

EVANSVILLE JOURNAL.

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FOR PRESIDENT: ZACHARY TAYLOR.

WHIG ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS. JOSEPH G. MARSHALL, of Jefferson. GODLOVE S. ORTH, of Tippecanoe.

DISTRICT ELECTORS. 1st Dist.—JOHN PROCTOR, of Posey. 2d "—JOHN S. DAVIS, of Floyd. 3d "—MILTON GREGG, of Dearborn. 4th "—DAVID P. HOLLOWAY, of Wayne. 5th "—THOMAS D. WALPOLE, of Hancock. 6th "—LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU, of Greene. 7th "—EDWARD W. MCGRAW, of Park. 8th "—JAMES P. SMITH, of Clinton. 9th "—DANIEL D. PRATT, of Cass. 10th "—DAVID KILGORE, of Delaware.

CITY OF EVANSVILLE.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 10.

EVANSVILLE DAILY JOURNAL.—We don't know how friend Chandler gets along so swimmingly. Not long since, he commenced a tri-weekly, now he has a daily paper, and a very neat, creditable, and able one it is. This speaks well for the editor's energy, and shows the liberal spirit of his embryo city. A weekly, tri-weekly and daily, from the same office, is what no place in this State, except Evansville, can boast of. We hope entire success and prosperity may ever attend such persevering endeavors.—Wabash (Terre Haute) Express.

"Don't know how we get along so swimmingly," eh! Well, we think you've explained it just about as well as we can ourselves.—It is the "liberal spirit" of our citizens that enables us to do these things,—the "liberal spirit" of all classes, mechanics, merchants, traders, professional men—who are determined that Evansville shall not be behind in the race for distinction. Our advertising columns tell the story—the "liberal spirit" of our citizens manifested through them, is what is building up the city, and enables us to "get along so swimmingly." May it last forever.

THE RIVER.—We learn from Louisville and Cincinnati papers that a considerable rise in the river has taken place above. It rained here very hard during Saturday evening and night, and we suppose the Wabash as well as the Ohio will be open again for navigation. The river continued to rise here very fast during yesterday and last night.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.—We publish a portion of the news brought by the America, and would slip much deeper into it did we not see it to be altogether one-sided—the distorted news of the monarchical presses of London gloating over the triumph of Kingly power, as they are pleased to call the late proceedings in that capital. We shall soon have additional and full news which we doubt not will be more satisfactory. The steamer which was to leave on the 20th ult., is now due.

FROM CONGRESS.—The proceedings of Congress are not of so much importance lately as to crowd every thing else out of the papers.—The following are, very briefly, the only important transactions in either House on Thursday last.

Mr. Hannegan, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill to enable the President to take military possessions of Yucatan.

After considerable discussion the bill was made the order of the day for to-morrow. The bill relating to the retired list was made the special order for Monday.

Mr. Sturgeon reported a resolution requiring the Committee on Foreign Relations to report upon the propriety of paying Commodore Biddle as acting commissioner to China.

In the House, the ten-tenure bill, after some discussion, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs for amendment.

The bill repealing the act authorizing the reduction of Genl. in the army was concurred in by yeas 81, nays 66. Sundry Senate bills were considered and then the House adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.

The Rowena has arrived from Laguna, having sailed on the 9th ult. Gen. Paez had gone to New Grenada, having been deserted by most of his principal officers, among them General Semora.

NEW YORK, May 3, 11 P.M.

The President of the Newark Bank and Insurance Company, was robbed of \$49,000, this morning, on his way from Newark to this city.

THE MARKETS.—New York, May 6.—There is an active inquiry for flour, but the receipts bring light holders are very firm, which prevents large operations. There is a good inquiry for wheat, but corn and oats are dull.—Sales of pork \$10 25/4 for prime. Holders ask higher prices, but buyers have not yet acceded to their demands. The market for beef is improving.

Cincinnati, May 6.—The flour market is firmer than yesterday, and the business done is at a slight advance. Sales of 400 bbls of former grades. Sales of wheat at 85c. Sales of 300 bbls mess pork at 67.50. Sales of 400 boxes cheese at 64c.

St. Louis, May 6.—Small sales of Flour at \$3 62 1/2 to \$3 75.

New Orleans, May 3.—Flour rather improving and 1200 bbls disposed of at \$4 50, and \$5 25 for choice. Corn in better request and 8000 sacks sold at 24 1/2 to 27, and 30 for prime yellow. Oats 25. No particular alterations in provisions. Luc 5c.

The Covington Friend announces a break in the Canal just below Attica, which is 100 feet long and six feet below the level of the Canal.

Hon. Thomas Corwin, U. S. Senator from Ohio, arrived in Cincinnati on Thursday last.

EUROPEAN NEWS.—The following items of news from Europe by the America will be found extremely interesting to all who wish to comprehend fully the great movements in progress on that continent:

The Policy of Russia.—The following important article appears in the St. Petersburg Journal of the 31st. It will be seen that the Emperor of Russia promises strict neutrality as regards other States, provided no attack be made upon any part of his own territories:

We have already made known the manifesto published by his Majesty the Emperor on the occasion of the disturbances which agitate Western Europe. All the faithful subjects of his Majesty have comprehended the sense of this manifesto; it is the language of religion, the language of the country, the language which in the days of trial and attack, our Sovereigns are accustomed to address to the Russian nation. But, as we are habituated to see but too frequently the acts and words of the Imperial Government interpreted abroad in the most incorrect way, we think it useful to prevent, by a few explanations, the erroneous conclusions which might be drawn from this manifesto.

It would be a great mistake to link from it anything alarming for the cause of peace. Nothing is further from the thought of the Imperial Government. But, in the presence of the agitation which is organized abroad against us, it was natural for the Emperor to make an appeal to national feeling. We see, in fact, that not only in France, where the press has already given support to the authorities, but also in Hungary, in Prussia, and in the whole of Germany, provocative manifestations have been made against Russia. Associations, representative assemblies, and even official journals, have made themselves the echo of these manifestations. It has been made a crime on the Governments which have been overthrown or modified by insurrection to have kept up friendly relations without cabined. From the first news of the events which led to the proclamation of the republic in France, intimations of attack have been distributed to us. Before we could know whether it was necessary for us to shed our blood for foreign interests, our alliance was laughably rejected.

It has been attempted to make our name an object of terror, and, as if it was meant to obtain a guarantee against any intervention on our part, we have been menaced before it was known whether we should menace in our turn. Surprise was the only feeling which this news could cause in us, for we are not aware that in our times Russia has ever wounded or lessened the independence of Germany. The history of 1812 will tell on which side the attack was made. It will say whether we proffered our alliance to the interest or the injury of the German people. Uneasy minds may therefore be tranquilized. No more in Germany than in France will Russia meddle with the changes which she has taken upon herself which may still take place in the mode of Government. She does not think of attacking, she desires peace; she requires it in order to labor incessantly for the development of internal prosperity. Let the people of the west plunge into the study of the sciences, let them march of social happiness, let each choose freely the form of government which may appear to it to be good. Russia will witness without taking part in all these changes. She will not envy their lot when they shall at last come out unshaken and purified from the disorder of anarchy. Russia expects the time and the enlightened solicitude of her sovereigns, the progress of her social constitution.

But as in our eyes, on account of our imperfections, and the misery inherent in all states of society with whatever form of government, the maintenance of the ancient order of things is indispensable to Russia, as without this there can be neither an influential policy without, nor credit, nor commerce, nor industry nor national wealth within. Russia will not allow herself to be carried away by such a state of things. She will not suffer a foreign policy to light up within her bosom the fire of civil war, and she will whatever of the various members which compose the unity of her empire to be detached from her, under the pretext of re-establishing oppressed nationalities. If we were to break out, if hostilities were to rise from this chaos of multiple and conflicting rights, to be questioned, and pretensions, oppressed. Russia would examine, in her national interest, whether and to what extent it would be proper for her to take part in the hostilities of state against state, people against people.

The demarcation of frontiers and the state of possession which she has guaranteed are the only things of which she will not lose sight, and she is firmly resolved that, if the political and territorial equilibrium be changed, it shall not be against her policy. Up to that point, Russia will observe a strict neutrality; the slightest excess of the will assume an aggressive, but a vigilant attitude. In a word, she will attack nobody if she is not attacked; she will conscientiously respect the independence and inviolability of her neighbors, if her neighbors respect the independence and inviolability of Russia.

Germany.—The riots among the country people of the States of South Germany continue. The castle of Wollenbourg, in the province of Saxony, belonging to Prince Schoenbourg, was burned down on the 4th of March. The Prince fled to Alenbourg. The troops called up from Leipzig and Zwickau were too feeble to resist. Serious anxiety existed for the safety of the castle and town of Glaucha.—A general insurrection among the highlanders of Saxony was imminent. At Donauschigen, in Wurtemberg, a bloody conflict took place between the population and a detachment of Wurtemberg troops, which came to occupy the Schwarzwald. Both parties had several killed and wounded.

Austria.—Our advices from Vienna are of the 7th ult., inclusive. Reform is progressing at Vienna slowly but steadily. The city had resumed its wonted appearance, and but for the occasional riot occasioned by the receipt of intelligence from Italy and parts of Germany, harmony might be considered to be fully restored. The work-people in Vienna, however, were in an excited state; several had struck work, and companies of national guards were stationed to protect the buildings in progress. Threats had been made to demolish the works. A run on the Savings Bank had taken place, and on the morning of the 5th, as early as 6 o'clock, many persons had assembled at the doors. The exchange on London was eleven francs higher than it has been known for many years. The Vienna correspondence of several German and London journals states that Austria has declared war against Sardinia, but it would rather appear that no formal declaration has been made, and that the Austrian government has contented itself with sending passports to the Sardinian, Tuscan, and Papal envoys. The minister of finance, Baron von Kubeck, has resigned. Count Colowrat has also resigned the presidency of the council, which has been conferred, ad interim, on the minister of foreign affairs, Count Fiquelmont. Baron von Kraus has been appointed minister of finance and the ministry of war has been intrusted to General von Bismarck.

The government has forbidden the exportation of gold and silver coin, and travellers passing the frontiers will not be allowed to take more than 100 florins in specie with them.—The Archduke Lewis who is very unpopular, and who was strongly opposed to the late concession made by the government, has retired from public business. Count Montecuculi has been despatched to Lombardy, in the quality of extraordinary imperial commissioner, in order to attempt a pacification. The correspondence of several German and English journals

state that the Austrian government would not be indisposed to recognize the independence of Lombardy, upon certain conditions. These conditions would be the following:—The Emperor would undertake the payment of a portion of the Austrian national debt, should conclude a favorable commercial treaty, and should agree to furnish a contingent of troops in certain cases.—How far these reports or surmises may be correct, remains to be seen.

The Archduke John, the head of the liberal party had set out for Prague with the expectation of being elected Emperor of Germany.

Affairs in Bohemia.—At an assembly of the people held at Prague, a determination was come to to address a petition to the Emperor, to be to contain the following points:—The admission of all the countries of the Crown of Bohemia as regards their internal legislation, and a guaranty for the close union with the whole Austrian monarchy. Perfect equality of rights between the German and Bohemian population in all matters of instruction and administration of the country.

2. A national representation based upon the most extended scale of franchise, such representation to have command over all the interests of the country, to pass all law and impose a special ministry for all the internal affairs of the country. Prague to be the centre-point of authority for the ministry.

3. The prompt organization of the national guard, and its complete armament.

4. The reform of the University. Reform in the mode of instruction; this reform to be granted definitely and not merely provisionally.

5. All authorities, both civil and military, to take the oath to the constitution.

There appears to be no doubt but that the government will at once accede to all these points.

Four thousand muskets have been distributed amongst the civic guard, who do duty in common with the soldiers.

Hungary.—We have startling intelligence from Hungary. The Berlin Zeitungs-Halle, of the 6th, announces, in a correspondence from Pesth, dated the 31st, that Hungary declares herself independent, and that Archduke Stephen had been chosen King. A feeling of strong discontent had long existed at Pesth, which has at last shown itself. At Pressburg, from which we have dates to the 2d, this announcement seems not to have been known. The Archduke Stephen returned on the 21st to Pressburg, with the decree containing the retraction of the royal resolution respecting the independence of the Hungarian ministry. All the members of the Diet assembled to meet him on the borders of the river, and in the evening he announced the happy news to the Diet. The greatest joy prevailed, and Pressburg was illuminated. On the evening of the next day a deputation from the Diet waited on the Archduke to thank him in the name of the nation for the boon he had obtained for them.

From Botzen, in Tyrol, we learn under date of the 30th of March, that the citadel had yielded to the provisional Government.

Letters from Pesth, of the 1st of April, which have reached here confirm the news that Hungary has declared itself independent. It is stated that this important event will be the signal for a civil war. In fact out of a population of nearly twelve millions, the race of the Magyars, which is at the present moment the dominant power, which Austria has always treated with peculiar favor, and which is in possession of the intelligence, the riches, and the most valuable portion of the landed property of the country, does not amount to more than four millions of people. The Slavonic population numbers about six millions, and in some comitates it amounts to nine-tenths of the whole population. The Magyars detest the Magyar authority and refuse to admit it. The provinces of Dalmatia and Croatia have already openly separated from Hungary, and are endeavoring to form themselves into an independent State.

From the London News, April 12. The Affairs in Germany.—The mission of German statesmen, in the present crisis, is full of difficulties. There is at this moment actually no paramount authority either in Germany, or any of the States composing it, upon which men can rally with confidence. The fate of Germany is set upon the castles of diet.—Almost every thing that is important, and which is of interest to the people, has been destroyed; specie has disappeared; the public funds, mortgages, bills of exchange—all are at nominal values. About a week ago, the branch of the house of Rothschilds established in Frankfurt is understood to have refused to discount a bill drawn by M. Belmont, its own agent at New York, on the house at Paris, payable in May, to have refused to advance 100,000 francs on the security of this bill for 75,000 francs, although 10 to 15 per cent was offered for the accommodation. The failure of the old and respected house of Schuabach, at Cologne—whose taxes exceed their liabilities by some millions of francs—has compelled the manufacturers of Rheinish Prussia, who had credits with the firm, to throw out of employment many thousands of laborers. At Berlin, Vienna, Leipzig, Frankfurt, Mayence, Mannheim, and Stuttgart, manufacturers have been obliged to dismiss their laborers for want of work. Interest on mortgages is being paid in no part of Germany.

The Journal de Frankfurt publishes the report of the German Diet appointed to revise the federal constitution, in which the recommendation of the committee of fifty to have one representative for every 50,000 instead of for every 70,000, is adopted. It is also resolved that if the excess of population of a State be 25,000 over 50,000, for which one member is needed, then it will have a right to elect a second representative; and that every State having a population in number below 50,000, will still have the right to elect a member. As for the election of deputies to the constituent assembly, the eligibility is not to be limited by positions as to census, creed, or class. Any German who is not a minor has a right to elect and be elected; nor is it necessary that he should be a native of the State which he is to represent in the Assembly. The assembly is to be convoked on the 1st of May. The commission annex a table showing the number of members to be elected by each State, the total amount of which, according to the census of 1842, amount to 605. Of these Austria will send 190, Prussia, 159, Bavaria, 71, Wurtemberg, 25, Hanover, 26, Saxony, 24, Baden, 20, Hesse Darmstadt, 12, Hesse Cassel, 11. The remaining 64 are from the smaller States.—The total population represented by these 605 members is 30,164,392. The report of the committee is followed by the decree of the Diet adopting it.

The committee of fifty at Frankfurt has published two proclamations to Germany, in which the reasons for the assembling of the preparatory assembly are stated, as well as the basis which it has adopted for its action. The last is—liberty of expressing opinions, freedom of conscience and creed, right of meeting, protection of individual liberty, independence of tribunals, and institution of trial by jury, protection for the working classes, just repartition of taxes, independence of parish administration.

In order to insure these, continues the proclamation, the assembly has decreed the general armament of the people. We must also be prepared against the internal enemy, and be prepared to repulse aggressions. The assembly has admitted Schleswig and eastern and Western Prussia into the Germanic Confederation. It has abolished the scheme of the division of Poland. Whatever may be the consequences of this, Germany is strong enough to answer for the consequences. The proclamation then calls on the German people to proceed to the work of the elections and not to rest until they have created Germany united and free.

Italy.—Suppression of the Jesuits.—Rome April 1.—Amid the clash of arms and the din of European tumult, silent but significant events have just taken place here which in other times would have claimed a full page in contemporary annals. The Society of the Jesuits has been finally ordered to quit the capital of the Catholic world, and their colleges suppressed and their headquarters removed, with general and staff, out of Rome. Where they will next set up their central banner is a puzzle.—Not in Italy, most assuredly, every one of the various States of the peninsula having shown marvellous unanimity in considering them the agents of Austria and the foes of freedom.—Yesterday Cardinal Castagna received the order of Pius IX. to communicate to Gen. Botta (an honest Fleming,) the decision of his Holiness, to the effect that they must march and baggage out of this city, and giving him and his associates reasonable delay to pack up. The vast property which had fallen into the hands of the Society for the last 20 years during which they had the undisputed control over the consciences of the rich and nobles of the land, is to be now transferred to the administrative capacity of the Cardinal Vizzardi.

The war of the Sonderbund in Switzerland may be considered as the opening chapter of the recent revolutions in Europe, and the final suppression of the causa terrerima belli but political justice. Yet there is much to regret in this unlooked-for event. I speak not in a political sense, for the Jesuits were, in a political sense, foreign to the cause, and both sides of the Alps, I merely would remark that their removal from the Roman College will leave, in a literary point of view, an awful gap not easily filled up. They had confessedly placed in the various chairs of that noble building of unobscured capacity in the different departments of divinity, astronomy, archaeology, classics, eloquence, and mathematics, and their places cannot be easily supplied.

But the Pope has spoken. "Cassio, be no longer officer of mine!" The whole body will probably seek the field of commissary exertion, and the brutal foe, from Savonara, who where they may recover their old ascendancy, and be out of the reach of the Abbe Glocerit, whom they in an evil hour deprived of his chair at the University of Turin, and who has written with terrible tribulation. The Abbe Glocerit, a very moderate man, and a leader of the subject, in which it notices the failure of an attempt to get up a demonstration of transeverial in their favor.—It assures the clergy, both secular and regular, that they live in the hearts of the people. It exhorts them to avoid becoming tools of power, and to be true to their consciences. It is the order of this order. "Take pattern from the saints of God; from Chrysostom, who denounced the effeminate and corrupt tyranny of his time; from Ambrose, who rebuked a royal murderer; from Bernard, who preached the holy war against the brutal foe; from Savonara, who was the evangelist of freedom; from Pico Nono, who unites the virtues and attributes of them all. The alliance of any part of the priesthood with absolutism has always proceeded infidelity and hypocrisy; that cursed alliance in Italy is at an end."—London News, April 13.

PERSONAL MEANS AND OFFICIAL CORRUPTION.—Again we are called upon to record official acts of commission and omission of the Administration, so mean and corrupt as to sully the national character.

It will be recollected that the House of Representatives called for the instructions to Mr. Dilwell, and they were withheld, and the correspondence of Mr. Trist with the government was also called for, and that was also withheld, because it would have shown having with chief; yet Mr. Polk and his cabinet send copies of these official documents, secretly to Gen. Pillow, in Mexico, for him to use in open court in his defence, in the city of Mexico. The People's representatives could not be trusted, but President Polk's GENERAL in Mexico could be!

But this is not the particular act to which we wish to direct attention. On the 17th day of April, the House called upon the Secretary of War for the correspondence between Gen. Scott and the War Department. Mr. Marcy furnished it, but it was discovered that he had prepared a deliberate fraud and deception upon the House, and that he had withheld certain letters, and garbled others; this he denied, by his friends, and furnished a member with four letters, saying they were of no consequence, that those four were all that were withheld. This statement was officially made.

The House was not satisfied, and again called upon Mr. Marcy, and this call has not brought forth important suppressed letters, but a letter which was not in being when the call was made—a letter of forty-nine pages, written by the Secretary of War for the occasion, and several days after the correspondence was called for.

Mr. Marcy had written to Gen. Scott, asking for specifications of his alleged bad treatment by the Administration, and Gen. Scott had promptly furnished them. This letter Marcy withheld, and when the House called upon him, he still held on to it, until he writes forty-nine pages in answer to it, and then sends to the House Gen. Scott's suppressed letter, and his rejoinder got up for the occasion.

This mean if not infamous conduct, was exposed and denounced in the House by Messrs. Clingman, Hilliard and Stephens, on the 27th ult.

Mr. Clingman denounced the War Secretary as guilty of garbling and withholding letters, and by sending to the House a letter of forty-nine pages subsequently got up for effect, of attempting to mislead the House and the country—a deliberate falsehood.

Mr. Hilliard is represented as being greatly excited, and indignantly proclaimed that he would not submit to such a high-handed fraud as the Secretary had attempted to palm upon the House and the country.

Mr. Stephens in his scathing remarks charged upon the President the withholding from the people's representatives correspondence and documents, on the plea of doing mischief in Mexico, and then furnishing his well-beloved friend, Maj. Gen. Gid. Pillow, with some of his own suppressed letters, in the Mexican capital. And he demanded to know how it happened "that the nomination of this Pillow as Maj. Gen. had been near a year ago, by Mr. Polk, had not yet been sent to the Senate? Why was this nomination withheld from that body? He asked any defender of the Administration to answer." But no answer was given.

Talk about the official corruption and arrogant exercise of power by the monarchies of the world, but let us not be blind to those daily exposed in our own.

Mr. Everett's Boston eulogy upon Mr. Adams is the following elegant parallel between the old age of the deceased statesman and that of the now exiled Louis Philippe:

I wished to prove to the young men of the country, by the most instructive instances, that the only true greatness is that which rests on a moral basis. I would point them to the ex-President of the United States, on the occasion referred to, and the ex-King of France—the one, retiring to private life, an unsuccessful but not discredited candidate for re-election to the chair of State; ruling, in a serene old age, in the respect and affection of his fellow citizens; borne, at seventy-six, almost on their shoulders from one joyous reception to another; the other, sovereign, and yesterday, of a kingdom stretching from Mount Atlas to the Rhine; master of an army to bid defiance to Europe, with a palace for every month, and a revenue of three millions of francs for every day in the year; and to-day (let me not seem to trample on the fallen as I utter the words) stealing with the aged partner of his throne and of his fall, in a sordid disguise, of his own hand, without the aid of his captives; without one of that mighty host to strike a blow in his defence; if not from loyalty, at least from compassion; not daring to look round, even to see if the child was safe on whom he had just bestowed the mockery of a crown; and compelled to beg a few francs from the guards at his palace door to help him to flee from his kingdom!

COL. BEATON AND THE PRESIDENCY.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun is of the opinion that Col. Beaton will be a prominent candidate for the nomination of his party for the Presidency, at the next Baltimore Convention. He says:

Col. Beaton would take the democratic vote of New York in preference to any one. He would take all the votes that Sias Wright could have got, had he lived. He would stand in Mr. Wright's place—successor to his principles, and with even more than his popularity.

Mr. Wright, you will remember, shortly before his death, had approved himself an advocate of the restriction of slavery in the territories hereafter to be annexed. Mr. Beaton is therefore, it would seem, to be brought forward on the same ground that Mr. Wright occupied, as to every question—free trade—restriction of Slavery—divorce of the government from banks &c.

If there be any probability in the above, it will annoy, exceedingly, some other gentlemen who have been laying the ropes for these years at least, in order to secure the nomination.

If "old Bullion" should be the nominee of his party, coming out as he has about a month before the convention assembled, it would undoubtedly be considered rather a clever performance. The other gentlemen who have been trying so hard for years, would, after Benton's rapid success, "hang up their banjos" forever.

THE PRESIDENT.—A writer in the Cincinnati Signal suggests the name of Richard Rush our Minister in France, as the Pennsylvania candidate for the Democratic nomination of the National Convention. No doubt our locofoco friends would like it, but they can't go with a rush. The black cockade federalist, Gen. Cass, is the prominent man of the party for the Presidency.

A CROSTYFR.—A model of an electric frigate of forty-four guns, full rigged, with gun masts, life boat, &c., has been exhibited in Buffalo. The model was built by Mr. E. Rurus, of Canada—the motive power and apparatus by Dr. Albert Henderson, of Buffalo. Electricity is the propelling agent, and her guns are fired, bells rung, &c., by the same instrumentality.

The first shipment from Chicago to St. Louis, via the Illinois and Michigan Canal, reached the latter city on Monday. Packet lines are in full operation and passengers can be conveyed from St. Louis to Chicago for eight dollars, including fares. The canal packets make their trips in twenty hours.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

EXECUTION OF LOUIS XVI.

All our readers are more or less familiar with the bloody scenes of the French Revolution, and doubtless will be interested in the following sketch from that awful drama:

On the 15th of January the convention proceeded to vote what the punishment should be, death or banishment. Every member advanced singly to the tribune, and openly gave his vote. For forty hours the voting continued, during which time the galleries were crowded, the bar of the assembly besieged with deputations, and the Jacobin club maintaining the excitement by continued inflammatory harangues. As each of the celebrated deputies proceeded to give his vote, the interest was absorbing; but when Orleans (Louis Philippe's father), tottered to the appointed place, with a face pale as death, a silence perfectly awful pervaded the hall. "Exclusively governed by duty," said the unhappy man, "and convinced that all those who have reigned the sovereignty of the people deserve death, my vote is death." Another breathless silence succeeded the conclusion of the voting.

"Citizens," at length said Verginard, the President, "I announce the result of the vote—there are 721 votes; a majority of 26 have voted for death. In the name of the Convention I declare that the punishment of Louis Capet is death." Paralyzed at the very unexpected division, which had been occasioned by the succession of their party, the Girondists made but one more struggle, and that was for a delay in the execution of the sentence. The vote had made their opponents too strong for them, and their last proposition was negatived by two-thirds of the deputies. Fully prepared for his fate, the King received the result of the vote with unshaken firmness. "For two hours," said he, "Mischiefers, I have been revolving in my memory, whether, during my whole reign, I have voluntarily given any cause of complaint to my subjects; with perfect sincerity I can declare when about to appear before the throne of God, that I deserve no reproach at his hands, and that I have never formed a wish but for their happiness."

On the 20th of January, Santarre, with a deputation of the municipals, read the sentence to Louis. He received it with the same firmness as before, and asked a respite of three days to prepare for death, the solace of an interview with his family, the consolations of a priest. The Convention would not accede to the request for a respite, the hour of ten on the following morning, was irrevocably fixed for the execution, the other demands were granted. From that time the King seemed resigned and tranquil. "Did they suppose I could be base enough to kill myself?" said Louis, when they removed the knives at dinner. "I am innocent, and can die without apprehension." At half past eight in the evening, the Queen and her children entered the King's apartment. The scene that ensued during those two hours, the two last hours of their united lives cannot be described. At ten the King rose, the parents blessed their poor son, and sought to be separated for the night. "I will see you in the morning at eight o'clock," said the King, as his children clung around him, with tears and shrieks.

"Why not seven?" exclaimed they all. "Well, then seven—at seven—adieu."

So mournful was the accent with which Louis uttered those words, that the children redoubled their lamentations; and the Princess Royal fell fainting at her mother's feet. With one tender embrace to each beloved one, the King tore himself from his agonized family. The rest of the evening was devoted to his confessor, the Abbe Edgeworth, that heroic priest who dared to afford the last office of religion to his King. At midnight the King retired to bed, and slept peacefully until five.

At that hour he rose, gave his last instructions to his faithful valet, Clary, entrusted him with his last words to his wife and children, and a few relics he had to distribute among them. He wished to cut of his hair with his own hands, and escape the degradation of that operation on the scaffold, but the guards refused his request. They feared he would use the scissors for his own destruction, for they could not believe that the mild and meek-minded King could dare to die on the scaffold.

Louis then received the sacrament, at a small altar prepared in his chamber, and heard the last service of the dead, while the noise of the people throughout the streets, and the rolling of drums, announced the preparation for the execution. At nine, Santarre came to the Temple. "You come to seek me," said the King. "One minute, and I am ready." As he said this he entered his little chamber, and brought out his last will, which he asked Santarre to take, the creature refused, and the King deposited it in the hands of one of the municipals who had accompanied him. For two hours the long procession was dragging its way through the streets of Paris, everywhere hemmed and hedged in with an imposing military force, that rendered every attempt at a rescue fruitless. At last the carriage stopped near the Palace of Louis XV., between the gardens of the Tuilleries and the Champs Elysees.

The place was lined with cannon, and the crowd reached as far as the eye could see on every side.

"This is the place, is it not?" whispered Louis to his confessor, and then, with an air of the most perfect self-possession, descended from the carriage and undressed himself without the aid of his executioners. The mob approached to pounce on his arms. A monetary agent seized him as he exclaimed:—"No, I will not submit that." The executioners called for aid, and were about to use force. "Submit to this outrage," said Edgeworth, "as the last resemblance to that Saviour who is about to reward your sufferings."

Louis yielded and walked composedly to the foot of the scaffold. As the King mounted the steps he received the benedictions of his confessor: "Son of Saint Louis, ascend to Heaven."

Advancing to the edge of the scaffold, the King silenced the drummers that was placed to prevent his words being heard, and spoke these last sentences to the people. "I die innocent of all that is laid to my charge; I pardon the authors of my death, and pray God that my blood may never test on France."

He would have said more but as his next words, "and you unhappy people," were uttered, Santarre forced the drums to beat and drew his voice. In a moment the executioners seized on their victim, "he was forced under the axe, then came the clank of the falling iron, and the deed was finished."

Mr. Polk transmitted to both Houses of Congress a special message in relation to Yucatan, which will be found below. It will be observed that he is fearful that if our Government does not accede to the request of the people of Yucatan, some European power will. The President submits the whole subject to the consideration of congress. Here is the message:

To the Senate and House of Representatives United States:

I submit, for the consideration of congress, several communications received at the Department of State from Mr. Justo Sierra commissioner from the Governor of that State representing the condition of extreme suffering to which their country has been reduced by an insurrection of the Indians within its limits, and asking the aid of the United States.

The communications present a case of human suffering and misery which cannot fail to excite the sympathies of all civilized nations. From these and other sources of information, it appears that the Indians of Yucatan are waging a war of extermination against the white race. In this cruel war, they spare neither age nor sex, but put to death indiscriminately, all who fall within their power. The inhabitants panic-stricken and destitute of arms, are flying before their savage pursuers towards the coast; and their expulsion from their country, or their extermination would soon be inevitable, unless they can obtain assistance from abroad.

In this condition, they have, through their constituted authorities, implored the aid of this Government to save them from destruction, offering in case this should be granted, to transfer the "dominion and sovereignty of the peninsula" to the U. States. Similar appeals for aid and protection have been made to the Spanish and English Governments.

Whilst it is not my purpose to recommend the adoption of any measure with the view to the acquisition of the "dominion and sovereignty" over Yucatan, yet, according to our established policy, we could not consent to a transfer of the "dominion and sovereignty" either to Spain, Great Britain, or any other European power. In the language of President Monroe, in his message of December, 1823, "we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety." In my annual message of December, 1845, I declared "that near a quarter of century ago, the principle was distinctly announced to the world, in the annual message of one of my predecessors, that the 'American continent, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintained, are hereafter not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power.'"

"This principle will apply with great increased force should any European power attempt to establish any new colony in North America. In the existing circumstances of the world, the present is deemed a proper occasion to reiterate and reaffirm the principle avowed by Mr. Monroe, and to state my cordial concurrence in its wisdom and sound policy. The reassertion of this principle, especially in reference to North America, is at this day but the promulgation of a policy which no European should cherish the disposition to resist. Existing rights of every European nation should be respected; but it is due alike to our safety and our interests, that the efficient protection of our laws should be extended over our whole territorial limits; and that it should be distinctly announced to the world, as our settled policy, that no further European colony or dominion shall, with our consent, be planted or established on any part of the American continent."

Our own security requires that the established policy thus announced should guide our conduct, and this applies with great force to the