The New-Orleans Bee.

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LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 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

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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. DERUYS, 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 Clerk, are requested to state the Court for which they are running.

For Judgeship.

☞ We are authorized to announce F. M. GUYOL, as a candidate for Judge of the Parish Court for the First Municipality.

m1 MANY ATTORNEYS.

☞ Mr Editor.—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 publish that GEORGE V. BRIGHT, is a candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace in the Second Municipality. m17

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

☞ We are authorized to announce that Mr MANUEL CRAZAT, 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 in your columns that Mr JOSEPH MATHIEU MAYREAL, Esq. Attorney at Law, is a candidate for one of the Justices of the Peace in the First Municipality, and that he will be supported by

HIS FRIENDS.

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

☞ Please announce JOHN GIBSON, Esq. of the Fourth Ward of the City as a candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace in the First and Municipality.

FOR CLERKSHIP.

First District Court of New Orleans
THOMAS A. POOLE
W. A. NOTT
ALFRED ROUSSEAU

Second District Court of New Orleans
JOHN M. PLAUCHE
M. CARTHEUER
A. D. DORION COURT
M. WALLARD
SAMPSON RUSSMAN,
ADELIN DREUX
HORATIO DAVIS.
J. M. A. HOUT

Third District Court of New Orleans
AUGUSTE DOUCE
HENRY PEYCHAUD,
WILLIAM P. HUDDACK

Fourth District Court of New Orleans
RIVIERE GARDERE,
B. D. ROBERT
M. MAXENT,
A. E. BIENVENU
PETER M. BERTIN,
MARTIN DURADE
RENE H. BRUNET,
THOMAS GRAMORE,
ARMAND GAYOU,
ROSEMOND DE ARMAS.

Fifth District Court of New Orleans
SAM. LOVETT WALLER,
M. CORBON,
CHARLES E. LEE
JOHN WATKINS,
PROSPER LE BLANC.

FOUND.—A certain sum of money. The owner can recover it on describing it and proving property to the subscriber. B. BEE 26 E. Gallier. m16

LEONARD, STURTEVANT & CO.
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Sperm, Whale and Linseed Oils, Soap, Candles, Teas, White Lead, Black Paint, &c.
No 12 OLD LEVEE STREET—New Orleans.

m9

☞ S. V. BARRETT has removed his store from No 2 to 4 Levee; to No 20 Gravier street. m26

FRANKLIN HIGH SCHOOL—Removal.
The Institution has removed to the spacious and elegant building, corner of Royal and St. Ophal streets, where the Lessons will open on Monday morning, the 16th of March.

m16 W. S. MUNSON, JOHN RUSH

CLUTON & CO., *formerly Cluton, Chotard and Co.*, Importers of New Orleans Domestics and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Fine Fancy Articles, Office 61 MAIL COURT—RECEIVED TO-DAY, with full WALKING CANES, UMBRELLAS, GLOVES, &

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
Which for style and quality cannot be excelled. m16

P. T. ROUCHON, Surveyor, District 9th Ward, respectfully offers his services to the inhabitants of the City. Office on the Parish Court Building, on the side of Lafayette square. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 12 P. M.
Parish of Jefferson, 1st District.
m1 Ind. D. S. DAVIES, Sheriff and Collector.

MILITARY NOTICE.

THE members of the YAGER BAND respectfully inform the public of New Orleans, that they have elected themselves into a band to be known hereafter as the NEW ORLEANS BRASS BAND, and having procured themselves a new and splendid uniform, are prepared at all times to furnish music for military and civic parades, ball Parties, Serenades &c. &c.

Any orders may at Mr John Lindsay's music store, No 67 Chartres street, Mr B. Davis's corner of Common and Chartres or Mr C. Hoppe's, Sander, No. 257 Conti street, and will be promptly attended to.

m16 Ind. THE BAND.

☞ MATCHES. The public is respectfully informed that the well known **Wm. A. Clarke's Matches** can be bought at reduced prices of the agents.

m31 lr 350 Circus street, New Orleans.

MR. CARONI, for the accommodation of the public, will open another office at No 8 Theophilus st. in front of St Mary's Market. Mr Caroni will, for the present, offer the advantages to persons who will honor him with their confidence. He intends to move on deposit.

Wanted a man who understands making Ice Cream, to which a high price will be given. Also a good drug store clerk. Two able bodied Germans want a situation.

A clerk well recommended, speaking French and English will find a place in a grocery store. ale

☞ THE Rev. J. L. GLEIZES, Vice President of the St. Louis University, Mo., wishes kindly to inform those parents who would like to avail themselves of the opportunity of his visit to Louisiana, to send their children to the St. Louis University, that he may be found or written to at the Bishop's House, New Orleans, or at Messrs Elder & Boering. This rev. Gentleman will leave Louisiana to whom the middle of May next, at which time he will accompany to St. Louis, the children committed to his care.

m16 tf

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 request the citizens of the above said parish and city to conform themselves to the dispositions of the following act, viz:

Act approved March 6. 1819.

SEC. 1. After the passage of this act, the birth of every live child in the parish and city of Orleans, shall be declared therein within thirty days; this 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 of which shall be for the benefit 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; this 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.

a18—1y F. M. CROZAT.

The Undersigned has the honor of informing the ladies of New Orleans, that he has received by ships Corsica, Monmouth and Elizabeth, a rich assortment of Spring Goods, which he will sell at very low prices, viz: Fine Paris Kid Gloves, style; Saltzarine; French Jaconet; rich flounce for dresses, extra fine do for do; an extensive selection of sleeves and scarfs of every description; white bands and flounce.

The invoice contains, by mistake, a few pieces of cloth for dresses, which, on account of the lateness of the season, will be sold under cost price; black Pearl silk mantillas wide at per yard; colored Florence, pearl and cherry colors at 50 cents per yard.

Bonnets, Flower Gloves and Hose; silk do do; mitts; thread, white and brocaded and colored gloves; white and black scarfs for bridles; black lace shawls; fine do do; a great many other articles of new goods of the season which he has until now reserved, in order to have them presented with much cost and taste to the ladies.

m16 B D FRERE, Jeweller.

Saturday morning, May 2, 1846.

Final Passage of the Oregon Resolutions.

Our summary of the Congressional proceedings of the 23d April, makes known the important fact that both branches of Congress have at length finally agreed upon the form in which the Resolution of Notice is to be given. By a vote of 42 to 10 in the Senate, and of 142 to 43 in the House, a preamble and resolution substantially, if not identically the same as those adopted by the Senate, have been agreed to.—The preamble looks to the "speedy and amicable adjustment of the question," and the President is authorised to give the "Notice" to Great Britain "at his discretion."

We rejoice most heartily at the manner in which this protracted and most exciting discussion has at length been consummated. In every respect, its decision meets our unqualified approval. We concur with Congress that the question ought to be settled by compromise; we agree with the majority of that body that our rights to the territory are valid and unexceptionable up to 49°, and doubtful beyond that parallel. The opinion of three-fourths of the community that the Notice is a peaceful measure, one eminently required at the present juncture, and calculated to lead to a speedy and amicable adjustment of the controversy is fully shared by us. Above all, the position assumed by the Senate in requesting and authorizing President Polk, to give the Notice "at his discretion," appears to us so entirely reasonable, so consonant with every well founded theory of the duties and responsibilities devolving on the Executive, and so peculiarly necessary from the fact that the President is of all the coordinate branches of the Government best qualified, from the precise and ample information possessed by him, to determine when and in what manner the notice shall be issued, that it is difficult to conceive why any serious opposition should ever have been made to so much of the resolutions as clothes him with the authority to act in the premises.

The solution of the difficulty now remains with Mr. Polk. He is the recipient of vast power; to his hands are the destinies of the nation confided. It is right and fitting that this should be so—it is also right, and in entire harmony with the character of our institutions that he should be made accountable to the people for the [illegible] trusted to him. Let us hope that he will so [illegible] gain the good will and merit the approbation [illegible] that he will despise the ephemeral applauses [illegible]ction and heed not the seren voice of ambition [illegible]hat he will seek in his management of the delicate and difficult question before him, so to act that while he sacrifices not a particle of the national reputation and honor, neither will he rush rashly upon extreme measures, from a false and fallacious estimate of the nature of the controversy. Wisdom, moderation, firmness and an earnest desire to promote and preserve peace, should be now his attributes. May he not be found wanting in them.

Congress.

In the SENATE on the 22d April, Mr. Webster rose and propounded sundry respectful questions to the Chairman of the Finance Committee, as to when the Sub-Treasury Bill from the House would be reported to the Senate, and whether any essential amendments would be recommended by the Committee.

Mr. Lewis stated that he could not say precisely when the Committee would report the said bill. They would give precedence to the Warehousing Bill, and had agreed to report two other bills to establish branches of the Mint at the City of New York and the City of Charleston. The Committee would report an amendment to the Sub-Treasury Bill exempting the specie clause from going into operation before the 1st of January next.

The two bills to establish the Branch Mints in question were subsequently taken up and referred to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Jarnagin called up the resolution asking the President for information respecting the Secret Service Fund from the foundation of the Government.

Mr. Webster rose and read some remarks he had prepared in reply to the charges recently made against him, and re-asserted in the other branch of Congress denounced the whole as grossly unfounded and false, and made use of terms in relation to Mr. C. J. Ingersoll which were about as severe as the English language could render them.

Mr. Jarnagin then offered to withdraw the resolution, being satisfied with the President's recent message on the subject, in reply to the resolution of the House.

Mr. Westcott objected to the withdrawal, and after some further discussion, the Senate refused to adopt the resolution by a vote of 14 to 44. Hopkins L. Turney was the Senator who voted in a minority of one.

The Senate then took up the bill for the ascertainment and satisfaction of French Spoliations prior to the year 1801.

Mr. J. M. Clayton addressed the Senate at length and with great ability in support of the bill, after which the Senate adjourned.

In the HOUSE, the bill relating to the Smithsonian bequest was considered at great length, and then laid aside for sundry acts of minor importance.

In the SENATE on the 23d, Mr. Berrien made a report in behalf of the Committee of Conference on the part of the Senate, recommending as the unanimous result of the conference that both Houses recede from their amendments and adopt the resolution in the following form:

JOINT RESOLUTION CONCERNING THE OREGON TERRITORY.

Whereas by the convention concluded the 20th day of October 1818, between the United States of America and the king of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the period of ten years, and afterwards indefinitely extended and continued in force by another convention of the same parties concluded the 6th day of August in the year of our Lord 1827, it was agreed that any country that may be claimed by either party on the northwest coast of America, westward of the Stony or Rocky Mountains, now commonly called the Oregon territory, should, together with its harbors, bays and creeks, and the navigation of all rivers within the same, be free and open for the term of ten years to the vessels, citizens and subjects of the two powers; but without prejudice to any claim which either of the parties might have to any part of said country; and with this further provision in the 2d article of the said convention of the 6th August, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, that either party might abrogate and annul said convention and giving due notice of twelve months to the other contracting party; and whereas it has now become desirable that the respective claims of the United States and Great Britain should be definitely settled, and that said territory may no longer than is needful remain subject to the evil consequences of the divided allegiance of its American and British population, and of the confusion and conflict of national jurisdictions, dangerous to the cherished peace and good understanding of the two countries: Now in view therefore, that steps be taken for the abrogation of the said convention of the sixth of August eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, in the mode prescribed in its second article, and that the attention of the governments of both country may be the *more earnestly directed to the importance of a speedy and amicable adjustment of the differences and disputes in relation to said territory*—

Resolved, &c. That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized at his discretion to give to the British Government the notice required by its said second article for the abrogation of the convention of sixth of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven.

Mr Allen declared his intention to vote against the resolution for reasons heretofore given. Mr Cameron explained his reasons for voting in favor of the resolution. He cared little for the form, and wanted the notice.

The vote then being taken, resulted as follows:

Ayes—Messrs Archer, Ashley, Atherton, Bagby, Barrow, Benton, Berrien, Calhoun, Cameron, Clayton, J. M. Clayton, Colquitt, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dix, Evans, Greene, Haywood, Houston, Huntington, Jarnagin, Johnson, La., Johnson, Md., Lewis, McDuffie, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Niles, Pearce, Pennybacker, Phelps, Rusk, Sevier, Simmons, Speight, Turney, Upham, Webster, Woodbridge and Yulee—42.

Noes—Messrs Allen, Atchison, Breese, Bright, Case, Dickinson, Fairfield, Jenness, Semple, and Westcott—10.

Mr Clayton concluded his remarks on the French Spoliation, and the Senate adjourned.

In the HOUSE, the Smithsonian bill was taken up and Mr Marsh of Vt., spoke at length in favor of a prompt application of the funds to the undersigned by the donor. After considerable debate the subject was postponed and the report of the Committee of Conference on the Oregon resolutions received and adopted by a vote of 142 to 46.

The House adjourned.

Latest from Havana.

The brig *T. Street*, Capt. McConnell, arrived here yesterday from Havana, bringing us dates from that city to the 25th ult. We have received full files of the *Diario de la Habana*, but we can find little of interest in them.

The last lottery of $30,000 was drawn in Havana on the 23d ult.—the winning number being 25,465. The Ravel family were still performing at the Tacon Theatre with undiminished success.

The Am. ship Apollo, Capt. Hunt, arrived at the Havana from Antwerp on the 30th ult., having on board the captain, his wife and servant, two mates and two seamen belonging to the Am. ship Ceylon, [illegible] were taken on board a Portuguese brig on the high seas, to the west of the Azores, which subsequently transferred them the Ceylon on the 4th of [illegible] on the harbor were strolling down. The rest of the [illegible] The Ceylon also arrived at Havana on the [illegible] Zenobia. The [illegible] New York. We

An Example Worthy of Imitation.

It rejoices us to look at the United States Senate and to perceive its members not unfrequently rising above the mousing aspirations and miserably selfish purposes of party, in questions involving the fair fame of statesmen whose character and services are part and parcel of the national records. Can anything be more honorable, high-minded, and in better taste, than the subjoined remarks of Mr. WENTWORTH, a locofoco, upon the resolutions in regard to the Secret Service Fund. A proposition having been made to withdraw the resolution, Mr. WENTWORTH objected, because he desired the vote of the Senate upon it by ayes and noes as a *precedent*. Mr. W. then spoke as follows:

Now, (said Mr. W.) what is the resolution under consideration? The Senate, it is proposed, shall ask the President to inform it as to how the secret service fund for a certain period has been spent. The Senator who offered this resolution, I am satisfied, has no idea that any impropriety has occurred as to its disbursement. I am convinced he believes, as I do not hesitate to declare that I do, nay, as I deem it my duty to say, that the imputations made against the late President and the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts, in reference to the use of this fund improperly, while the latter was Secretary of State, ARE SLANDERS OF THE BASEST AND MOST PITIFUL CHARACTER. Sir, (said Mr. W.) I will not, as a Senator, by any vote of mine, permit such flagitious scandal against any high executive officer of my country, of any political party, and especially against a citizen who stands as high before the world as does the Senator assailed, and of whose reputation and fame abroad, (opposed as I am to him in political opinion on almost every subject of party contest), I, as an American, feel proud—I say, I will not consent that such gossip shall be the foundation of a call upon the President, or any action whatever of this chamber.

I will not dignify such unworthy accusations by any notice of them whatever. But this is not the chief reason for my desire that this resolution may be voted down by the Senate, *to stand as a precedent*. He said that, whether Polk, or that President Polk, and all future Presidents, may be assured that as to the disbursement of this fund, the Executive acts upon his own responsibility, and is not to be called to an account: otherwise the act of Congress would be a dirty trap. Sir, it is a pretty business if we cannot repose sufficient confidence in our Chief Magistrate—one who is elevated to the highest station in the gift of the people of these United States by their free suffrages—to entrust him with the expenditure of the paltry sum of fifty thousand dollars a year for his country in this mode. Mr. W. said he felt humbled that he was impelled by what he conceived to be his duty to make these observations. He regarded the fair fame of our distinguished public men as the property of the country; we had received a rich heritage from those who preceded us, and any man who unjustly and causelessly sullies the reputation of such Americans, is no true friend of the people or their institutions.

Mr. W. said that he held it to be important, that the executive branch of the government should be satisfied that full confidence is and will be reposed in it as to the fidelity with which this fund may be disbursed, as to the discretion which will be exercised, and that it will be *protected* by Congress and by the people from scandalous imputations so easily made in regard to it; and that it may *not be deterred from its judicious and patriotic use by any apprehension of popular suspicion improperly excited, or popular clamor gotten up for other than patriotic objects.*

The distinction which the resolution makes between the disclosure of *foreigners'* names and the names of *citizens* employed as agents, Mr. W said he regarded as untenable. All should be protected from exposure, or else we may not procure the information they disclose, or obtain the services they rendered. But he was opposed to the resolution on the general grounds he had stated. It was scarcely necessary, he said, for him to remark that he could safely vouch that no knowledge was had by the distinguished and worthy functionary at the head of the State Department, or by the faithful officer next to him, of any disclosure or documents in their care to justify the call proposed. He felt assured of their high their high character. He hoped the resolution would be rejected.

SUB-TREASURY.—The *National Intelligencer* of the 23d, referring to the conversation which took place in the United States Senate on this bill, says:—

Our readers and the whole commercial and business community will feel indebted, we doubt not, to Mr. WEBSTER, for his important and very opportune inquiries made in the Senate, yesterday, of Mr. LEWIS, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, respecting the Subtreasury bill, and obliged to Mr. LEWIS, also, for his ready, frank, and very important replies. We look upon this conversation as one of the most gratifying occurrences of the whole session, thus far, and as a bright light sprung up in the midst of gloom. The information given by Mr LEWIS is highly important in itself; and we trust, moreover, that we may regard it as an indication that such ill-starred measures will not be adopted, at least in the Senate, but that the proceedings of that body may be marked by deliberation and prudence, and a proper regard for the public convenience and interest. Truly did Mr. WEBSTER say that the general prosperity of the country was now great; and all will agree with him that the adoption of any measures by Congress calculated to check or to depress this prosperity is greatly to be deprecated.

Virginia Elections.

We have a few scattering returns of the Virginia elections which took place on the 23d ult. In Richmond City, Mayo'w) was elected to the House, over Brooke (w) by 89 majority. In Henrico, Lancaster, [illegible] Chosen. Powhatan has probably chosen Corke (w). From Hanover the reports are favorable. In Petersburg, Syme (w) is elected without opposition. Prince George sends a locofoco as usual, Chesterfield, loco of course. Sussex the same.

The vote is light, and there appears to have been but little excitement.

NAVAL.—The United States store ship *Relief*, arrived at New York on the 20th ult, from Callao, via Rio de Janeiro, which she left on the 8th March.—The following are the officers attached to the *Relief*:—

R. G. Robb, Lieutenant Commanding; George M. Colcocoman, Lieutenant; Edward Storer, Special Store-keeper and Purser; J. B Hunter, Surgeon; W. H. Wilcox, Midshipman and Acting Master; E. K. Cooley, Purser's Clerk; H. Townsend, Captain's do. Passengers—Mr. B. Brewer, bearer of despatches from the Legation at Rio Janeiro.

The Relief has been already absent five years and four months.

MARGARET OF VALOIS.—Our thanks are due the publishers, Messrs. Appleton & Co., through J. B. Steel, No. 14 Camp street, for a copy of an English version of Alexander Dumas' admirable historical romance, Margaret of Valois, known in the original as *La Reine Margot* (Queen Madge). It is the first of a series of novels by the distinguished author, illustrative of that period in the history of France beginning with the reign of Charles IX. and extending to that of Henry IV., and is marked by all the spirit, vivacity, profusion of incident and unflagging interest which render the works of Dumas so peculiarly attractive.

☞ Captain Moss, of the steamer *Homstead*, which arrived last night from Fort Towson, reports that the steamer *Express Mail*, Captain Smoker, from Port Caddo, bound to this port, with a cargo of 1,450 bales of Cotton, struck a snag at Bates landing about 60 miles below Shreveport, on the 27th ult., and sunk to the cabin floor. The boat it is supposed will be a total loss, the greater portion of Cotton will be saved in a damaged condition. No lives lost.

CANADA.—The Montreal papers of Saturday bring accounts of the probable resignation of the Ministry, in consequence of the adverse majority in the House of Assembly. The House was in Committee on the proposed repeal of the duty of three shillings per quarter more levied on wheat from the United States, such repeal having been suggested in a dispatch from the Home Government. The Ministry advocated the repeal. A postponement of the subject, moved by Mr. Merritt, was opposed by the Ministry, but carried by a majority of seven—whereupon Mr. Draper, Attorney General, moved that the House adjourn, in order that he might have time to consult with his colleagues as to the course they should pursue. The papers anticipate a resignation; as we learn, of course, but those who supported the Ministry expressed their belief that it will not be accepted by Lord Cathcart.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

POLAND.—DREADFUL MASSACRE.—The unfortunate Poles engaged in the late insurrectionary movements, are being despatched without mercy. It is stated that 14 two days after the Austrian authorities in the Grand Duchy of Posen offered five dollars a head for every Polish nobleman, dead or alive, no less than 400 were cruelly massacred.

The leaders of the insurrectionary movement at Siedlice, near Warsaw, have already received their sentence. Mierowski has been hanged at Siedlice; Kociakevski and Zaraki have been hanged at Warsaw; Dobrytah and Rupprecht, both sentenced to be hanged, had their lives spared; but are degraded from their rank and condemned to exile and hard labor in Siberia; Mirecki and Dreker were made to pass beneath the gallows, and sent to Siberia to be kept at hard labor.

THE BROOLYN RIOTS.—At the last accounts, all was quiet at the Adelphic Dock, Brooklyn, L. I.—the troops resting on their arms, the Dutchmen at work, and the "firmouts" looking on in silence. No attempt at disturbance is now anticipated.

NORTH CAROLINA.—A *split* among the locos of the old North State, has *started a Leak!* They have only to fill the field with two candidates for Governor—Shepard regular, and *Leak* independent. The election is in August, when a general *Leak out* may be looked for.

LOMIA D. CHAPIN, Esq., formerly editor of the New York *Daily Times*, died suddenly on Monday night, 20th April, of an affection of the heart.

☞ Baron de Ciprey, who was lately Minister from France to Mexico, and who lately gained the notoriety of a marriage in the latter country arrived in Baltimore on the 23d ult on his way to Washington.

CRIMINAL COURT.—ARRAIGNED.—George Wearing, accused of stealing a gold, watch and plated [illegible] of A. Smith, plead guilty. Anne Lewis, charged with stealing [illegible] from Mary Benton, plead guilty. Ann Lewis, charged with stealing [illegible] from Mary Benton, plead guilty. The Court [illegible] sentenced [illegible] to the Penitentiary for [illegible] Ann Lewis to [illegible] Penitentiary for [illegible] Ann Lewis to [illegible] Penitentiary for [illegible] Ann Lewis to [illegible]