The New-Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL. ——NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 30, 1849.

MAGNE & WEISSE, Proprietors. No. 93 CHARTRES STREET.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

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☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

Notice.

No person is authorized to receipt for the proprietors of the BEE, but Mr. E. Duverger, our book keeper, and Messrs. E. Morton Quirk and Delaware Wilson, our collectors.

MAGNE & WEISSE.

New Orleans, 3d April, 1849.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ALEXANDER DECLOUET.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,

DUNCIN F. KENNER,

For Auditor of Public Accounts,

LOUIS BORDELON.

For Congress,
FIRST DISTRICT,
O. P. JACKSON.

SECOND DISTRICT,
CHARLES M. CONRAD.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee

Saturday morning, June 30, 1849

Oregon.

An arrival at New York brings intelligence from Oregon to the 22d February. The local legislature had been some time in session, and adjourned on the 16th of February.

The subject of laws, partnerships, appointments, gaming, distilling of ardent spirits, the former of which is "prohibited," and the last "regulated," had received the attention of the legislature. Thus early, also, there are "divorces" from bed and board, and in fact all the refinements of civilized married life.

The Legislature elected Gen. A. Lawrence Lovejoy Supreme Judge of Oregon Territory; W. S. Maylock, Esq., Circuit Judge; Samuel Parker, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney; Theophilus Magruder, Esq. Secretary of the Territory; Capt. Wm. K. Kilborn, Territorial Treasurer, and John G. Campbell, Esq., Territorial Auditor.

The Legislature also elected Theophilus Magruder, James Burch and Wesley Shannon, Esqs., Commissioners, to settle all claims growing out of the Cayuse war.

The Legislature also elected the following gentlemen as officers of the Mint, to wit: Col. Jas. Taylor, Director; Truman P. Powers, Esq., Treasurer; Dr. William H. Wilson, Melter and Refiner, and Geo. L. Curry, Esq., Assayer. The Legislature also elected Wm. H. Bennett, Marshal, and A. Lee Lewis, Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

The foregoing laws of Congress will, of course, supersede all these appointments.

It is believed there is abundance of Iron and in good quantities in the vicinity of Oregon city. The *Spectator* states that very pure Copper exists in the Western portion of the Territory, and Granite on Eastern Oregon. Sand Stone, Limestone, Stone Coal, Platinum and Gold are likewise found—the latter, however, but in moderate quantity on the banks of the Sauvain River. The Timber of Oregon is lofty, abundant and beautiful. The soil is fertile, yielding copious returns to the labors of the husbandman. Fruits of the temperate zone thrive with little cultivation. The same atmosphere where is described between Oregon and the Missouri river, smiles benignantly over the whole country. Objects may be seen with the unaided eye at the distance of 200 miles, and the eye still reaches off beyond in search of a more distant object upon which to rest. Persons abroad may form some idea of the charming transparency of the atmosphere of Oregon from the fact that at this city, at 45° 20, daylight and twilight, in the longest days in Summer, consume 21 out of the 24 hours of the day.

The climate of Oregon is great. Rivers flood, but every where considerably higher than the same latitudes on the Atlantic side of our country.

Late from Montreal.

MONTREAL, June 20.

The British American League is growing in strength daily, and now numbers thirty-six branches. Their intention is to agitate for further alterations of the colonial laws. If, by the next steamer, it is ascertained that the Queen sanctions the rebellion losses bill, decisive steps will be taken, and will probably be renewed.—The Governor is at Monckland, and is looked upon as a prisoner there. The military have been engaged in ball practice for the last ten days. The anniversary of the battle of Waterloo has not been celebrated.

MONTREAL, June 21, 1849.

Canadian Affairs—Renewal of the Excitement, &c., &c.

The affairs of Canada seem yet to be unsettled, and there are apprehensions of further outbreaks.

The government authorities, in anticipation of further disturbances, have ordered the postponement of the usual commemoration of the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, not wishing to leave the city in an unprotected state.

Great excitement has been caused by the declaration of the Provincial Secretary to the effect that if the Royalists get up further disturbances, the streets will be swept with grape shot from one end to the other.

The result of the discussion upon Canadian affairs, is anxiously looked for by all parties.

The city remains free from cholera. The weather is very hot. Thermometer 95 degrees.

☞ Capt. Dalman, of the steamer *Hecla*, from Red River, arrived yesterday, saw a small steamboat burning at a woodyard about 11 o'clock, P. M., on the 28th inst., at Raccourci Cut-Off; name not known, but supposed to be the *Ellen*, of *Ridgley*, which has been for some time engaged in towing flatboats with wood from Black River down to the Cut Off, as there appeared to be a boat loaded with wood alongside of her.

NEW YORK, June 20.

MAIL ROBBERY.—The mail which was put on the six o'clock boat at Troy, this morning, for this city, was robbed before it reached its destination. The police are on the look-out for the perpetrators.

FIRE IN SHAWNETOWN.—The St. Louis *Republican* says: We learn from the clerk of the steamer Andrew Jackson, that a fire broke out on the morning of the 19th inst., at Shawnetown, which destroyed an entire block—some eight or ten buildings. Extent of loss not ascertained. The steamer Embassy was lying at that place making preparations to resume her trips to this city.

THE CHOLERA AT ST. LOUIS.—There are sixteen cemeteries in St. Louis, but the reports from only 10 or 11 are given by the papers.—On the 25th, the total interments in eleven burying grounds were 102, of which 67 were from cholera. On the 22d, the number of interments in 10 cemeteries, was 95, of which 85 were from cholera. The pestilence does not appear to abate.

Appointments by the President.

Justin Butterfield, of Illinois, to be Commissioner of the Land Office, vice Mr. Young, resigned.

Thomas A. Deblois, of Portland, to be District Attorney for Maine, vice Mr. Shipley, removed.

Luther Chase, of Little Rock, Arkansas, to be Marshal for Arkansas, vice Mr. Elias Rector.

John Dunham, to be Postmaster at Norwich, Conn.

Albert L. Catlin, to be Collector for Vermont district, vice Mr. Hopkinson.

David F. Kershaw, to be Deputy Collector at Chesapeak city, Md. This is a new office, created by the last Congress.

The National Whig has stopped publication.

LOAN TAKEN.—The loan of $1,709,234 76, advertised for by the Commissioners of the N. Canal Fund, to provide for deficiencies in the sinking Fund, under the provisions of art. 7th of the Constitution, has all been taken, at premiums ranging from $11 79 to $13 07.

FIRE IN NEW YORK.—A large four story brick house at the corner of 9th street and 8th Avenue, was discovered to be on fire on the 19th inst. Loss $20,000, of which a considerable part is covered by insurance.

THE LATEST BY THE AMERICA.

The details of the *America's* news have at length arrived. We may say in general, that they do not indicate any sudden or startling changes in the position of the European powers, during the week preceding the departure of the steamer. The aspect of affairs in Italy remains nearly unaltered, while in Hungary, though the progress of events seems thus far unfavorable to the Russians, no decisive conflict has occurred. France is agitated and restless. The President's message, of which the most important portions we give below, does not appear to give entire satisfaction to any body. In relation to the intervention in the Roman quarrel, LOUIS NAPOLEON is ambiguous and vague. In other respects his tone is moderate and conservative. England, meanwhile, of all the powers of Europe, is alone tranquil. The troubles of Canada give her little concern, and ghastly and famine stricken Ireland is pitilessly disregarded. How long England may be enabled to keep away from the vortex of revolution and strife, in which so many of her sister sovereignties are about plunging, is a point which the lapse of a few months will tend essentially to elucidate. At present she seems unruffled, in the midst of surrounding agitation.

The very latest dispatch by the *America*, is dated London, at 11 a. m. on Saturday, the 9th inst., and reads as follows:

The French Republic.

Paris advices of yesterday have come to hand. They state that the last mail from Toulon brings letters mentioning that in the course of the 48 hours prior to the 4th, no less than 3,900 men had embarked at that town for the Roman States. With such a re-inforcement, the army of the French in Italy would amount to an extent of 30,000 men. It was also said that several other regiments, including two of cavalry, were also under orders to embark.

Rome.

By late advices from the capital, we are put in possession of some very important intelligence. It appears that a convention had been signed on the night of the 31st ultimo; between the French Minister, M. Lesseps, and the Roman Triumvirate. General Oudinot immediately protested against its provisions, and declared it to be null and void.

Four thousand Spaniards are reported to have landed at Gaeta.

Austria.

The Austrians, under the command of Gen. Arpin, are said to be at Zelosg, at the junction of the Amona Roads.

England.

LONDON, June 9—10 a. m.—There is a variety of political gossip flying about the clubs this morning. The indignant remonstrance pronounced by Sir Robert Peel in the House of Commons last night on the heartless system of evictions in Ireland, has attracted much attention. Reports are current that he intends to make a motion on the subject, with a view of rendering criminal a repetition of the Tuomavarra affair. Ministers are using every exertion to get the supplies granted, after which, it is said, that Parliament will be immediately adjourned, and Ireland left to shift for herself as best she can, during the ensuing vacation. As usual, a number of bills will be dropped.

THE LATEST FROM IRELAND.

LIVERPOOL, June 9—10 A. M.—By the arrival of one of the Dublin steamers, which left that city at a late hour last night, we are in possession of a variety of interesting intelligence from the several provinces in Ireland.

The State prisoners are still in Dublin—still confined—still in daily expectation of being carried off from the land they loved "not wisely, but too well."

The accounts from the provinces which reached Dublin yesterday, are of the most alarming character. Starvation is rapidly increasing. Pestilence and death are making an awful advance upon the half living peasantry.

Landlords, with a cruelty that could hardly find its equal in the by-gone days of feudalism, proceed on the unchristian, nay diabolical work of ejecting and unhousing their pauperized tenantry, leaving them no roof to shelter them, or under which they might lay down their wearied emaciated bodies to beguile the dark and silent hours of night, save the ditch side's shelter, or the rude and rickety wales of the cow-shed. Not only in Connaught and Munster is the famine, but parts of Ulster and Leinster begin to feel its effects.

Various and conflicting rumors are afloat, respecting the re-appearance of the disease in the potato crop. The reports are very contradictory—on the whole we are inclined to believe, that up to the present time, the cases which have already shown themselves, are rare, and not of a very virulent character.

Austri and Hungary.

THINGS AT BUDA—PESTH.—Further advices have been received at Vienna from Pesth and Buda. The Kolner Zeitung states that letters have come to that city from the captive officers of the late garrison, from which it appears that these captured officers are treated with great kindness.

The wounds of Gen. Henzi proved fatal.—He was buried with all military honors. The Hungarians took about 60,000 florins in silver, which were kept at Buda. The garrison of 2200 men and 80 officers was conveyed to Debreczin. 83 pieces of artillery, 1400 cwt. of powder, 2000 cwt. of saltpetre and 14,000 muskets fell into the hands of the Hungarians after the capture of Buda. The fortifications are to be destroyed.

Progress of the War.

Accounts from Weis-Kirchen state that the Magyars under Bem have beaten the battalions of Puchner's corps d'armee. From Orsowa the remnant of the exhausted troops were beaten and dispersed, and fled—some to Wallachia and some to Servia. Puchner himself escaped into Wallachia.

The Constitutionelle Blattans Bohmen of May 20, says that a bloody battle has taken place on the river Waag, near Trevezin. Haynau commanded the Austrians. There were great losses on both sides, but neither was decidedly victorious.

The story of the entry of the Russians into Transylvania was erroneous. Bem has prevented it, and they have taken neither Kaschau nor Cronstadt. The Hungarian forces are now so strong upon the whole northern and eastern frontier that the Russians will hardly be able to force an entrance.

The Magyar Government has sent commissaries into the districts with full power to act.—The clergy of all denominations are preaching a crusade against the Romans.

At Presburg a woman charged with having communication with the Hungarian forces was scourged with rods.

The rumors of the movements of the Russians are so various and contradictory that it is impossible to give anything certain on the subject.

The French Republic.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

"Gentlemen Representatives—The Constitution obliges the President of the Republic to lay before you every year a statement of the general affairs of the country.

"I conform with the obligation, which allows me, while submitting to you the truth in all its simplicity, and facts so far as they are instructive, to speak to you both of my past conduct and of my future intentions.

"My election to the first magistracy of the Republic was the cause of hopes, all of which could not as yet be realized.

"To the very day when you are assembled within these walls the Executive power has not enjoyed its constitutional prerogative to its full extent. In such a position it was difficult to take a very decided course.

"Nevertheless, I remain faithful to my manifesto.

"Indeed, to what have I pledged myself in succeeding the suffrages of the nation?

"To external society, so audaciously assailed.

"To secure a wise, great and honorable Republic.

"To protect family, religion and property.

"To promote all possible improvement and economy.

"To protect the rights against abuse and ill-constituted.

"To honor the ashes of counsellors.

"To respect the rights of our civil discorde.

"And finally, with respect to foreign relations, to adopt a policy alike without aggression and without weakness.

"Times and circumstances have not as yet allowed me to fulfil all these engagements, but important steps have nevertheless been taken in this direction.

"The first duty of the Government was to direct all its efforts to the re-establishment of that confidence which could not be complete without a definite power. The want of necessity in the present, and of faith in the future, discourages enterprise, diminishes public revenue, sends public and private capital, produce hoards, and paralyzes the commerce of society.

"Hence the necessity we felt to convene the Constituent Assembly as soon as possible, that it might, by its vote, put an end to this state of things. Hence, also, the necessity of the Ministry, which, in the midst of the difficulties of its position, has ever been animated by the most sincere and patriotic intentions.

"Hence, also, the necessity of the Republic