The New-Orleans Bee

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VOL. XIX.—WHOLE No. 5085.

LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.....NEW-ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 20, 1846.

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

TERMS OF THE BEE:

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

Credit will be given to the subscriber must give one week's notice in writing before he can be allowed to discontinue.

ADVERTISING—Four dollars for every TEN lines, for each insertion—on the first insertion, and rate that price for each subsequent time. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar for each language.

Advertisements not specified as to time will be published one month and charged accordingly.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines, for each language and for each insertion.

☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business.

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.

For Judgeship.

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

Messrs Editors—Please publish that GEORGE WRIGHT is a candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace in the Second Municipality. m17

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

☞ Please announce Mr MANUEL BRAZAT as a candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace in the Fourth Municipality.

☞ Please announce Mr ADOLPHE MAZUREAU as a candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace in the Fifth 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 voters of the Second Municipality, that he will be Carlton's only supporter.

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

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

For Clerkship.

☞ The Editors of the Bee will please announce the name of Mr. A. NOTT as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the District Court, No. One, of the First Judicial District.

☞ Messrs Editors—Please to announce M. WILLIAM O. CONDRON as candidate for the office of Clerk of the Criminal Court, for the First Judicial District, at the ensuing election.

☞ Messrs Editors—Please announce me as a candidate for the office of Clerk of one of the District Courts, to be created by the present Legislature.

SAMPSON BLASSMAN

☞ We are authorized to announce Mr A. E. BONNEVIE as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the District Court, in the first Judicial District.

☞ Mr Editor—Please announce my name as the friend of Mr WATKINS, for the office of Clerk of one of the Criminal Courts to be organized for this city.

☞ MESSRS EDITORS—Please announce to your valuable paper, that Mr HENRY PEYCHAUD, will be supported as a candidate for Clerk of one of the District Courts, next Monday.

☞ Messrs Editors of the Bee—Please announce to your valuable paper, that J. FORRESTER MAXENT, now Deputy Clerk of the Parish Court, is a candidate for Clerk of the Parish Court, under the new Constitution. He will be supported by his

NUMEROUS FRIENDS.

Messrs Editors of THE BEE—

Please announce in your paper that ALFRED ROUSSEAU is a candidate for the office of Clerk of one of the District Courts, and he will be supported by

MANY FRIENDS.

☞ We are authorized to announce that AUGUSTE ARMAND is a candidate for the office of Clerk of one of the District Courts, and that he will be supported by

HIS NUMEROUS FRIENDS.

☞ Mr Editor, Please to announce in your paper, that Mr ROSEMOND DE ARMAS is a candidate for Clerk of one of the District Courts, and that he will be supported by

AN HIS FRIENDS.

☞ Messrs Editors—Please announce in your valuable paper, that Mr PIERRE MONTREUIL BERTIN is a candidate for the office of Clerk of one of the Fifth District Courts.

FOR A GREAT NUMBER OF FRIENDS.

☞ Messrs Editors, Please to announce that Mr ARISTE DUFOUR is a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Criminal Court, at the ensuing election. m14

☞ We are authorized to announce JEAN BAPTISTE BARNAY as candidate for the office of Clerk of one of the District Courts, to be established by the Legislature. m12

☞ Please to announce Mr JOHN BAILY, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of one of the District Courts according to the new Constitution, and that he will be supported by a

GREAT NUMBER OF FRIENDS.

☞ Messrs Editors, Please announce to your columns, that A. BRIEN is a candidate for the office of Clerk of one of the District Courts.

☞ Messrs Editors, Please announce to your columns, that A. BRIEN is a candidate for the office of Clerk of one of the District Courts.

LEONARD, STURTEVANT & CO.
Commission and Forwarding Merchants
NEW-ORLEANS.
Offer White and Mixed Oils, Soap, Candles, Teas, White Lead, Black Paint, &c.

J. N. BARRETT, Jr. Agent, Nashville, Tenn.
J. N. BARRETT, Agent, Louisville, Ky.
J. N. BARRETT, Agent, Cincinnati, Ohio.
J. N. BARRETT, Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. N. BARRETT, Agent, Wheeling, Va.
J. N. BARRETT, Agent, Brownsville, Pa.
J. N. BARRETT, Agent, Louisville, Ky.
J. N. BARRETT, Agent, Cincinnati, Ohio.
J. N. BARRETT, Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. N. BARRETT, Agent, Wheeling, Va.
J. N. BARRETT, Agent, Brownsville, Pa.

FRANKLIN HIGH SCHOOL. Removal.

Mr. J. R. WALKER, Principal of the Franklin High School, Carondelet, Mo. Respectfully informs the Public that he has removed his Institution to the Mansion formerly occupied by the Hon. Judge Lockwood, on the Bayou road, near the Lake. m11

CUTTON & CO.,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
Have for Sale, Fine Fancy Articles, CUTLERY, COMBS, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, WALKING CANES, UMBRELLAS, GLOVES & Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
No. 1 Magazine st. Corner of Bienville st.

GENERAL DEPOT OF THE BROCHIER WATER.

A. MELAVENEZE, Apothecary, corner Camp and Poydras streets. 3d Municipality, and at the Depot of Mr Antoine, corner of St Louis and Royal streets. m31 1m

E. C. BOURDON, STATION DENTIST, 92 Gravier st, Orleans Building, corner of Royal and Gravier sts.

ED. CLAGUE, Importer of Havana Segars, No. 98 Gravier st.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & Co., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, St Louis st.

W. MOORE, BRITISH CONSUL, 10 Magazine st. Building, corner Royal and Gravier sts.

TATOUT BROTHERS *Importers of Fancy Goods from French, English and German, corner Chartres and Conti sts.*

J. BERCHER & Co., CIGAR MAKERS, Gravier street, have constantly on hand Segars, Wines, Liquors, &c. at moderate prices.

MATCHES hot water proof, superior to any other, for sale by the subscriber, Wm. L. Clarke's Hardware store, 81 Magazine st.

MAYORALTY OF NEW-ORLEANS,
April 17th, 1846.

THE Price of French Flour is fixed this day, $4 62½ per barrel, by the Bakers, who will give Bread for Ten Cents, during the ensuing week, commencing MONDAY NEXT 20th inst.

The quality of Bread for Three Cents, will be such as to weigh Four Ounces.

Bakers who do not conform to this regulation, will be prosecuted.

C. MONTEGUT, Mayor.

THE Rev. J. L. GEUTZEL, Vice President of the Jesuit College, Maryland, wishes to inform his friends and the public, that he is without a collector of the Jesuit College, Maryland, and that he will be without a collector for the Jesuit College, Maryland, for the ensuing year. He hopes, therefore, that he will be welcomed, without a collector, at Messrs Eldridge & Walker's, and at Messrs Cunningham & Co's, Merchants, Gravier st. Mr. Walker, at which place, he will be ready to receive the donations to his cause.

Church Excursion Boats, other to gain.
Exchange Passage near Bienville street.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING recently purchased the Office of Births and Deaths for the Parish of New-Orleans, I request the public to conform to the following act:

Act approved March 6, 1839.

Sec. 1. After the passage of this act the birth of every child in the parish of New-Orleans shall be delivered within thirty days, to a person appointed by the Recorder, conformably to the third section of the act to which this is a supplement, and every person offending against this act, shall pay a fine not exceeding ten dollars and not less than five dollars, half of which shall be for the benefit of the State and the other for the benefit of the informer.

Sec. 2. The death of every free person within the parish of New-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 not, by the owner or tenant of the house in which the individual was lodged, and every person offending against this act, mentioned in this section, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding eighty 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.

J. B. LAVIGNE.
F. M. CROZAT.

GARTHWAITE, PAYAN & CO.,
NO 10 CANAL STREET—(PAULDING'S ROW,)
Between Old Levee and Chartres streets.

Manufactory No. 288 Broad street, Newark, New Jersey.

HAVE received per ship Florence, Sartelle, France, Tow and Silas Holmes, which they offer at the lowest LOW PRICES FOR CASH, the following assortment of SUMMER GOODS:—

Cassia—Black, French, German and English Merinos; Tow and Frock Coats, Palecots, Sacks, Cutlees and Business Coats, black, drab and fancy Cashmerettes, Alpaccas, Coating and summer Tweeds; plaid, check and striped Linen Drilling; Linen Drill; plain Linen; Union Checks; Gingham; fancy Lasting, cotton Drilling; cotton Jeans, and Ginghams.

Pants—Merinos of all kinds, Drap de mode; Bombazine; Lasting fancy linen Drilling; linen Stripe and Check; summer Cassimerets; plaid, striped and plain Cottonade.

Vests—Black Satin and Bombazine, figured silk and satin, fancy and plain Marseilles; summer Cashmerette; Valencia and Poplin Cheviot.

Shirts—Linen, linen bosom and Cotton Shirts; striped and plain calicoes, plain white and brown Cotton, not gray and white jumbs worsted Merino brown and white Cotton.

Drawers, Socks and Cravats—White and brown Cotton, plain and twilled white and brown cotton, white linen, black Italian silk, gingham, linen, plain and silk; gum elastic suspenders and silk stocks.

Planters, merchants and dealers are respectfully invited to examine the above goods before purchasing elsewhere. The few winter goods now remaining on hand we intend selling very low, and at a very small advance above cost.

GARTHWAITE, PAYAN & CO.

LANDING from ship Mozart from Barcelona—30 cks Bergasse Wine; 50 half casks do; 120 Barrels Capers; 150 cases Olives; 200 baskets Olive Oil, brand Pingaud, in cases of 94 and 12 oz.

ST V BARRETT, 81 Gravier st

Monday Morning, April 20, 1846.

☞ The press of matter has compelled us to postpone a communication we have received on the annexation of Lafayette, together with one or two original articles.

☞ Our country edition of Saturday, 18th April, contains the important decision of Judge McCALEB in the U. S. District Court, in the case of *Yates & McIntire* vs. *The United States*. This suit was instituted against the United States for the recovery of a large amount of land, claimed under an old Spanish grant. A limited number of extra copies has been printed, and can be obtained at our office.

Four days later from Europe.

The packet ship *Adirondack* arrived at New York on the 10th inst., from Cork, whence she sailed on the 13th ult. The *Romer* arrived a few hours after. On the morning of the 11th the packet *Queen of the West* reached New York from Liverpool, with advices to the 10th inst., inclusive. Her news is later than the intelligence by the *Adirondack*, although the A. sailed from Cork one day later than the *Wm. Romer*, and arrived at New York one day before her. From these various sources we compile the subjoined summary of news.

The *Romer* arrived at Cork on the 6th March. On her arrival, a somewhat singular circumstance occurred, which is thus related by the Cork *Reporter*:

AMERICAN SPIRIT.—*A small mistake.*—It will be in the recollection of our readers that we announced on Saturday the arrival in Cove of a United States pilot schooner, 84 tons, direct from New York, having on board a gentleman, supposed to be the bearer of official despatches, who at once proceeded to London. On her arrival in Cove harbor, with the American flag flying at the mast-head, a lieutenant of H. M. S. Vanguard was despatched by order, as we understand, of the Admiral, to require that the flag should at once be taken down.

The captain of the W. J. Romer received the British officer with much courtesy, asked him down in the cabin, and having been made acquainted with the nature of his visit, the American's reply was characteristic: "So long as I have an arm to wave, a trigger, no man shall dare touch that flag." This prompt reply puzzled the "Britisher" not a little; he returned to his ship for further orders, and in a short time there came to the American officer with an ample apology, to the effect that seeing the vessel so small, the commander did not think that she was an American vessel, and that the flag of that nation had been used without authority. So the matter ended.

The most important information by these arrivals relates to the Oregon question, and the new insurrection which had broken out in Poland.

The cotton market had unproved, and sales were steady at former prices.

The corn markets are active and improving.

The English Government were active in sending out reinforcements to India.

Free-trade Associations have been formed at Paris, Lyons, Bordeaux, and other places in France, on the principle of the English Anti-Corn-Law League.

The number of seamen required by the English Navy estimates is 27,500, boys 2,000, marines about 7,500, subsidy 5,000—total 40,000.

A reduction equivalent to 2s 3d per ton, has been made in the charges for stowage of British ships, at St. Petersburgh.

Commercial treaties have been entered into between Naples, Sweden, Norway and Sardinia.

The *Dublin Evening Packet* says, that at a late meeting of the members of the "Old Guard," Mr. Barrett, proprietor of the *Pilot*, Mr. O'Connell's organ, was proposed as a member of committee, and was blackballed.

Upon the Oregon question the opinions of the British journals have become more unanimous and apparently more bellicose. We do not attach much importance to the big words and burly menaces of those papers which do not enjoy the confidence of the government, but rather deduce our inference from the views of the London *Times*—a journal, which though not recognized as the organ of Sir ROBERT PEEL'S administration, unquestionably in most instances, shadows forth its policy and delineates its opinions. The *Times* of the 9th March contains an elaborate article on the subject, which begins in the following emphatic style:

From the London Times, March 9.

In the way of concession and argument on the Oregon question, little now remains to be said or done by the British Government. The strongest despatches have repeatedly expressed on our side to terminate this controversy. Our case has been stated with such moderation, and our claims confined to such narrow limits, that nothing but extreme presumption, or rather a species of hostile infatuation on the part of the American democrats, could lead them to suppose we could make any further abatement of our rights. We are in actual possession of rather more of the Oregon territory than we have ever claimed as our own, because as long as the joint occupation lasts, the concurrent rights of both parties extend over the whole country. We have at our disposal ample means of defending our rights. We had never, at any period in the history of our country, less reason to recoil from a war, or to fear the result of a contest with any power, but more especially with the United States. Yet we, on our side, have strenuously and sincerely labored to effect a compromise. We have not allowed the superiority of our maritime strength, from a misplaced respect for the American government, no use has been made of those blunt arguments to which alone they now appear to be accessible; until at length we learn, with more contempt than surprise, that Mr. Polk and his advisers are embarking in a course which can only lead, if they are allowed to persevere in it, to aggressive hostilities.

In our zeal for the maintenance of peace, and our deference for a nation with which we have so much in common, we have gone so far as to admit that they claim to the Oregon territory is equal to our own, and to argue that a partition is the fairest solution of the difficulty. The Americans, however, are not to be satisfied until they convert this concession of a part into a surrender of the whole. Their claim is, to say the most of it, no better than our own, since they themselves do not dare to submit to the arbitration of a third party, knowing that the public opinion of the world has already pronounced against it. Yet from this most imperfect and controvertible claim they seek to extract more as much as we conceive to be due, they raise their own pretensions to absolute and total sovereignty, whilst they altogether annihilate the rights we have practically enjoyed for more than half a century. Thus, in fact, the question in dispute has never been brought to a true issue. The two quantities have not been reduced to a common denomination; they differ in their very nature; and whilst our position not only admits of a compromise, but suggests and requires it, there is utterly at variance with the first principle of such an arrangement. Mr. Buchanan's last note says too much, unless indeed it was inadvertently what is the truth; for the arguments by which he endeavors to show that the United States cannot submit their claim to arbitration, are equally cogent to prove that their claim will not admit even of negotiation. Mr. Buchanan appears to forget that the United States *have* negotiated; that he himself, by his last proposal, for the fourth or fifth time concedes that point; that the House of Representatives, by their second resolution, have in fact sanctioned the principle of negotiation, which is, in other words, the principle of mutual concession.

When the American Secretary of State says he *cannot do* what the manifest interest and dignity of the two countries require, he must either mean that the Government to which he belongs *will not do it*, or that that Government is acting under the compulsion of the party, excited to madness on this question, which carried Mr. Polk's election. The practical question for us is to ascertain the intentions of the American Government. If Mr. Polk and his advisers are sincerely pacific, they cannot but succeed—there is no obstacle, no impediment, no difficulty in the way, except those which they have themselves created. To bring about a war with us under such circumstances, they must be the wrong statement in the world if they do not seek it, or the most rash and unprincipled if they deliberately intend it. The time is, however, come, when we are forced to judge of their real motives by their actions, and, as they have not encouraged further argument, it may not be premature to enquire into the amount of their forces.

This much premised, the *Times* proceeds to examine the available military and naval resources of the United States, and after sneering at our small army concludes that even with our undoubtedly large militia, it would be an arduous task to concentrate 30,000 men on any one point.

The article concludes as follows:

We content ourselves with this simple enumeration of the forces of the United States by land and by sea, which we hope is correct. We know not what course Mr. Polk may intend to pursue after the notice for the abrogation of the treaty of joint occupation has been duly given; and we shall await with more curiosity than alarm the enterprises which may be projected for the purpose of expelling British subjects from a district where we happen to command the coast and the interior, the Indians and the forts. The world is perfectly aware that England is not the attacking party, and that we are content to leave matters in Oregon as they now are. If the Americans mean any thing, they mean to dispossess us of what we hold. At the same time, if this intention be avowed by the Cabinet of Washington, or if it be disclosed by votes of money and warlike preparations absurd and flagitious contest, no state is bound to wait to be attacked.

Mr. Polk has already instructed the American Minister in London to ask for an explanation of the activity in our dock-yards. His own conscience might have given it to him; his own language has put us upon the defensive; and although the termination of the disposition indicated by that notice, and the means he may be taken to carry that disposition into effect, may hereafter furnish ample ground of suspicion of remonstrance, and finally of hostilities. A bold and manly course on the part of the British Government will probably not be without a good effect in the United States; and it will undoubtedly command the unanimous support of the people of England.

The significant tone is echoed by the other influential journals. The Liverpool *Courier* of the 11th, speaking of the House resolution of notice says:

The resolution itself, however, is substantially a declaration of war, and the tacking to it of a few empty words about an "amicable settlement" is nothing more than a slight concession to the rules of polite diplomacy. When the notice has been given, and the twelve months shall have expired, hordes of lawless adventurers from the United States will, under the sanction of their government, pour into the Oregon territory, plant settlements, and establish military posts. The indignation of all parties here is deeply stirred that Republican governments should thus trample on the rights of others, and that they should be willing to sacrifice their honour, and the lives of their people, to the ambition of a few individuals.

Sir R. Peel was certainly surprised on all sides of the house when he declared his determination to maintain the honor and rights of England at any cost. The course this country is bound to take is clear. An American invasion of the Oregon must be promptly resisted and severely punished.

We fear that former concessions made to the Americans "for the sake of peace" have produced much of the present difficulty. The expedient of sending an ambassador extraordinary, to yield to their most extravagant demands, has led them to believe that anything may be obtained from us by the bullying and bluster. Forbearance is thrown away on people so inflated with notions of their power and importance.

It is scarcely necessary to multiply extracts. The English press appears very generally to consider that we are entirely in the wrong; that the moderation of Great Britain has excited the United States to undertake the task of bullying her, and such an idea seems to have aroused the national susceptibility to a pitch of unwonted irritation. Some of the papers abuse us with the most hearty vehemence, while there are but few that speak calmly and dispassionately.—Among the latter is the London *Examiner*, which in the course of a very able article reasons as follows:—

The great difficulty in this question is, and has been, not to discover what the American or the English right is, but simply to make out what the Americans want. We English are anxious to satisfy them, and give up all we can with honor. But American pretensions have always so regularly and impudently advanced as our claims receded, that our statesmen begin to think, with much reason, that all the Americans seek—(we allude, of course, to the mad and dominant portion of them)—is war. Some years past they were contented to give the free navigation of the Columbia in common, and to take the 49th degree. Now they repudiate this, and, as they say, "go for all the Oregon." The danger to peace on this side of the Atlantic has certainly been caused by this slipperiness of American statesmen. If Mr. Polk was bent upon producing war, he could have taken no other path adopted no better means. Open, undisguised, unreasonable war he had not a majority to support him in declaring and prosecuting; but he has manoeuvred and provoked, and set every engine at work to create and work up a majority in the Congress to insist on the whole of Oregon, which is inevitably war. The House of Representatives have done his bidding in the matter of ordaining it. The resolution to suspend the convention with us be gone. The whig votes were evenly divided on the question. The House of Representatives have accompanied its vote by the declaration that it considers it by no means a bar to the renewal of negotiations. When the lower House of Representatives have said this, the Senate cannot be less courteous; and thus disappears the fear that any measure of the legislature might lead to an immediate interruption of our relations. But the difficulties of negotiation still remain, and unfortunately they remain in the hands of Mr. Polk, who may with much reason be suspected of a wish to precipitate and provoke war, and to drag us, in a great measure, unwilling countrymen into it. If he told us exactly what he wants, we could take our counsel, and make every effort to satisfy him. If his *ne plus ultra* was the Columbia river, because of its being the great road of ingress and egress to Central America from the Pacific—if his wish was not only to monopolize this, but also to grab the best part in Fuca's Straits—here, too, we might know, at least, how far we could go to meet him. But whilst English diplomatists play down their cards, and are frank in their proposals, Mr. Polk covers his face and purpose with one defiant mask of demanding the whole of Oregon to the 54th degree; and we have almost yielded to the gratitude of even a good conjecture as to what will satisfy him. As to the American people, there is a majority against war, and a considerable portion is favorable to amicable relations with us. But there is a minority, formidable from its energy and its influence over the ignorant, which decidedly desire a quarrel with us, and Mr. Polk, if not exactly of this party, makes use of it, and identifies himself with it, in order to force he bitter Mr Brunt and wavering majority to support him in bolder risks and more dangerous pretensions. Mr. Polk then ventures forth, like a civilian field marshal, probably in search of no more than a diplomatic victory over the Brunsters. He may, however, venture too far, and convert a diplomatic into a military struggle. Never, certainly, were the fortunes and the peace of two great countries so perilled by what strikes us to be more political cogcombry than either patriotism or generous ambition.

The Liverpool *Times* of the 10th states that extraordinary preparations are going on in the Dock Yards, in overhauling and bringing forward vessels of war, and hints that they are made with a view to an impending collision with America.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

The German papers which have to-day come to hand, says the *Journal des Debats*, bring news from Cracow up to the 27th ult.

The events passing in Poland appear to have assumed a serious character, which is not disguised by the principal organs either of the Prussian or Austrian governments. The city of Cracow, the capital of Poland under its former kings, the descendants of the Jagellons, had, according to those journals, for four days been the seat of a new Government, emanating itself the "Provisional Government of the Polish Nation." It was on the 22d ultimo, the day on which the Austrian troops and the Senate evacuated the town, that the new power has constituted and installed itself in the old mansion, known by the name of Krystoky, and with which the dearest associations of the Polish race of the period in which the Duchy of Warsaw are connected. Prince Joseph Poniatowski resided in it in 1809, during the Polish campaign against Austria. The new government, immediately upon its instalment, published a manifesto to the Polish nation, in which it dwells upon the sufferings of the Poles, and calls upon their people to rise en masse throughout the whole of ancient Poland. On the 23d it issued a decree forbidding, under pain of death, all attempts against private and public property, and declaring, at the same time, that any persons who should establish political clubs, or associations, without being authorised by the government to do so, would be declared as traitors to the country.

A private letter which we have just received, states that further decrees had been issued on the 24th, all of which were signed by Count Potulicki, one of the wealthiest and most influential citizens of Poland.

The Provisional Government had resorted to the most urgent measure of defence, for considerable forces were said to be on the march from Austria, Prussia, and Russia, to crush the insurrection before it had time to spread. The Austrian Colonel, Hankeline, who formerly commanded the militia of the Republic, composed of 400 men, for the most part chosen from the Austrian regiments, had, together with the whole of his troop, gone over to the insurgents. Several deserters were said to have taken place in the regiments of Mazachelli and Bertoletti, and the Austrian Government had, in consequence, ordered them from Gallicia. It was even said that an order had been issued to disband them. The Republic of Cracow, which is about to become the theatre of such an unequal struggle, and which must naturally be attended with the most painful results for heroic and unfortunate Poland, is about 65 miles long by 22 miles broad, with a population of 115,000 souls. The town of Cracow itself, stripped of its former splendor, contains 35,000 inhabitants, including Jews and foreigners. Situated in the midst of an extensive plain, it is open and unprotected on all sides, and presents no means of defence. It is true there is an old castle upon Mount Warvel, but it is in such a ruinous condition as to be almost useless.

The *Gazette de Cologne* publishes the two following letters from Breslau of the 26th and 27th ult., relative to the movements of the insurgents:—

BRESLAU, Feb. 26, 1846.—"The insurgents have advanced as far as 15 miles beyond Tarnow. The whole of the country people are enraged, because the Austrian Government has offered a premium on every head of a land owner killed, which has encouraged the peasants to massacre 200 lords of manors. These same peasants are in the army of the insurgents. Travellers have seen a large corps of cavalry amongst the insurgents as well as numerous battalions of infantry, well accoutred and armed. By force of severe control Cracow is kept quiet. Political prisoners only have been set at liberty. The Prussian soldiers have not passed the frontier."

BRESLAU, Feb. 27, 1846.—"I am informed that up to the 25th, the insurgents were in possession of Cracow. The Provisional Government, in anticipation of an attack on the 21st, by the Prussian troops, has ordered all the male inhabitants, from 18 to 50 years of age, to take arms in support of the insurrection.—A proclamation has been issued, exhorting the people to exertion, and promising abolition of all their grievances."

The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 2d instant, publishes a letter from the frontier of Gallacia, of the 25th ult., announcing that, on the 23d and 24th, the insurgents of Cracow had crossed the Vistula in the direction of Vieliczs, and that General Colin, being menaced in the movement on his right, had thought proper to fall back upon Moghilam and Wadowicze. The reinforcements he expected from Moravia and Silesia, would, it was feared, be intercepted by the insurgents. A letter from Breslau of the 28th positively states that the latter attacked Podgorze on the 23d, drove the aristocracy out of the town, and followed them as far as Wadowicze. The western part of Gallicia was then in actual revolt. No accounts had reached from the eastern districts. The insurgents had, on the other hand, penetrated into the kingdom of Poland, without experiencing any serious resistance. A report prevailed that a revolt had broken out at Lemberg. Countess Potozka had arrived at Breslau, with a passport delivered by the Provisional government at Cracow. The Israelites of that city were said to have tendered their services to the new government.

The dissenting Catholic clergymen arrested at Cracow had been set at liberty. The President of the Senate of that republic had arrived at Vienna.—Two regiments were to march on the following day from Vienna to reinforce the corps commanded by General Colin. General Klopitz had refused to place himself at the head of the movement, declaring that he considered the attempt inopportune and likely to end fatally.

The *Nuremberg correspondent* of the 2d instant, states that the whole of Russian Poland was in open revolt; that several engagements had already taken place between the troops and the insurgents; that at Wilna, rounds of grape shot had been fired against the people, and that the Russian soldiers had been ordered to give no quarter.

IRELAND.—FATAL COLLISION WITH THE MILITARY. Blood has been shed in Mayo. The election for a representative to supply the place of Mr. Mark Blake, commenced on Monday, and on Tuesday a party of the 8th Hussars were escorting a number of freeholders of Moore to the hustings, when, at a mile from Castlebar, a number of the peasantry, from behind a wall, pelted them with stones, for the purpose of rescuing the freeholders.

Mr. Cruise, the stipendiary magistrate, ordered the military to fire, when a woman, leaving a family of five children, a fine young man 30 years of age, and another man, were shot dead, and three mortally wounded.

A letter in Dublin, dated Castlebar, March 4th, states the number of killed to be 3, and of wounded 200. The military force consisted of parties of the 59th and 8th regiments.

The physicians and surgeons of the Public Medical Institutions in Cork, in a petition to parliament, set forth that the exigencies arising from the failure of the food, and the greater part of the potato, and the unprecedented state of epidemic diseases which have followed in its train, have rendered it impossible for them, during the ordinary hours of attending to perform their duties, and, and, and be unavoidably absent for hour, and the cost thereof thrown upon the public property of the country.

At a meeting of the poor relief committee of Cork measures were taken to call on the government to act speedily, with the view of meeting the growing poverty, and requesting the immediate attention of the government to the necessity of forthwith taking measures for the sale of Indian meal and oatmeal to the poor, in order to reduce the high rates of the markets.

INDIAN MEAL.—A friend who on Thursday tried the meal according to the directions published, gives a more favorable report of the result. He tried it in four methods—first, two parts of meal to one of oatmeal; secondly, the meal alone. From each he had a most nutritious and palatable bread. Thirdly, as a stirabout, he was [illegible] answered admirably; and fourth ly, as flummery, which last form he says the addition of a little [illegible] and "a squeeze of lemon" made it, in his own words, "quite a delicious article." We mention this that others may be induced to follow his example, and to assist in removing the unreasonable prejudice with which it is, in many places regarded by the poor.—*Cork paper.*

SCOTLAND.—We learn that on the 2d ult, a tremendous hurricane burst upon Glasgow, and that it continued to the 3d. One large stone store and several houses were blown down, several unroofed, and many chimneys demolished. The shipping in the port suffered considerably.

THE CHOLERA IN PERSIA.—Letters from Persia announce that the Cholera is making frightful ravages in the interior of Asia. This scourge, which has traversed through Cabool, has already penetrated nearly as far as Teheran.

Very late from China.

The ship *Montauk* arrived at New York on the 9th from Canton, having left Macao the 11th January, and bringing eleven days later intelligence than was previously received by the Overland Mail. We copy from the New York *Commercial*:—

The Montauk made the run to the Cape of Good Hope in forty-two days. She has made two voyages to China, and the average of the four passages is ninety days. She brings a valuable cargo of teas, silks, &c., to her owners, Messrs. Wetmore & Cryder.

The ships Rainbow, Land, from New York, and Paul Jones, Watkins, from Boston, had not arrived out, although they were looked for daily. The former left New York on the 1st of October, and the latter on the 1st of November.

The U. S. ship Columbus, Commodore Biddle, was at Macao, 11th of January.

The U. S. ship Vincennes, Captain Paulding, arrived on the 9th from Bombay.

The Bremen brig Express, from Mazatlan to China, was wrecked on Bombos, October 8. All hands saved; lived seven weeks on the island, well treated by the natives. Subsequently arrived at Hong Kong. The freight of the Express was specie, also saved.

Sir John Davis, the Governor and superintendent of Hong Kong, has been recently known to have undertaken to insist on the right of entering the city of Canton; but he had advised British subjects not to attempt an entrance until the right should be conceded by the Chinese authorities.

The ship Castle Huntly, from Whampoa for Bombay, was totally lost on the 24th of October, in a furious gale, near Lincoln Island. The officers, passengers and about 60 of the crew saved themselves in the ship's boats, having about 40 Lascars on board.

They landed at Hainan and proceeded thence to Canton, nearly 600 miles, being treated with uniform kindness by the Chinese on their journey. The Pilot was despatched by Governor Davis to the rescue of the Lascars on board.

The French Ambassador was at Amoy.

The U. S. ship Columbus, from Batavia, arrived on the 25th of December. The ratifications of the treaty with the U. States were exchanged on the 27th.

From Texas.

The steam packet *New York*, Capt. PHILLIPS, arrived in our port on Saturday evening from Galveston, whence she sailed on the 15th inst. The *News* of the evening of the 14th states that the sloop *Hero* arrived at Galveston on the 12th in two days and a half from Pass Aransas. She brought little intelligence of interest. There are several vague rumors in relation to Gen Taylor's position, which are not worth repeating. Several persons who followed the army against the orders of the commander, were immediately pressed into the service and required to bear arms. The people of Corpus Christi are said to be under great apprehension of an attack—from what quarter is not exactly known.

The result of the congressional election in Texas still remains uncertain, the additional returns not being sufficient to determine who is chosen.

The country along the coast has been visited by severe storms, and the torrents of rain that have fallen have, it is feared, seriously injured the crops in many places.

A statement has been furnished to the Legislature of Texas by the Comptroller, of the probable annual expenses of the Government of the State of Texas. The total expenses are enumerated as follows:

Legislative,	$39,191 46
Executive,	31,000 00
Judiciary,	24,150 00
Pensions and Annuities,	1,422 00
Total	$95,763 46
Amount of money in the Treasury,	$8,000 00
paid over but not yet deposited,	2,750 00
	$11,150 00

Congress.

In the SENATE, on the 10th inst., Mr. Jarnagin offered a resolution calling upon the President for a statement of the monies paid out of the secret service fund, on the President's certificate, from the 4th of March, 1825, to the present time, and the purposes to which they were applied.

Mr. Webster offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the President, if not incompatible with the public interest, for copies of the correspondence between the United States and Great Britain during the years 1841, '42 and 43 relative to the right of visit or search.

The special order was then taken up, and Mr. Bagby addressed the Senate in favor of notice, and vindicating our title to the whole of Oregon.

In the HOUSE, the subjects of Mr. Webster, Mr. Ingersoll, the Secret Service Fund, &c., were debated nearly all day amid much disorder and occasional excitement. In the course of the discussion, Mr. Dixon, of Connecticut, asked Mr. Ingersoll if he had ever said that "had he lived in the days of the Revolution he would have been a Tory."

Mr. Ingersoll "—I did so."

Mr Dixon—"And you had a right to say so. And now will the gentleman from Pennsylvania tell me if the Head of the State Department was not a member of the Federal party during the war?"

Mr C. J. Ingersoll said that he was, but that he was a young man—and, as said Mr. L., he never burned any blue lights whatever.

Mr. Dixon.—"I suppose the gentleman alludes to the State of Connecticut."

Mr. Ingersoll.—"No, to certain individuals."

Mr. Dixon.—"Well, then, whether made in reference to individuals or the State, the charge is not true."

After much more of this species of retort, the subject was dropped, and the bill for raising a regiment of mounted riflemen taken up and discussed till the hour of adjournment.

On the 11th, in the SENATE, Mr. Clayton's resolution calling for any additional correspondence about Oregon, was adopted—yeas, 36; nays, 18.

In the House, the bill to raise a regiment of riflemen, &c. was passed.

SUB-TREASURY.—The New York *Express* says:—The "Chamber of Commerce" yesterday took up, and acted upon, the Sub-Treasury Bill,—and by the unanimous concurrence of gentlemen of both parties, as we are informed, the bill, as it stands, is condemned as ruinous, and impracticable in execution. They appointed a committee to make a business report upon this measure, and its consequences to trade, commerce, business in general, the banks and currency of the country. From that committee we expect an able and lucid business report,—one that will be instructive to Congress and influential throughout the country.

CONNECTICUT.—It is not so clear, as we supposed that the Locofocos will have a majority of the Legislature of Connecticut. They have now a larger number of members than the Whigs, but it is believed by the Whig Editors of the State, that the vacancies which are to be filled, will be supplied with a sufficient number of Whigs to give them the preponderance in the Legislature.

FIRE IN MOBILE.—A fire broke out in Mobile on the 17th inst., in Mr. Reneau's fancy and variety store. The fire thence communicated to Mr. Holmes' millinery and dress making establishment. The contents of both stores were rained or destroyed. The goods were partially covered by insurance.

☞ THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION at Augusta, Ga., on the 13th, terminated in favor of the whigs. Ford (w.) was elected Mayor, and eight whigs and four locos were chosen Aldermen.

LEOPOLD DE MEYER.—This gentleman will give a Concert in the St. Louis Exchange Concert Room on Monday, and on Tuesday a party of the 8th Hussars were escorting a number of freeholders of Moore to the hustings, when, at a mile from Castlebar, a number of the peasantry, from behind a wall, pelted them with stones, for the purpose of rescuing the freeholders.

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