The New-Orleans Bee.

LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1847.

No. 414, VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES. | MAGNE & WEISS, PROPRIETORS. | No. 81 Chartres, and 18 Camp streets.

No 5413.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Daily Bee, (one year in advance)..... $10 00
Courier of Parish, (semi-weekly, one year in advance)..... 5 00

In all cases the subscriber must give one week's notice in writing, before he can be allowed to discontinue.

Advertising. One dollar for every TEN lines, for each language published one month, and charged accordingly.

Advertisements inserted for less than one month, charged at 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 limits of their business and in extent to one square every other day.

J. H. SCHOOT,
Attorney at Law,
AND COMMISSIONER FOR LOUISIANA,
for Alabama,
HOUSTON, ALA.

JOHN G. WOODRUFF & CO.
JAMES R. WOODRUFF
No 40 Camp street.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and Agents of the Louisiana and New York line of Packets.

CHARLES A. BARRIERE,
DEALER IN
French, British and American
DRY GOODS,
No 20 Chartres Street
NEW ORLEANS.
DIRECT IMPORTATIONS OF FRENCH GOODS

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 81 Canal street.
a17—1y

F. T. BOURGEOIS, SURGEON DENTIST, 93 Common st., (office open from 9 o'clock A. M. up. to 4 P.M.

WM. MORE, BRITISH CONSUL,
10 Bloomfield's Buildings,
for Royal and Canal sts.

TATOUT BROTHERS—Importers of Fancy Goods, French, English and German corner Chartres and Toulouse streets.

DE FOREST & Co. Wholesale Commission Merchants, and Agents for the sale of Eastern Manufactured Goods, No. 20 Old Customhouse street.

J. B. STEEL, No. 14 Camp Street. Importer and Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Stationery. Account Books for sale, or made to order
a21

J. P. BERCIER,
FRANCISCO TIO.
J. P. BERCIER & Co., Commission Merchants and Grocers, 45 Old Levee, have constantly on hand fresh Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c. at moderate prices.
jy1

Fashionable Umbrellas.—An assortment of Umbrellas of a new fashion, received per ship Mariner, and for sale by
H. B. MACARTY,
Jan 26 Bourbon street.

BOOTS! Shoes & C.—In store—178 cases now landing from ships Sultana and Independence, for sale by
C. W. DUNBAR,
m31 30 Commercial place.

BROGANS, BOOTS & PHYSICIANS—1500 cases in store, comprising a general assortment of goods in the above line, for sale by
FROST & CO., 10 Magazine st.

BOOTS! Shoes! & Brogans—In store and landing from ships Rialto and Joseph Balch for sale by
R. G. HOBBS,
12, Old Customhouse st.

MEXICAN AND PALM LEAF HATS—Assorted qualities, for sale by
FROST & CO., 10 Magazine st.
a30

GLAZED CAPS AND HATS, received per ship Louisa and for sale by
FROST & CO., 10 Magazine st.
a21

ROUGH AND READY HATS—20 dozen just received and for sale by
FROST & CO.,
apl1 10 Magazine st.

CLOTHING.

R. O'SIGNAUD has removed his office to No. 44 Chartres street.
m31

SCORE! to rent from the last of Nov. next—Store on the corner of Common and May streets, now occupied by Messrs. Hyde & Mason.
ap9

Paper Hanging Room!

The undersigned having just received other bales of Paper, and intending to put on completer assortment of fashionable Patterns, Borders, &c. will be ready in the present month to offer to the trade and to the high respectable employers of Paper Hangers during the fall and winter seasons, and to all others, a more than ordinary assortment.

The house will be opened for the reception of company on Tuesday, Sept. 15th, 1846. Families wishing to select from the stock, are invited to call.
R. H. MONTGOMERY, Agent,
No. 1 Carondelet, corner of Poydras street.
s18-1y

New Orleans Paper Mill.

WRAPPING PAPER—Of every variety of sizes, Super Cap, Royal and White Papers, best grain, Blotting and Printing Papers, do. do. do., Printing Papers for book and job work, wholesale factory prices.
may 7-1y A. GODBOLD, Agent, 6 Royal Levee.

DUPEAU has the honor to inform the public that he has opened a store at No. 118 Bourbon street, formerly the residence and establishment of Mr. Bernard Soniat, where he will keep constantly on hand boots and shoes, and shall endeavor to please his customers by the most moderate prices.
He also continues to keep a large assortment of Shoeing at No. 141 Burgundy street.
jy6

JOHN McCARTY, PLUMBER,
No. 134 Camp street.

HAS just received a new assortment of French Water Closets, also Force and Lift Pumps, Beer Pumps &c., Bathing Tubs and Shower Baths. Laying and repairing Lead Pipes promptly executed. All other repairs in plumbing work, &c. promptly and repaired. All orders punctually attended to. Charges moderate.
Jan 1-1y

Louisiana Corsetting Manufactory.

No 234, St Charles st.

THE Subscriber having established a Corsetting Manufactory in this city, is now prepared to furnish at short notice, Corsets, made to measure, for Ladies, Misses, &c. Also Children's Corsets, &c. Ladies can be waited on at their residence, or at the Manufactory, as they may prefer. Corsets made to measure can be sent by mail, and will be promptly attended to. Orders solicited from the country. Ladies are requested to call at the Manufactory for the purpose of examining the system of measurement.
JOHN BELLOW Jr. Proprietor.
m31

STORAGE! STORAGE!—The subscribers have ample room in their extensive warehouse, on the back premises in their store, Warehouse, on Tchoupitoulas, Notre Dame and Annunciation streets, for the storage of cotton, and will make contracts with merchants, for the storage of all other goods, during the ensuing season, on the most advantageous terms. All goods stored at one of their Warehouses, and the negotiable notes made by them, are considered by their customers, as great, if not greater than if stored in the public Warehouses, and will purchase them at any time, at the highest price that any similar establishment in the city will give. Cotton will be received at either one of the Warehouses at the highest rates.
EMERSON, TOURNE & Co.
m31

TO PLANTERS AND SUGAR REFINERS—Ivory Black for Bleaching—The subscriber has just received four hundred bags of Granulated Bone Black, of all the required sizes of grain, for Planters and Sugar Refiners. The article having been tested approved equal in quality, to any manufactured in the United States, and will be warranted as such—Also, a large supply of Premium and Patent Blacking and Writing Inks, all sizes. Bone Dust. The above is all for sale at manufacturers prices.
WM. E. THOMPSON, 95 Gravier st
jy19—1y

A. BARRAUD,
Hair Dresser and Perfumer,
CORNER OF ROYAL AND ORLEANS STREETS,

BEING on the eve of departure for France, offers for sale at cost price, and below cost, the present opportunities. The perfumery from Mugnolias and other Paris houses, as the bakers none blanch. Ladies and Children's combs, ivory and tortoise shell, ornamented and plain, rambouret brushes, &c. cotton and other laces, ribbons, parasols, parasol tops, whips, magazine flowers, ball dress fans, fancy jewelry, &c. &c. and hair combs, &c. &c.
FOR GENTLEMEN.—Fine silk hats, fine linen shirts, cotton and colored do. bandanas, cravats, gloves, suspenders, umbrellas, canes, riding and cab whips, fancy articles, pads and pad rings, and a little ornaments, Verres clear, flasks, pocket cases, powder boxes, scents, jewels &c. combs, brushes, &c. Fine and extra fine cutting razors, hair for braids, curls, tie-bone wigs, &c. Hair dressers will find a large assortment of braids for wigs &c.
m6

MATCHES.

THE public is respectfully informed that the well known FRICTION MATCHES of A. CLARK, Woodbridge, Connecticut, can be had at reduced prices from his agent L. A. GUILLE MAIN, No. 200 Corner Street, New Orleans, or No. 114 Old Levee between the markets, where a large supply is constantly on hand.
m31

MARINE, RIVER & FIRE INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Agents for the PELICAN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY of New York, with the Protection and Firm Insurance Companies of Hartford, Connecticut, are insuring against MARINE, RIVER AND FIRE RISKS on the most favorable terms.
Any losses which the above Companies may sustain on Risks taken at this Agency, will be promptly adjusted according to the usages of Insurance Companies in this city, and paid with promptness in specie or current funds at the Banks of New Orleans.
Office No. 6, Carondelet. W. FISHBECK,
G. C. LAWRASON,
Agents.
ap18-1y

WINDOW GLASS, &c.—1000 boxes of Window Glass from 6 by 8 up to 36 by 44, single and double thick, 300 kegs White Lead; 40 boxes of fine copperas; 100 dozen Paint Brushes, and a large stock of Artists Colors and Oils, just received and for sale by
E. ESLAVON, 46 Canal st.
ap30

Mc Donel's Patent Kitchen Ranges.

THE undersigned are now receiving, ex ship Autumn, from New York, an invoice of Mc Donel's specially invite the public to call and examine them. These kitchens, besides the advantage of quick cooking with very little fuel can heat water for the use of the house, bathe, &c., a copper boiler, containing 30 or 40 gallons, is placed so as to receive the water from the water works and keeps it hot. Hooks hangers are supplied to all at the store and the public of their superiority for economy and convenience, more than every thing of the kind ever brought to this city.
E. HARPER & CO.
ap16 20 Conde street.

To Planters, Ship and Steamboat owners.

THE undersigned, agents for the Pittsburgh Manufacturers, are now offering some of those forges and steamboat masters to call and examine them.
These forges can be recommended for their solidity and performance, as they are entirely made of up only three feet space in diameter.
JOHN BELLOW Jr. 9 Carondelet.
m10 20 Arcade for Manufactures, 38 Conde st.

HOUSE & LAND FOR SALE.

THE EASTERN HALF of No. 7, Canal Square, fronting 30 feet on Bienville street, and 120 feet on Bourbon street, with the two story brick dwelling thereon, is offered for sale. The property is to be sold on accommodating terms, as the owner wishes to close the partnership and settle the estate, as soon as possible. Persons desirous to buy properties in certain localities, & those who want to invest funds for a few years, will find this a desirable opportunity. Apply to Mr. Morel, on the premises, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M., when Mr. Morel's services is employed as agent, or to the undersigned.
E. MORSE.
m31

FOR SALE—One hundred and fifty Rosewood and Mahogany Pianos from Boisselot, Pape and Pleyel, Paris, from 6½ octaves to 7 octaves, from $300 to $1,000. Also, a few second hand Pianos, from $150 to $250. Apply to
J. BOISSELOT & CO.,
Jan 1 No. 5 Bienville street.

Fashionable Clothing.

FOR GENTLEMEN.—Fine silk hats, fine linen shirts, cotton and colored do. bandanas, cravats, gloves, suspenders, umbrellas, canes, riding and cab whips, fancy articles, pads and pad rings, and a little ornaments, Verres clear, flasks, pocket cases, powder boxes, scents, jewels &c. combs, brushes, &c. Fine and extra fine cutting razors, hair for braids, curls, tie-bone wigs, &c. Hair dressers will find a large assortment of braids for wigs &c.
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m6

New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Monday Morning, June 14, 1847.

Mexico.

We have more than once had occasion to translate portions of the letters from the city of Mexico, written for the *Picayune*, by an intelligent and seemingly impartial and well informed correspondent. In that paper of yesterday, we find another communication dated the 22nd May, portions of which are extremely interesting. The writer adverts in the strongest terms to the deplorable disorder and confusion that prevail in the Capital. Mexico, says he, never was in more desperate state than now. No one knows what is to be done, or what ought to be done, and those who hold the reins of, what is called Government, neither know what steps they should take, nor what they are themselves able to effect.

We have at length an account of the circumstances attending the return of SANTA ANNA to the Capital. It appears that on the 17th, the *Republicano* published a complete and triumphant vindication of Gen. Minon, in which SANTA ANNA's conduct was exhibited in a most odious light. The populace were furious against their lately idolized general, and when two days later, SANTA ANNA entered the City, he was received by the rabble with indignant cries of "Death to Santa Anna", "he sells us to the Yankees," and volleys of stones fell all directions. The General-in-chief made his way to the National Palace with all convenient speed, and the guards were doubled to prevent more dangerous outbreaks. Thus far, observes the writer, the press has been prevented from making public these outrages.

The Capital is nearly defenceless in spite of Mexican fanfaronade, and it is thought that if SCOTT were to present himself, he would enter without resistance from a population of nearly 200,000 souls. Almost all others than the military are in favor of peace, and do not care a cimoneal their opinions. The soldiers are for war, but through patriotic motives, but that they may give full vent to their licentiousness and rapacity.

With respect to the Clergy, they have wonderfully modified their views since the promulgation of Gen. SCOTT's proclamation. Perceiving that the Americans pledge themselves to respect the Church property, and observe their pledges, the Clergy have determined not to surrender their wealth for the benefit of the Republic, arguing that when they agreed to despoil themselves before, they imagined that the Americans would strip them, and that therefore they had better help their own countrymen. Now, however, that they do not fear being annihilated, the Clergy keep their purse strings tightly drawn.

The return for the election of President had not of course been fully received at the date of the writer's letter. He is confident, however, that Herrera has been chosen, and thinks that he is disposed to commence negotiations for peace. Gen. SCOTT will probably be in Mexico by the time the result of the election is ascertained.

LATER FROM VERA CRUZ.

The Steamship *Fanny*, Capt. SCOTT, arrived in this city on Saturday morning, having left Vera Cruz on the 6th. We have received the Vera Cruz *Eagle* and our correspondence to the 5th instant. There is little news of interest at Vera Cruz. Nothing had been received from the country, since the arrival of the British Courier The Steamship *Telegraph* left on the 4th and the Revenue Cutter *McLane*, on the 6th both bound for New Orleans.

The Extra of the *Eagle* speaks of the progress of the *pronunciado* as follows:

We regret to say that it is not in our power to congratulate our citizens upon their good health—it pains us to say that there appears to be some increase in the number and virulence of cases of fever, and we feel it a duty to add our own to the warnings of the Board of Health. Avoid exposure to the rays of the sun between the hours of 11 A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M.; and when overheated and suffering profuse perspiration, be cautious in your anxiety to be cool quickly, not to seek a strong current of cold air thereby checking the perspiration, and conquering Nature to suspend an amusement she deems may be delight in—this verses her so much that she usually relapses into more or less fever.

LARGE TRAIN.—A very large train left Vera Cruz on the the morning of the 5th for Puebla. It carried out a mail, and Maj. A. G. Bennett, Paymaster, in charge of some $300,000. The train was escorted by some 300 men.

The heat at Vera Cruz was intense, the thermometer ranging between 87 and 92 day and night. In the sun it has been as high as 150 degrees.

The steamship *Mary Kingsland* arrived on the 4th, bringing 138 teamsters and 113 horses. The Steamship *Massachusetts* reached Vera Cruz on the 3d having on board a detachment of Voltigners, consisting of 292 men and 12 officers.

We find the following letter in the *Eagle*:

OFF BAR SANTANDAR, 2d May, 1847.

To the Editor of the American Eagle:

For the first time, (by the steamer Palmetto,) I received a copy of the "Eagle" only it is four long, high and prosperously. I shall be glad to furnish you from time to time, an account of our movements, which with the exception of Tuspan, have heretofore been extremely monotonous.

We were detailed the second day after the capture of Tuspan to blockade this place, the entrance to the river on which is situated the town of Soto de Marina, distant some 45 miles up. Observing a proper degree of caution on our arrival off here, we sent our boat ashore, with sufficient arms considered in her for the protection of the crew, and came to anchor in the brig near the opening of the bar, at sufficient distance to observer, by the aid of the glass, the movements ashore, and in case of necessity, to give a fair range to play a game with our 32 inch shells. On the arrival of our boat at *Pisca* a village a little inside the bar, the few people neither difident nor belligerent, approached the boat with countenances alternately expressive of surprise, curiosity or gladness. Without the slightest reserve they politely accosted and welcomed our men as *friends*, and showed even marked attention to the officer of the boat, to whom they freely communicated answers to every question he propounded, from which we gleaned that the isolated position of the place had secured them an exemption from the scenes of excitement prevailing in other portions of their country, and with the exception of Santa Anna's pronunciamiento, declaring it punishable with death to supply our vessels of war in time of peace, at whatever price, they knew little of what was going on in the country. In answer to our inquiries about troops, they knew of none, save a band of some 50 or 60 part Spaniards and half soldiers, under a fellow rejoicing in the name of Capt. Paulino, whom they feared more than foreign foes. This fellow it appears, pays them an occasional visit to make levies with as little ceremony as his more notorious countryman Santa Anna.

Notwithstanding all the appearances of friendship, prudence dictated cautions in all our movements, which has ended in our peaceable recovery of the bar, bay and river, with accurate soundings, bearings, &c. and we now only await the arrival of our gallant Commodore from Tobasco, to go on any other service he may detail us to perform, preferring however, if the choice was our own, more active service some where; and if I am spared, I will advise you of the issue of those matters at hall in which I hope to play with a very long "bat." Your very obedient servant.

X.

(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.)
Vera Cruz, June 5th 1847.

Messrs. Editors,

I arrived here a day or two since, but have found little worthy to be communicated. The chief topic of conversation here is the yellow fever, or *Vomito Prieto*, as the Mexicans call it. I am sorry to announce that the disease has apparently assumed an epidemic form, and is steadily on the increase. I have counted as many as thirty funerals in one day, and the deaths either from this or other diseases have of late averaged about 20 a day.

I am about starting with the train that leaves here for Jalapa, and should say thing of interest transpire, I will endeavor to keep you duly informed of the news. Capt. Duperu's company forms a part of the escort for the train, and a large number of individuals will leave Vera Cruz at the same time, being desirous of embarking on opportunity of travelling in safety. The guerillas will look twice before they venture to annoy an armed force of nearly 1,000 men.

Yours, truly, A TRAVELLER.

A Steamship Spoke.—The steamboat *Mobile*, Capt. Reed, arrived on Saturday from St. Louis, reports that on the 7th inst. the steamboat *Champion*, Capt. Hunter, was spoken by the *Mobile*, when about 30 miles above Memphis, bound down. The *Champion* had on board 200 passengers, and was in charge of all the passengers and crew of the steamboat *Pike*, which was burned on the 4th inst. The *Champion* had on board the passengers of the *Pike*, and a portion of the crew, and was towing the hull of the *Pike* down to Memphis.

THE ROBELLION NEWS.

The latest letters by the Bermuda were received yesterday. The commercial accounts will be found under the proper head. The political intelligence is not of very great moment.

The Irish Poor Law, on passing from the Commons to the House of Lords was amended by which limited to twelve months the operation; but this was afterwards rescinded. Whether it was passed or not, we cannot learn from the long paragraph in the *Times* concerning it. Lord Clarendon, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is dead. The prospects of the coming harvest in Europe, seemed to be generally encouraging. From Egypt, it is said, that the Viceroy estimates that there will be 4,000,000 hectolitres for exportation.

The several Governments of the continent continue to encourage the import of articles of food. The Norwegian Government has abandoned its duty on barley, rye, oats, buck wheat and maize, to the 30th of August next. In Belgium, grain, peas and all kinds of pulse, potatoes, flour, meal and bread stuffs are declared free to entry, up to 1st October, 1848. The Government has also given the power to extend the powers of the Minister of the Interior to the 31st of December, and has authority to prohibit the exportation of the above articles when deemed necessary. The King of the Two Sicilies has suspended the duties on the import of foreign grain. The Prussian Government has prohibited the exportation of potatoes, and has also prohibited the distillation of spirits from potatoes or grain. The exportation of corn from the Austrian dominions has been prohibited for five months. At home, by an order of Government addressed to the Commissioners of Customs, rice meal will be permitted free until the 1st of September next.

Europe at large is suffering under the calamity of scarcity of food. The laboring classes in several of the continental cities and towns, have lately exhibited symptoms of outrage and plunder. The accounts of the 8th of May, from Herrenberg, Urach, Ludwigsburg, and Coppingen, in Wirtemberg, state that great anxiety was felt at those towns for fear of outbreaks. Precautionary measures had been taken by the citizens. An attack was made on the shop of a baker in Brussels, whom they forced to make a distribution of bread; and subsequently, the rioters proceeded to the premises of a corn merchant, which they purposed to sack, but were prevented by the military and police. Private letters state that there have been riots in Manchester, and also in Eger and Leitmeritz, directed against foreign speculators. The rioters were pursued out of Eger with showers of stones as far as Waldsassen; and in Leitmeritz a speculator in corn had his ears cut off! Several houses and shops were plundered at Posen on the 29th ult., and other places, laden with corn and flour. Considerable excitement prevailed in Nottingham, in England, where some disturbances have been levied off several bakers and provision dealers.

In some of the English towns near the Irish coast, fever had been destructively prevalent. Nearly 200,000 Irish have been landed in Liverpool since the first of January. The *Cambria*, which sailed from Boston on the 1st of May, reached Liverpool on the 14th. On the 5th the London packet *Prince Albert* arrived from New York April 10th; a few hours after the *Arcole* arrived with dates to the 14th; and on the 14th the *Yorkshire* arrived with news to the 15th. ult.

British and North American Mail Steamships.—The first of the four new steam ships intended for the service, for the purpose of establish a weekly mail communication between Liverpool and America, was launched at Greenock, on Thursday, 13th inst., from the building yard of Messrs. R. Steele & Co., and named the *America*. She is a remarkably fine ship of 1800 tons. The length of keel and fore rake is 251 feet, and breadth of beam 38 feet. The building of the *Washington* and *Europe* are proceeding very rapidly, and in a few months we shall have the satisfaction of seeing these additional ships in weekly communication with Liverpool and New York and Boston; and the service performed by the contractors, Samuel Cunard, Esq., of Halifax, George Burn, Esq., of Glasgow, and Joseph Macliver, Esq., of Liverpool in the same admirable manner which has characterized the doings of this company since its establishment.

The *Economist* has a very elaborate article proposing a plan for reforming the *currency*. It asserts that the circulation of paper in the country is at least £36,000,000 of which probably £16,000,000 consists of half-sovereigns and £20,000,000 of sovereigns. The issuing of paper notes for less than £5 is prohibited by act of Parliament. The whole amount of the gold currency is held to be unproductive ecapital; the *Economist* proposes to make £1 paper notes a substitute for gold—the instant convertibility to be secured by a sufficient reserve of gold coin, and the remainder in government securities. It supposes the bank to be employed as the agent in carrying the plan operation, and that for every £100 of £1 notes issued, 4.66 13s. 4d. of government securities and £33 6s. 8d. of coin should be placed in the issue department. The effect, it contends would be to liberate *twenty millions* of capital from an unproductive use.

IRELAND.—The accounts from Ireland are appalling, tumults and riots are of frequent occurrence, and the progress of disease is rapid and destructive. According to some accounts, the population has already diminished nearly half a million by deaths and emigration. The repeal proceedings are too trifling to require notice. The attendance is miserable and the rent scanty.

FRANCE.—A change has takep place in the Ministry which is now composed of Mr Jayr, Public Works; Duke de Montebello, Marine; Dumon, Minister of Finance; General Trezel, War; Guizot, Par Interim Marine.—It is said that Abd-el-Kader has tendered his submission to the French.

It was sailed in the Chamber of Peers on the 10th inst., by the Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, that the prospects of the next harvest were extremely promising. Notwithstanding this favorable intelligence, the markets continue to rise in various parts of France.

The account of an investment by the Emperor of Russia in English funds has produced a great sensation in Paris. It has deprived the recent investment in the French funds of its character of exclusive friendship to the French Government.

The *Semaphore*, of Marseilles, of the 8th, states that the Sphinx, which was stationed in that port on the preceding day, had brought intelligence from Malaga, announcing that the French Consul there had received intelligence from the Spanish Governor of Melilla, that Abd-el-Kader had again, through his interpreter, written to the French Government, tendering his submission.

The chief event of the fortnight is the celebration of the King's fete-day, which happened on the 1st inst. The weather being favorable, the works brought content to the crowds in the Champs Elysees and the Garden of the Tuileries. The King was very warmly received on his appearance in the balcony with the Royal family.

SPAIN.—There is nothing of interest from Spain. The estimates for 1848 were presented on the 4th. The revenues are estimated at 1,257,780,466 reals, and the Expenditure at 1,256,578,020. The two Chambers had been subsequently prorogued by a Royal decree, and no period fixed for their next convocation.—General Butran had been appointed Governor of Madrid.

The person with whom the Infanta Josepha had nearly contracted a clandestine marriage, a native of the Havanah, named Guell y Rente, was on the 10th, suddenly roused from his rest, and sent off in a chaise-de-poste to Cadiz, to embark for his native place. The journals cry out loudly against this act as arbitrary and illegal.

PORTUGAL.—Terms have been made with the rebels, owing to the interference of the British Government. But, pending the negotiations, a battle was forced, caused by the treachery of the insurgents. The Queen's forces were victorious, and there was considerable bloodshed. The battle took place at Vinhaes. On the Queen's side, fifty-seven officers and men were killed and 180 wounded. On the rebel side the loss was much greater.

Letters from Lisbon of the 30th ultimo, announce an outbreak at Lisbon, the preceding day, in consequence of a conspiracy to liberate the political prisoners. About 120 of these made an attack on the castle, in which they were defeated. The general prisoners in the gaol, felons and others, some 1800 in number, got out of prison, but many of them were mowed down by the soldiery, though they made no resistance, and the majority were re-captured. Of the political prisoners about 800 escaped. The Consulates of Great Britain was, it is said, signed on the 28th. Col. Wylde was to proceed immediately to Oporto, to endeavor to effect an accommodation with the Junta.

ITALY.—Pope Pius IX, has added another claim to the many he already possesses, on the gratitude of his subjects. He has instituted a system of national representation, in the shape of a council of delegates from the different provinces, who are to assemble in Rome, for the purpose of discussing with the Government the affairs of the administration, and aiding it in its efforts for the good of the people. This grand measure has been hailed by the good Pope's subjects with the liveliest demonstrations of joy and satisfaction.

A Valparaiso correspondent of the London Times thus describes the capture of the fort above mentioned, as communicated by a French officer who was in Tahiti at the time.

A small party of French soldiers, in number about 30, made an attempt to scale a precipice of one of the mountains in which the natives were encamped. One man succeeded in scrambling up, and in pulling up and fixing a ladder, by which the whole party mounted. It was a difficult task, and took seven hours to accomplish it. This particular spot was considered impregnable from the nature of the ground, and its defence was neglected. The small party of French on gaining the top diverted the attention of the natives, while a strong party of French soldiery were advancing by a circuitous route set another part of the camp, which they succeeded in entering. The natives, finding themselves about to be attacked on all sides, and believing their camp to be surrounded by solid force, surrendered and gave up their arms. No lives were lost on either side. This account agrees with the version given of the affair by the English letters from Tahiti, except that the latter attribute the success of the French to the treachery of a native of Rappa, who betrayed the Tahitians, and led the French to the only unprotected point of the camp.

The Valparaiso correspondent states that the Natives submitted merely to save themselves from death by hunger. This is admitted by the French themselves. The surrender was full, complete and unconditional, without any sort of arrangement or pledge as to the future on either side. Matters were to remain thus until the arrival of the new governor, daily expected, to whom Mr. Bruat leaves the future destiny of the natives, everything to be managed by him when he assumes the government of the island. The additional force which he will have on his arrival will be nearly 2,000 men of all arms, including also 50 mounted gendarmes, 50 artillerymen, and a detachment of sappers.

It was reported at Tahiti that the Queen will shortly return to Tahiti, accompanied by her husband, who has long been expected to do so. The next bone of contention will be the Society Islands, all of which the French claim sovereignty over, on the plea that they were all paying tribute to the Georgian Islands, now in the possession. The French admiral has instructions not to insist on their possession for the present, and it is hoped that their independence will be acknowledged by the English Government, and acquiesced in by that of France.

City Intelligence.

SALUTE.—A salute of 29 guns was fired yesterday, at noon, on the Place d'Armes, by the Orleans Battalion of Artillery, under command of Captain Grivot, in honor of the arrival in our port of the splendid U. States War Steamer *Allegheny*.

ACCIDENT.—On Saturday last, at about seven o'clock, a little mulatto boy, eight years old, fell in the river from the first Municipality Ferry Landing, and was drowned. He was standing on the edge of the flat boat, when the ferry suddenly against it, occasioned a jerking which precipitated the poor boy into the water.

DENIED.—A slave of Mr. Millaudon, being pursued yesterday morning by some police officers, fled, and on arriving near the Old Basin, threw himself headlong into the water and was drowned. He was drunk at the time, and the police attempted to arrest him on account of frolics which he had been playing. The body, being recovered, was brought to the Treme watch-house, where an inquest was held

DEATH OF THE VOLUNTEER THROP.—Throp, the volunteer who was stabbed some days ago by a member of the Fuselier Company, died on Saturday last, in the Charity Hospital. The Coroner held an inquest on the body. The deceased was about 21 years of age, and a native of Prussia. Singular to say, the perpetrator of the bloody deed is yet unknown, although the stabbing took place on the Place d'Armes, in the midst of a vast crowd. We hope that Recorder Genois and the police will exert themselves to the utmost to find out the guilty man.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT.—In the case of the heirs of Eugene Mc Carty, against Eulalie Mandeville, Judge Canon rendered on Saturday a judgment as of non-suit against the plaintiffs, reserving it optional with them to begin a new action.

COURT.—On Saturday night last, the house of Nicholas Clemons, at the corner of Locust and Gravaude streets, was entered by a woman named Marie Therese, who broke open a trunk and carried away a sum of $700. Recorder Genois was will investigate the case this morning.

THIRD MUNICIPALITY.—Edward Griffin was arrested on Saturday, by the 3d Municipality police, on a charge of having beaten his wife and taken from her a gold watch and a purse containing money. Griffin was fined by Recorder $25 by Recorder Bauzenau, and released after he had restored the property to his wife.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—Mary Marley, tried on a charge of robbing Mary Clark of $700, was found guilty by the jury during the night of Friday last. On Saturday, the Grand Jury found the bills against Charles C. Cranmer, for incest; and against W. P. Phillips, for entering a house with intent to steal. Several informations, for larceny, and one against Eugene Robbie Ignace, a free woman of color, for harboring and concealing a slave, were filed by the District Attorney.

THE FUNERAL HONOR.—The remains of Col. McKee, Lieut. Col. Clay, Capt. Willis, Lieut. Vaughn, and private Trotter, were accompanied on Saturday evening, from the Arsenal, where they had lain in state for several days, to the Metairie Ridgepol, beyond the Grave Wall, by a large military and civic procession. All our authorities escorted the glorious corpses, whose departure was saluted by the booms of the cannon, and by the shouts of many an aching heart in the multitude that had assembled to cast a last glance on the coffins.

ELECTION.—The election for Lieut. Col. for the Orleans battalion, took place on Saturday evening in the State House. Capt. Charles Fiesca received a majority of the votes. We understand that some officers will enter a protest against the election.

BEFORE RECORDER BALDWIN.—The examination of William Cassaman, charged with having caused the death of his aged mother, was concluded on Saturday inquiry. Recorder Baldwin, after having several witnesses committed the accused for trial before the First District Court, bearing it to the Attorney-general to admit the prisoner to bail, it he thinks at Proper.

Samuel Woods and wife, keepers of the Franklin Coffee-House, arrested on a charge of aiding and abetting in a robbery, were examined and discharged.

LATER FROM MATAMORAS.—The steamer *Telegraph* which started from Vera Cruz on the 4th inst. and touched on the 5th at Brazos, arrived yesterday evening at this port. She brought the *American Flag* of the 5th, in which we find a few interesting items

RETICAN OF VOLUNTEERS.—The 2d and 3d Indianens left Buena Vista on the 24th ult., the 1st and 2d Illinoians on the 30th, and the 3d Kansas cavalry on the 5th inst. The 2d Ohioans passed down the river on Saturday.

Col. DONIPHAN and staff passed on "his horse," passed down the river Saturday. The steamboats bearing the sick and deer skin clothes of many of them, reminded us of descriptions we have read of the inhabitants of some of the northern parts of the Russian empire.—They stopped a few hours in the mud of a sand bar, and then floated down to the mouth of the river, where they remained for a day or two, waiting for a steamer to take them to New Orleans.

Col. DONIPHAN and staff, with the exception of Lieut. Col. Mitchell, who remains in command of the post at Monterey, left Saltillo on the 27th ult., and arrived at Monterey on the 29th, remained one day, and left on the 31st ult. for Camargo, where they arrived on the 4th inst. and left on the same day for Matamoras, where they arrived on the 5th inst. and left on the same day for the mouth of the river