The New-Orleans Bee.

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LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.....NEW-ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, 1846.

MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS,
No. 81 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE:

DAILY PAPER, one year in advance.....$12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, Semi-weekly, one year in advance.....5 00

☞ Unless the subscriber notice to the contrary be received, he can be allowed to discontinue.

ADVERTISEMENTS—One dollar for every TEN lines for each insertion, at the first insertion, and more than price for a subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar for each language.

Advertisements not specified as to time will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

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MAGNE & WEISSE.

OFFICIAL.

☞ NOTICE is hereby given that a contract has been entered into between the undersigned and Messrs. MAGNE & WEISSE, Proprietors of the BEE Newspaper for the publication, during the ensuing calendar year (1846) of all the advertisements required by the act of March 16th, 1843, for the price of *ONE DOLLAR* for every hundred words for each publication and in each language.

WM. DEBUYS, State Treasurer.
ROBT C. NICHOLAS, Sec'y of State.
New Orleans, 27th Dec. 1845.

CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE.

☞ Gentlemen who have announced themselves, in our paper, as candidates for Clerks, are requested to state the Court for which they are running.

For Judgeship.

☞ We are authorized to announce Mr. CHARLES CASSIDY, as a candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace, in the First Municipality.

☞ We are authorized to announce F. M. GUYON, as a candidate for Justice of the Peace in the First Municipality.

MANY ATTORNEYS.

☞ Mr. Bidron. Please to announce that Mr. O. P. JACKSON is a candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace, in the First Municipality.

☞ Messrs. Editors—Please announce Mr. ALPHONSE CANONGE as a candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace in the Third Municipality.

☞ We are authorized to announce that Mr MANUEL CRUZAT, is a candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace in the First Municipality.

Messrs. Editors. Please announce Mr. WILLIAM ANDRY as candidate for Justice of the Peace in the First Municipality, and that he will be supported by

HIS FRIENDS.

☞ Messrs Editors—Please announce to the valuable paper that Mr JOSEPH MATHIEU MAUREAU, Esq. Attorney at law, is a candidate for one of the Justices of the Peace in the First Municipality, and that he will be nominated only, supportably.

HIS FRIENDS.

☞ Messrs. Editors—Please announce Mr. JULES LAMBERT as candidate for Justice of the Peace in the First Municipality.

☞ Please announce JOHN GIBSON, Esq. old Fairfax, as a candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace in the Second Municipality.

FOR CLERKSHIP.

First District Court of New Orleans

I. O. PIERSON.
W. A. SNEED.
ALFRED ROUSSEAU.

Second District Court of New Orleans

JOHN M. HAYS.
M. CARUTHERS.
THOMAS C. ROBERTS.
B. DORSIÈRE.
M. WILLARD.
SAMPSON BLOSSMAN.
BERLIN BRIGHT.
HORATIO DAVIS.
J. G. A. HOFF.

Third District Court of New Orleans

AUGUSTE DUCROS.
HENRY PEYCHAUD.
WILLIAM P. REDDICK.

Fourth District Court of New Orleans

RIVIERE GAUDERY.
J. B. FORRESTER MAXENT.
C. E. BIENVENU.
PETER M. BERTHM.
MARTIN DURALDE.
RENE H. BRUNEAU.
THOMAS GELPUSIE.
ARMAND GUYOT.
ROSEMOND DE ARMAS.

Fifth District Court of New Orleans

JOHN W. NIXON.
SAM LOVELL DAVALDO.
L. J. CURTON.
CHARLES S. LEE.
JOHN WATKINS.
PROSPER LE BLANC.

LEONARD, STURTEVANT & CO.
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Sperm, Whale and Linseed Oils, Soap, Candles, Teas, White Lead, Black Paint, &c.
No 42 OLD LEVEE STREET—New Orleans.

☞ S. V. BARRETT has removed his store from No 2 Old Levee, to No 21 Gravier st. m26

LITTLETON, WASHINGTON, INGERSOLL.
GLION & CO.
Corner St Charles and Gravier streets, New Orleans.
Warehouse 19 Maiden Lane, New York.
Importers of
French, German, Dutch and Chinese
Fine Fancy Articles.
Fancy Goods, Work Boxes, Reticules, Dressing Cases, Ac. Silver plated Spectacles, Gold Pens, Pocket Knives, Razors, Pocket Books, Pocket Combs, Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Fancy Boxes, Ac. Ac. Ac. m26

GENT.'S FINE FURNISHING GOODS!
and Beaver Hats, Cheap for Cash, No. 5 Camp street.

F. T. BOURGOS, STEAMBOAT DRESS MAKER, 85 Gravier st. Other specimens of work can be shown. Mar 30 3 P. M. m31

ED. CLAGUE, *Importer of Havana Produce*, No 25 Gravier street. m7

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & CO. Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, Gal Canal. m7

J. R. STEEL, No 14 *Camp Street*, Importer and Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Stationery. A Stock of Blank Books always on hand. m29

WM MURE, BRITISH CONSUL, 10 Moseley's Buildings, 1st Royal and Canal sts. m29

TUFOUT BROTHERS *Importers of Fine Gents French, English and German* corner Chartres and Conti streets. f3

J. MERCIER & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 13 Old Levee, have constantly on hand Bordeaux Wines, Liquors, &c. at moderate prices. f10

BAVOSAVITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

THE Pure and Fresh Fruit Soap, this day, 89 Tchoupitoulas street, two doors above Tarbit the Baker. Sold by DENIAU 1st Jan 1846. Price 50 Cents, during next week Bread of the Finest Quality, at three for Twenty-four cents. Signed A. DUCOSSMAN, Mayor.

CHEAP CASH STORE. No 28 St Ann st. Branch Locks and Chain Stores, Ac. AGENCY LANAUZE importer and dealer in hardware, metal and cutlery, and general assortment of hardware, iron and steel plows and castings, Steel Springs, Axes, Ac. Agent for Locks Congers and Watts's tools, Cincinnati cooper tools. Agent for Nos. 8 & 9 Maiden st. m30 1m

BOARD OF PARISH SCHOOLS.
Municipality Number one.

RESOLVED, That public examinations of candidates for the Parish Schools of the First Municipality of Orleans, will be held on the 1st day of June, at which all candidates are requested to present themselves at the Council Room in the Town hall, next 26th inst. at six o'clock P. M. for examination. By order

JOS REYNES Secretary.

SUMMER CLASSES.

THE undersigned, respectfully announces to those who wish to avail themselves of the summer vacation, the acquisition of either the **French or Spanish Languages**, that he will open Night Classes, in the course and half hour, commencing on the first of June.

Persons desirous of learning the two languages, will be of the highest standing as teacher, in which he enjoys great reputation, as well as in the Spanish, which he perfectly speaks as a native. These are the knowledge of the written Tongue of the Language, and the ability to speak it correctly and understand it when spoken.

He has long experience and success, which has always induced him to be considered as the best teacher of THESE CLASSES, a sufficient knowledge of either language for all useful purposes. In the beginning of the ensuing season.

A class will meet every morning at 6 o'clock—Gentlemen are respectfully subscribe their names at No 14 Exchange Place, from 10 to the morning until 2 P. M. and from 5 in the evening until 8.

Professor of Modern Languages.

MATCHES—The public is respectfully informed that they will keep on Wm. A. Clarke's Matches can be bought at reduced prices at his agents.

L. A. G. GUILLEMAIN.
200 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

OFFICE OF RECORD OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS,
Exchange Passage, near Bienville street.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING been appointed Recorder of Births and Deaths for the Parish and City of Orleans, I respectfully give notice of the above said parish and city to conform them to the disposition of the following act, viz:

Act approved March 6, 1840.

Sec. 1. After the passage of this act, the birth of every free child in the parish and city of Orleans, shall be declared to the Recorder within thirty days; the declaration shall be made conformably to the third section of the act to which this is a supplement, and every person offending against the provisions of the said section, shall pay a fine not exceeding ten dollars and not less than five dollars, half to the use of the State and the other half for the benefit of the informer.

Sec. 2. The death of every free person within the parish of Orleans, shall be declared therein within thirty days; the declaration shall be made by the nearest relations of the deceased, if they are present, and in case of absence, by the testamentary executor, if there is one, if none, by the owner or tenant of the house in which the individual will have died, and every person offending against the provisions of this section, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding ten dollars, nor less than five dollars.

The undersigned will be under the painful necessity of prosecuting all persons neglecting or refusing to conform themselves to the clauses of the above act.

a30—ly F. M. CROZAT.

☞ **DEFIANT** & Co have the honor to inform the Public that they have bought from Mr *Brano* the stable situated No 128 *Bourbon*, near St. Louis street, late their predecessors, they will take in horses and vehicles, and will hire out saddle and riding vehicles at very moderate prices.

Mr. *Dufos* will, as heretofore continue his profession of Veterinary Surgeon and Horse shoer, at No 141 Burgundy street, and undertake also to shoe bay horses. j7—6m

IN STORE and for sale by the undersigned—150 casks Red Wine, different brands; 30 casks White Wine; 60 bbls old Whiskey; 1 pipe Hennessy Holland Red Wine, St. Estephe 75 do old Red Wine, Burgundy 100 do do Lafitte 65 do do Margaux; 35 do do Grave and Haut Brion; 2000 boxes and halves Sardines in oil; 2000 do Green Peas; 500 do do Cepe in oil, and 500 do pure Prepared Truffles; 300 do do Truffles Pies; 100 cases Red Wine Chambertin; 30 do White Wine, Hermitage; 30 cases Guignolet; 30 cases A. Bavaria in Brandy; 30 baskets Olive Oil, Plagniol brand; 50 do do Corks; 50,000 bottles Corks.

CHARLES DUFOUR, 11 Conti st.

WOOL SOCKS—3 cases Woolen Socks, suitable for the Army, and for sale by PROFIT & Co. m30 2m Mansion street.

SUGARS—Havana, White, Brown and Clarified sugars, for sale by THORNTON & LAPEYRE, 26 Old Levee st. m26

Monday morning June 1, 1846.

Adjournment of the Legislature.

Both branches of the Legislature, after four months hard labor, adjourn this day, to meet again the second Monday in January. Whether this prorracted session has resulted in all respects profitably for the State, is a matter for future consideration. A large number of important bills have been adopted; others are postponed until the re-assembling of the Legislature, so that, we apprehend, no very great amount of business remains to be transacted. Though party spirit ran high during the commencement of the session, and Democracy attempted some of its maddest pranks, we are happy to state that for the last month or two, things have gone very smoothly; and both parties have appeared solicitous only to outvie each other in devotion to the interests of the State, and attention to the multifarious and important duties before them.

Mexico.

The bark *Theatus*, Capt. Merrell, arrived at this port on Saturday night from Vera Cruz, which place she left on the 20th inst. We learn verbally that the news of the glorious victories of the 8th and 9th achieved on the Rio Grande by old "Rough and Ready," was brought to Vera Cruz on the 18th by the U. S. steamship *Mississippi*. It was not circulated in the town, but only communicated to a few American citizens. The port was immediately blockaded by the *Mississippi* and *Falmouth*.

Orders had been received by the American citizens, from the city of Mexico, directing them to leave Vera Cruz by the 24th May, or retire into the interior. It was thought that Mr. Diamond, our consul, would leave on board of one of our ships. There were two American vessels in port when the *Theatus* left—the bark *Louisiana* and the brig *Helen McLeod*. It was feared they would be seized.

The papers from the city of Mexico do not contain advices of much moment. News had been received of the capture of Capt. Thornton and his little squad, and it was of course heralded with all the magnificent gasconade for which the Mexicans are famous. General Arista in his despatch to the Minister of War promises to treat the prisoners with humanity. He expresses, at the same time, immense anxiety to come, to close quarters with General Taylor. Well, his wish has been gratified. Wonder how he liked the encounter?

From all accounts it appears that the castle of Juan Ulloa is in a perfect state of defence, well manned and fortified, and supplied with abundance of munitions.

On the 20th April, J. J. Schatzel, the American Consul, and other American citizens, protested against their expulsion from Matamoros by General Ampudia and their having been ordered to proceed to Arista without time being allowed them to settle their affairs. Arista replied under date of 29th April, that the proceeding was not against the law of nations as alleged by them, and that he could not remedy the decree, but that they may leave the country via Tampico, and gave directions to their agents respecting their property, which had always been respected.

The Apache Indians had attacked the town of Opuis, in the department of Sonora, killed 32 Mexicans, and committed extensive depredations.

All accounts agree that the Mexicans are straining every nerve to raise means for the purpose of carrying on the war with this country.

Congress.

In the SENATE on the 22d, the Oregon Jurisdiction Bill was taken up, and Mr. Westcott, in conformity with instructions from the Committee on the Judiciary, moved that the Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the bill, and that the subject be postponed till the first Monday in December next. It is believed that this motion will prevail.

Mr. Allen objected to the course proposed, for the reason that for a whole year, our citizens in Oregon would have to submit to be governed by British laws or have none at all. He was told in reply, that our citizens had organized a government of their own that answered all their purposes. Mr. A. had proposed to extend the laws of Iowa over them, and he did not know what the laws of Iowa were, or whether they were suited to the condition of the people of Oregon.

Mr. Benton commenced his great speech on Oregon. He sought to disprove the existence of the line of 54° 40 min., as the boundary, and proves that the line of 49° was established by the treaty of Utrecht. He ridiculed Mr. Greenhow's book, and was very sarcastic upon Mr. Cass and others of the Senators on the other side. He produced a recent letter from Mr Gallatin, which disproved some of the positions taken by Gen Cass. He had not concluded, when the Senate adjourned.

Mr Fairchild, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported the bill to augment the Navy, with the following provisions, viz:

"That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized, should the public interest, in his opinion, require it, to cause to be built, equipped, and employed in the service of the United States, ten steam ships or vessels of war; three of the class of frigates, five of the class of sloops of war; and two of a smaller class, and any less number of either class, and that he be further authorized to cause steamships or vessels to be built under contract or at the several naval stations, and either of iron or wood, as he may deem most promotive of the public interest.

"Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, for the purpose of carrying into effect the foregoing provisions, two millions nine hundred and twenty thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated."

The House Bill appropriates five millions for this object.

In the HOUSE private bills were exclusively discussed.

On the 23d, the Senate did not sit, and the House was engaged in the private calender bills.

Military Matters.

NEW YORK—Gov. Wright has received from the War Department, a requisition for seven regiments of volunteers. They will be enrolled as soon as possible.

TENNESSEE—Fourteen companies, numbering upwards of 1,000 men, had reported themselves to the Governor of Tennessee at the last dates from Nashville.

OHIO—A requisition has been sent to the Governor of Ohio for three regiments, or twenty four hundred men. The requisition is for infantry or riflemen, and the Secretary of War urges all possible expedition.

INDIANA—The Indiana papers states that the President has made a requisition on the Governor of Indiana for three regiments of volunteer infantry, artillery and riflemen.

ILLINOIS—The requisition for 1200 men will be immediately complied with.

☞ The news of the decisive engagements of the 8th and 9th May reached Washington by the mail of the 23d, and the *Union* of that date contains an outline of the two battles, gathered from the Extras published here. The "official" seems, however, to think that the reports are extremely exaggerated. Subsequent accounts prove that they fell short of the truth.

Later from St. Domingo.

The New York papers contain later advices from Aux Cayes, by the schooner *Thaga*, which sailed on the 6th May. We copy the following from the *Tribune*:

"A few days before the Thaga sailed the greatest excitement prevailed, and strong fears were entertained that a band of insurgents would attack the town, and many of the inhabitants had their movable property deposited on board the shipping in port, ready to make their escape in the result of a successful attack on the part of the insurgents.

"This outbreak seems not to have been the result of any dissatisfaction with the present Government, but merely for the sake of plunder and the chance for blood. Several engagements are said to have taken place recently between the insurgents and Government troops, which resulted greatly in favor of the latter, though the statements were so contradictory that it is impossible to ascertain with any considerable degree of correctness the loss on either side. The insurgents, however, seemed to be continually retreating before the Government troops, and the report stated they were advancing on Jeremie—in consequence of which troops were dispatched from Aux Cayes to that quarter. It was thought that in a short time the vicinity of Aux Cayes would be as quiet as any other part of the Island; but the whole country is in such a state of rebellion that it must be a long time yet before peace and quietness will be entirely restored. The Eastern part of the Island was quiet by the last accounts. President Riche was expected to arrive at Aux Cayes in a few weeks from Port au Prince.

Gov. Smith, of Virginia, has not laid aside the "green bag" since he was invested with the Executive robes. He appeared last week, in a murder case, in Fauquier county, and defended the prisoner. This is the first Governor that we ever heard of, who did such a thing while he was in office. The Petersburg *Intelligencer* notes it, and says:

Our Governors have only to let it be known that they will defend criminals to get the largest criminal practice in the State. Every rascal in the commonwealth will become the client of His Excellency, trusting, that if convicted, he will either get a pardon from the Governor himself, or through his influence with the Council, in case his *delicacy* forbids his acting—God knows what we are coming to in these days. One outrage treads so quickly on the heels of another, that our indignation becomes, as it were, tangled up in the maze of iniquities.

Burnos.—The Montreal *Courier* of the 21st, has the following paragraph:

"Rumors are in general circulation, particularly in Boston, that the Government Messenger, with Despatches brought by the steamer Caledonia, said to have arrived at Boston, has been stopped by British authority at Washington on the American side, and proceeded to England."

We don't believe a word of it.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA

The steamship *Britannia* arrived at Boston on the morning of the 20th May, bringing Liverpool dates to the 5th inst. The intelligence is of no great importance.

The corn trade remained in a very unsatisfactory state. Operations were suspended

The share market, about being freed from the dead weight which had so long oppressed it, is recovering its tone.

The Cotton market sustains the improved feeling that ruled when the last steamer sailed.

The House of Commons came to a division on the first reading of the coercion bill on the evening of Friday. The numbers in its favor were 274; against it, 125; majority, 149; 31 whigs voted in the minority.

The accounts from Ireland are gloomy, and every day adds to the misery of the people in that unfortunate country. Before the summer is over the distress will have been greatly aggravated.

The proceedings in Parliament have been very multifarious, and very unsatisfactory.

A plot had been discovered at Glogan for the release of Polish prisoners there, and several persons concerned in it had been arrested.

Numerous attempts have been made lately at Brussels to excite the lower classes against the government, by distributing incendiary pamphlets and handbills amongst them.

The French papers contain ample details of the attempt on the life of Louis Phillippe. That monarch never stood so high in the opinion of the French people, and this monstrous effort to shoot him in cold blood has elicited much warm and generous sympathy.

Most pitiable accounts continue to reach us of the sufferings of the people in many parts of Ireland, by famine. The efforts of the government and of private munificence, seem to fall far short of the exigencies the case demands.

The Prussian government have stopped all legal proceedings against Ronge.

The Queen's accouchment is expected to take place at Buckingham Palace about the middle of May.

A Parliamentary quarrel occurred between Mr. D'Israeli and Sir Robert Peel, in which the latter gave the lie to D'Israeli. It was at first thought that a hostile meeting must take place, but the affair was arranged through the intervention of mutual friends.

Mr. Smith O'Brien, an Irish member, has been imprisoned for contempt. He was appointed on a Committee to which a group of railway bills had been referred, but proved refractory and refused to serve. He was consequently taken into custody.

The Oregon question has almost ceased to create any excitement. The British Journals appear universally of opinion that the controversy will be compromised on the basis of the 49th parallel.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.—Large quantities of American provisions find their way to this country by almost every arrival. With an anticipated scarcity of breadstuffs, the records of the Atlantic at the present time, are daily paraded in the columns of the daily press. They point a moral of a gratifying character, for when the restrictions which have hitherto impeded that branch of commerce are removed—as removed they will be—it is impossible to gauge the extent to which the provisions trade between England and America will be carried. At present there are upwards of 400,000 barrels of flour under lock in Liverpool, all of which will be removed at the low duty when the corn bill becomes law. The corn trade remains in a very unsatisfactory state. Operations are suspended. The trade merely supply their immediate wants, and this lethargy will continue until the fate of the corn bill is decided by the House of Lords. The best informed public men are sanguine that the peers will pass the bill; and a personal friend of our own, a popular member of the People's House, writing last night, says: "The opinion still gains ground that Peel's measures will pass through their remaining stages without the country being put to the agony of a dissolution. We hear a dissolution spoken of at the clubs, but it proceeds from those who are inimical to the free trade principle. Every revolving day convinces me that the consummation of our triumph is at hand. You may safely announce that to your American readers as a fact." The writer has the *entree* of the best political society in London, and like many with the greater confidence on his statement, as we have been previously indebted for valuable information and suggestions from the same high and unexceptionable source.—*Liverpool Times, May 5.*

FRANCE

The great event of the month has been the attempt to assassinate King Louis Philippe. It is thus described by the Paris correspondent of Wilmer and Smith's *Times*.

On the afternoon of Thursday, the 16th instant, his Majesty, accompanied by the Queen, his sister, Madame Adelaide, and several other members of his family, was returning from a promenade in the forest of Fontainebleau, when, not far from the chateau, he was fired at from behind a wall, but, by a providential dispensation, escaped injury. The assassin was a man named Lecomte, formerly a soldier, and for a long time in the King's service as a gardener in the forest. Some months ago he was dismissed from his place on account of misconduct. A pension, however, was allowed him from the Civil List. He wanted to get his pension converted into capital, but being refused, he conceived the most violent antipathy to the inferior functionaries of the Civil List. To the Director-General of Forests, by whom he was dismissed, he believed so outrageously, that he had to be placed under the surveillance of the police. Evidently he addressed a letter to the King, demanding redress for the injuries he conceived he had done him. The King's secretary, in reply, referred him to the Intendent-General of the Civil List. This, he conceived trifling with him, and accordingly he formed the diabolical determination to kill the King. He was a fair rate shot, and being well acquainted with the King's movements, made sure of killing him—Luckily, one or two slight, but really fortuitous circumstances deranged his atrocious attempt. The King in his country promenades goes in a large carriage called a *char a banc*—a sort of van capable of holding a dozen persons. Generally his seat on the second seat, by the side of the Queen—this time it happened to take his place on the first seat, and, by an error of a postilion, the carriage arrived a few minutes sooner than the assassin had expected. These trivial circumstances saved the life of the King. The latter caused the assassin to hurry to his place, where, by the became slightly agitated, and the former necessitated a change of the position of his hand, whereby his aim was somewhat deranged. Had the King fired on the seat that he generally occupied in the carriage, he would certainly have been killed. As it was, large shot and a bullet whizzed round his head, and made holes in the curtains by his side, within the inches of the gun fell on the knees of the Queen. His Majesty, as usual on such occasions, was perfectly calm and composed. Immediately on the shots being fired they were two from a double-barrelled gun, he rushed to the Queen, "Don'tbe afraid I am not hurt" and turning to the postilions, who had involuntarily stopped, he said, "Now then—go on—go to the chateau." Nothing in his manner, in his look, or in his voice, betrayed that he had just had so miraculous an escape from a horrible death. Meanwhile, one of the grooms, in attendance on the King, scaled the wall from the hand which the assassin had fired, and gallantly rushed upon and held him until some officers of hussars, who had joined his Majesty in his promenade, came to his assistance. The scoundrel was immediately conveyed to prison, the hussar officers having great difficulty to prevent him from being torn to pieces by the exasperated country people. He has since been conveyed to Paris, and is now awaiting his trial, which will take place before the Chamber of Peers, pursuant to the law which places attempts on the King's person under its peculiar jurisdiction. The scoundrel avows his intention to kill the King. There is no doubt he will be condemned to death, but it is probable that Louis Philippe, who has a great horror of blood-shedding, will not allow him to be executed. It does not appear that he is the tool of political factions, as other would be regicides were, but the ministerial newspaper, the *Journal des Debats*, insists that he must be employed either by Republicans or Legitimists. It is, however, from all that has appeared from the present, an atrocious calumny to say so the miscreant has acted from private motives, and private motives alone. The King's escape has called forth heartfelt congratulations from all classes of the people, from both branches of the Legislature, and from all public bodies. The British residents in Paris have even held a public meeting, and voted an address to the King.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS AMONG THE FRENCH.—The report of the committee of the Chamber of Deputies on the law for establishing communications between France and America, has this morning been published and circulated. The committee recommends the Chamber to adopt the bill, possible dispatch, the law authorising the Minister of Finance to treat with companies for the establishment of regular communications, by sailing vessels, or by vessels working partly by sail, partly by steam, with Rio Janeiro Martinique (or Guadeloupe), the Havana and New York. The same law directs that secondary lines shall be established to La Plata, La Guayra, and on such of the ports of the Gulf of Mexico, and of the Antilles, as shall be designated by royal ordinance. The government is to have the power of fixing the minimum size of the vessels, and all details relative to the service. The committee has not fixed upon any particular ports in France as the places of departure, but requires that the vessels for Antilles shall leave one of the Mediterranean ports. It recommends that none of the vessels shall carry more than 200 tons of merchandise. As regards the New York line, it strongly recommends that steam vessels shall be exclusively employed, and adds, "we hope, that seeing the active preparations which the government of the United States is making to establish lines of correspondence on diverse points of Europe, and especially with Havre, it will be felt necessary to hasten as much as possible the execution of the enterprise." The companies which are competing for the concession of these lines, offer favorable advantages to the government; one proposing to take the Brazil, Antilles, and Havana lines, with no other remuneration than the postage of letters; and all offering to allow the minister to fix the rate of speed, &c., binding themselves to pay 1023 francs for every day's delay beyond the stipulated time of arrival. The law will probably be passed in the course of the present month, there being universal anxiety to see regular communications established between France and the transatlantic world, and especially between France and the United States.

The republican newspaper *Le National* has recently dragged to light what it represents to be a secret treaty between France, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, signed at Vienna about twenty-five years ago, and binding the signers of these powers to use all its efforts to put down representation of the people, sovereignty of the people, public liberties, and, in fact, to establish absolute rule, the "right divine of kings" to govern by force. The *National* bases the authenticity of the treaty on the fact that it is inserted in the Diplomatic Code, published by the authority of the American government, and received as a text book by every American embassy. It has also appeared in some other American publications. The *Gazette de France*, a legitimist newspaper, says the treaty is all humbug, and that it is not worth being regarded seriously because "it comes from America." The reason is palpably insulting, and none of the best; but it is backed up by a declaration of M de Chateaubriand, who is represented to have signed the treaty on behalf of France, that no such treaty is or ever was in existence. If, therefore, such a document really does appear in the official collection of treaties published by the United States government for the information of its diplomatic agents, the sooner it be struck out the better.

Mr. Polk's message, recommending an increase of the army and navy, in consequence of the state of relations which England on the Oregon question, and with Mexico, has attracted attention. The message produced exactly the same effect here as it appears to have done in London. Every body, on a first perusal, set it down as warlike; but on second thoughts came to the conclusion that it was not warlike at all. On the Bourse the effect was the same; for an hour or two it caused a decline in the funds, but afterwards there was an advance, and the market became firm. The majority of the newspapers think that it need occasion no alarm as to the peace of the world being broken.

Ibrahim Pacha, son of Mehemet Ali, has arrived at Paris, and is treated with almost royal honors.

The winter campaign in Algiers had finished, and the last advices represented the colony as tranquil.

The *Moniteur*, the official organ, has announced in its biggest type, that "Mr. W. R. King, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, has presented to the King in private audience the replies of his Excellency, the President of the United States, to the notifications of the births of their Royal Highnesses, the Duc de Penthievre and the Prince de Conde."

THE CHOLERA.—This destructive scourge of humanity seems once more on its way to ravage the continent of Europe, originating, as before, in the heart of Asia. Nothing is heard from the first quarter in which it was noticed; it is gradually approaching the confines of Europe. The chief cities of Persia already count by thousands the number of their dead who have fallen victims to Asiatic cholera. The line of route taken by it appears to be almost due west, for it attacked in regular succession the cities of Bokhara, Herat, Meshed, Teheran, and Ispahan, while recent accounts from Odessa state, that two or three cases of Asiatic cholera had been observed at Tiflis. Should it continue to advance at its present rate, it may be looked for in Eastern Europe in a very short time. Indeed it is stated from Riga that it has already broken out at Orenburg and Kasan, and that several persons at St. Petersburgh have been attacked by the influenza, a disease that usually precedes the cholera.

SPAIN.

The news from Spain, is of little interest. The precise cause of Narvaez retirement is not known, and many contradictory accounts of it are current. The new ministry is Senor Isturitz. Narvaez is now in France. His friends say that he retired voluntarily, but the fact is, that he received a very expressive hint that his absence was desirable.

The people have pronounced in Lugo, and in other places there have been troubles; but the public tranquility had not been seriously disturbed.

PORTUGAL.

The north of Portugal has been the scene of an insurrectionary movement, originating with the wine growers, who have risen against the exactions of the government. The country has been put under martial law. The insurgents numbered between three and four thousand. They showed some courage, but were imperfectly armed. The constitution was suspended on the 20th ultimo, the liberty of the press was suspended, and military tribunals for the trial of the disaffected had been instituted. If the movement had been more general, it would have seriously embarrassed, perhaps overthrown, the government.

BELGIUM.

The advices from Brussels are to April 27. After many changes and changings, a cabinet was constructed with M de Theux at its head. It is still in existence, but from the warm hostility it encounters in the Chambers, is not destined to live long, at least among people think. The questions on which parties are divided, are so extraordinarily domestic, that it is not worth while mentioning them.

There have been some disturbances at Ghent and at Brussels, and inflammatory pamphlets have been distributed among the people to revolt. Several arrests have been made, and all now is tranquil.

SWITZERLAND

The Berne people, by their Assemble Constituante have given a *bill of rights* of their new constitution, which will, no doubt, be eventually adopted. It is so democratic, that it would have delight ed the heart of General Jackson, had he been alive, to see it

POLAND

The German Universal Gazette of the 28th ult. publishes the following letter, dated Cracow, April 23 —"We are assured that the fate of our city is at length decided; the *status quo* is to be maintained during a year. At the expiration of that period the civil power will not remain in the hands of the military authorities, but the Constitution will be revised."

The news from Poland is of a very contradictory character. A letter from Lemberg, the capital of Austrian Galicia, dated April 5th, states that the greater portion of the bands of peasants who continue in the arms had been dispersed, but that assassination was daily taking place. In the town of Syraz, a peasant, who had taken a very active part in attacking the chateaux of the nobles, had died of his wounds, and was interred with extraordinary pomp. The public authorities, both civil and military, attended, and the honors were given—a circumstance so unusual and improper, that it disgusted not only the Poles but the Germans, and especially the officers of the Austrian army.

RUSSIA.

One of our *savans* has invented a musical electric telegraph, by which sound, not signs, are made the medium of communication. The Academy has reported in favor of the invention

The government has determined on making great reductions on the Customs duties—experience having demonstrated that such a measure is always profitable to the treasury. It intends, also, to negotiate new treaties of commerce with different nations, beginning with Prussia.

Sir Moses Montefiore, an English Jew, has obtained from the Emperor modifications of some of the ukases which weighed most cruelly and oppressively upon the Russian and Polish Jews.

INDIA.

Shortly after the dispatch of the Cambria, on the 19th ult., news from India was received.

Peace is restored in Funjaub. The British forces are in possession of Lahore.

Arrangements are last making for the occupation of the country by a native chief, which is exceedingly fertile, and will yield an annual revenue of $600,000 The chief town is Jullinder, with 40,000 inhabitants. Phullour, Puppaneh, and Suitanpore are also of note. The war from Scinde is not of remarkable interest. Sir Charles Napier, having been fired at on going down the river Indus, landed at Ouch, and proceeded to Bhawulpore.

The Nizam's dominions are in a state of inextricable confusion.

The Governor of Bombay, Sir G. Arthur, has had a severe fit of illness, but was recovering.

☞ The following nominations of the Governor were yesterday approved of and confirmed by the Senate: Judge of the 4th District, Thomas C. Nichols. Judge of the District embracing Lafourche Interior, D. A. Randall; District Attorney, Benton. Judge of the Opelousas District, J. H. Overton, *unanimously*. Judge of the Rapides District, Cushman; District Attorney, Patrick Barry. District Attorney for the Caddo District, —— Gilbert —*Sunday's Delta.*

☞ We yesterday gave a list of nominations for the city District Judges, sent in, or to be sent into the Senate. It was incorrect. The following is the list sent into the Senate yesterday: Isaac T. Preston, E. A. Canon, George Strawbridge, A. M. Buchanan, and —— Kennedy —*Delta.*

CONFIRMED.—The nomination of Mr. Soria as District Attorney of New Orleans was, we understand, confirmed by the Senate on Saturday night.

PONDEROUS DOCUMENT.—The U. S. House of Representatives document No 140, being the annual report of the Commissioner of Patents, contains only 1184 pages. Twenty thousand of these were ordered to be printed. Rather a fat job for the Government Printer.

Legislature.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, May 30, 1846.

The act providing for an extension of pre-emption rights to settlers upon public lands, after a very long debate, was postponed until next Saturday.

The following bills were passed: The act regulating elections in the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson; the act relative to the recussation of judges; an act relative to the Clinton and Port Hudson Railroad; an act to repeal article 26th of the Code of Practice, established in La Plata, La Guayra, and on such of the ports of the Gulf of Mexico, and of the Antilles, as shall be designated by royal ordinance. The government is to have the power of fixing the minimum size of the vessels, and all details relative to the service. The committee has not fixed upon any particular ports in France as the places of departure, but requires that the vessels for Antilles shall leave one of the Mediterranean ports. It recommends that none of the vessels shall carry more than 200 tons of merchandise. As regards the New York line, it strongly recommends that steam vessels shall be exclusively employed, and adds, "we hope, that seeing the active preparations which the government of the United States is making to establish lines of correspondence on diverse points of Europe, and especially with Havre, it will be felt necessary to hasten as much as possible the execution of the enterprise." The companies which are competing for the concession of these lines, offer favorable advantages to the government; one proposing to take the Brazil, Antilles, and Havana lines, with no other remuneration than the postage of letters; and all offering to allow the minister to fix the rate of speed, &c., binding themselves to pay 1023 francs for every day's delay beyond the stipulated time of arrival. The law will probably be passed in the course of the present month, there being universal anxiety to see regular communications established between France and the transatlantic world, and especially between France and the United States.

The republican newspaper *Le National* has recently dragged to light what it represents to be a secret treaty between France, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, signed at Vienna about twenty-five years ago, and binding the signers of these powers to use all its efforts to put down representation of the people, sovereignty of the people, public liberties, and, in fact, to establish absolute rule, the "right divine of kings" to govern by force. The *National* bases the authenticity of the

City Intelligence.

THE SIGNORA.—This very talented family give their last Concert this evening, at the St Charles Theatre. Signora Giuseppina Vega and Major General Stoman will compose a part of the audience. Miss E. Stoman will perform a piece composed by herself, entitled "American Recollections." We sincerely trust that our citizens will not allow this truly talented family to leave us, or, without giving them a convincing proof of the appreciation of a discriminating public. Let them have a bumper at parting.

AUTHORS.—This place was yesterday unusually crowded owing to the immense concourse of our citizens who went over to visit the encampment of the Louisiana and Louisville Legions. From the warlike appearance presented there, and from the mixed assemblage of citizens, consisting of persons of all nations and colors, we were impressed with the belief that the general expectation in some measure resembled the appearance of another Algiers several thousand miles from here. Our citizens should not lose the opportunity of seeing these encampments on the other side of the river.

THE VOLUNTEERS.—The number of Volunteers at the U. S. Barracks yesterday was greater than at any one time since the requisition of Gen. Taylor was received from the army. The following is a list of those who were waiting to embark for Texas—

The St Louis Legion,	600
Louisville Legion	750
Sixth Louisiana Regt, Col. Featherston	800
Artillery Battalion, Maj. Gally	300
One Company of Col. Peyton's Volunteers	40
Total	2500

The steamships Galveston and James L. Day were to leave last night, and would take the St Louis Legion and as many more as they can carry. The Telegraph may probably leave to-day, with four or five Companies more.

☞ One hundred and fifty Mounted Riflemen from Catahoula, were waiting orders from Col. Saunders, at Alexandria, and 40 men were looked for that evening from Avoyelles, unless orders were sent within a week, they had determined to return home, as they had been waiting more than a week for orders from Col. Saunders.

A VOLUNTEER DROWNED.—On Saturday afternoon while the ferry boat was about to land at Algiers, a volunteer belonging to a German company of the St Louis Legion, in trying to land, fell in the river and was drowned. Body not recovered.

HIGHWAY ROBBERS.—Charles Anderson was arrested yesterday morning accused of knocking a man down on the corner of Custom House and Tremé streets and robbing him of $10.

GABRIEL E. HAY was arrested soon after, accused of