The New-Orleans Bee.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.
SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Paper, one year in advance, $12
Country Paper, semi-weekly, one year in advance, 5

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J. MAGNE & WEISSE.

L. Duperron,
DOCTOR DENTIST,
No. 320 Bourbon street,
between St. Philip and Dauphine streets.
☞ His office is open from 8 o'clock A. M. till 3 P. M. and from 4 till 9 in the evening.

JOHN E. HOLLAND,
Notary Public,
(Successor of the late CHARLE LOUSCH, Esq.)
☞ Has removed his office to the corner of Exchange Place and Conti street.

W. E. MURPHY,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Office 84 Orleans street, St Anthony's Square.
☞ PEET & MORTON have removed to 84 Magazine street.

DORSEY, VINCENT & CO.,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
No. 84 Chartres street, New Orleans.
☞ Particular attention given to shelf and package sales of merchandise.
☞ Liberal advances made upon all goods delivered for sale.

☞ NOTICE—During my absence from this city, Messrs H. Oakey and F. M. Hatch are my proper attorneys, passed before Louis J. Caire, notary public, dated this day.
PIERRE POUTZ
New Orleans, May 22, 1845.

☞ NOTICE—The undersigned having been appointed by His Excellency the Governor, successor of the late Captain Charles Lauve, in the Fire Company, hereby takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has taken an office at No 56 Canal street, near the Bank of Louisiana, where he will reside, can at all times be had to the records of his predecessor.
New Orleans, April 22, 1845.
JOHN E. HOLLAND.

☞ W. F. VREDENBURGH & Co. No 30 Old Levee offer 100 hogsheads molasses, sugar, molasses and mixed Cuba, for sale on consignment M Field, Esq, New York, or to M Field, Esq, Boston.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & CO.,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
No 61 Canal street,
New Orleans.

☞ MR. JOSEPH A. HALL is our legally authorized agent and attorney in fact, during our temporary absence
NORCROSS & FOSDICK

ADVANCES—Liberal cash advances will be made on consignments of sugar, molasses and coffee to our friends in Cincinnati.
REYNAUD & FALLON, 16 Benville st

FOSDICK & BROTHER,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
No. 68 Campetre New Orleans.

BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co.,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
No. 98 Tchoupitoulas street.

OWNERS of property within the limits of the Corporation, are informed that the collection of Tax-payments and property will commence during the month of May next.
J. P. DU CLARY, Receiver ad-tax.

LOUISIANA LEGION,
HEAD QUARTERS,
New Orleans, January 28, 1845
GENERAL ORDER, No 11.
A Review will be held on the first Saturday in May, at 3 o'clock P. M. when the Regiment will be mustered by Major General Gaillard Bossier.
The Battalion will be formed from 10 to 11 o'clock, A. M. at such places as designated in each Brigade, viz.
1st Brigade ..... at Washington; in
1st do ..... at Algiers; do
2d do ..... at Carrollton.
3d do ..... at Natchitoches.
4th do ..... at Vitoria.
10th do ..... at Vitoria.
By order of the Commander in Chief.
JAMES H. CAMPBELL, Adj. and Insp General.
1st Brigade—1st (A) May.

☞ REMOVAL.—N. DE PALOU, Professor of Modern Languages, has removed his residence, No 15 Exchange Place, where he continues his classes in the instruction of the French and Spanish Languages.
He engages to teach those who wish to study successfully one Modern Language, that his method possesses all the advantage required to bring his pupils up to the proficiency of the Institutions of Europe. He can speak, read and write fluently and elegantly, with ease and speed. The pupil who has been under his care for a period of years conducted in an easy part use of a few months during.
Young gentlemen wishing to join evening classes are requested to enter their names before the commencement of the present month, at No 15 Exchange Place, up stairs, office No 5, opened from 9 o'clock in the morning until 2 P. M. from 4 o'clock in the evening and from 7 to 9 P. M.

LOSS OF CERTIFICATE.
WHEREAS the following certificate of Shares in the Lafayette Cotton Press Company, in the name of J. C. de St. Romes, viz:
No 164, dated 21st February, 1842 for two shares, upon which there has been three dividends been paid.
No 208, dated 1st March, 1843, for five shares, upon which three dividends have been paid.
Notice is hereby given to all and all persons interested therein to show cause within six weeks from this date, why the same should not be declared forfeited according to the laws of the Company.
D. F. GUEX, Sec'y.
New Orleans, April 4th, 1845.

SHOES, SHOES, HATS—Now ending and to arrive, a full assortment of the following goods, which will be found unsurpassed by late arrivals, and for sale at reduced prices—
Men's fine calf sewed Boots and Brogans;
Ladies' and misses fine calf sewed brogans;
Children's kid and morocco Brogans and Ankle Ties;
Ladies fine kid and morocco Slippers and Ties;
Men's and boy's calf and kip sewed Brogans;
Men's fine calf, kip and gum elastic sewed Boots;
Women's and misses calf pac d'Brogans;
Youth's and children's calf and seal sewed Brogans;
Men's and boy's heavy pump Brogans.
HATS.
Men's fine white, cassimere, silk and Russia Hats;
Boys and misses cassimere and fancy Hats;
Do and boy's fine and common sporting Hats;
Wool Hats—black, drab, brown and white;
Cassimere Caps, double braid, fine and common;
Palm leaf Hats, fine and low priced—constantly for sale by
FRONT & CO, 14 Magazine.

NOTICE.
The undersigned has for sale at the lowest prices, most reduced prices, in his Greenhouse, in St. Charles st., a large and valuable collection of most rare Greenhouse plants, camellias, azaleas, orange plants, orchenses and a great variety of other greenhouse plants and exotics. He has nearly two hundred rose bushes of new roses. Orders promptly executed and sent gratis to the steamboats.
JOHN M BACH.

REMOVAL
PEET & MORTON,
No. 75 Magazine Street.
ARE receiving per ships Hungarian and Oswego a large assortment of light fancy prints, entirely new and of the most approved patterns, and in quality, black and fancy cold ginghams; printed linens; fine fancy shirtings and sheetings; together with a very large assortment of fresh spring goods, which will be sold low for cash.

BOOTS & SHOES—2 cases containing of 36 pairs ladies' satin slippers, 2 cases gum water proof coal 27 pairs double sole water proof shoes; 21 pairs light shoes for sale low in close consignments by FOSDICK & BRO
21 Magazine

CHERICE WINES IN BOXES—100 boxes claret dit Grand brands, Chateau Lafitte, Chateau Leoville, Chateau Margaux and white wine, Chateau Yquem, for sale by
EUG. ROCHEREAU & Co.

BORDINO & RIPE—Balance of an invoice for sale low to close consignment, by
BUDDECKE & BRYAN, 20 Chartres st.

WHITE WINE—50 half casks amarone, for sale by
EUG ROCHEREAU & Co.

SUGARS—200 boxes Havana Sugars in store, for sale
E. BRIGGS, 96 Old Levee

TOBACCO—Twelve de Alejo and twelve de Cuba, for sale and Segars, in store, for sale by
E. BRIGGS, 96 Old Levee

MINERAL WATER—50 dozen Kissingen water in jugs quite recently received, and for sale by
E. JOHNS, 110 Poydras

HAM—200 bales dear packed Missouri of very superior quality and in order, for sale by
JAMES E WOODRUFF, 60 Camp

POTASH—200 bbls more, more O, soft mess prime and prime of Boston's inspection, for sale in lots to suit, by
JAMES E WOODRUFF, 60 Camp

OIL—200 casks superior quality in new empty casks for sale by
JAMES E WOODRUFF.
60 Camp

JAMAICA RUM—20 qr. hds a fine imitation Jamaica Rum for sale by
W F VREDENBURGH & Co, 30 Old Levee

QUININ—100 oz French, for sale by
W F VREDENBURGH & Co.
30 Old Levee

HEMP—15 bales prime dew rotted hemp, landing ex brig Mount James M Dixon, for sale by
WOOD & SIMMONS, 80 Magazine st.

BALE ROPE—100 coils small inch bale rope, landing ex brig Mount James M Dixon, for sale by
WOOD & SIMMONS, 80 Magazine

DRIED FRUITS—20 boxes fresh dried apples, for sale by
LOISON & SILVESTRE,
38 Chartres st

WHITE OIL—167 baskets sweet oil, in large and half gallon flasks, warranted and for sale by
LOISON & SILVESTRE, 38 Chartres street.

SARDINES—50 cases fresh sardines in oil and small boxes, for sale by LOISON & SILVESTRE,
38 Chartres street

COLLORED SHIRTS—100 boxes assorted colored shirts for sale by
LOISON & SILVESTRE.

OIL—200 kegs in splendid order, for sale by
J. E WOODRUFF, 60 Camp

HAVANA SUGAR—Often landing from brig Tiki, for sale by
E. JOHNS, 110 Poydras st

OLD BRANDY—Of Cordiers's brand, for sale by
B TALAMON, 70 and 98 St Louis

NEW ORLEANS BEE

J. MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS.
NO. 81 CHARTRES STREET.

Official Journal of the State
AND COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY No 3

NEW-ORLEANS,
THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1845.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.
ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.

The steamship *Britannia*, Capt. Hewett, arrived at Boston at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 19th inst., having left Liverpool on the 4th with eighty-three passengers. Among the number, it is said, is the Hon. Edward Everett.

The political news is not of much importance. The London *Times* and other papers still harp somewhat on Oregon and Texas, but their grand batteries are generally levelled at Sir Robert Peel and the Maynooth question. The *Times* comments very severely upon the conduct of the Premier. It analyzes the vote on the final passage of the Maynooth bill, and states that Sir Robert marshalled to its support 185 Whigs and Radicals, and only 128 unplaced conservatives, many of these being more hangers on or expectants, full of that political gratitude which consists in a lively sense of favors to be received." The division is characterized as the most extraordinary that has ever occurred. There were no less than 148 absentees on the vote, of whom 32 were Irish—66 were Conservatives and 51 Radicals.

At a meeting of the Dublin Repeal Association on the 19th, O'Connell made another speech, in which he exulted as usual, over the prospect of immediate repeal, and said the cause could not fail if they pursued the right course. They had already extorted much from Sir Robert's fears and they had a prospect of gaining still more. He said nothing about America.

The debates in parliament on the Maynooth grant have been characterized by great acerbity and bitterness. Mr. T. B. McCauley made a powerful speech mainly upon the religious rights involved and the historical aspect of the question. He approved of the measure, but assailed Sir Robert Peel's motives with much bitterness. That gentleman replied in one of his latest and most skilful speeches. After denying very explicitly that the agitation of O'Connell had in any case extorted this Maynooth grant, he thus alluded to his former remarks with the Oregon dispute:

"But it seems that a fear of America has had some concern in the course pursued by the Government—*If I used unequivocal expressions with regard to this part of the subject, do the facts prove that the inference drawn from it is a correct one?* Have we altered the character of the measure in the slightest degree in consequence of the message of the new President of the United States? Has not my right Hon. friend stated that the outline of the measure was agreed on as early as November last, and that it continued the same when the last message was received which anticipated a favorable conclusion to the negotiations regarding the Oregon? It was under those impressions that the measure was proposed. The position of the present President did not have any such effect as has been ascribed to it. It did not add one shilling to the amount of the vote, nor cause us to put the measure in any form more liberal to render it acceptable to the people of Ireland. Sir, seeing the temper in which this measure was received in Ireland, was it not natural for me to say—being being obliged to use the language I did in regard of the United States on the motion—the bolder course was if not natural that I should rejoice that discontent in Ireland had subsided that this measure might be regarded as one cause of it? (Hear, hear.) Can the gentleman infer from this that fear of America or the President's message had the slightest reference to the measure I proposed? (Hear, hear.) I repeat, I repeat, has not been extorted by agitation. We show a readiness to contend with that agitation by such measures as we could; and as to any threat or menace of the United States, it had no more influence on our conduct than any cause the most remote could have had. (Hear, Hear.")

The ultimate fate of the Maynooth grant is scarcely doubtful. Sir Robert Peel has announced his immutable determination to push the question through, expressing the fullest scorn of the opposition which it encounters. The bill it is presumed will pass the House of Lords. It is very clear that the course pursued by the Premier on this question has shaken party organization to its centre. The vote on the final passage abundantly demonstrates the fact. The torries have lost confidence in Sir Robert's administration, while the whigs begin to give him a cordial support.

In a commercial point of view the news is very interesting. Owing to the excitement prevailing on Saturday growing out of the anticipated advices from this country, in relation to the Oregon question, a great stir had taken place in the cotton market, and all descriptions of American had advanced from ½d. to 3 8d and even ¼d per lb. The quotation for "middling Orleans," which on the 19th April, was at 3 7-8d, per lb., is now 4¼, and that for "Fair" which was 4½d. has now been advanced to 5d. As a matter of course speculation had a good deal to do with this improvement. On the other hand, the funds, and public securities had been affected the other way, owing to the singular aspect of public affairs both at home and abroad.

Lord John Russell, leader of the whig party has presented a series of resolutions in the House of Commons to test the strength of Sir Robert Peel's Ministry. The resolutions are nine: 1.—To improve the condition of the laboring classes. 2—Total prohibition of importing inner-slavery taxation. 3—That the present corn laws and to check improvement, produce uncertainty and cause extreme fluctuations in the price of corn in the market. 4—That the House will take said laws into consideration, and legislate thereon as may be most beneficial to all classes. 5—Careful revision of parochial settlement. 6—Systematic colonization by the Government. 7—Education of the people. 8—That Ministers lay the foregoing resolutions before her Majesty

The Great Britain steamer is announced to sail from Liverpool for New York on Saturday, the 26th of July, and from New York for Liverpool on the 26th of August

A quarto edition of the "Taming of the Shrew"—the existence of which was utterly unknown, has been discovered by the Shakspeare Society.

It was reported on the Paris Bourse, on Saturday last, that England had applied to France to join her in a protest against the annexation of Texas to the American Union.

Julie, Countess of Survilliers, wife of Joseph Bonaparte, and formerly Queen of Spain, died at Florence, on the 7th inst., of apoplexy. She was termed by the Italians, *la buona signora.*

It appears from an article in the Debats, that the French Government has abandoned the projected expedition against the Kabyles for the present year.

In the batch of prets just made in France, there are the names of Victor Hugo, the celebrated poet, and M Bertin de Vaux, one of the proprietors of the Journal des Debats.

The Arabs who had assembled, to the number of 20,000, to attack Aden, quarrelled, as usual, amongst themselves, had a fight, and the whole force may be said to have been broken up.

EMIGRATION TO AMERICA.—Our advices from the various ports from which emigrants depart, state that emigration to Canada and the United States is going on to a larger extent than ever before known. From Germany, also, it is equally large; 200 passengers for Baltimore arrived at Havre from Rotterdam, on their way to the Western World. It is to be regretted that the authorities of New York, Boston, &c., do not establish emigration societies, not in name but in spirit, and secure the poor emigrant from the robbery and plunder to which he is subjected by the sharks who are allowed to board the ships on their arrival at their destination.

Mr. Thomas Clarkson has issued a long address "to the inhabitants of the Northern States of America," recitating several of the old reasons against the annexation of Texas. He informs the people of the North in petition Congress, stating that as a body of foreigners are to be admitted into the Union, that provision of the fundamental constitution which gives undue weight to the Southern States by allowing them to compute in their population (as the basis of representation) two fifths of their slaves, ought to be altered.

NAVAL FORCE OF GREAT BRITAIN.—According to the official return of the Lords of the Admiralty, the naval force of Great Britain consists of 680 ships of war, carrying from one to one hundred and twenty guns each. Of this number there are 125 armed steam vessels, constructed on the most approved principles. The immense fleet employs in the time of peace 23,000 able bodied seamen, 2,000 stout lads and 94 companies of royal marines.

THE PRINCETON STEAMER.—This splendid steamer is hourly expected to arrive here in the port of Liverpool, for her great gun, which is now attracting increased observation in Liverpool. The commander of the Rock Ferry has orders from the government to receive her with all possible respect, and the 32 pounders which have not been fired since the accession of William the Fourth to the British throne, are kept in readiness to give her a real republican salute.—*Wismer's New Letter, 4th May.*

FRANCE.

On the 21st ult., began a discussion in the Chamber of Deputies on a motion by M. Muret de Bord, for the interest for the foreigner.

The *Presse* says that Captain Page has been dispatched to Oceania with fresh instructions to Admiral Hamelin; and adds—"We are assured that Captain Page's mission refers to the approaching abandonment of our possessions in Oceania. It is an extensive and sweep that we had better await ampler information on the subject."

The Chamber of Deputies rejected, on the 26th ult., by a considerable majority, the proposition of Messrs. Dozon and Taillandier, for the suppression of duelling.

On the same day, M. Cremieux presented to the Chamber various petitions forwarded by the inhabitants of Corsica, demanding the abrogation of the law of the 11th of April, 1839, which maintained the banishment of the Napoleon family, pronounced in 1816, and confirmed the elder branch of the Bourbon dynasty to external exile. The Chamber, on being consulted, referred those petitions to the President of the Council and the Minister of the interior.

The Minister of Marine had forwarded orders to the commander of the French naval station at Bourbon to send one of the vessels under his command to Madagascar to take on board the sculptured monuments lately discovered at Nineveh by Messrs. Botta and Flandin.—These monuments had been removed on rafts as far as Bagdad, and thence to Bassora. A hall in the palace of the Louvre is now fitting up for their reception.

The serious illness of M. Guizot, when life was at one time said to be in peril, has affected itself for the quiet nurse, and the anxiety of Louis Philippe shows the safety of his able and accomplished minister, shows the danger to which he has been exposed. To enable him to recruit his health a cange appears in the *Moniteur*, and if ever a Minister required a respite from the fatigue of office, badgered and worried on all sides as he has been, that Minister is Guizot. He is about to seek repose by temporary retirement to his villa at Passy. It appears that the accounts of his illness have been some what exaggerated; but enough remains to show that the energies of one of the great spirits of the age have been overtasked, and that the consequence will be, in all probability, a partial, if not a complete reconstruction of his Cabinet. With the prospect before him, his official retirement at the present time—temporary though it be—will not prove very injurious to his fame. Count Duchatel is Guizot's successor.

Thiers is said to be soliciting favor at Court, and the absence of that headlily to England, which has been a primary stock in trade of the French journals lately, has almost disappeared—to the great comfort of the expectant Minister, who appears to have equal facility in raising a storm, and in calming it with his wand.

[*From Paris Presse*]

We learn from a certain source that the British squadron recently fitted out at Portsmouth, and placed under the orders of Admiral Seymour, is intended to act in the Pacific Ocean. The principal object of this expedition is to be ready in case of a rupture between Great Britain and the United States, to occupy, militarily, the ports and important positions of the Oregon, and to capture the numerous American merchantmen and whalers. If the Oregon question is a war, but it becomes us to examine carefully the various chances which either party has of success, although we would almost dare to affirm that Great Britain will yield, as she has always done, in the presence of the firmness of her rival. But it is an historical fact that every time Great Britain has yielded to America, some advantage has accrued to France. The treaty of 1783, by which the Cabinet of St. James recognized the independence of the United States, caused us to recover possession of Senegal, delivered us from an English Commissioner residing at Dunkirk, and restored to Spain, our ally, the Floridas and Port Mahon, which Great Britain retained nearly a century. We trust that the example of the treaty of Washington in 1842 will equally bear its fruits.

SPAIN.

Our accounts from Madrid are of the 24th ult. The Madrid Gazette contains a royal decree granting an amnesty to all individuals implicated in the revolt of Alicant and Carthagena in January and February, 1844, and to those engaged in the rebellion at Vigo on the 23d of October, 1843, with the exception only of the chiefs.

The Queen dissolved the Cortes in person on Sunday the 18th April. Senor Costa Cabal took part in the ceremony, which was unusually splendid; but he had "much fear from a band of sickness to do so, and it was remarked that he looked quite broken down by sickness.

GREECE.

Accounts have been received from Athens to the 9th of April. The country was in a very uneasy state.—The Aegeburg Gazette publishes a letter from Ancona, which says—"Some details have arrived here respecting a conspiracy which the Government at Athens has lately discovered, and of which London and Kalergis were the heads. This conspiracy did not aim at the aggrandizement of Greece, but merely the overthrow of the Ministry. The conspiracy had gained over the troops at Athens, and wanted to get rid of the heads of the dominant party. On the list of victims were Colletti, Greigoli Iaavellas, Metaxa and Palamedes. Metaxa was not down among them."

RUSSIA AND CIRCASSIA.

The *Journal des Debats*, states that the appointment of Count Woronzoff to the office of Commander-in-Chief of the army of the Caucasus, which has been vested with extraordinary powers, has restored to the army part of the energy which it had entirely lost. The Russian Government has placed more reliance on this administrative as on the military talents of the count.

EGYPT.

The latest accounts from Alexandria, are to the 10th ultimo.

On the evening of the 3d it blew a terrific gale of wind, and much damage was done among the shipping in the harbor.

An act of the most wanton and barbarous character was perpetrated on a native Coptic Christian at Damietta. This person accused of having spoken slightly of the Mahometan religion, and on the fact having been made known to the populace, they collected and dragged the unfortunate victim, bound with cords through the streets mounted on a buffalo, with two dead dogs and pig attached to his legs and shoulders, and then dragged him out to be expired under the effect of the punishment. The European Consuls have not up strongly, but the punishment inflicted on the principals has been limited to five years incarceration in the Castle of Aboukir.

TURKEY.

A letter from Constantinople, April 2, in the *Augsburg Gazette*, has the following:—"Omer Pacha, the hero of the campaign last year against the Albanians, has been appointed to the Government lieutenant in Asiatic Turkey. Before his departure the Arnauts assembled to the number of a 1000, and suddenly attacked and plundered the quarter of St. Averne. They then attacked another convent and assassinated three monks. The negotiations for peace between Turkey and Persia have not yet arrived at any result, Mirza Ishafer and Emvers Effendi, the two plenipotentiaries, endeavoring to overreach each other in gaining the advantage one over the other, but without effect.

A CONSPIRATION FOR TURKEY.—The Courier d'Orient, published at Athens, gives the text of an imperial firman which has appeared at Constantinople, in a spirit which is an entire novelty in Oriental government and contains in itself the germ of a future popular representation. The course of eastern nations has been the government by middle men, the delegation of all administrative functions to interested hands, and the absence of any direct communication between the supreme power and the remote people. It is difficult, then, to overrate the importance of a move in the philosophy of Turkish rule like that which forms the firman. It summons from the several provinces of the empire, and convokes at Constantinople, delegates to be chosen by each province themselves, "men of discretion, skilled in affairs, animated by patriotic sentiments, and zealous for the prosperity of the state and nation," for the purpose of enlightening the government as to the wants and conditions of the different localities, and of giving each person to their constituents the measure of relief desired in consequence.

SYRIA.

The Smyrna journals of the 9th ult. contains accounts from Beyrout of the 3d. Syria was then comparatively calm, and it was expected that the conciliatory prospects of the Ministers by the Pasha would have the effect of pacifying Mount Lebanon. The news of the dismissal of Essad Pasha from the government of Beyrout had caused much sensation and regret in that town. Advices from Damascus of the 26th ult. state that the Mecca caravan had been this year more numerous than ever, and that no less than 3,000 Persians accompanied it. The celebrated Schaik Mahomed, who exercised so great an influence in the Hauran, died at Damascus on the 20th March.

The Syrian Gazette of the 9th ult. states that the plague had broken out at Jerusalem, and that the number of deaths is 40 a day.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

A mail has been received from Calcutta, by the overland route, to the 8th March. It brings scarcely any intelligence. Sir Charles Napier's expedition against the robber tribes in his neighborhood appears to be at an end. The leader, who stood out in his continuance, Bejar Khan, had "come in," on the understanding that his life was to be spared, and that he was to have some land beyond the Indus. The Punjaub continued in its unsettled state; and all was speculation as to the future movements of the British troops concentrated on its frontier. "It is reported that the *Bengal Hurkaru*, "hardly likely that we shall willingly rush into a war at the beginning of the hot season; and the general impression seems to be, that the Sutlej frontier is being strengthened on the chance of the Sikhs crossing the river, and that in the next cold season we shall 'pluck the pear.'"

CHINA.

Our accounts from Shanghae reach to the 22d inst.—What trade was doing was carried on almost wholly by barter for raw silk and teas, principally green. It was believed that during last year remittances to the amount of nearly one million sterling (including exports) had taken place. The correct amount will only be known when the consular accounts are published, but in the meantime it is certain that it is a large one, particularly as it shows a very favorable progress for the first year that port has been opened.

Hong Kong Register, Feb'y 4.

At Canton, by our advices, rumors were prevalent, as they have been of late in this quarter, that Foochowloo and Ningpo are to be given up as trading ports, and that Europeans are to be retained in their stead, and made a consular port. This is confidently spoken of among native and foreign residents. So confidently, indeed, is the impression of such an event not being remote, that the Chinese are building extensively for themselves and foreigners.—*Friend of China, Jan. 18.*

RIO JANEIRO.—By the ship *Wm. Badger*, arrived in this port last evening, we have received intelligence from Rio up to the 9th April.

The English steamer *Firebrand*, had arrived from Falmouth, (Eng.,) having on board the Hon. Mr. Ouseley, bound to Montevideo. Rumors were afloat at Rio that the British Government would interference in the troubles of Rio de la Plata. Mr. Ouseley was to repair to the spot and endeavor to settle the business amicably.

The conflict had ceased in Rio Grande and a *Te Deum* had been performed at Rio on the reception of the news.

BIGAMY.—A few days since a lady arrived at Lexington from Troy, N. Y., in search of her husband who had been absent 5 years, and whose name was A. W. Sprague. She ascertained that such a man lived in Lexington and pursued the occupation of a boot and shoe maker. A warrant for his arrest was immediately procured, but before it could be executed Sprague took "leg bail" and decamped. He had married a young lady of Lexington a few months previous.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF A MURDERER.—Watt, the condemned murderer, in the Auburn State prison, attempted to commit suicide on Monday, 19th instant, by opening a vein with a piece of tin obtained from a button. He was nearly successful, but was discovered by his groans before life was extinct, and taken to the hospital.

SMALL POX.—The New York papers state that this loathsome disease prevails extensively in that city, particularly in the sixth ward, and those portions inhabited by the dense and filthy population. Active measures are being taken to check its progress, and to remove the causes of its virulence.

☞ A friend suggests that Ole Bull, who has just visited the Mammoth Cave, might be induced to compose a piece of music upon that great subterranean wonder of the ground.—*Pendleton.*

BISHOP DELACEY of Rochester, was thrown from his carriage a few days ago, and very severely injured. He was laboring under concussion of the brain at the last accounts.

☞ We are indebted to the clerk of steamer *Tuscaloosa* for late St. Louis, Memphis and Vicksburg papers.

LATEST DATES.

BOSTON	May 19	LONDON	May 2
NEW YORK	May 20	LIVERPOOL	May 4
PHILADELPHIA	May 21	PARIS	April 30
WASHINGTON	May 21	HAVRE	April 30
BALTIMORE	May 21	MADRID	April 26
CHARLESTON	May 16	TAMPICO	April 26
CINCINNATI	May 20	VERA CRUZ	May 10
ST. LOUIS	May 16	HAVANA	May 8
HAVANA	May 19	GALVESTON	May 24

COMMERCIAL.

NEW-ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY NIGHT,
MAY 28, 1845.

The *Britannia's* news, which we publish to day, is very satisfactory to cotton shippers, and the season throughout has proved profitable to those engaged in the Trade.

The account had some effect on this market, and to day's sales, which amount to 1,000 bales, were at an advance of ¼ on Mississippi Cottons. Nothing was done in Alabama or Tennessee, but they are held fully ¼c. higher than yesterday. The stock of Louisiana and Mississippi Cotton is reduced to about 9,000 bales. Middling to Good Middling may be quoted at 4@4¼ cents ⅌ lb.

Exchange is in fair demand at former rates. We quote London at 9@9½ per cent premium. Paris 5.20@5.18¾. New York 60 days ½@¾ per cent discount; Checks ¼ per cent premium.
REYNAUD & FALLON.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

[*Per Steamship Britannia at Boston*]
LIVERPOOL AMERICAN PROVISION MARKET,
MAY 16th 1845.

Our Produce Market has been characterized by great activity throughout the past month—the sale of cotton and other leading articles being been very large, and at improving rates. Business generally continues in a sound and healthy state, and commercial confidence is consequently maintained.

In American Provisions a large business was transacted in the early part of the month, and an advance was obtained of 2s per cwt on hard bacon, beef and pork generally. Within the last few days the market has been rather more quiet, the requests for the remainder of the season however good, the stock here being light, and no supply large arrivals expected, while the demand is certain to be considerable and more extensive than last year. Lard in Pork the trade is become age more satisfactory, the quality of the brands now on the market being such as readily to secure the confidence of buyers. There have been a few transacts in parcels of prime quality, in good shipping order, will meet a demand for export during the summer.

The sales of Cheese in April were over 300 tons, and we look for a much larger business in our market than that which only arrivals that may yet come in hand, will meet with a quick sale at our over our quotations.—With decreasing stocks and limited supplies both of Irish and foreign, higher rates have been realized for each class of cheese, and the trade is in a healthy state.

The import of Lard is small, and with a good demand for all qualities, our market is kept bare of stock. The season of supply has set in, and the trade in Lard and Pork on the spot have benefitted to the full extent that they could remitted. The demand for middling corts has been larger than in some preceding years, and the stock of Lard in the hands of the consumers have benefitted to the full extent.

Tallow as offered considerably in Russia, St. Petersburg of all kinds, now worth $30 per cwt. In Amsterdam it never there is not an equal advance any perceptible. In the Baltic and Mediterranean ports, Tallow has been much inquired. For one ship great cost and quality, £32 10s has been obtained, which is a very high price, and the demand for Tallow in Russia