step by step, retreat slowly and sullenly until she crosses the Mincio, and retreats like a baffled tiger to her own domain. If this is to terminate the war, it is manifest that all the blood and treasure which it may have cost will have been expended in vain. Austria retires because she is unable to cope with forces superior to her own either in numbers, discipline, or military skill. Remove these forces, let the allies, contented with having driven Austria out of Italy, withdraw their armies, and restore their military establishments to a peace footing, how long will it be ere the haughty Hapsburger will swoop down again upon his prey, and assail it with all the ferocity and power of beak and talon? We are not alone in this opinion. The New York *Evening Post*, speaking of Louis Napoleon, observes:

"He is making war to expel Austria from Italy, and Austria is not expelled from Italy in order that she may be driven out of Italy, unless she is so disabled that she can not return, or unless such a force is placed in Italy as to render her return impossible. Now nothing can be more clear than that the expulsion of Austrian armies from Italy is not per se a guaranty of Italian independence. They may be routed out of every one of their strongholds, be beaten at every point, be driven back into the Tyrol, and still Italy is not safe. Austria possesses exhaustless energy of life, and it never shows itself strongest when she is in extremis. She has been driven from Italy before by a series of victories far more brilliant than the successes of her enemies are likely to achieve in future. There will be nothing to prevent Austria from repeating the attempt to overwhelm Italy, and if she should be so overwhelmed as to be compelled to retire which she was constrained to do in 1848. Hence Kossuth's objections to the carrying of the war by confining it to Italy are well founded. If this policy be adhered to, Italy will never be free from the danger of an Austrian invasion.

"Various suggestions have been offered for securing Italy against such material guarantees, will inexplicable her from renewed aggression. Some have thought that the war should be kept up after the expulsion of the enemy, that the frontier should be crossed by the allied armies, and that Austria should be assailed until by solemn treaty she consents forever to surrender her Italian possessions. We imagine this will constitute about the only effectual means of permanently disenthralling Italy. Nothing will deter Austria from endeavoring to resume her sovereignty over that region save the strength of treaty obligations, and the apprehension that if she attempts it, she will be exposed to a fresh outbreak and retribution, as well as swift and signal chastisement. But Austrian faith is proverbially punic, and that power will yield only to force. We can not assuredly refuse to justice, the aggrieved by many that Italy should be so fortified as to be enabled to resist Austria. It seems decidedly plausible. This, however, is an object much more easily desired than executed. The union of Italy is a thing talked about; but while the Church, the Kingdom of Naples, and other portions of the peninsula are wedded to foreign policy, such a consummation seems as remote as ever. The junction of Northern Italy with Sardinia and their organization into a separate state would strengthen the means of resistance, but would still be insufficient. Sardinia Italy can safely bid defance to the assault might of Austria.

After all, then, it appears that when Italy has achieved her independence by the aid of the Austrian arms, the problem of her future security will still remain unsolved. Certainly, the only effectual mode of securing the independence of Italy is apparently to inflict such punishment on the insolent and haughty power which has oppressed her, as will for ever quench her aspirations for a Italian. Short of the thorough humiliation and repeated discomfiture of Austria, there is little hope of lasting peace and tranquillity.

Naw Books.—Our thanks are due the publishers, Harper & Brothers, through Hyams, No. 36 Camp street, for the following works:

The Three Testament—Vol. I. The Four Gospels. This large and splendid octavo is a most valuable library. Alford, in comparing the four Evangelists, with a critically revised text; a digest of various readings; marginal references to verbal and idiomatic usage, prolegomena and a critical and exegetical commentary. This elaborate work is especially adapted to scholars and theological students.

Leonard Scott & Co. have sent us the following through J. C. Morgan & Co., Exchange:

The Quarterly Review for April, containing seven articles of marked interest—one of which, those entitled War in Italy, Frederick the Great, and Bunsen's Hippolytus, particularly interesting.

Blackwood for May—just as full of good as it is possible to be.

Welcome Serenadies.—We are indebted to Messrs. Reuben A. Chassaignac, No. 78 Magazine street, for a beautiful march composed for the occasion, to be played on the occasion called "*Marche Solennelle*."

Cards Sale of Boots, Shoes, Clothing, &c.—Dawson & Co.—We call the attention of the trade to the sale of Boots and Clothing, to answer to take place THIS DAY, at 10 A. M., at Roche & Beaumont's auction rooms street. Terms at sale.

Scientific American.—Messrs. Munn & Co., publishers of this widely circulated and ably conducted weekly journal of mechanics and science, announce that it will be enlarged on the first of July, and otherwise greatly improved, containing sixteen pages instead of eight, the present size, which make it the largest and cheapest sheet published in the world; it is the only journal of its class that has ever succeeded in its industry, and maintains a character for accuracy in all matters of mechanics, science and the arts, which is not excelled by any other journal published in this country or Europe. Although the publishers offer an increased expense of $4000 a year by the enlargement, they have determined not to raise the price of subscription, but rather invite their friends to indemnity them for the increased expenditure by a corresponding increase of subscribers. Terms $2 a year in advance; copies for $15. Specimen copies of the paper, with a pamphlet containing information respecting patents, furnished gratis, by mail, on application to the publishers.

Letter.—Dr. Windship, of Boston, who recently at a late exhibition of his strength in that city, repeated the trial on Wednesday evening last, opening the exercises by rising from the floor, in presence of a large audience, 226 pounds, dead weight. He then gave a lecture, in which he spoke of lifting as the best exercise for solidifying the frame and giving the main strength; but while recommending its moderate use, he advised people to limit themselves to five hundred pounds. We have no doubt the majority of people will accept his advice.

On Saturday week Felix Sanchez was convicted in the Court of General Sessions of New York of the murder of his father-in-law, Harmon Carnoon. Judge Russell, before whom he was tried, sentenced him to be hanged on the 22d of July next.

The German and the Italian War.—A letter from Munich to the New York *Herald* states the same particulars tending to elucidate the feeling which existed in some of the States of the German Confederation towards France and Austria whilst fighting in Italy. The Government of Bavaria, although professing neutrality, had ordered all the great lines of railway in the kingdom to be placed at the use of the Austrian officers for the purpose of conveying an army of forty-five thousand men to the scene of conflict. The advance guard of this force had reached the Tyrol, and both officers and men were received with the greatest enthusiasm—the ladies throwing them bouquets, and the men drinking wines for Francis Joseph. General Count Gallas, Austrian commander in the Tyrol, had sent in his stead of the chargers, consisting of twenty pure blooded Arabians, to Munich. Bavaria excuses herself for this course by asserting that the Austrian army of Bavaria forms part of the German Confederation.

NEW SUGAR BOILERS.

Mr. Valery Landry, one of our most experienced and most enterprising planters, informs us that he has contracted with Dr. Lefevre for the employment of the new system of sugar kettles invented by the Doctor, in making up his next crop. We stated in a previous article that by the use of these kettles the time required for boiling cane juice is reduced one half—which is equivalent to an economy of one-half the fuel used in the process. This result has been attained by Dr. Lefevre by constructing the kettles on an entirely new principle, which, without augmenting their size, doubles the quantity of surface exposed to the fire. An extensive establishment in Cincinnati has commenced the manufacture of these improved kettles, and by next winter will be enabled to furnish them to all planters who desire to test their efficiency.

It is fortunate that the plantation of Mr. Valery Landry has been selected for the purpose of demonstrating the excellence of this invention, inasmuch as its situation, about one mile from Donaldsonville, renders it easy for planters who may wish to examine the process to repair thither from Attakapas, Lafourche, &c. The machinery will be constructed shortly, and during the grinding season of 1859 the improvements effected in boiling by the use of Dr. Lefevre's apparatus may be thoroughly investigated and ascertained.

We have personally inspected the new sugar kettles, and must say that it seems to us positively certain that they will effect the immense economy in time and fuel claimed for them by the ingenious inventor. All that remains to be done is to demonstrate the fact on a sufficiently extensive scale to satisfy the most skeptical. When this is accomplished, as it doubtless will be during the coming season, we are confident that every sugar planter in our State will find it to his obvious advantage to boil his cane juice in the new kettles.

THE FULTON'S NEWS.

AUSTRIAN ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF MONTEBELLO.

The steamship Fulton, with Liverpool dates to the 1st instant, arrived at New York on Monday last. The chief item by this arrival is Gen. Giulay's official account of the battle of Montebello. We subjoin the leading passages, with the remark that if the Austrian statement be true, Gen. Forey has grossly prevaricated. We believe Gen. Forey, however;

Headquarters, Garlasco, May 23.

Your Majesty—I hasten humbly to address to your Majesty a report of the first great battle which the troops of your Majesty have sustained in the present war. As has already been shown by the incomplete reports which I have to communicate to the one all the detachments of the brave army engaged in the fight gave brilliant proofs of courage and firmness.

After describing the forces engaged in the battle, Gen. Giulay continues:

As soon as the enemy had hastily evacuated Montebello, Lieutenant-Field-Marshal Urban, who had pursued the Austrians, where he found the enemy in superior force, and encountered a sanguinary defense, which, however, the brave Jagers of the 8th and 4th battalions of the regiments Hesse and Don Miguel bravely overcame, and, despite considerable loss, took possession of the heights and the place of Casteggio.

The enemy, however, soon displayed a superior force, which was continually increased by arrivals by the hour, so that Lieutenant-Field-Marshal Urban's, and Gaal's brigades, which had come up to his assistance, were compelled, after a long, but heroic fighting, to fall back on Montebello. Meantime Lieutenant-Field-Marshal Stadion had brought up Bils's brigade and Hess's brigade, closer to the right wing of the line of battle. The enemy now displayed an overwhelming force against Major-General Gaal and Gen. Urban, who, with the battalion of Hesse and one battalion of Rosebach. After an obsolete fight, Montebello was evacuated. The enemy, who had suffered considerably, was kept in check by the good appearance of our troops, and by the position taken by Brigadier Bils's reserve, and made no pursuit. The corps, scarcely molested in Casteggio, reached the *lieu du point* at nightfall, and on the 21st halted on the other bank of the Po.

According to the reports, which are not yet complete, the following troops were engaged at Montebello under Lieutenant-Field-Marshal Urban: The 3d battalion of Jagers, the 3d battalion of Don Miguel, two battalions of Rosebach, two grenadier battalions of Hesse, two 6 pounders, four 12 pounders of the 8th regiment, and a squadron of Haller's Hussars. It was here the fight was most sanguinary and the greatest loss incurred, the enemy being three times our strength. At Montebello the troops engaged were: Two and a half companies of Rosebach, one battalion Grenadiers; 24 battalion of Hesse's infantry; two battalions of Hesse's light infantry; one battalion Grenadiers; one squadron Haller's Hussars; four 6 pounders and two 12 pounders. The total force engaged at Genestrello, when they retreated, came upon a superior force of the enemy, and had to sustain a second encounter.

The Prince of Hesse, who commanded the Regiment Culoz. (Transylvanians) a battalion of Zobel (recruits of Arad, in Hungary,) and three squadrons of Stolz Lancers, engaged the enemy at Calcabaptio (a little to the west of Casstiglia), and Casove de Lauzi. Several times during the action our infantry attacked the enemy's cavalry with the bayonet, and threw them into disorder. It was generally inferior, but at the time of when advancing to the attack, reserved their fire until they were within thirty paces of the enemy. The Hungarian troops made the most dexterous use of their different weapons. As our artillery advanced quite close to the enemy its effect was terrible. (*Sacrilege!*) Very few of our men were wounded by the cannon of the enemy, who fired over their heads. The enemy's infantry fled, and the report relative to his cavalry is less favorable. It was not equal to our Hussars and Lancers, and avoided every encounter.

As the thunder of the cannon had brought Lieutenant-General Crenneville from Broni, where he was with a part of the Brigade Fehlmayer, toward Casteggio, Lieutenant-General Stadion posted him at Santa Giulietta, in order that he might, if necessary, support the Brigade Bils, which had to cover the retreat. As there was no pursuit, Gen. Crenneville returned in the evening to Stradella. During the advance and retreat, Gen. Prince von Hesse effectually protected the right flank of the corps.

It appears that we were opposed to the whole *corps d'armée* of Baraguay d'Hilliers (Sardinian accounts say the Imperial Guard) and the Sardinians, one brigade, and the cavalry regiment "Novara." The reserves, which were very powerful, were not actually engaged. Field-Marshal Lieutenant Stadion estimates the force of the enemy at 40,000 men at least. The sacrifice of life was great, but the information acquired by the reconnaissance is extremely satisfactory. I am still in expectation of the detailed reports. Count Stadion speaks highly of the bravery of all the troops engaged. When the detailed reports are sent in, I will make known to your Majesty the names of the persons who particularly distinguished themselves.

Unfortunately, the sacrifice of life during this glorious battle was very great. Six hundred wounded men, twenty of whom are officers, have been brought to Pavia. Maj. Bunner, of the general staff, who was on a special mission at Vaccarizza and took part in the expedition, and Major Cantes, of the 3d Jager battalion, were killed. Lieutenant-Colonel Spielberger and Major Pierre,* of the "Archduke Charles," are probably dead, as they fell wounded on the field of battle.

I am proud to be able to say that the troops have, by their spirit and courage, proved that they are worthy of your Majesty's favor, and any expression of satisfaction on the part of their illustrious Emperor and commander will be an incentive to glorious deeds.

[To the foregoing is annexed a list of the killed, wounded and missing, but it will suffice to say that 294 men in ranks were killed, 718 men and 10 horses wounded, and 263 men missing. By an official telegram of the 20th inst. from Bologna we learn that 650 wounded private soldiers and 37 officers are in the hospitals there. Twenty-four of the officers and 567 of their men are dangerously wounded. Major Desmond, of the Hussars received a shot under the left shoulder, and the bullet was cut out on the left side of the chest, but, as no vital organ was injured, the gallant soldier will be able to return to his duties in a month or six weeks.]

*This chief, who had his arm shot off, was probably taken prisoner by the French.

*Note.—Your dame correspondent was mistaken when he stated that Lieutenant-General Stadion was wounded.

Correspondence of the London Times.

Awful Effect of Lightning.—*Branch of a Tree Pounded on a Corpse.*—The Spartanburg (South Carolina) *Journal*, of June 9th, says:

On Friday evening last, between six and seven o'clock, at the Gaffney Race Course, near Limestone, shortly after a disorderly horse race, some disturbance was going on of the preliminaries of another race at a future day, and many were participating in it around a large oak. At this time the sun was perfectly setting, with no indication of a storm. Suddenly a discharge, loud as a cannon's roar, with subsequent sound like the falling to pieces of a gun carriage, were heard. The tree was riven by the bolt; and William, a son of Dr. W. W. Mott, leaning against the trunk, was prostrated, as were also some six or eight others, while some four or five were stunned by the electric discharge. Mott lived a few minutes only: Wm. Long was supposed to be dead, but, though frightfully blistered in various portions of his person, he was not buried by the subtile fluid, he recovered; M. Mitwood was also burned and scarred; Thos. Gaither was severely shocked; others, to the number of six or eight, were stunned, but not otherwise injured. It may not be singular that the Austrian officers for the purpose of conveying an army of forty-five thousand men to the scene of conflict. The advance guard of this force had reached the Tyrol, and both officers and men were received with the greatest enthusiasm—the ladies throwing them bouquets, and the men drinking wines for Francis Joseph. General Count Gallas, Austrian commander in the Tyrol, had sent in his stead of the chargers, consisting of twenty pure blooded Arabians, to Munich. Bavaria excuses herself for this course by asserting that the Austrian army of Bavaria forms part of the German Confederation.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Four Days Later from Europe—Arrival of the Anglo-Saxon at Quebec—Great Battle near Milan—Defeat of the Austrians—Brilliant Victory of the Allies—25,000 Austrians Killed and Wounded—5000 taken Prisoners—French Loss 12,000—The Austrians Evacuated Milan—Cotton Dull—Consols 93½ to 93¾—Breadstuffs Declining.

Quebec, June 18.—The arrival of the Anglo-Saxon brings Liverpool dates to the 8th of June.

Great Battle near Milan.—London, June 8.—Intelligence has reached Paris that a pitched battle has been fought near Milan between the Austrian and the French armies.

The bulletin states that the Austrians were defeated after sustaining a loss of 25,000 killed and wounded.

Five thousand Austrians were taken prisoners.

The loss of the French in the battle is estimated at 12,000.

The Austrians have evacuated Milan.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—Liverpool, June 8.—The sale of Cotton during the last three days amount to 17,000 bales.

The market closed dull, with little demand, and prices weak, and in some cases a decline of ¼ is quoted.

Breadstuffs.—Liverpool, June 8.—The market for Breadstuffs closed very dull, and all qualities slightly declined.

Consols.—London, June 8.—Consols for Money closed at 93¾ to 93¾.

Domestic Intelligence.

Discharge of the Alleged Slave Bark Union.—New York, June 18.—The examination before the U. S. Commissioner, at this port, in the case of the alleged slave bark Orion was closed to day.

The testimony being insufficient, the Commissioner discharged the accused.

The Orion was captured at Skonk's Point, Congo river, Africa, by the steamer Triton, and sent home with a prize crew put on board by Commander Breed, of the United States sloop of war Marion.

Interruption on the Welland Canal.—New York, June 18.—By a dispatch from St. Catharine's, news of the interruption of the Welland canal by the washing away of a lock has been received.

Twenty vessels are detained in the canal.

New York Racing.—New York, June 18.—The three-mile race between Tar Biver and Bell Cheatham, for $6000, came off yesterday on the Fashion Course.

Tar Biver came out victorious in two straight heats.

Time—First heat, 6:12¾; second heat, 6:17¾.

Mormon's Movements.—New York, June 18.—Paul Murphy is to visit the Athenæum Club in Philadelphia next week. From thence he will proceed to New Orleans, via the principal Western cities.

FURTHER BY THE ANGLO-SAXON.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—Liverpool, June 8.—The Cotton market closed dull, with a slightly declining tendency. The sales of the last three days embrace 17,000 bales, of which 2000 were sold for speculation and export. Middling Orleans is quoted at 6 13-16; Middling Uplands 6 9-16.

Stars of Trade.—Liverpool, June 8.—The advices from Manchester are of an unfavorable character.

Liverpool Provision Market.—Liverpool, June 8.—The market for Provisions generally closed dull, with little inquiry and prices weak. Wheat closed with a declining tendency, and quotations note a decline of 3d. Corn closed with a declining tendency, and holders pressing on the market. Beef closed heavy, and all qualities slightly declined. Pork closed dull. The sales for the last three days were unimportant. Bacon closed quiet at former quotations. Lard closed dull, and all qualities slightly declined. Sugar closed firm, with an advance of 6d.

London Markets.—London, June 8.—The market for Breadstuffs closed dull. The Sugar market closed firm, and quotations give an advance of 2s.

[The telegraphic lines were interrupted at an early hour last night, and consequently we are unable to give full particulars by the Anglo-Saxon.]

Texas Items.

Houston.—On the 8th Prof. Wilbur made, from the Market square, the first balloon ascension ever made in Texas. He ascended several hundred feet, and descended about two miles off.

The *Telegraph* has seen a web of Texas cottonade, which is the exact counterpart of the far-famed Creole cottonade of Louisiana, that was manufactured by the wife of Mr. Adard Bourgeois, who lives on the San Jacinto. In texture and quality it will compare favorably with the best made.

Bell.—The *Independent* learns from a gentleman who had seen another gentleman who had been at Gainesville lately, that Col. Mac Mont Leroy, who had returned from the seat of war, and stated that the frontiersmen were dispersing, and nothing more was to be done at present. He furthermore said that ten men had agreed to assist Captain Baylor in gathering his company.

The *Independent* states that Governor Runnels has dispatched some four or five men to the Reservation, to see if arrangements can be made between the contending forces at that place. Dr. Steiner, of Austin, Captain Brown, of Bellon, Captain Smith and Captain Erath, of Waco, have been appointed.

The *Independent* states that the black tongue has attacked several cattle in that vicinity, though but one or two have died.

Parker.—The *Frontier News* states that on the 6th a fight took place in Weatherford between Mr. Ash Denton and J. W. Curtis, in which the latter was instantly killed.

Singular African Superstition.—The New York *Times* has a rapid sketch of the history of the island of Haiti, and gives an account of a singular African superstition, which prevails not only in that island, but among the negroes of the Southern States. This superstition is the worship of a green serpent as a god. The reptile is put in a cage, enclosed on three sides, and open only on one. The worshipers perform their rites in secret places. They divest themselves of clothing, and put on red handkerchiefs instead, then form a circle around the cage, and perform a crazy sort of dance. The high-priest then passes round his hat and receives offerings, and putting up a prayer for success, he at last resumes the mad orgies, until in a delirium of fanatical phrenzy, they retire to the woods and search out a harmless serpent. This idolatry pervades the entire lower classes of the Haytien population. Soulouque, the now exiled Emperor of the island, was exalted to the throne in 1848, mainly on the ground of his popularity as high-priest of the snake worshiping sect, and his wife was high-priestess of the same. Perhaps a better clue to the moral and intellectual state of the vulgar masses of the Haytians could not be given. There is no accounting for the absurdities of heathenism, only that men "did not like to retain God in their knowledge, and God gave them over to a reprobate mind."

How to Make Yourself Unhappy.—In the first place, if you want to make yourself miserable, be selfish. Think all the time of yourself and of your own things. Don't care about any thing else. Have no feelings for any one but yourself. Never think of enjoying the blessings you have in your own hearts, but rather, if you see a smiling face, be jealous, lest another should enjoy what you have not. Envy one who is better off in any respect than yourself; think hardly of wards them, and speak lightly of them. Be constantly afraid lest some one should encroach upon your rights; be watchful against it, and if any one comes near your things snap at him like a mad dog. Contend earnestly for every thing that is your, as though it may not be worth a pin; for your "rights" are just as much concerned as if it were a pound of gold. Never yield a point. Be very sensitive, and take every thing that is said to you in playfulness in the most serious manner. Be jealous of your friends, lest they should not think enough of you; and if at any time they should seem to neglect you, put the worst construction upon their conduct you can.

Value of Water Tight Compartments.—It is a fact worthy of note that although the collision last week of the steamer Edinburgh with an iceberg occurred ten hundred and eighty miles east of St. Johns, and two of her compartments were filled with water, the vessel was carried safely into that port by keeping the water out of her other compartments. The value of these water-tight bulkheads cannot be too highly appreciated by our shipowners, for by their use, unless a vessel is absolutely shattered from stem to stern, she can be kept afloat until succor arrives or a port is reached. All the Cunard steamships were built with these humane precautions, and most of the steamers of the Vanderbilt and Collins lines have been altered so as to contain them. We should think that so simple and efficacious a measure of safety ought to be generally adopted, not only for steamers, but for all sailing vessels in the passenger trade.

Shooting.—Mr. John Mosser was shot, and severely, though not dangerously, wounded, with a pistol, by Mr. A. Stinson, a wine bottler, at the residence of the latter, on Stone street, beyond the gas-works, yesterday afternoon. The ball struck Mr. Mosser's breast bone, and glancing, passed out at the left side. Stinson was subsequently found by officers Lewis and Halpin, of the police, in the woods north of the place, and locked him up to await an examination before the Mayor. The cause of the act is not known, and it is said there was no one, besides the parties themselves, present.

[*Mobile Advertiser.*

General Shields and his Freight.—An exchange paper tells the following story on General Shields:

A short time since General Shields, landing at Hastings, on the Mississippi, compared his freight and bill of lading, one then sailing for seven barrels. Strange to say, however, the General could only find six of the barrels! Six of the barrels he was heard counting them over several times with the same unsatisfactory result each time. Moving the bales of cotton right hand up and down in a political manner at each barrel, thus he soliloquized aloud, with deliberate military emphasis: "One—two—three—four—five—six." And shaking his head with dignified gravity, saying, "something wrong here," he recommenced his count—"One—two—three—four—five—six; where the—in the other barrel?" Full of wrath, he was proceeding to demand the production of the missing cask from the officers of the boat, when he was his getting up for the purpose from where he was surveying, with characteristic dignity and gravity, his goods and smelling, it was discovered, to his infinite amusement and that of the bystanders, that he had been sitting on the missing seventh barrel!

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Weather.—It rained all day yesterday, with occasional showers of rain, the last of which burst with an alarming report over Lafayette square. From all accounts, the rain was very heavy in the upper parts of the country, lower and accessory organs by the Pilots. Trains are risen without exemption.

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

MARGARET HAUGHERY,
(Successor to P. D'Aquin & Co.)
Bread and Crackers Baker,
NO. 36 NEW LEVEE STREET, N. O.
Keeps on hand at all times

KINDS TO:

W. A. Violett & Co.,	Hall, Kemp & Co.,
E. J. Hart & Co.,	H. Hoeft & Co.,
Goodrich & Co.,	Pease & Murphy & Co.,
Dudley, Nelson & Co.,	Spence & Sims,
Holmes & Chase,	Payne, Steel & Co.,
John T. Moore,	W. L. Allen & Co.,
Thompson & Barron,	G. M. Jones & Co.,
Ogilvie & Co.,	Dyer & Co.,

And the Grocery generally. [Jel6 1w1d

Champagne and Petite in Pipe.

CHAMPAGNE—84 baskets, first quality.
PETITE—100 baskets, first quality.
For sale by
GRANIER BLANCARD & CO.
Jel6 Corner of Royal and Conti sts.

GRANIER BLANCARD & CO.
6 bales white; 20 bales [illegible]
10 do brown; 10 do [illegible]
Jel6 Corner of Royal and Conti sts.

BACON—50 casks sides, shoulders and hams; for sale by
GALLOND & PASCAL,
Jel6 57 and 59 Old Levee st.

LARD—100 barrels, first quality; 50 barrels do do, [illegible]; for sale by
GALLOND & PASCAL,
Jel6 57 and 59 Old Levee st.

BEEF—50 barrels rounders; for sale by
GALLOND & PASCAL,
Jel6 57 and 59 Old Levee st.

LARD—50 tierces celebrated Duffield; for sale by
GALLOND & PASCAL,
Jel6 57 and 59 Old Levee st.

Lard leaf, packages and barrels prime [illegible]
Jel6 GALLOND & PASCAL.

CORN—200 bushels Western; for sale by
VOORHIES, GRIGGS & CO.
Jel6 15 Tchoupitoulas st.

BEEF—25 barrels inferior; for sale by
VOORHIES, GRIGGS & CO.
Jel6 15 Tchoupitoulas st.

WHISKY—200 barrels Dean, Wilshire and Oliver's; for sale by
VOORHIES, GRIGGS & CO.
Jel6 15 Tchoupitoulas st.

CANDLES—100 half boxes; for sale by
VOORHIES, GRIGGS & CO.
Jel6 15 Tchoupitoulas st.

LANDING ex ship Sybil, from Bordeaux—10 quarter casks Claret, 100 do Claret, 50 do Sauterne; 20 do superior Margaux; 50 bbls. Vinegar.
For sale by
Jel6 B. D. GRATIAS & CO.

FRENCH VINEGAR—30 barrels, landing ex ship Edward Everett and for sale by
Jel6 B. TALAMON, 181 Royal st.

DRIED PRUNES—20 boxes, 12 glass jars each, landing ex ship Edward Everett, and for sale by
Jel6 B. TALAMON, 181 Royal st.

PRUNES—25 cases prunes, bladder, or bottle Marseilles, from Bordeaux, and for sale by
Jel6 PREAU & COUTURIE,
31 and 33 Gravier st.

COGNAC—Landing ex barque Bordeaux, 25 qr pipes, H. Sutton, old; for sale by
Jel6 B. TALAMON, 181 Royal st.

CHAMPAGNE—Landing ex ship Edward Everett, 100 baskets Champagne, 75 St. André & Co., in quarts and pints.
Jel6 B. TALAMON, 181 Royal st.

CHAMPAGNE—Landing ex ship Mary Hannah, from Havre