The New-Orleans Bee.

No 126; VOL VI.—NEW SERIES. NEW-ORLEANS TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 11, 1844 VOL XVIII—WHOLE NO 579

STEAM PACKETS

FOR LOUISVILLE and CINCINNATI —The new fast running passenger steamer HARKAWAY, Chas Robertson master, will leave for the above and intermediate ports on Wednesday, the 12th inst. at 10 o'clock a m. For freight or passage apply on board, or to HARTWELL, RIDDER & CARMAN, 44 Poydras

j10

SPLENDID PASSENGER PACKET. FOR ST LOUIS—The splendid new and fast running steamer JAS. M. WHITE, Capt. Jas. M. Convers, master, will leave on her next trip for the above and intermediate ports, on SUNDAY, the 23d instant, at 10 o'clock a m. This boat's accomodations are unsurpassed by any boat on the western waters A plan of her cabin may be seen and state rooms secured on applica tion to

J B SHAW & Co, Agents, 21 Poydras st

j9

Passenger steamer A L. ALEXANDER SCOTT, for ST. LOUIS on Sunday the 16th inst, at 10 o'clock, A M—This elegant passenger steamer, Capt J C Swon will leave on her next trip for the above and intermediate ports as above, punctually, as usual. This boat's accomodations are unsurpassed by any boat on the western waters. A plan of her cabin can be seen and state rooms secured on application to

JOHN R SHAW & Co, Agents, 26 Poydras

j9

Steamer SULTANA FOR LOUISVILLE —On the 10th inst—The regular packet steamer SULTANA, H Pease, master, will leave for the above, on her next trip, Tuesday the 18th of June at 5 o'clock, P M.

Plans of the cabins can be seen and state rooms engaged on application to

T HUBBARD & Co, 85 Tchoupitoulas st

j8

The Sultana will also leave for Louisville on the 4th July. State rooms can be secured as above.

Passenger packet ECLIPSE for ST LOUIS—This splendid fast running steamer J W Cullen, will leave on Wednesday, the 12th June, and leave for the above and intermediate ports with her usual quick despatch For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accomodations, apply to

JOHN R SHAW & Co, Agents, 26 Poydras

m30

FOR THE BALIZE and intermediate ports—The packet steamer ISAAC NEWTON will leave every Saturday, at 9 o'clock A M, precisely. For freight or passage apply on board, or to

MERRILL, REVILLE & Co, 48 Old Levee

j10

UNITED STATES MAIL—SEMI-WEEKLY PACKET LINE—Fall and Winter Arrangements for the Coast.

The splendid steamers BRILLIANT and DONALDSONVILLE, Faquemine, Balize and Bayou Marsh

The splendid steamers BRILLIANT and ALICE NOTT, under the command of Capt Jesse Hart and Capt Wm Nott, will leave their regular packets between New Orleans and the above named places, commencing their trips on the 1st September next, and continue during the season. The accommodations are not surpassed in accommodation and the commanders are too well known to need any recommendation here.

The Brilliant, capt Hart, will continue her regular trips to Donaldsonville, Lafourche and all the intermediate landings as heretofore.

Apply on board, or to

WM H AVERY, 86 Gravier

m13

CP REMOVED—SHULTZ, BADDEN & LEAC have removed to 77 Tchoupitoulas street.

j4

SHULTZ, BADDEN & LEACH, Commission and Forwarding Merchants 77 Tchoupitoulas street, New Orleans. Christian Shultz, David Badden Joseph Leach Maysville, Ky Augusta, Ga New Orleans j4

DITTRICH & SHANNON, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, And Receiving and Forwarding Agents, No. 24 Poydras street, (Corner of Tchoupitoulas Street) will make liberal advances on consignments made to their house in Orleans, June 1, 1844

D DITTRICH P C SHANNON

j1

ISAAC BRIDGE, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT AND AGENT FOR THE SALE OF Rich's Improved Patent Fire and Burglar Proof Iron Safes. And Stevens' Patent Shutters, 76 Magazine street

H. DE GOER & RIFFLARD, Importers of French, English & German Dry Goods ALSO DEALERS IN DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES

NEGRO WOOLLENS AND COTTONS, 3 Nos 1 First & 2 Fine Plains, Levee

H. De Goer, Paris. J. Riffland, N-w Orleans

jn1 Newfoundland No 28 Chartres street

SAMUEL SWAN, Commission Merchant. New York. j20

DOMESTIC LIQUOR—2 0 bbls rum, assorted Brandy for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

j11

TANNER'S OIL—30 barrels prime oil, in store and for sale by E E DAVIS, 100 Camp st.

j11

PORK—M O, mess & prime, and Cargo, for sale by j11 R W MILBANK & Co, 36 Poydras

CAMPEACHY HATS—Fine and common quantities, for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

j11

NEUTRAL SPIRITS 100 barrels 49 th proof, for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

j11

MARSEILLES ANCHOVIES in OLIVES—25 boxes for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

j11

BOSTON SALERATUS—300 cases, barrels and keg for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

j11

TUMBLERS—400 doz various patterns, for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

j11

BLANKETS—3 pairs Grenier blankets, for sale by GEO GREEN & BRO, 93 Gravier.

j11

MANILLA CORDAGE—10 coils 1½ to 7 inch, for sale by GEO GREEN & BRO, 93 Gravier

j11

SPERM CANDLES—300 boxes, for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

j11

TANNER'S OIL—30 bbls, for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

j11

WHEAT—1100 sacks in store and for sale by HULLIN & CO, 60 Camp st

j10

CORN—16 000 bush old and prime, white and yellow by L V HUBBARD & Co, 96 Tchoupitoulas st

j10

BACON—15,000 lbs hog round, for sale by L V HUBBARD & Co, 96 Tchoupitoulas st

j10

HAMS—50 bales of prime North River, in store and for sale by FOSDICK & BRO, 74 Camp j9

CIDER—100 bbls of Newcastle cider, in store and for sale by FOSDICK & BRO, 74 Camp

j9

BRANDY—8 half pipes A Seignette, for sale by FOSDICK & BRO, 74 Camp

j9

CHAMPAGNE WINE—10 cases, for sale by FOSDICK & BRO, 74 Camp

j9

ALE—5 bbls Alton cream ale for sale by FOSDICK & BRO, 74 Camp

j9

CHICKS—On Louisville, Kentucky, for sale by HORACE JEWETT, 87 Tchoupitoulas

j9

LARD—300 lbs strictly prime leaf lard, for sale by R W MILBANK & Co, 36 Poydras

j9

BEEF—Mess and N O, for sale by

j9 R W MILBANK & Co, 36 Poydras st

BACON—10 000 lbs sides and shoulders, for sale by H McKINNELL & Co, 34 Poydras st

j9

HAMS—1000 common cured hams, for sale by H McKINNELL & Co, 34 Poydras st

j9

BROWN ROLL, for sale by SCHMIDT & CO, 88 Bienville

j7

MADEIRA WINES in bottles, for sale by H McKINNELL & Co, 34 Poydras st

j7

LINSEED OIL—10 bbls prime, for sale by H McKINNELL & Co, 34 Poydras st

j7

EXCHANGE on the Havana, short sight, for sale by

j7 JOHN R SHAW & Co, 26 Poydras

LOGWOOD 70 tons Campeachy logwood for sale by JOS PRATS, 71 Toulouse

j7

PALMETO HATS—16 bales Palmetto Hats, for sale by JOS PRATS, 71 Toulouse

j7

HAVANA SUGARS—10 boxes white Havana sugar, in store, and for sale by E J HINE, 9 Gravier 19

j7

BEEF—100 bris prime, 90 do M O for sale by PRICE & FROST, 20 Poydras

j6

PORK—Mess, M O and soft mess for sale by R W MILBANK & Co, 36 Poydras

j6

DAMAGED HAMS, in pickle, for sale by A F BUSLEY & Co, 92 Magazine

j6

KENTUCKY MONEY—800 bills, for sale by A F BUSLEY & Co, 92 Magazine

j6

PRIME BEEF, for sale by R W MILBANK & Co, 36 Poydras st

j6

MESS AND N O PORK, for sale by R W MILBANK & Co, 36 Poydras st

j6

COFFEE—500 lb gs prime green rio coffee, for sale by J M CABALLERO, 33 Old Levee

j6

HAVANA SUGAR—230 boxes white, yellow and brown, for sale by L CANTIN, 7 Gravier

j6

FLOUR—Superior Four, landing from Holland, for sale by R W MILBANK & Co, 36 Poydras st

j6

HAMS, in pickle, for sale by R W MILBANKS & Co, 36 Poydras

j6

SUGAR—Havana yellow in store and for sale by J M CABALLERO, 33 Old Levee

j6

CLARET, Medoc, 85 dozen, in casks, for sale by GODCHAUX, WILDS & Co, 42 Bienville st

j6

BLANKETS—2 point French blankets, for sale by SCHMIDT & Co, 88 Bienville st

j6

BAGGING, for sale by SCHMIDT & CO, 88 Bienville st

j6

COFFEE—702 bags Havana best green, for sale by FRANCIS LAMBRE, 38 Old Levee

j6

LARD—Brie and half brie fine white lard 1-2 sale by DITTRICH & SHANNON, 24 Poydras

j6

FLOUR—Brie St Louis and Ohio fancy brands for sale by DITTRICH & SHANNON, 24 Poydras

j6

ROPE—Coils hemp rope, on consignment, for sale by DITTRICH & SHANNON, 24 Poydras

j6

BALE ROPE, for sale by SCHMIDT & Co, 88 Bienville st

j6

BLUE LICK WATER—20 brls, cream, for sale by GODCHAUX, WILDS & FROST, 42 Bienville st

j6

BARLEY—26 sacks real bar ey for sale by GEORGE HARRISON 67 Tchoupitoulas st

j6

VINEGAR—300 brls cider vinegar for sale by GEORGE HARRISON, 67 Tchoupitoulas

j6

LARD—Prime leaf lard in tubs and kegs for sale by R W MILLBANK & Co, 36 Poydras

j6

LARD—600 kegs primo lard in store and for sale by PRICE & FROST, 20 Poydras

j6

SUGAR—70 hhds prime sugar in store and for sale by A L ANDREWS & Co, 31 Natchez

j6

FLOUR—400 brls sup fine, C Nathews brand for sale by PRICE & FROST, 20 Poydras

j6

LARD—500 kegs for sale by WORSLEY & FORMAN, 75 Tchoupitoulas

j6

YOKES 6 cases, colored yoke ties for sale by WORSLEY & FORMAN, 75 Tchoupitoulas

j6

BILLS OF EXCHANGE on New York for sale by MERRL, REVILLE & Co, 48 Old Levee

j6

GIN—2 pipes Medea Swan Gin 1-2 sale by FOSDICK & BRO, 74 Camp

j6

SMOKED BEEF—50 pieces in store and for sale by JOHN R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras

j6

FLOUR—300 brls Bear at Lewis brands in store, or sale by JOHN R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras

j6

WHISKEY—50 brls best Monongahela for sale by JOHN R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras

j6

COFFEE—150 sacks prime rio, for sale by JOHN R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras

j6

PALM LEAF HATS, for sale low to close consignment by DITTRICH & Co, 24 Magazine

j6

CANDLES—84 brls No 1 Cesear Oil, for sale by JARVIS & ANDREWS, 26 Common

j6

WHALE OIL—10 brls best tanners oil, for sale by JARVIS & ANDREWS, 26 Common

j6

CHEESE—500 bags of prime Cheese, for sale by NORCROSS & FOSDICK, 60 Gravier

j6

CHEESE—300 boxes Boston, for sale by NORCROSS & FOSDICK, 60 Gravier

j6

CHEESE—300 boxes Boston, for sale by NORCROSS & FOSDICK, 60 Gravier

j6

NEW ORLEANS BEE

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

HENRY CLAY

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN,

FOR ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT:

First District.....JACQUES TOUTANT.
Second District.....ZENON CAVELIER
Third District.....GEORGE S GIBSON.
Fourth District.....LAFAYETTE SAUNDERS
Fifth District.....JACQUES DUPRE.
Sixth District.....EDWARD SPARROW.

FOR CONGRESS.

SECOND DISTRICT,
BANNON G. THIBODEAUX.
FOURTH DISTRICT,
LOUIS BORDELON.

NEW-ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 11, 1844.

TEXAS AGAIN.—The Washington papers, received yesterday, contain the correspondence between the Government and the Texan Cabinet that led to the concentration of the Home Squadron upon the Gulf, and the ship sable force of the army upon the Texan frontier. The letters but add to the darkness of the conspiracy. They show a recognized state of war between Texas and Mexico, and that the promise of protection was extorted before President Houston would consent to open negotiations. Our columns are too much crowded to admit of their publication. They are any thing but creditable to the Administration.

WEBSTER AND CLAY.—Some of the locofoco papers pretend that Mr WEBSTER gives no cordial support to the nominees of the Whig Baltimore Convention. If any doubt exists upon the subject, says the Boston *Courier*, it will probably be dispelled on reading the following letter, written to the Clay Club No. 1, of this city, in reply to the announcement that he had been elected an honorary member of that Association:—

Corresponding Committee of the Boston Clay Club No. 1.

Gentlemen—I had no opportunity, before leaving boston, of acknowledging the honor of your communication of the 9th inst and informing me that I was elected an honorary member of that association. You have rightly construed the cause which has prevented my reply to the purpose of signifying my respect and admiration for a most distinguished public character, but that cause is now removed, and I am free to say that the principles of the whig party. The general success of that party is identified with Mr Clay's election. You can well judge under an organization having no name and I entirely accept the principles and objects among those who seek to promote the high and permanent interests of the country by placing him at the head of the Government.

I am, gentlemen, with entire regard, your obliged friend and fellow-citizen. DANIEL WEBSTER.

MEXICO.

The Mexican steamer *Petrita* arrived yesterday in our harbor from Vera Cruz, in 4 days, consigned to Aesars. Schmidt & Co., with $5,000 in specie. The *Petrita* brought no papers. Several letters which have been shown us, say nothing of politics. But several well informed gentlemen have stated to us that the steamer was especially engaged by the Mexican Government to transport a Mexican Envoy, who landed yesterday a little below the city and repaired immediately to Washington.

On 3rd June, U. S. steamer *Poinsett* left Vera Cruz, having on board Col. Thompson, on his way to Galveston. It will be remembered that Col. T. was sent to Mexico by President Tyler, about a month since. Why returning he should stop at Texas, we are at a loss to understand.

The brigs *Richmond* and *Petersburg*, and ship *New York*, were out from Vera Cruz the 31st inst; the first for New Orleans, the second for New York and the third for Laguna.

Three French men-of-war were at Sacrificios

P. S—Since writing the above we have been favored with the following information, for which we are indebted to the editor of the *Picayune*:

It seems that Colonel Thompson had gone to Mexico with a view of sounding the Mexican Government as to its willingness to receive Texas, or some portion of it, into incorporation into the American Union. But the Mexican government would listen to no proposition, and repeated former declarations that it would consider annexation as a declaration of war.

The journals are filled with articles relating to this question, which seems to have united all parties—they declare that to unjust an act as annexation would unite every Mexican in the defence of the nation—that an appeal to arms would be responded to by the entire nation, and that in short, with a numerous army, valiant generals and the invincible Santa Anna to end them, their success would not be doubtful.

In spite of this boastful language Mexico is fortunate in having to treat with a just and loyal nation, consulting equity rather than interest. Good faith and moderation are better safeguards to Mexico than the courage of her soldiers.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

CRIMINAL COURT.—The Attorney General yesterday, filed bill of information against the following persons: William Bennett, Henry Munroe, William Enos, James Garrity, James Nugent, James Miller and Sarah Bussie, or larceny—charged with being implicated in the robbery of Mr. Rodgers, proprietor of the Montgomery House. Samuel W. Smith, James Porter and Thomas Kehoe on, John Phillips, James Williamson and James H. Baker, also charged with larceny. Joseph Oliver, f. n. c. for assault, by shooting Daniel Black; P. Hallohan, Thomas Lamb and Charles Peck, for assault and battery.

A *nolle prosequi* was entered in the case of Major H. L. Dunn, for an assault with a dangerous weapon.

In the case of Henry and M. Foy, the plea of not guilty, previously entered, was withdrawn by permission of the Court, and the plea of guilty entered at the request of the accused.

George Foster Jr., charged with larceny, was arraigned and pleaded guilty.

Andrew Wilson, charged with buying stolen goods, was arraigned, and pleaded guilty.

Henry Hagan, for assault and battery was arraigned, and pleaded not guilty.

Francis Kyod, charged with larceny, was put upon trial and found not guilty.

Henry Sonnage, charged with larceny, was also tried and found guilty.

The case of Robert Bowman, charged with burglary, was postponed in consequence of a material witness on the part of the State being absent from the city.

☞ Adolphe Hines, Henry Wagner, Patrick Kirby, Wm. Bell and John Tranet, arrested as vagrants, were caught before Recorder Baldwin yesterday morning and sentenced each to thirty days confinement in the workhouse.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT—Judge McCaleb presiding.—The attention of the Court yesterday was occupied in the hearing of the testimony in the case of Marshall C. Holliday and James B. Watson, charged with forging a $50 United States Treasury note. The indictment upon which the accused are being tried, is precisely similar to that upon which the District Attorney caused a nolle prosequi to be entered upon their former trial, in consequence of the decision of the court overruling the introduction of certain testimony, which his Honor has since decided was admissible. The Court adjourned at 3 o'clock until 10 this morning, when the testimony on the part of the United States will be resumed.

ARCHITECTURE.—We call attention to Mr HICKEY'S card in our advertising columns. We have seen letters which speak very highly of Mr. H.'s qualifications as an architect and designer. He intends remaining some time in our city, and is prepared to furnish plans and drawings in architecture. Mr. H. may be found at the St. Charles Hotel.

THE RIVER, says the Little Rock *Gazette* of the 5th, has been at a stand for the last ten hours. It has been six or eight inches higher than the April rise. The place of Mr. Woodruff's almost destroyed. His loss will be very great. Probably a million of dollars would not cover the loss sustained in this State.

By the schr *Sarah Ann*, Capt. Wright, arrived yesterday from Nassau, (N. P.) we received files of the *Royal Gazette* and *Observer* to the 29th ult., inclusive, from the former we copy the following:—*Slanderous Slavery.*

HAYTI.—The Brigantine *James*, Ray master, arrived on Thursday from Gonaives, which port she left on the 17th inst. By this arrival we learn that the disturbances under which this beautiful, but unfortunate country is a sight of which we have been favored, says:—We have under our eyes the following extract, President Guerrier, now in Port-Republican, Ex-President Boyer, at Saint Jean, General Acao at Aux Cayes, General Jean Maxime, at Bimagues, General Ferrere at Cape Haytien, and the whole Spanish part of the Island to Azua under arms. The Spaniards have in the late struggle, completely beaten the Haytiens, 1,500 men before St. Jago dispersed 15,000 of the brave Haytian army.

The several chiefs before mentioned are each on his own account, what they intend to do in the end I cannot conjecture. All the inhabitants of the country are in the greatest consternation."

Captain Ray informs us, that there were some two or four thousand half clothed, half starved soldiers in Gonaives. The French fleet were still in the vicinity.

Since the nomination of POLK, the New York *Courier & Enquirer* has the democrats the "*Lone Polish party.*" Another paper calls it the "Polka Locofocopolitical party."

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The news by the *Caledonia* came to hand yesterday, being fifteen days later than previous accounts. By this arrival we have London dates to the 10th and Liverpool to the 10th May.

The advices respecting cotton are discouraging, and the market was laboring under the influence of the disappointment occasioned by the continued increase of he estimates of the crop, as taken out by each successive arrival. The market seems to be at its lowest ebb, as the crop was estimated in Europe at over two millions of bales. Prices had receded from ½d to ¾d. For particulars of the market, see commercial head.

In political circles, the Texas question was making some stir. The treaty and negotiation, however, were regarded as an electioneering project of the President, got up to promote the interests of Mr. TYLER and his Secretary of State. The subject had been alluded to in Parliament, in the House of Lords.

Lord Brougham wished to ask the noble lord the Secretary of Foreign Affairs if he had received information with respect to the annexation of Texas to the United States, a question of vast importance, so far as the abolition of slavery was concerned, but he trusted that the deciding portion of the Congress, namely two-thirds of the members, would oppose it. Nothing which had dropped from him or the noble lord at the head of the foreign department even justified the inference that this country, although deploring the existence of slavery, ever contemplated any interference with the constitution of America.

The Earl of Aberdeen said the noble and learned lord could not expect him to give a precise answer to the question he asked. It was a subject quite new and unexampled in the history of nations, and his noble and learned friend might depend upon it that it would receive the most serious attention of Her Majesty's Government. It was true, he believed, that the treaty for the annexation of Texas to the United States had been signed; but he agreed in the hope expressed by his noble and learned friend, that the majority of Congress would not agree to the ratification of it. At present he could not speak with confidence on the subject; but when the time came, he should state his opinions to the House, and act consistently with his duty as a Minister of the Crown. Nothing that he or the noble lord opposite had ever said, could justify the suspicion that they intended to interfere with American institutions.

The excitement occasioned by the recall of Lord Elgin to Canada (Governor of India) by the East India Company, against the advice and wishes of the Government was subsiding. Sir HENRY HARDING has been appointed his successor.

PARLIAMENTARY.

"One of the greatest financial measures of the session, perhaps of the age, was introduced to the House of Commons by Sir ROBERT PEEL on the 6th inst. This great scheme for improving the banking system of the country has met with all but universal approbation. He proposes to divide the Bank of England into two branches,—one to be a bank of issue, the other a bank of deposit. The former to issue paper to the extent of four millions sterling, the Government holding security for the issue of notes to that amount, and the latter according to the bank in addition to the three millions of stock which is to serve as a guarantee for the amount of notes. The Government is to manage the whole national debt and serve private customers, and it is guaranteed certain exclusive privileges; it will have the power of contracting and expanding the circulation, under peculiar circumstances. The account of the bank to be published weekly. No new bank of issue to be permitted, and those who have already in operation are to be confined to their average issues of the last three years. As in the case of the Bank of England, so of the Country Banks, the accounts are to be recorded at short intervals. Local Banks, Peel proposes, will be free to choose, to arrange for the issue of the notes of the Bank of England instead of their own. Increased facilities are to be given to Joint Stock Banks, to one bank, but the regulations concerning partnership in these establishments proceed on the principle of publicity. Registration of the papers, prospectuses, and partners, are amongst the measures by which he hopes to put down the companies and frauds on the public. Altogether this scheme, which the Premier occupied three hours in explaining to the House, is said by good judges to comprise the best means of banking on a more secure and equitable footing, and as being a great improvement on the existing system for giving circulation to the legislative genius of our Gallic neighbors. The debates offer nothing worthy of remark, and excite little or no interest. In the Chamber of Peers, a petition was brought forward by the Jesuit party, for the establishment of a superior council of public instruction, which would have the entire superintendence of all private seminaries of education, was rejected almost unanimously.—The Duchess of Kent is still in Paris where she continues to receive the utmost attention and hospitality from the King and Queen. The Duke de Montpensier visit of the King to England is again spoken of. The Marine Prefect of Cherbourg has commanded to be made at Havre several of the boats in which he has embossed the arms of England and France. It is said that the King after having crossed the channel, will, on his return proceed to Brest with the squadron which is being prepared to accompany him. The committee of the Chamber of Deputies to which the Paris and Belgian Railroad bill has been referred for examination, has given a favorable report of this project. It is completed at the public expense, and managed by the state for its own account.

In the Chamber of Deputies, on the 4th instant, a discussion of some interest arose on the bringing up of a report on a petition for the immediate abolition of slavery. M. Dupin, on the part of the committee, said that the condition and sufferings of the negroes in the colonies was much exaggerated. With few exceptions, the inquiries made were satisfactory. He admitted, however, that the time did not appear to have arrived for measures to have disappear from the French possessions, but an immediate abolition would, he contended, be very disastrous.

The Minister of the Interior declared there was no doubt on the part of the government as to the necessity of ultimately achieving slavery, but the time had not yet arrived when it could safely propose the immediate abolition of slavery. It was necessary that there should be instructed and civilized, and for that purpose a commission was already employed in establishing seminaries of religious and moral instruction, and in regulating the periods of labor.

A very animated discussion followed, in the course of which M. Ledru Rollin declared that the seminaries spoken of by the Minister of Marine had been long established, but that they were useless, because the masters of the blacks would not allow their slaves to attend the schools; and M. Guizot said that it was so well known that the immediate abolition was impossible, that he dared say nobody to propose it.

Ultimately, the Chamber rejected the petition to the Minister of Marine and Colonies.

The discussion in the house is attributed to jealousy, caused by a distribution of decorations and promotions on the King's birth-day. The Lyons journals announce that the agents of the Legitimists were exceedingly active in their city. The Bi-sean newspaper in Paris has overpublished the statement that several Frenchmen had been massacred in Mexico. It is said that negociations, in progress for the marriage of the Prince of Wagram with Queen Isabella of Spain, promise to terminate successfully, notwithstanding the opposition of Louis Philippe.

SPAIN.

Spain, since our last publication, has witnessed another change in her nominal rulers. We say nominal, for there is little doubt but that whoever may be appointed as minister, the real rulers are Narvaez and the Queen Mother. The following is the list of the new Cabinet: General Narvaez, President of the Council and Minister of War; the Marquis de Villama, Minister for Foreign Affairs; M Mon, Minister of Finance; M Pidal, Minister of the Interior; M Mayans, Minister of Justice, and General Armero, Minister of Marine. The names all belong to the Ultra-Moderado and Atrasonado party. M Gonzalez Bravo is appointed Ambassador to the Court of Lisbon The Madrid Gazette publishes the decree abolishing the state of siege throughout the kingdom. The proceedings of the new ministers have so far proved satisfactory, and evince a disposition to resort to a course of legal government. Several parties against whom warrants had been issued for alleged participation in the conspiracy of Alicant, have received notice that there is now no charge against them. Among these are Messrs Joaquim, Maria Lopez and Fernando Madoz, who had for some time past remained concealed. On presenting themselves to the political chief, they were informed that they were at perfect liberty. A decree for the dissolution of the Cortes and convocation of a new assembly is expected to appear shortly. The new Government delays giving any promise of its future line of conduct on the ground that it is desirable that the whole of the members of the Cabinet should be able in the first place to come together. It is reported that the Cortes will not be convoked until October or November next. The Queen's visit to the north coast is again spoken of, and she will most probably visit the Basque provinces, in company with her mother. It is rumored that the Spanish General-in-chief of Madrid, vacated by General Narvaez, was offered successively to Generals Concha and Serrano, and declined by both. Accounts from Barcelona give a favourable picture of the state of the working classes there, and it is supposed that a fresh insurrection will break out if some relief be not promptly afforded by the authorities.

The two Queens and the Infanta will leave Madrid on the 20th for the baths at Caldas, in Catalonia. Gen Narvaez, it is said, is the only minister who will accompany them.

PORTUGAL.

After a most striking display of the weakness of the Portuguese Government, Almeida has surrendered, and Bonafim, with all the other chiefs and officers, have been permitted to retire into Spain. The men, on laying down their arms, were allowed to disband, and proceed to their former occupations or brigandage, without the slightest molestation. Really, the affair places the Portuguese nation in the ridiculous light of a people unable to conceive. The system of espionage is continued with unabated activity, and the wholesale transports to the colonies of Africa are causing the most serious uneasiness to the ministers, has created much terror in the ranks of all parties.

ITALY.

We learn, via Marseilles, that the Neapolitan insurrection had assumed an alarming aspect. So much so, that Calabria no longer obeyed the orders of the King. There are, however, some doubts of the authenticity of the intelligence.

Letters from Bologna state that the sentences passed upon the last batch of state prisoners, and before the Military Commission, for the part they took in the attempted rising at Bologna last year, have been confirmed by the Pope, and are severe.

According to the last accounts political executions had commenced in the Roman States. Seven of the twenty individuals sentenced to death by the military commission sitting at Bologna, were shot in that city on the 10th inst. The last female of the Papal Government deprecate these executions.

MEXICO.

We have received accounts from Albanie of another dreadful massacre, hopes are entertained that they may prove unfounded, but the accounts are in every reason to suppose that they are too true. The Greek town of Egri Palanka, situated between Uscup and Giustanidie, in Roumelia, is said to have been attacked, pillaged and burnt, by a large body of insurgent Albanese, and it is added that upwards of two thousand of the Christian inhabitants were massacred. The Turkish troops, which have been employed to quell the Albanian revolt, and of which have been concentrated at Monastir, appear quite unequal to the task of quelling those fractious mountaineers, who have for some time past remained concealed. On presenting themselves to the political chief, they were informed that they were at perfect liberty. A decree for the dissolution of the Cortes and convocation of a new assembly is expected to appear shortly. The new Government delays giving any promise of its future line of conduct on the ground that it is desirable that the whole of the members of the Cabinet should be able in the first place to come together. It is reported that the Cortes will not be convoked until October or November next. The Queen's visit to the north coast is again spoken of, and she will most probably visit the Basque provinces, in company with her mother. It is rumored that the Spanish General-in-chief of Madrid, vacated by General Narvaez, was offered successively to Generals Concha and Serrano, and declined by both. Accounts from Barcelona give a favourable picture of the state of the working classes there, and it is supposed that a fresh insurrection will break out if some relief be not promptly afforded by the authorities.

The two Queens and the Infanta will leave Madrid on the 20th for the baths at Caldas, in Catalonia. Gen Narvaez, it is said, is the only minister who will accompany them.

PORTUGAL

After a most striking display of the weakness of the Portuguese Government, Almeida has surrendered, and Bonafim, with all the other chiefs and officers, have been permitted to retire into Spain. The men, on laying down their arms, were allowed to disband, and proceed to their former occupations or brigandage, without the slightest molestation. Really, the affair places the Portuguese nation in the ridiculous light of a people unable to conceive. The system of espionage is continued with unabated activity, and the wholesale transports to the colonies of Africa are causing the most serious uneasiness to the ministers, has created much terror in the ranks of all parties.

ITALY.

We learn, via Marseilles, that the Neapolitan insurrection had assumed an alarming aspect. So much so, that Calabria no longer obeyed the orders of the King. There are, however, some doubts of the authenticity of the intelligence.

Letters from Bologna state that the sentences passed upon the last batch of state prisoners, and before the Military Commission, for the part they took in the attempted rising at Bologna last year, have been confirmed by the Pope, and are severe.

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[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

DOINGS FROM THE DOME.

WASHINGTON, June 7 1844.

Gentlemen:

The House this morning adopted a resolution to meet during the remainder of the session,—on which question people would say *balance* of the session—at ten o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of despatching the business on the Calendar before the 12th. The House took up private bills on day and disposed of a large number. The bill granting to Capt. Wilkes, and others the thanks of Congress for the late exploring expedition, was laid on the table.

In the Senate the Eastern and Western Harbor bills were both taken up and passed. After the despatch of some other business, the Senate went into executive session, and entered upon the consideration of the treaty. Several speeches were made, among others Mr Buchanan an Mr Benton. The latter, I understand, gave the former what he said would perhaps term a "threshing." He is said to have been very severe upon him.

Mr Buchanan is said to acknowledge that there was not the slightest ground for supposing Great Britain had any intention of planting herself upon the soil of Texas. If left to herself he thought she would become an independent slave holding country. Mr Buchanan was opposed to annexation until he conceived hopes of being nominated by the Baltimore Convention; since then he has veered round. He was one of those who defeated Mr Van Buren's nomination, hence Mr Benton's hostility to him. Mr Buchanan showed about as much spirit under Mr Benton's rebukes as a whipped cur.

It is reported here to-day that Mr Dallas declines riding behind Mr Polk on the Locofoco Horse in the race for the White House. Whether here is any ground for the rumor or not, I cannot say, but knowing Mr Dallas, the position he has formerly held, of Senator and Minister to Russia, &c., and above all, knowing that he has by great exertion obtained a lucrative practice in his profession, it will surprise me if he should accept the nomination, and agree to be second fiddler to James K Polk.

I learn that a member of congress from South Carolina, remarked, on hearing of the nomination of Mr Polk, that it was a disgrace and an insult to the Democratic party! That there were twenty men in each State in the Union just as well qualified, (many of them more so) as Mr Polk, and who were much more capable of conducting the affairs of the government. As far as I can learn the sentiment pleasures most but the Whigs, and even they would have preferred an opponent more worthy to contend with Henry Clay. There can be no glory in beating such an opponent.

Let not this feeling however, prevent the Whigs from going to the polls. Let it not deter them from making all exertions necessary to secure a large majority of whigs at the polls on election day. Mr Clay will find himself unable to carry out those important and salutary measures which it is the desire of the party to establish. Let them not therefore be lulled into security and confidence, but be on the trap which I know the Locofocos are now trying to draw them into. We must not only defeat our opponents, but we must determine to defeat them so badly that they will never again be able to rally their broken, scattered and dispirited forces.

You will have seen that a NATIONAL FREE BANNER has been started in the State which shall give the largest proportionable increased Whig vote at the next Presidential election over her vote of 1840. This is a prize worthy to be contended for by States, and it is to be hoped that it will serve as a stimulus to the whigs to put forth their exertions. The two Baunnerets appear to afford a laudable emulation for the legislative genius of our Gallic neighbors. The debates offer nothing worthy of remark, and excite little or no interest. In the Chamber of Peers, a petition was brought forward by the Jesuit party, for the establishment of a superior council of public instruction, which would have the entire superintendence of all private seminaries of education, was rejected almost unanimously.—The Duchess of Kent is still in Paris where she continues to receive the utmost attention and hospitality from the King and Queen. The Duke de Montpensier visit of the King to England is again spoken of. The Marine Prefect of Cherbourg has commanded to be made at Havre several of the boats in which he has embossed the arms of England and France. It is said that the King after having crossed the channel, will, on his return proceed to Brest with the squadron which is being prepared to accompany him. The committee of the Chamber of Deputies to which the Paris and Belgian Railroad bill has been referred for examination, has given a favorable report of this project. It is completed at the public expense, and managed by the state for its own account.

In the Chamber of Deputies, on the 4th instant, a discussion of some interest arose on the bringing up of a report on a petition for the immediate abolition of slavery. M. Dupin, on the part of the committee, said that the condition and sufferings of the negroes in the colonies was much exaggerated. With few exceptions, the inquiries made were satisfactory. He admitted, however, that the time did not appear to have arrived for measures to have disappear from the French possessions, but an immediate abolition would, he contended, be very disastrous.

The Minister of the Interior declared there was no doubt on the part of the government as to the necessity of ultimately achieving slavery, but the time had not yet arrived when it could safely propose the immediate abolition of slavery. It was necessary that there should be instructed and civilized, and for that purpose a commission was already employed in establishing seminaries of religious and moral instruction, and in regulating the periods of labor.

A very animated discussion followed, in the course of which M. Ledru Rollin declared that the seminaries spoken of by the Minister of Marine had been long established, but that they were useless, because the masters of the blacks would not allow their slaves to attend the schools; and M. Guizot said that it was so well known that the immediate abolition was impossible, that he dared say nobody to propose it.

Ultimately, the Chamber rejected the petition to the Minister of Marine and Colonies.

The discussion in the house is attributed to jealousy, caused by a distribution of decorations and promotions on the King's birth-day. The Lyons journals announce that the agents of the Legitimists were exceedingly active in their city. The Bi-sean newspaper in Paris has overpublished the statement that several Frenchmen had

LATEST DATES.

Boston	June 1	London	May 18
New York	June 2