New Orleans Daily Crescent.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 16, 1859.

(From the N. Y. Evening Post.

FROM BULL TO JONATHAN.

I.

Oh! Jonathan, dear Jonathan, a wretched world we see—
There's scarce a freeman in it now excepting you and me—
In soldier-ridden Christendom the sceptre is the sword,
The statutes of the nations from the cannon's mouth are roared.

II.

They hate us, Brother Jonathan, those tyrants; they detest
The island sons of liberty and freemen of the West;
It angers them that we survive, their savage will to stem—
A sign of hope upon their slaves—a sign of fear to them.

III

Stand with me, Brother Jonathan, if ever there need be;
Still be it ours to show the world that nations can be free;
Not as almost each people in sad Europe now appears,
Ruled with a despot's iron rod—a race of mutineers.

SHAKSPEARE'S OPINION OF AUSTRIA.—Two centuries and a half ago Shakspeare put the following language into the mouth of Lady Constance, in the play of King John:

O Austria! thou dost shame
That bloody spoil! Thou slave, thou wretch, thou coward;
Thou little valiant, great in villainy!
Thou ever strong upon the stronger side!
Thou fortune's champion, that dost never fight
But when her humorous ladyship is by
To teach thee safety! Thou art perjur'd, too,
And sooth'st up greatness. What a fool art thou,
A ramping fool, to brag, and stamp, and swear,
Upon my party! Thou cold-blooded slave,
Hast thou not spoke like thunder on my side?
Been sworn my soldier? bidding me depend
Upon thy stars, thy fortune and thy strength?
And dost thou now fall over to my foes?
Thou wear a lion's hide! Doff it for shame,
And hang a calf's skin on those recreant limbs?

Fourth District Girls' High School.

Messrs. Editors—Will you please give place in your columns to the following account of the exercises at the examination of the Fourth District Girls' High School, of which Madame Pagaud is Principal?

The examination commenced with the Second Course in Algebra, consisting of ten pupils, under the charge of Miss Burr. The scholars all answered well, and the only fault to be found was the very low and indistinct utterance of the answers to the questions propounded. Miss Burr, however, put her questions in a clear and distinct tone.

The next on the programme was an article read from the "Magnolia Leaf," by the editress, Miss Bessie Pattison, which would have done credit to an older head. Following this was the composition of Miss Lisette Walker on the "Mosquito," which elicited some beautiful and original ideas, but both were read in too low a tone to be fully appreciated.

The First Course, under the charge of Miss Annie Cornelius, was next examined. This Course did so well in the analysis of words and sentences that it would be impossible to particularize, which is quite complimentary to the competency of the pleasant lady who governs this class. This class consists of thirty-three or four scholars.

Next in order came another examination of the Second Course, under Miss Burr, on the "Elements of Natural Science." In this class all seemed equally well prepared, and gave very general satisfaction.

Miss Hattie Wood read an original composition on "Sunshine," which caused a gleam of that article to brighten the countenances of the audience. Composition good, and well read.

Miss Mary Hillard next read an original composition on the "Economy of Time," which sounded to us very solid, coming from one so young. It was read in slow and measured tones, and reflected credit upon the fair young authoress.

A song here varied the pleasures of the exercises—"How Sweet are the Roses,"—which was sung very prettily.

The third course, under Mrs. Pagaud, on Rhetoric, consisting of thirteen scholars, was examined next. The great fault here again was the low utterance, with the exception of Miss Ellen Criswell, who spoke in distinct tones. The third course in French, under the charge of Madame Bernos, acquitted themselves very credibly, and the very competent teacher deserves great credit for her efforts in advancing this class. There are thirteen pupils in this course; some of them answered too low. In this class Miss Amanda Smith and Emma Rosner appeared to excel. Fourth course in French enunciated much better than the third. In this class the Misses Mary Kopman, Mary Pettiss and Hattie Leopold showed that they had made good use of the advantage of having such a perfect teacher as Madame Bernos. Miss Fannie Jackson's recitation was well delivered; Miss Bessie Pattison's original composition on "Woman's Mission," and Miss Emma Robertson's on "Summer Thoughts," were very satisfactory to the audience. After this the audience were regaled with an abundance of varied refreshments.

After the refreshments, were enjoyed the exercises of the Fourth Course, under charge of the Principal, on Astronomy. This Course was very well advanced, and the Principal ought to feel quite proud of the satisfactory responses made by them.

Miss Mary Kopman and Miss Isabella Smith read each an original composition, which gave promise of something above mediocrity in the future.

The Examination concluded with exercises in Geometry and Intellectual Philosophy, by the Fourth Course. In these, the young ladies proved that they had not been idle in acquiring knowledge in these branches.

Last, and not by any means least, was the Farewell Address of Miss Mary Pettus. It would be poor praise to say it was beautiful, for the tears that danced in the eyes of the audience was the best proof of the appreciation in which it was held.

The modest, gentle and unpretending little lady, read it with much feeling, for her words were almost choked by the intensity of her feelings. All in all, the Garden District has cause to be proud of its teachers, and the pupils of its citizens.

A FRIEND OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

WASHINGTON MEDALS AND THE MOUNT VERNON ASSOCIATION.—Mr. Snowden, Director of the Mint at Philadelphia, writes to Miss Cunningham, the Regent of the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association, a letter, from which the following is an extract:

It is my intention, in addition to the establishment of a Cabinet of Washington medals at the mint, to procure as many duplicates as I can of these interesting memorials of the Father of his Country, and present them to the Association over which you preside. The home and grave of our beloved Washington would be an appropriate place for such a Cabinet.

Miss Cunningham replies as follows:

In rescuing Mount Vernon from the neglect in which it has too long rested, it is our design to gather there, if possible, everything connected with the past of our country, which is inseparably associated with the name of Washington, or that could, in any respect, exhibit that veneration for his memory becoming the children who are enjoying the blessings his wisdom secured.

Your kind and patriotic proposal will materially assist us in accomplishing this purpose, and should the proposed gift be consummated, the consciousness of having added so attractive a feature to that spot, around which the affectionate interest of the nation clusters, will no doubt be ample reward for the labor it will cost, apart from the thanks of the Association, which you will thus have fully won.

GEN. SHIELDS AND HIS FREIGHT.—An exchange paper tells the following story on Gen. Shields:

A short time since General Shields, landing at Hastings, on the Mississippi, compared his freight and bill of lading, one item calling for seven barrels. Strange to say, however, the General could only find on the landing six of his barrels! He was heard counting them over several times with the same unsatisfactory result each time. Moving the index finger of his right hand up and down in a pointed 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 —— is the other barrel?" Full of wrath, he was proceeding to demand the production of the missing cask from the officers of the boat, when lo! on his getting up for this purpose from where he was surveying, with characteristic dignity and gravity, his goods and sundries, it was discovered, to his infinite amusement and that of the bystanders, that *he had been sitting on the missing seventh barrel!*

If ever you see any common rascal let as readily as yourself into a house you visit, go out of it immediately.

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VOLUME XII. THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 16, 1859. NUMBER 86.

TEHUANTEPEC CORRESPONDENCE.

Non-Arrival of the Coatzacoalcos—The Steamer Jasper takes her Place—Isthmus News—General Degollado in Minatitlan—His Resignation and Appointment of his Successor—Accident to the Allegheny Belle, alias the Minatitlan, on her Trial Trip—Gold Hunters on the Isthmus—Probable Gold Deposits Somewhere—Curiosities of this Section—Communists, Lepers and other Hideous Things—Other Items of Interest.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

MINATITLAN, June 4, 1859.

Eds. Crescent: The steamship Coatzacoalcos not having arrived here up to this date, I write you by steamer Jasper, dispatched to New Orleans by the agent of the Tehuantepec Company with the California mails and passengers. This little community, as a matter of course, feels considerable anxiety on the subject of the steamer; but we can come to no other conclusion than that she has met with some accident at sea which has disabled her, for there has been no commotion at sea sufficient to endanger her safety." The absence of the letters and papers is very greatly felt.

Mr. McLane has written to Mr. Allen, U. S. Consul here, that Cobos is on the march to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec with 2000 men, and that he (the Minister) has ordered, or will order, the Fulton or Water Witch to this port just so soon as either of the vessels reach the gulf. She will be instructed to yield every protection to American interests on this Isthmus.

Mr. McLane is stopping for a while at San Andreas de Tuxtla, where he hopes to find a healthy and pleasant residence during the sickly season, when his public business will allow him to be absent from Vera Cruz.

The Suchil came down the river yesterday with the California mails and passengers on board, together with a few of the Mexican dignitaries. Gen. Degollado was among the latter number, and if he had not been pointed out to me, I should certainly never have known him. He does not look like a great man, and I scarcely think he is; but as it is not popular to judge men by their personal appearance, I shall not express mine of Gen. Degollado, particularly since I have taken pains to give you my opinion of his public actions. He has resigned his position as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and is now on his way to Vera Cruz to take his seat in the Cabinet of President Juarez as Secretary of War. His successor, as Commander-in-Chief, is General Zuazua, a man from the Northern States of the Republic, and one accounted to be somewhat more energetic than Degollado, though about as much of a military man. Zuazua is a farmer, and therefore liable to commit many faults, but his second in command, Gen. Ziragosza, it is thought, will assist the principal commander out of any very embarrassing difficulty. You must excuse me, but it is impossible to write about Mexican military or political affairs, in a sober strain, for they make such a farce of them that I cannot put on a tragedy face. Degollado comes from Acapulco, but brings no later news than what I wrote you in my other letter.

By private parties, passengers across at the same time, I understand that it is already becoming dangerous for Americans to go across the Transit route except in large parties, for the Church party is acquiring such ascendency on the Pacific side, and is so hostile to Americans, that one man is not safe if he is caught away from the city of Tehuantepec, or from the companionship of his countrymen. I believe the rumor to be true, and that it will not be long before he same condition of affairs will exist at this place, when we shall have to stay in town if we desire to keep whole hides. Matters are approaching a crisis here which must result in bloodshed, and it will be done on private account if the Government does not protect us. The Water Witch may be enabled to preserve the peace here, but the foul outrage on this side of the Isthmus will be resented by all the Americans settled on the line of transit from Suchil to Minatitlan.

I hear a rumor prevalent that the Governors of certain States are just now on the fence whether to revolt from Juarez and declare themselves neutral, or whether still to adhere to the Liberal party. The effect of a consummation of these rumors would be to deprive the Liberal party of a considerable revenue for the aforesaid Governors propose to seize upon the Custom-House revenues and the national funds, and to hold them until some solution of the difficulty is had. I hope the rumor may prove untrue, but there is no relying upon Mexicans, high or low, and therefore it is no safe bond to engage for the fidelity of any of them.

The rainy season has set in, in good earnest, and the steamer Suchil now ascends almost to the town of Suchil almost every trip, which will shorten the passage at least two days, and perhaps four, going to Ventosa. She will be a decided improvement for the California passengers.

The new steamer Allegheny Belle, brought over by the Coatzacoalcos on the last trip, has been nationalized in this country, and is now called the Minatitlan. She made a very favorable impression on her trial trip, but unfortunately she broke her shaft, and is now useless until a new one is brought down from New Orleans.

There are many parties at present "lying about loose" in this section who are anxious and waiting for an opportunity to explore the head waters of several rivers that have their rise in the mountains that intersect this isthmus. It is almost certain that large deposits will ultimately be found somewhere adjacent to the sources of the Uspenapa or Alomalayo rivers, for the Indians display comparatively large quantities of crude gold occasionally when they require any personal ornament. There are no jewelers in this place, but as you proceed into the interior they become quite common, and heavy gold combs, ear-rings and necklaces are articles of common wear with the lowest classes. It is no unfrequent sight to meet a woman bare-footed and half-dressed with a thirty dollar comb in her head, or a valuable pair of bracelets on her arms. This jewelry, they say, all comes from the interior, and the gold for its manufacture is furnished by the Indians, who will not reveal from whence they derive it. Quite recently a Mexican came to this place to trade, who made his payments in virgin ore, just as he would have done ten years ago in California. He passed unnoticed the first time, but subsequently he again came to town, and this time with larger quantities and in heavier qualities, some of his pieces weighing an ounce and many weighing more than a quarter of an ounce. This led to a suspicion that he knew where there were valuable mines, and many inquiries were made of him, but all to no effect, for he denied all knowledge of the source of such treasures. As a last resort, I believe the people at Acayucam, about thirty miles from here, took it into their heads to try the inquisition upon him, and for that purpose he was arrested, put in jail, and the torture applied, but for all knowledge of the truth I believe his judges are still in the dark. He persistently refused to make any revelation. The Mexicans say that he would forfeit his life to the Indians if he told where the mines where. In this connection, it is somewhat singular that these beautiful rivers have not been explored, and that we are still in darkness as to where they originate or what course they run. Here is a field for adventure for some roving party that would be worth the trouble to go over, and of twice the value, commercially speaking, of all Arctic explorations. An engineer, connected with the Jeckel surveying party, informs me that in running his lines across the mountains between this place and Tehuantepec, he came across Indians who had never seen a white man in their lives, who spoke no language known to his party, and were absolute "free-lovers," living all together, and twenty or thirty men and women sleeping in one bed, and acknowledging a community of wives and properties. In another place he passed through a village where the Indians had light hair, fair complexion and blue eyes; and yet another town where all the inhabitants were lepers, covered with the white spots of that detestable plague. Such are a few of the human wonders to be scared up in this section, and we only need a few trappers from among the Rocky Mountains to develope as great natural curiosities.

A Mexican named Sandoval committed suicide in this place on the night of the 27th, by hanging himself. He was in debt, and it is supposed this drove him to commit the desperate act.

A meeting has been held here, and a contract is advertised on the door posts for lighting the streets of Minatitlan at night. I have but little faith in the project.

Some little anxiety is felt here to know what our Government will do if Cobos, one of Miramon's Generals, should succeed in reaching this place with 1500 men, and taking possession of it in the name of the Conservatives. Such is the talk at present, and many fears are entertained that we are not going to have a very good time of it, unless a United States man-of-war comes down here pretty soon.

I send you a decree of the Government, granting the right of way to Col. W. L. Cazneau to open a wagon road from the river Brazos del Norte through the State of Sonora, to the Gulf of California. The conditions or concessions of this grant are not made known, but I infer from the wording of the decree that they are both extensive and important. Our enterprising men are just hemming this country in with these privileges, and I mightily incline to the opinion that a war will result from some of them yet.

The news of the war in Europe has created some sensation at this place, for while it gives us hopes in one respect, that the United States will take advantage of it to settle Mexican matters satisfactorily, it has somewhat clouded the faces of the merchants here who trade in mahogany, for Europe is a good customer of ours, and any derangement there affects even the commerce of this obscure part of the world.

Louisiana Intelligence.

The Franklin Sun of Friday last says that the dry weather is seriously injuring the crops in that region, but there were prospects of rain.

The Pointe Coupee Echo of Saturday last has the following:

Our crops, we are sorry to say, are suffering greatly for rain, and unless we have some shortly, a greater part of the corn will be entirely lost. The cane, both stubble and plant, we have never seen looking better, and gives promise of a crop equal to last year. Notwithstanding the many disadvantages under which our planters have labored this year, in being required to work so constantly upon the levees, to the neglect of their crops, we predict that the sugar crop of this parish, with the present indications, will not fall short of twenty thousand hogsheads.

The slave William, accused of the crime of arson, was tried on Saturday last and found guilty. He was sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

Dr. Hale, the Electro-Biologist, gave his first lecture in Shreveport on the evening of the 8th inst.

The Shreveport Southwestern of the 8th says:

The river opposite this port has fallen about one foot during the past week.

Last Tuesday, Mr. James Johnson, residing in this parish, near Point Monterey, was struck on the head with a hoe, by one of his negro men. On Saturday, the District Attorney, Hinton Smith, Esq., tried to organize a court for the purpose of trying the negro, but was unable to procure a jury. The negro was committed to jail to await trial, but on the way hither, he was taken away from the officers by a number of citizens, who, it is said, intend to take the matter in their own hands.

The Morehouse Advocate has the following:

The weather has been exceedingly sultry for the past week, and the dust quite disagreeable. We are needing rain very much indeed, and if it does not soon come the crops will be materially injured. Corn is assuming a sickly yellow hue in consequence, and the earth in many places is perfectly parched. The health of the community continues good.

P. S.—Since writing the above we have had a refreshing shower of rain.

We have something like cholera among the hogs, which is proving very destructive in many portions of the parish. They are very suddenly taken with frothing at the mouth, and die in a remarkably short time. A great many have been found in and around town which have died from this disease, and it has kept the "authorities" busily engaged in hauling them away.

From the Rapides American, of Saturday last, we extract the following:

The weather is still dry and hot. We have had no rain for the past four or five weeks, and the corn crop is suffering for the want of it. Our streets are very dusty. We think it would be well for the Town Council to have them watered occasionally.

Since writing the above we have had a pleasant and refreshing shower.

Our river is falling rapidly at this point, and we may expect that "small craft" will soon take the place of the "floating palaces" which we have had with us the past season.

Department News.

The Washington Constitution of the 10th publishes the following official intelligence:

The certificate of the Governor of Alabama of the completion of 100 miles of the Alabama and Tennessee Railroad—from Selma north—has been received at the General Land Office. This certificate is made in accordance with an act of Congress granting lands to the road.

The Navy Department has directed a Naval Board of Engineers to assemble at New York on the 11th of July next, to examine candidates for promotion or admission in the engineer corps of the United States Navy.

The Agricultural Bureau of the United States Patent Office has just received a case of tea-seed from Hong-kong, per ship Eagle. Another lot, now on their way on board the ship Romance of the Seas, will complete the stock. Numerous applications for these seeds are received by every mail. Most of the applications come from the Southern States. The plant may be cultivated as far north as the southern portion of New York, and some propose a trial of the seed in Massachusetts. In China, tea is grown in climates that make ice of ten inches during the winter.

A "startling" article in the New York Herald of the 8th inst., under the imposing head, "astonishing frauds in the Post-Office Department," coolly states that recent investigations in the Post-Office Department lead to the belief that that Department loses one million of dollars a year by the use of counterfeit and washed postage stamps.

We find, on inquiry, that no investigation has been made leading to the belief, or even the suspicion, that such startling and wholesale frauds have been committed. On the contrary, careful investigation in the Department has led to the conclusion that, although occasional attempts are made to use canceled and washed stamps in payment of postage, such attempts are rarely successful, and that no considerable loss to the revenue has resulted from this abuse. We find that the Department has no reason to believe—either from proof or reasonable presumption—that there has been any counterfeiting of postage stamps since their introduction into the service. The sale of postage stamps has increased and is increasing from year to year in a nearly uniform ratio.

Surely this could not be the case if the statements of the Herald be true. Moreover, it would be next to impossible to introduce counterfeit stamps to any considerable extent without exciting suspicion, except it may be through the agency of dishonest post-office officials; and in this way it would not be possible to succeed without assistance in all the principal offices of the Union. In no one office could many spurious stamps be sold; because the diminished demand for the legitimate stamps would necessarily at once attract the attention of the postmaster.

TREASURER'S WEEKLY STATEMENT.—By returns received to Monday, 6th June, 1859:

Receipts	$1,262,784 31
Drafts issued	1,718,366 63
Reduction	435,582 32
Amount subject to draft	3,573,697 56

SCENERY IN THE GULF OF YEDO.—The scenery was neither Indian nor Chinese, and presented more of the features of a land within the temperate than of one touching the torrid zone. The lower and nearer portions of the shores of the Gulf resembled strongly some of the most picturesque spots in our dear islands; yet we have no gulf in Britain upon such a scale as that of Yedo. Take the fairest portion of the coast of Devonshire and all the shores of the Isle of Wight; form with their combined beauty a gulf forty-five miles long, and varrying in width from ten to forty; in every nook and valley, as well as along every sandy bay, place pretty towns and villages; cut out all brick and plaster villas with Corinthian porticoes, and introduce the neatest *chalets* Switzerland ever produced; strew the bright sea with quaint vessels and picturesque boats—and you will have the foreground of the picture. For background, scatter to the eastward the finest scenery our Highlands of Scotland can afford—leave the azure and purple tints untouched, as well as the pine-tree and mountain-ash; far back, fifty miles off, on the western side of the Gulf, amidst masses of snowy clouds and streams of golden mist, let a lofty mountain range be seen, and at its center rear a magnificent cone, the beautiful Fuel-hama, the "Matchless Mountain" of Japan—and then, perhaps, the reader can in some way picture to his mind's eye the beauties of the Gulf of Yedo, in the loveliness of that bright day when it gladdened our sight. [Blackwood's Magazine.

Telegraphed to the New Orleans Crescent.

LATER FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

STILL FURTHER BY STEAMSHIP EUROPA.

A Pretended Austrian Victory.

BOMBARDMENT OF VARESE.

FLIGHT OF THE DUCHESS OF PARMA.

THE PAPAL STATES DECLARED NEUTRAL.

REVOLUTION IN TURKEY.

NEW ARMAMENTS IN FRANCE.

OPERATIONS ON LAKE MAGGIORE

German Excitement on the Rhine.

FRENCH PRIZES IN THE ADRIATIC SEA.

ENGLISH PARLIAMENT.

EXPLOSION AT SPITHEAD.

THE NEW ATLANTIC CABLE.

THE DERBY RACES.

IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BY THE NATIONAL LINE.

LONDON, June 4.—Advices from impartial Italian sources fully confirm the capture of Palestro by the Sardinians, and their second more glorious victory over the enemy in twice defeating their attempt to capture the place.

Another severe engagement had taken place at Confrensa, in which the Austrians were again repulsed with considerable loss.

The picket of the Austrians endeavored to cross the Po at Cervessaria, but were repulsed by the inhabitants, and obliged to abandon the attack.

The Austrians have evacuated Varo, and are retreating into Lombardy from various points.

At the second attempt to retake Palestro, the Austrians were repulsed by the division of the Sardinians under the command of Gen. Cialdini, who has risen from a peasant to the rank of General of the Sardinian army.

The attack of the Austrians at Sesto Calende was made on Tuesday, the 31st ult.

Accounts from Garibaldi's headquarters say that a numerous corps having arrived before Varese, he ordered the National Guard not to resist, but to fall back on Lago Maggiore.

An attack, says a dispatch from Garibaldi's camp, was attempted by our troops against Laveno, on Lake Maggiore, but was abandoned without result.

General Boutenes, commander-in-chief of the Federal corps of observation stationed in the canton Ticino, whose headquarters were at Bellagoma, advanced to Sogano as soon as he received the intelligence of the advance of Austrian corps in the direction of Laveno. The object of the Austrians in this movement was to attack Garibaldi in the rear, and cut off his retreat to the mountains.

It was this corps of the Austrian troops, no doubt, that committed the first breach of the Swiss neutrality, and caused the Federal Government to send reinforcements to the cantons of Ticino and Grisons.

All the steamboats on the Lago Maggiore and the Lake of Como are in the possession of Garibaldi.

LIVERPOOL, June 4.—The Wheat market closed very dull. Corn also closed very dull, with a decline of from 2 to 3d.; Mixed Corn is quoted at 6s. 6d. to 6s. 9d., and White at 8s. to 8s. 6d. The Beef market closed quiet and dull. Pork closed quiet, with prices steady at former quotations. Bacon closed dull. Lard closed dull, with sales at 60s. to 60s. 6d. Sugar closed dull, but prices firm. Coffee closed steady.

LONDON, June 4.—Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co.'s Circular quotes Breadstuffs dull. Sugar closed buoyant, quotations generally unchanged. Coffee generally closed firm at the quotations by the Africa.

American securities closed firm—the transactions were limited.

FURTHER BY THE STEAMSHIP EUROPA.

LONDON, June 4.—A dispatch arrived at Verona on the 1st instant from the Austrian Imperial head quarters, announcing that the allied armies had attacked the vanguard of the seventh Austrian *Corps d'Armee.*

After a severe engagement the Allies were obliged to fall back.

The Seventh Austrian *Corps d'Armee* was under the command of General Zobel, and the bulletin asserts that a large number of the Allies were killed and wounded, without stating the number or locality.

BERNE, SWITZERLAND, June 3.—The federal authorities have been privately informed of the arrival of the Duchess of Parma, Louise Marie, *incognito*; her flight being actuated by the revolt of her subjects who threw off their yoke and have joined the cause of Italian independence.

LONDON, June 4.—Dispatches from Milan via Vienna give the Austrian account of the bombardment and capture of Varese, an important position between Como and Lake Maggiore. The Austrians were commanded by General Urban, who succeeded, after a very heavy cannonade, in driving out the volunteers of Garabaldi, and entering the town.

Gen. Urban issued a proclamation, in which he severely reprimanded the inhabitants for their inconstancy to the Emperor Francis Joseph. To punish them he ordered the levying of an exorbitant contribution of war in cash and provisions.

Advices have been received at London to the effect that the long expected insurrections in those territories situated between the Adriatic and the Danube have broken out.

The whole of the Herzogovina is in open revolt, and have proclaimed their independence from the Ottoman Porte.

The same excitement prevails in Montenegro and other Provinces.

On account of this state of affairs, the Government of the Sultan has ordered the different garrisons in its dominions to be reinforced.

The garrison of Belgrade, on the Danube, (Hungarian frontier) has already been trebled.

Besides the formation of volunteer corps, under engagements of ten years, and the steady increase of the army of Paris, the Minister of War has ordered the recall of French soldiers on leave, of all Departments throughout the Empire.

The execution of this order will increase the army 77,000.

The active negotiations of Cardinal State Secretary Antonelli have fully succeeded.

The Allied Powers, after having recognized Francis the Second as King of Naples, have consented to acknowledge the neutrality of the Papal States during the pending war.

The excitement of the Germans, on the Rhine, against the French, since the formation of the army of observation under Pelessier, has risen to such a pitch that daily quarrels occur among the inhabitants of the bordering states.

Thus at Hesse Cassell some large manufacturers were obliged to discharge large numbers of hands. Over seven hundred French working men were obliged to leave in one day.

French engineers have arrived at Intra, on Lake Maggiore, in order to make the necessary arrangements for providing vessels for the transportation of troops across the Lake.

LONDON, June 4.—A new company has been formed for the purpose of laying an Atlantic cable from Cornwall to Canada.

The capital stock is to be £500,000.

LONDON, June 4.—The transport ship Eastern Monarch, anchored off Spithead, exploded, in consequence of the ignition of a large quantity of saltpeter which was on board.

Five children and two adults perished.

LONDON, June 4.—Intelligence has been received of the capture of thirty-five Austrian merchant vessels by the French squadron in the Adriatic.

The vessels and cargoes of these prizes are valued at 4,000,000 pounds.

LONDON, June 4.—As was reported Parliament opened on the 31st ultimo, and Denison was elected Speaker of the House of Commons, though no public business will be transacted until the formal opening by the Queen on the 7th instant.

Numerous caucuses had been held by the various political parties for the purpose of ascertaining their respective strength.

It appears that the Ministry discovered that their majority is not as large as was represented after the recent election, and it is rumored that three seats in the Cabinet have been offered to Bright and his radical friends, who hold the balance in their hands.

The test vote will probably be on the foreign policy of the Government during the Address debates.

LONDON, June 4.—The intelligence of the failure of Paul Von Stellan, of Ausburg, has been received.

LONDON, June 4.—The rates of discount in the Bank of England still continue to fall.

Sir Joseph Howley's horse Musjed won the Derby race, which was closely contested. The purse was £7000, and it is rumored that Sir Howley won bets to the amount of £57,000.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF A SLAVER IN NEW YORK.

THE TEXAN DIFFICULTIES SETTLED.

Rumors of a Battle in Buenos Ayres.

NEW YORK, June 15.—The Captain of bark Ann Elizabeth, which arrived here to-day from Rossario, reports having heard the firing of guns while passing along the coast of Buenos Ayres, which is supposed to have been a battle between the Paraguayans and Buenos Ayreans.

NEW YORK, June 15.—The bark Orion, fifty days from Congo river, Africa, arrived here to-day, in charge of Lieutenants Dallas and Campbell, U. S. N., and anchored under the guns of the Navy Yard. The Orion was seized at Shonk's point, Congo river, by the British steamer Triton, and subsequently transferred to the United States sloop of war Marion.

The Commander of the Marion being convinced that she was a slaver, placed a prize crew on board, and ordered her home.

Captain Hanna, of the Orion, died on the passage home, it is said of a broken heart.

A few days before the sailing of the Orion, the barks Ardennes and Emma Lincoln had also been seized, at Shonk's point, by Commander Brent of the Marion, suspected of being slavers, and they will probably be sent home at an early day.

NEW YORK, June 15.—The United States Government has obtained a claim against the estate of Gardner, the forger of Mexican claims, for $133,000.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—The passengers by the overland mail report that the Texans on the Caddo Reserve had disbanded, upon the assurance of Major Van Dorn that the outrages of which they complained should not recur.

MEMPHIS, June 14.—A fire occurred in our city this morning, which destroyed property to the amount of some $45,000.

The fire originated in Dundas' billiard saloon on Adams street, near Second, which was soon enveloped in flames and totally destroyed, as was also the marble works of Maydwell, and the building occupied by Messrs. Richards & Harrison as a livery stable.

Seventeen splendid horses, some belonging to the stable and others to citizens, were consumed.

The firemen were promptly on the ground, and every exertion was made to save the buildings, but without effect.

The insurance on the whole does not exceed $5000.

The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

NEW YORK, June 14.—The Pork market closed dull, with sales at $15 to $15 75. Whisky closed active, with sales at 20½c. to 27c. The Sugar market closed steady, with sales of Orleans at 6½c. to 6¾c.

CINCINNATI, June 14.—The Flour market closed with former quotations—sales of the day amounting to 700 barrels. Corn closed firm, with sales at 85c. Whisky closed buoyant at 26c.

NEW YORK, June 15.—News by the Europa has caused an advance of ⅛c. in cotton. Middling Uplands quoted at 11⅛c. Sales of the day 3000 bales.

The sales of Flour to-day include 2325 bbls. Ohio quoted at $7. White Corn is quoted at 85 to 92c. Eastern Mess Pork is quoted at 17 to 17½c. Sugar closed steady at 6½c.

CINCINNATI, June 15.—Flour closed dull at $7 to $7 10. Oats are quoted at 60c. Provisions closed very dull and market unchanged.

NEW YORK, June 15.—The steamer America sailed to-day with $400,000 in specie and a large number of passengers.

PITTSBURG, June 15.—The steamboats Endeavor and Gazette caught fire to-day and burned to the water's edge.

LOUISVILLE, June 15.—The steamer Uncle Sam arrived here on the 13th.

The steamer A. T. Lacey has left for New Orleans.

MEMPHIS, June 15.—The steamer L. M. Kennett has left for New Orleans.

A PREDICAMENT.—Last evening, says a late Northern exchange, a handsome looking woman was passing down West Water Street with a little basket of eggs in her hand, and when a few yards from the Mennonenes barn, was knocked down on the sidewalk. Her cries brought a gallant widower to the rescue, who saw to his horror a billy goat that evidently had a *horn* too much, doing his best to put an end to the poor woman's misery. The widower tried to scare the goat away, but he wouldn't be scared. He tried to help the lady up, when *butt* came the head of the goat against himself, and two *butts* together came, for the goat gave him another, and down he fell crosswise the lady, to the serious damage of a dozen fresh eggs.

"Help!" cried the man; "get off of me, you villain," said the injured female.

"But, my good woman,"—and *butt* went the rough horn of the goat, and spoiled an eight dollar pair of pants.

"Help!" cried the woman, "my eggs!"

"Oh, my pants!" cried the man.

"But never mind the pants; get up!" cried the lady; and just as he was trying to get up, *butt* came the goat, and down came the man again.

The cries of the two victims brought quite a crowd to the spot, where there lay the man—"twin miseries pregnant with danger"—and there advancing and retreating, butting first one and then the other, oscillated the confounded goat. The last *butt* he made, one of his horns caught in the basket, and he left the scene of action with the basket hanging over one eye, and the yolk of three or four eggs drizzling down his magnificent beard. The man *backed* out until beyond the reach of the lady's eyes, when he turned and ran like a quarter-horse, swearing at all goats in general and this one in particular, while the lady sat down and with a piece of shingle and a few pins, cleaned and repaired the badly damaged dress.

Mr. Wiliam Hanford, a young gentleman from Boston, in a singularly dilapidated condition, set out some days since for Chicago, and took passage by the Erie canal. At Syracuse, finding himself weary and benighted, he applied for a bed at the watchouse, and was supplied for the evening with the upper side of a board. In the morning he was brought before the magistrate, who asked him, "Why did you not sleep on the boat?"

Hanford—"Got a cold in my eyes."

Justice—"Did you like your lodgings in the watchhouse?"

Hanford—"No."

Justice—"How soon do you intend to proceed on your journey?"

Hanford—"As soon as I can find the canal."

Justice—"Here, officer, show this man to the canal, and tell him which way is west."—[Exeunt.

The man who has no conscience of his own to keep is generally the most anxious to be the keeper of other people's.

Particulars of Foreign News.

PER STEAMSHIP AFRICA.

Advices by the Africa are to the 28th ult. from Liverpool. We extract the following intelligence, additional to our telegraphic reports:

A Vienna letter says that by the middle of June the Austrian army in Italy will probably be 325,000 strong, with 75,000 horses and 850 to 900 guns.

A conscription of 100,000 men was expected to be made in Austria in a few days.

A dispatch dated Berne, May 26th, says that Garibaldi had made prisoners the Austrian officials of the town of Varese, and that, according to report, he had under him a force of 10,000 men, but neither cavalry nor artillery.

The tri-color had been hoisted at Lovino and Maccagno.

Martial law had been declared at Chiasso, in the Canton Tessin.

Letters from Rome state that the greatest enthusiasm was produced among the people and the French troops by the news of the triumph of French arms at Montebello.

A dispatch from Trieste says that sixty French men-of-war were in the Mediterranean, cruising between the Adriatic and the Levant.

A flotilla of gunboats was ready to sail from Toulon, and was shortly to be followed by a second. It was supposed they were intended to act against Venice.

The Austrians begin to think of the safety of the northern part of their strategical position. A force consisting of not fewer than 40,000 men is on its march from Austria Proper, through Bavaria Proper, to that part of the Tyrolese Alps which overhangs Lombardy. Bavaria has at once granted permission to the Austrians to pass through her territory, and a popular reception has been prepared for them at Munich. Besides, a proclamation has been issued by the Emperor Francis Joseph, calling upon the Tyrolese population to arm.

ANOTHER VERSION OF THE BATTLE OF MONTEBELLO.—The Austrian Emperor had addressed to General Gyuali an autograph letter, expressing to him, and the troops in general, his Majesty's thanks for their remarkable valor. The letter also directs a list of the killed and wounded to be drawn up, in order that their names may be made known in their respective homes.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Times furnishes a version of the battle to the effect that Count Stadion passed the Po on the 20th, by the strongly-fortified bridge at Vacarizza, with 25,000 men, to ascertain the position of the French. He found them in Casteggio, which he stormed. He then came upon Baraguay d'Hillier's army, near Montebello. He attacked so as to make the enemy display his strength. In the fight, Stadion was wounded. The French brought up fresh troops, by rail, during the battle. At night, Stadion retired, having effected his purpose.

The same authority says the Austrians are satisfied with the Montebello expedition, as the exact position and strength of the French were ascertained, besides the conviction that the Austrian troops fight quite as well as the French.

The Times Paris correspondent writes that letters entitled to some credit state positively that only 4200 French troops were engaged at Montebello. The Austrians are admitted to have fought admirably in line, but not so well in close quarters, or when the moment came to cross the bayonet.

Other accounts estimate the French forces in this action at fully 12,000. It is said that Gen. Forey's coat was riddled with bullets.

Private accounts say the real loss of the French was 1050 to 1100 men.

The Times' Paris correspondent says the Austrians admit that the French fought splendidly. From the heights the Austrians beheld the novelty of train after train of French troops arriving by railway from Voghera, disgorging them, and immediately hastening back for more.

OFFICIAL BULLETINS.—The following are the official bulletins issued by the Sardinian Government:

TORIN, May 29.—Three hundred Austrian infantry, with one hundred and thirty cavalry and two pieces of cannon, marched yesterday morning from Gallanate to Sesto Calendi, but were met by a body of Chasseurs des Alps, under Captain de Christofores, who repulsed them, taking several prisoners. The enemy has retired to Somma.

A message from Varese announces that at 4 o'clock this morning five thousand Austrians attacked Gen. Garibaldi's corps; three hours later the enemy was repulsed at Mal ate, on the road to Como. The Chasseurs d'Alps fought valiantly, charging the Austrians with the bayonet. The country round Varese is in insurrection. General Garibaldi is in pursuit of the retreating army.

To-day the Emperor went to Vercelli, accompanied by Generals Vaillant and De la Marmora. His Majesty was received by the authorities, the clergy and population, who saluted him with hearty plaudits.

Germany.

Accounts from the southern States of Germany reiterate the reports that the war excitement there was most intense. Explanations are said to have been demanded respecting the passage of the Austrian troops through Bavarian territory.

At the sitting of the Federal Diet, at Frankfort, on the 26th, the Minor German states voted that in certain eventualities, military measures should be taken. Prussia claimed that in such case the initiative should be accorded to her.

Reports continue to circulate that Prussia would call out the Landwehr on the 5th June.

NAPLES.—It is said that all the powers, with the exception of France and Sardinia, had acknowledged, by telegraph, the new King of Naples. The King was proclaimed at Caserta on Sunday the 22d, and the garrison took the oath of allegiance the same day. The garrison of Naples took the same oath on the 25th. The capital was tranquil,