

THE BEE.

NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1851.

An account of the great press of political matter, has been compelled to exclude many advertisements...

Another Catastrophe.—On Saturday at 4 o'clock P. M. the Syndic of Lafayette's habour, named Alston, put an end to his existence...

The liberal manager of the Camp-street Theatre announces a benefit for the 'REFUGEE'...

The last mail with New-York papers of the 15th, Philadelphia and Baltimore dates of the 10th and Charleston of the 21st, has at length done away with the perplexity under which we labored in consequence of the rumours...

NEW-YORK, APRIL 14. TWENTY-FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Great battle between the Russians and Poles—defeat of the Russians—Revolutions in Italy and Spain—Interference of Austria and probable War with France.

By the arrival early yesterday morning of the packet ship 'Ibernia', Capt. Maxwell, which sailed from Liverpool on the 21st March, we have London and Liverpool dates of the 20th, together with Lloyds and Shipping Lists to the latest date inclusive.

The news by this arrival is of the greatest importance. It will be perceived that the Russians and Poles have commenced hostilities, and that the gallant Poles have nobly defended their soil.

All Italy has in a measure secured its independence, and Austria has officially declared her determination to proceed against the revolutionists.

France it will be perceived has again changed her Ministry. Lafayette is succeeded by Baron Louis, and the new Ministry are declared in favour of pacific measures.

The decision of the King of the Netherlands on the North-Eastern Boundary question, has been called for; but ministers refused to produce the papers at present.

In the house of commons, on the 13th of March a question was asked on the bill for reducing the tax on Baltic timber, which was introduced by the Ministry.

The Morning Chronicle, (the organ of the government) holds the following language:—'In opening the subject Lord Althorp observed—'He was well aware of the nature of the opposition with which he was threatened.'

The French papers of Friday week, contain private letters from Warsaw to the 1st inst, which give a connected view of the sanguinary engagements of the 24th ultimo, and preceding days, and render intelligible the confused detached news derived from the German papers...

The American boundary line.—Mr Robinson observed that, late as the hour was, he felt that he must proceed with the motion of which he had given notice, for a humble address to his Majesty to order the production of the decision of the King of Holland concerning the question of the boundary line of the western coast of North America.

IRELAND.

Revolutions not quiet—burnings continue in various counties. We observe by extracts from the British and Limerick Chronicles that burnings and disturbances have taken place in various counties...

A meeting of magistrates took place at the Court House, for the purpose of applying to government and Parliament for some effectual and immediate measure for checking the alarming progress of lawless devastation of property and life in this county.

Patrick Maxwell Stewart, has been elected to Parliament for the Borough of Lancaster, without opposition.

FRANCE.

Another change has taken place in the French Ministry, the former having retired it is said, in consequence of a disagreement of opinion with the king on the question of Austrian intervention in Italy...

The official part of the Monitor contains, six Royal Ordinances, appointing the new Ministers:—1. M. Casimir Perrier, Secretary of State for the Interior, and President of the Council of Ministers.

2. Baron Louis, to be Minister of France, in the room of M. Lafayette, whose resignation is accepted. 3. M. Barthe, to be keeper of the Seals, Minister of Justice, and President of the Council of State.

4. Count de Montalivet, to be Minister of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs in the room of M. Barthe. 5. Count de Arago, to be Minister of Commerce and Public Works.

6. Vice Admiral de Rigny, to be Minister of Marine, in the room of Count de Arago. All these ordinances are dated Paris, March 13, and were published in an extraordinary Supplement to the 'Moniteur', at 8 o'clock the same evening.

The Monitor contains also a Royal Ordinance relative to the publicity of the proceedings in the Council of State.

The non-official part gives, under the date of March 12, the substance of various reports to the Sign of the National Guard, respecting the disturbances on the 11th, when 150,000 men appeared in the Parisian St. Antoine with a tri-colored flag, to which a piece of black cloth was attached.

The 6th was a mob in Paris on the 24th, which attacked the hotel of the Russian Ambassadors, amid the cries of "Down with the Russians!" and "The Poles forever!" broke his windows, and then bent their steps towards the Chamber of Deputies, the Members of which they assailed with insulting and seditious denunciations.

An almost general war in Europe, however appears now inevitable, and there is too much reason to fear that England will be involved in the vortex.

Austria is determined to put down the revolution in Italy, and M. Mettrich is said to have threatened that if France refused to support an Cabinet in support of the claims of young Napoleon to the throne of his father, that the war in Italy in France gathers strength every day.

The new administration, it is true, is even more amenable than the last, but its permanency is doubted. Louis Philip will be compelled to accede to the wishes of his people, and interpose in behalf of the nation that are struggling for freedom.

Some further disturbances have taken place in Paris, which are attributed to the pupils of the schools; but they do not appear to have been of much importance.

POLAND.

The news from Poland is of an encouraging description. So far from entering Warsaw on the 28th ult, as was imprudently asserted to have been announced in "official accounts" received by our government, it would appear that the Russians have been completely foiled in their design of overrunning the Polish army covering the capital, and unable to carry the suburb of Praga, the works of which defended the bridge leading to the city.

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WARSAW.

Unlucky commenced their attack on Praga, and the fortress which protects the bridge over the Vistula. This tide of pont cannot hold out long, but the Poles, before they surrender it, will naturally burn down the wooden bridge which connects Praga with Warsaw.

The Berlin papers of the 16th inst. have reached Paris this day. The 'Stato Gazette' contains nothing additional respecting the fate of Warsaw.

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