LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By the Mails.

WASHINGTON, June 1, 1846.

Short Commons.

Gen. Cass made a last desperate appeal for 54 40 to-day, but it was like arguing the cause of a prisoner upon whose case the minds of the jury are already made up. The General had also the misfortune, by referring to certain by-gone speeches of Col. Benton, to arouse the real war spirit in Old Bullion. Not an emperor can utter a denunciation with more imperious and commanding majesty than Old Bullion. Our late minister to France actually looked upon his adversary with an alarm not unmingled with admiration. And yet he bore the severe excoriations of the great Missourian with the becoming fortitude of a prisoner of war. Col. Benton remains master of the field. Neither the lesser Ajax, Mr. Hannegan, nor the greater Ajax, Mr. Allen, ventured to poise a lance in assistance of their unhorsed and unharnessed Achilles:

"But he lay like a warrior taking his rest,
With the fifty-four forties around him."

Mr. Webster, in the discussion following upon the reference of the bill, stated his belief that *the Oregon controversy would be settled, and a permanent boundary established before the adjournment of the present session of Congress.* So explicit an opinion from Mr. Webster, would not be expressed without some official or semi-official assurance, positive and reliable of the fact. In the prospect, therefore, of a steady and amicable adjustment, we see the foreclosure of a war with England, and another guaranty of a prompt conclusion to the existing war with Mexico, in which event, convention or no convention, Mr. Calhoun will be the formidable and irresistible anti-organic candidate for the Presidency.

We are rather anxious to hear father Ritchie's present opinion about 54 40. We expect something circumlocutory and ambiguous as the prognostic of an oracle to-morrow morning. There is no organic editor that can write more fluently upon the horns of a dilemma than father Ritchie. Look out for a rhetorical flourish greater than that which placed Col. Polk above the snow line on the top of the Rocky Mountains.

Our corporation elections came off to-day, and Colonel Seaton, our efficient and worthy Mayor, was re-elected by an overwhelming majority over several independent candidates in opposition. One of these independents was put up by the teetotallers as the "working man's candidate," and under this disguise they expected, or appeared to expect, the election of a man who would abolish the licensing system in toto. But they were egregiously mistaken. The very fact of their fighting under a mask made their defeat the more inglorious; and another fact, that they misrepresented an administration of the city government, the most creditable, orderly and dignified that we have ever had, only contributed to swell the triumph of Col. Seaton. In all such scurvy campaigning it is particularly gratifying to see it rebuked and put down by the indignant voice of the people. Col. Seaton is the proper man for Mayor of Washington. Holding frequent intercourse, from his official station, with the Executive, with Congress, and the diplomatic corps, the Mayor of this city should be a man of personal influence, high talents, enlarged experience, courteous manners and gentlemanly deportment. The junior editor of the *Intelligencer* is just that man.

We have nothing from the Rio Grande, this evening, of a positive character. There are rumors of despatches having been received at the State Department; but if it be so, we suspect they are but the official reports of the crossing to the right bank of the river, and of the arrival of the volunteers.

A most magnificent display of beauty was assembled to-night at the National Fair. The bazaar throughout was brilliantly illuminated by Skirving's gas arrangements, on the plan of the Cincinnati inventor. Hon. Andrew Stewart, at this bazaar, has such levees as were only surpassed by those of Old Veto in the East Room. The people go to see and to be seen. As to the cottons, and worsteds, and carpetings, and home made silks, they might as well be locked up for the evening. The Marine Band, over a tasteful orchestra, ornamented with paintings, and with a line of fine pictures over their heads, strike up regularly at ten o'clock, P. M., the dismission or doxology of—

"Clar de kitchen, old folks, young folks,
Old Virginny nebba tire."

A tune, by the way, introduced by Capt. Tyler, as the signal of a close to the music in the President's grounds.

There are some curious movements going on here, which we shall inquire into at the first leisure opportunity.

It is reported that Mr Pakenham has purchased that "suit" of rosewood furniture at the fair, consisting of a bedstead, a wardrobe, a piano, chairs, &c., and valued at $8,000, while others say that Mr. Buchanan has spoken for it, especially the big bedstead. If this be the fact, there is another diplomatic project of annexation a-foot—and it would be well to look into it, for fear it may hazard some encroachment upon the constitution.

The fact is, had Buck and Pack, as they are called for brevity, been married men, they would not have set up so many nights over the Oregon question, without coming to a decision and a bargain. But enough. The weather continues insufferably calorific.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 1, 1846.

In my note of the 23th ult., by mistake, I stated that the set of chamber furniture, now being exhibited at the fair in this city, is valued at ten thousand dollars. The *National Intelligencer* states the value to be eight thousand dollars. Mr. Gales is doubtless better informed upon the subject than I; hence I defer to his statement. But even at the reduced price of eight thousand dollars, I agree with the old farmer that the capital sunk in the production of this chamber furniture is lost to the country. It can reproduce nothing; and as an article of wealth, never can compensate the owner for the cost.

The community is still not a little excited, in regard to General Scott and the President. The friends of the former, and among them the *Intelligencer* of this morning, assert that he, so soon as war was known to exist upon the Rio Grande, tendered his services to the latter, to take command of the army in that quarter. Upon the other hand, the friends of the President maintain that he, in the most frank and manly manner, tendered the command of the army to Gen. Scott, who declined to accept it, for the reason, "that he (Scott,) if he left the seat of government, would leave more enemies behind than he should meet upon the Rio Grande." The gossip of the metropolis does not fail to attribute very unworthy motives to both gentlemen, as controlling their actions. The friends of Scott say, that the President refused to appoint him to the command of the army, because he would acquire increased military renown, and thereby secure his succession to the Presidency. The friends of the President contend that Scott declined the command of the army, because he considers himself a candidate for the Presidency, and was unwilling to leave a political focus, from which political influence radiates to the circumference.

There are many others who believe that neither the President or Gen. Scott need give themselves the slightest disquietude upon this subject. These motives, if they exist, are merely personal, interesting to the parties alone, and to their personal friends; have not been, and probably never will be, in the slightest degree, a matter of interest to the nation. Very few, if any, desire that Taylor should be superceded in his command, and whether they desire it or not, the President is too prudent a man to exchange certainty for uncertainty. Taylor and his gallant band have reflected glory upon the country.—Scott could do no more, and although the nation has long supported Gen. Scott, at a cost of seven thousand dollars per annum, to perform very inadequate service, he is not so great a pet with the people as to induce any respectable portion of them to desire the removal of Taylor from the command of the army, whether that removal would or would not cast the Presidential mantle upon the shoulders of Gen. Scott. The only matter of interest in connection with the subject is, who states the truth. Did the President offer the command of the army to Gen. Scott? If so, why did he not accept it? Or did Gen. Scott tender his services to the government, and did the President decline to accept them? These are the questions in which the people feel an interest. It is probable the subject will be brought before Congress in a few days. A member remarked this morning in my presence, that in a few days he should, by resolution, call upon the President for the correspondence. ZACHARIAH.

Treasury Notes Outstanding 1st June, 1846.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
REGISTER'S OFFICE, June 1, 1846.

Amount of the several issues outstanding, as per records of this office	$491,214 38
Deduct cancelled notes in the hands of the accounting officers	1,850 00
	$489,364 38

R. H. GILLET,
Register of the Treasury.

TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

In Senate.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 1, 1846.

Lowering, sultry, and dubious looking morning. New arrival of strangers in the galleries. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Milburn—Journal of Friday last—Petitions by Messrs. Fairfield, Lewis and others.

COMMERCIAL MISSION.

Mr. DIX presented a memorial from merchants and others of the city of New York, asking that a special mission be appointed by government to the countries of the eastern continent, with a view to more systematic commercial arrangements. Referred to the committee on Foreign Relations.

THE INDIANS OF OREGON.

Mr. SEVIER reported a bill for the regulation of trade with the Indians in Oregon, and for other purposes. *Imprimatur.*

PRE-EMPTION.

Mr. BREESE reported a bill granting the right of pre-emption to certain persons in Missouri.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

Mr. DIX, from the Select Committee on this important subject, reported back the House bill for establishment of the Smithsonian Institution, with several amendments. Ordered to be printed.

PAY DEPARTMENT, U. S. A.

The Senate bill for additional paymasters, with the amendments of the House, was referred to the Military Committee.

ANOTHER CALL—PEARL RIVER—GRANT OF LANDS—SLASHES AND SLOOS—A CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION INVOLVED IN THE PREMISES.

On motion of Mr. SPEIGHT, the Senate took up the bill granting various sections and fractional sections of land all along on Pearl river, in the States of Mississippi and Louisiana, for a distance of about three hundred miles, to aid in the improvement of said river.

Mr. SPEIGHT explained, that these lands were of no great value, being subject to inundation.

Mr. SEVIER laughed significantly at the quietness of the remark.

Mr. SPEIGHT said, it is so. I will leave it to the Senator from Louisiana. He knows more about the lower end of the river than I do.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Louisiana said, that the river as far as he knew any thing of it was bordered by high lands, which were barren, or by bottom lands subject to inundation.

Mr SPEIGHT further illustrated the practicability of the navigability of the Pearl river, steamboats running up as far as the City of Jackson in the very heart of the State.

Mr. BAGBY denounced this as the most naked proposition of internal improvements, by the federal government, that he had met with yet. This was one of the poorest regions on the face of God's earth, or so represented to be; and as sure as God made Moses the improvements asked for the river would not be worth one section of land, much less the vast amount asked to be deducted from the treasury.

Mr. SPEIGHT said the Senator was ignorant of the subject he had been discussing. He (Mr. S) spoke from his own knowledge, when he said that he had seen three or four steamboats arrive in the course of the winter with cargoes at the value of five and ten thousand dollars each. He had seen this himself.

Mr. BAGBY was thankful for the information, but said that there were even slashes and sloos that were navigable after these months rain.

The discussion was continued upon these sloos and slashes, and also upon the constitutionality of the grant proposed by this bill, in which Messrs. Speight, Johnson, of La., and Chalmers, were arrayed in support of the measure against Mr. Bagby, who stood single handed in opposition to it, never flinching an inch, contending, too, that most rivers run down, while this had been represented as running up.

On motion of Mr. HANNEGAN, after the lapse of an hour thus debated away, the bill was laid aside till to-morrow, and the Senate resumed the

OREGON QUESTION,

The question pending, was the motion to recommit the House bills to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions.

Mr. CASS took the floor for the purpose, avowed by himself, of resuscitating the line of 54 40. He argued lustily against Mr. Benton, without disproving one single fact proved by Mr. Benton. Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison were regarded as in the way in the discussion of the question, and Mr. Cass frankly said he desired to remove these gentlemen out of the way, and it was plain, because their words destroyed the claim of Mr. Cass to 54 40. The fact, that they had spoken before the treaty of 1819, Mr. Cass regarded as shutting out their testimony entirely. Mr. C insisted that the Utrecht line was not run, and that all reference to it was out of place. Mr. Benton was treated, in conclusion, as occupying an inconsistent position, and a speech delivered in 1842 was quoted against him.

When Mr. Cass took his seat, after a speech of about two hours, Mr. BENTON rose, and in some thirty minutes replied with great force and point.—He said that the treaty of Utrecht, in the 10th article, provided that the line should be run, not by surveyors, but geographically, and astronomically. They were to run the line forthwith, and this had been done. Mr. B. said the Senator from Michigan hopped lightly over all the points of his argument, and abandoned every one of his main points, to jump at new conclusions, or rather to revive old ones. He had professedly washed his hands and wiped them of Mr. Greenhow, and yet for an hour and a half he had hugged him and his errors to his bosom. My argument, said Mr. Benton, had been quibbled at and distorted by one of those fifty-four forties, and all in defence of error, known error. These 54 40 men, under a mistake, had aroused and excited the country. They had committed a great error, and hugged it to their bosoms. The question was that of a senseless war, and a war of ignorance on our part, in defence of Frazer's River and New Caledonia, a country covered all over with British posts and settlements. The Senator from Michigan knows it. He has not once mentioned New Caledonia or Frazer's river. He will not pronounce the name of a country for which he is ready to plunge the country into a war, and to which he knows the country has no title. He is ready for war, and to take a country to which we have no title whatever.

The question being upon Mr. Benton's instructions to the Judiciary Committee—First—for a permanent law to go into effect after the expiration of the Oregon joint convention. Second—for a temporary law for the benefit of our citizens in Oregon. Third—defining the extent of our jurisdiction (until settled by treaty stipulations) to be the line of 49—the honorable Senator called for the ayes and noes.

Mr. MANGUM moved a division, first, upon referring to the Judiciary Committee, independent of any instructions, which was agreed to, and the subject was referred accordingly.

The question next recurring upon giving the Committee the instructions designated—they were read first for information.

Col BENTON—I call for the ayes and noes, sir.

Some little conversation followed, when

Col BENTON said, in his place, he desired some Senator would move to strike out 49 and insert 54 40, as the boundary.

Mr. WESTCOTT, of the Territorial Committee, desired a few remarks. The instructions proposed would be entirely impracticable. No law of Congress could answer the purposes of a local government for Oregon, in any of the details of such a government. The exclusive temporary jurisdiction was another impediment, while the whole territory was subject to a joint occupancy. The people of Oregon had frame a law for themselves. If Congress did anything temporarily, the recognition and sanction of that law would be the best thing that could be done. The defining of any boundary was objectionable, until the joint occupation of the whole territory was in force—for no matter what title is the just one, the use of the whole territory to both parties, meantime, is undisputed. He would suggest, therefore, in lieu of the instructions of the Senator from Missouri, that the Committee be instructed to report a bill for a temporary law recognizing the organic law adopted by the people of Oregon, and framed in accordance with our federal constitution.

Mr. WEBSTER said he hoped the subject would be permitted to lie over till to-morrow, as it was one of some importance. According to the instructions of the Senator from Missouri, and he concurred in the general scope of them, there were two or three branches to the question of reference. Mr. W. then recapitulated the instructions as already stated; and upon the first point he explained that the municipal authority or the local authority of legislation of Congress could not be extended to Oregon, the District of Columbia being the only territory of which Congress was the local legislature. He would first inquire, how far consistent with the circumstances of the case there was any necessity for a temporary law. In this respect his hopes predominated over his fears. *He looked to the settlement of the countroversy, and the determination of a line before the close of this session of Congress.* In that case, it would not even be necessary to go to the length recommended by the Senator from Florida, in the adoption of a temporary measure. It would, then, be, perhaps, the wiser plan to wait. In regard to the second branch of the instructions, he thought it time that the subject were in the hands of a committee. As to the third point, or the definition of a line, he was rather inclined to wait for the present—he was rather inclined to prepare for a regular permanent bill. If, before we separate, our northern boundary shall be fixed, no temporary measure will be necessary—if not fixed, there will be time enough to provide for the contingency at the last day of the session. Mr. Webster accordingly suggested a modification of the instructions proposed, and moved, meantime, that the Senate adjourn.

Mr. CALHOUN—Will the Senator waive it for a moment?

Mr. WEBSTER—Certainly, sir.

Mr. CALHOUN said he would prefer a reference to the Judiciary Committee without any instructions. Relying with entire confidence on the Committee, he thought it would be improper to trammel them with any instructions at all. He would go further. The impression with him was exceedingly strong, that the best thing we can do in reference to Oregon is to do nothing. Of this, however, the committee will be the judge. A temporary law could not be made to apply before the expiration of the Treaty, and a permanent law could better be enacted at the next session of Congress. There would be ample time during the next session before the Convention expired. He was opposed to all instructions.

Mr. ATCHISON was in favor of instructions, and of a temporary law. The line would be a proper subject of future consideration. He was opposed to delaying the measure of a law for Oregon till the next session, which would be limited to three months; and when we considered that four months had been occupied at the present in the mere discussion of the notice, there was but little hope of the passage of a law, if postponed till the next session.

Mr. WEBSTER was about proceeding to a reply to some of the remarks of the Senator from South Carolina, when

Mr. SEVIER asked that the Senator give way for a motion to adjourn.

Mr. WEBSTER (scratching his head)—I have not another word to say.

And the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, June 1, 1846.

REPRESENTATIVE FROM TEXAS.

Mr. MORSE, of Louisiana, announced that the Hon. D. S. Kauffman, elected a representative from the eastern district of Texas, was present, and accompanied him to the desk, where

The SPEAKER administered to him the oath to support the constitution of the United States, and he took his seat in the hall.

THE TERRITORIES.

The first, second, and third days of June, instant, were, some time since, especially set aside for the consideration of bills relating to the territories; therefore, to-day, in committee of the whole on the State of the Union, (Mr. Bowlin in the chair,)

A bill to aid in the construction of certain roads in the territory of Wisconsin was taken up; and after remarks about the constitutionality of improving harbors, the land policy, ect.,

Mr. DOUGLASS said these questions had heretofore been discussed, and he presumed that all minds were made up. He hoped, therefore, that the committee would proceed to vote on the bills relating to territories, as there was a long catalogue of them, which would occupy the time set apart for their consideration.

Mr. RATHBUN opposed any appropriation of money connected with the bill, during our war with Mexico.

Mr. DODGE, of Iowa, (who plainly showed to-day that he has not exhausted his good sense and intelligence by continuous talking,) briefly spoke in favor of the subject; and, in the course of his remarks, said that by the next session, and within one year, upwards of a million of dollars will have been received at one land office in Iowa, and that in gold and silver.

Messrs. HUNT, of New York, SIMS, of South Carolina, and ROCKWELL, of Connecticut, spoke to the amendment which was pending, appropriating $5000 for opening the mouth (which it appears is closed,) of a river.

Mr. McCONNELL. Better give it up, sir, than to rob and plunder the treasury.

The question was taken on the amendment, but no quorum voted.

Mr. McCONNELL. I move that the committee rise and report that fact to the House.

The question was again taken, and no quorum voted—ayes 66, noes 51.

Mr. DOUGLASS. I ask for a count of the House, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Gentlemen are requested to vote on one side or the other.

Another trial, and the amendment was adopted—yeas 67, nays 60.

GROCERY AT THE FALLS OF NIAGARA—A NEW MOVE.

An amendment, proposing certain surveys, having been read—

Mr. McCONNELL arose, [He was the most conspicuous member of the House, from his position in front of the Chair, as well as the peculiarity of a portion of his costume—a blood-red vest, and a sky-blue neckerchief.] I have, said he, an amendment to offer.

The CHAIRMAN—The amendment is not now in order.

Mr. McCONNELL—Well, then, when it is in order, (holding out a piece of paper,) I will move an appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars for the purpose of building a public grocery at the Falls of Niagara, and for supplying it with the necessary "fixins."—A voice—"Do you want a tavern there?"] Yes—and the next move will be to build a —— house. ["Shame!"]

This amendment was subsequently offered, but withdrawn, there being none to second the motion.

SUPPLEMENTAL WAR BILL.

Mr. HARALSON made an ineffectual effort for the committee to rise, with a view to postpone the territorial business, and proceed to the consideration of the bill supplementary to the act for carrying on the existing war with Mexico, (appointing two major-generals and four brigadier generals.)

RUIN AND FOUL LEGISLATION.

Mr. DODGE moved that the bill for constructing roads in Iowa be taken up, and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. McCONNELL—I have another amendment, sir, which I send to the Clerk's table. Here, boy, take it up.

The page followed the direction, and handed it to the Clerk, who appeared to be reluctant to read.

Mr. McCONNELL—Go on, sir.

The CHAIRMAN—The following amendment has been offered.

The CLERK read—"To break up the running gear of ruin and foul legislation, two millions of dollars."—(Laughter)

No question was taken; and Mr. McCONNELL turned himself upside down, with his head in the seat of the chair, where another part of his body ought to have been, and cocked his legs up on the desk; and in this position he seemed to be very comfortable.

He sweetly mused, and calmly dosed,
Till sleep his wearied eyelids closed.

MINERAL LANDS.

The bill to direct the President of the United States to sell the reserved mineral lands in the States of Illinois and Arkansas, and territories of Wisconsin and Iowa was taken up.

Mr. RATHBUN moved to fix the price of the lands at five dollars.

Mr. SIMS, of South Carolina, proposed one dollar and a quarter.

Mr. McCLERNAND, of Illinois, went into a history of the leasing of these mineral lands, and said that the system had cost the Government fifty or sixty thousand dollars, besides large items for contingencies. It had also been the hotbed of corruption, and extravagance, and violence and strife for the last twenty years, and should be abolished.

Mr. RATHBUN replied to a remark of Mr. McClernand, with reference to the anti-renters; and observed that the gentleman's remarks came with a bad grace, especially as the anti-rent difficulties had been adjusted. The State which the gentleman, in part, represented (Illinois) had by the bowie knife and the pistol, driven the Mormons from their homes, and the laws which they possessed are occupied by citizens of that State. Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones. He was in favor of selling the lands for five dollars an acre, but not for giving them away.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, did not rise for the purpose of discussing the question, but to propose a substitute for the bill—the same as that passed during the last session—placing the price of the mineral lands at the minimum of five dollars for twelve months, afterwards to be entered as other lands.

Mr. HOGE showed that the lands were not so valuable as the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Rathburn) supposed. You could not scrape your foot and pick up dollars, but the wealth was only procured with the mattock and the spade, and by excessive toil. This labor produced less compensation than any other. The lands should be put up at public sale, and sold to the highest bidder.

Mr. ADAMS of Mississippi said that no other government on earth than this had ever speculated on her lands. Extortion was bad enough in individuals, but worse in Governments. It was not the proper policy, to hold on to the lands; they should be disposed of to the highest bidder. There was nothing on earth so dear to a man as his home, and was there a member here who would not cheerfully do all in his power to furnish him with one, and make him cheerful, contented and happy?

At a quarter past three the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

BALTIMORE, June 2, 1846.

Rainy Weather—Southern News—Naval Recruits—Fatal Accident—Baltimore Volunteers—City Mortality—Insolvent Mortality—Markets, &c.

The weather still continues cloudy and unsettled, with occasional sunshine and rain.

The excitement for further Southern news is becoming intense. The next news will undoubtedly be of great importance, as affording a sketch of the reception of Gen Taylor on Mexican soil. It is to be hoped, that the native will not not use him as roughly as he used them, on this side of the Rio Grande.

A draft of forty recruits for the U. S. Naval Service, shipped at this port, consisting of 11 seamen, 7 ordinary seamen, 17 landsmen, and 5 boys, left here yesterday afternoon in the steamer Georgia, for Norfolk. They are intended for the U. S. Frigate Brandywine, now fitting out at the Gosport eavy yard.

Several boys were yesterday playing on a pile of lumber in the eastern section of the city, when it tilted over, falling on Joseph M. Hubbard, a boy about six years old, so severely mashing him, that he died in a few minutes.

Among the list of insolvent debtors this week I find the names of Samuel C. Cole, Samuel Comly, and Nathan F. Comly, all merchants. The whole trio were, a few months since, supposed to be doing an immense business, the latter under the firm of Comly & Brothers, keeping an extensive print establishment, and the former as a grocery commission merchant.

MARKETS.—The arrivals of beeves were tolerably large at yesterday's market, and the stock generally was of good quality. There was more briskness, and the better descriptions brought previous rates, but a few inferior were sold under the lowest figures of last week's quotations. The offerings at the scales were 382 head, of which 50 were driven to Philadelphia, 52 remain over unsold, and the balance, 280 head, were taken at $2 75 a $3 75 per 100 lbs. gross, equal to $3 50 a $7 25, net. Average rate, $3 37½. Live Hogs are dull at $4 50 a $4 75. There is a full supply. Very little has been done in Howard street flour since the publication of our last review. The few limited transactions which took place on Saturday and yesterday, were at $4 for mixed brands. There were settlements yesterday for receipts from cars at $3 87½. No transactions in City Mills flour. Some holders are willing to sell at $4 25. The demand for Whiskey continues very limited at 20 cents for hhds; and 21 cts for bbls.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2, 1846.

An affair, which continues shrouded in mystery up to the present time, occurred last evening in the vicinity of Seventh and Chesnut streets. A fair damsel, who is understood to have been of rather doubtful reputation in England, where she hails from, appeared in a state of extreme agitation at the place mentioned, and seeing the person who had, in some way, excited her jealousy and revenge, discharged a pistol at him, which missing the merk, she was seized and conveyed to the city police office. A second pistol, loaded to the muzzle, was found upon her person. She has long threatened the life of the individual in question, who is connected with the stage, and is its distinguished ornament, and made a similar attempt before but no public notice was taken of it. Fears were apprehended that the attempt would be made, and the police were on the watch for the heroine all the day previous. A hearing of the case was had this morning, but being private, the particulars are not yet divulged. [The gentleman is understood to be Mr. Frazer.]

The opening of the opera at the Chesnut street theatre was postponed last evening, on account of the severe indisposition of Mrs. Seguin.

The concert and ball of the German musical societies last evening, in honor of their festival of song, were brilliant affairs. The pieces were admirably performed, some of the chorusses with over a hundred voices; the audience entirely filled the Musical Fund Hall, and the participants in the ball were as many as that large saloon could accommodate. I hope to witness many more such reunions.

The news by the Britannia was received by telegraph, and issued in extras by several of the newspapers Their sale was soon stopped, however, by the arrival of the extra Heralds, containing fuller details. As there is very little of interest brought by this arrival, its publication caused a very trifling excitement. If the public, a few months since, could be censured for being only interested and curious for the arrival of the next steamer, they have certainly recovered from that habit, and now are only anxious for intelligence from the seat of war; foreign news being now unheeded by the great mass.

The sales of stocks were larger to-day than have been usual for the past week, but prices have not improved since yesterday. State Fives have been sold a shade lower than was obtained for them yesterday.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.

JUNE 2.—FIRST BOARD.—$7000 Alms House 6's, 47, 61¾; 2000 State 5's, 64¾; 5000 Texas notes, 12; 22 shs Phila. Bank, 101¾; 3 do Manufacturers and Mechanics' Bank 23; 600 Wilmington RR, s55, 74.

AFTER SALES.—$1530 State 5's 61¾; 25 shs Girard Bank, 9¾.

SECOND BOARD.—$750 U S Bank Notes, 78½; 500 Lehigh 6's, 57; 420 State 5's, 61¼; 2000 Tenn Bonds, 86½.

AFTER SALES.—$3000 Susquehanna Canal Bonds, 29; 30 shs Susquehana Canal, 7; 1 N. American Bank, 397; $500 Lehigh 6's, 51; $6000 Texas Treasury Notes, 12½; 1000 do do, 12½; 1000 Reading RR Bonds 72; 5 shs Schuylkill Navigation Co, 29; 2 Penn. Bank, 255; $3000 State 5's, 61¾; 10 shs Girard Bank, 9¾.

Sales of Stocks at Boston.

JUNE 1.—25 shs Long Island Railroad, s10, 28; 25 do do, 28; 100 do Norwich and Worcester R R, 52½; 5 do do, 52¾; 9 do Boston and Maine Railroad, 107¼; 50 do East Boston Co, s10, 14½-p

SECOND BOARD.—65 shs Long Island Railroad, 28¾; 25 do do, s10, 28¾; 25 do do, 28⅞; 10 do do 29½; 25 do East Boston Co., 14½; 50 do Norwich and Worcester R R, 53; $500 Texas Notes, 12½ per c.

COMMERCIAL.

New York, Tuesday, June 2.

ASHES.—Some sales of Pots were made at $3 50, and pearls at $4.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market in flour and grain remains dull up to the closing, and we heard of no transactions worth reporting. Prices are at our quotations of yesterday.

COTTON.—There have not been sufficient transactions since the receipt of the intelligence per steamer "Hibernia" to-day, to say what the effect of her advices will be on our market. Holders seem to be encouraged to ask an advance on their previous rates, which it is not probable that buyers will accede to. We quote as before—annexing a report from a leading cotton office in Liverpool, of the tone of the market there, to which we call attention:—

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	New Orleans Mob. & Texas.
Inferior,	— a —	6¾a 6¾	6¾a 6¾
Ordinary,	6¾a 7	6¾a 7	7 a 7¼
Middling,	7¼a 7½	7¼a 7½	7¼a 7½
Good Middling,	7½a 7¾	7½a 7¾	8 a 8¼
Middling Fair,	7¾a 7⅞	8 a 8¼	8¼a 8½
Fair,	8 a 8½	8¾a 8¾	8¾a 9
Fully Fair,	8¾a 8½	8¾a 9	9 a 9¼
Good Fair,	8¾a 9	9¼a 9½	9¾a 10¼
Fine,	none none	none none	11 a 12½

LIVERPOOL, May 16, 1846.

The Great Britain, which sailed hence for New York on the 9th inst, carried reports of a very steady cotton market. In the early part of last week there were several successive arrivals from the United States, and on Thursday the Halifax steamer, with dates to 30th ult., reached port. The advices brought by these arrivals of a still increasing deficiency in the receipts of cotton, created considerable activity in our market, the sales on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday averaging 11,000 bales, prices of American cottons gradually hardening, and the market closing on the last-mentioned day firmly, at an advance of ¼d per lb on the quotations of the preceding week. This advance has been, as is very usual, followed by a comparative pause in business, the sales on Saturday having only been 5000 bales (1500 to exporters and speculators), with more cotton offering; but without any decline in prices. To-day the sales are estimated at 5000 bags, with a quiet market; 1000 on speculation. Surats have been in considerable demand, and have advanced ¼ to ½d per lb.

The Manchester market has been very dull during the past week, having been unfavorably affected by one or two large failures which have taken place in London. Goods have been in very limited demand, and prices barely supported. Yarns are firm in price, but without much business doing in them.

MUSGRAVE & VANCE, Cotton Brokers.

Passengers Arrived.

LONDON—Ship Victoria—Rev Samuel S Day, Mrs Roenna C Day, Howard M Day, Samuel C Day, Martha S Day, Mary M Day, Ellen R Day, James B Day and servant, Madras; Rev Horace Bushnel, DD, Hartford, Conn; Rev George Strobell, Philadelphia; Edward Clarke, Mary S Clarke, Catharine Phillips and servant, Northampton, Mass; Mrs George Saunders, John Dikeman, jun; Mrs Georgiana E Dikeman, Brooklyn, NY; James Hopkinson, Mrs Caroline L Hopkinson, Emma Hopkinson and servant, Philadelphia; Mrs Beddome, Miss Patience Beddome, Brighton, England; Mrs Eliza Porlock, New Haven, Connecticut; Miss Rosetta Boxsius, London; Robert H Shortridge, Miss Anne C Shirlock, and servant, Dublin; John B Wells, Jamaica; Duncan P Hyde, New York; William Harrison, Hampshire, England; G Robinson, London; Franklin Taylor, J Bayard Taylor, Barclay Pennock, Pennsylvania; William Ratcliffe, Sarah Ratcliffe, Henry Ratcliffe, Joseph Ratcliffe, David Ratcliffe, Thomas Ratcliffe, Frederick Ratcliffe, Great Oxley, England; Miss Julia Chestard, Joseph Poole, Rev Emma Poole, Masters James Poole, Henry Poole and Chas Poole, Hammersmith, England; Robert Freeman, Caroline Curtis, Mrs Maria Browne, Master William Browne, London; John Loyd, Samuel Roberts, Rev James West, Mrs Jane West, Cheltenham, England; Samuel Corbet, Anne Corbet, Hamburgh; Christopher Wilson, William Hunter, Thos Green, John Mole, England—150 in the steerage.

MARSEILLES—Ship Gaston—Wm C Clark, J B McEwen, MD, of New York; Edwd Palmer, Philadelphia; Capt Drummond, formerly of the bark Henry Newell.

CHARLESTON—Steamship Palmetto—Francis M Weston and lady, S P Bascom, lady and 3 children, E Graves, lady and child, Rev N Hyatt and ladp, Mis Evans and child, Mrs Baldwin, Mrs Mordecai, Miss H Mordecai, Miss R Mordecai, Miss P Robins, Miss Rebecca Purvis, Miss H T Coon, Miss H Sloan, Miss C Adams, Mrs Hrriet Simmons, Mrs Alida Armstrong, Miss Sarah Armstrong, Miss Mary Armstrong, M B Finch, Wm Bell, Plowden Westen, S W Knevals, E A Graves, G W Billings, H S Newcomb, U S N, and C Whitemore.

LIVERPOOL—Steamship Hibernia, at Boston—Sir Henry Caldwell, Lady Caldwell and servant; Mr Perrault & lady; M W Hope and lady; Mr Bingham and lady; Mr Monroe and lady; Mr Moses and lady; Miss Chapman, Mrs Sims; Lieut Col French and lady; W Twinnane; W W Messer, bearer of despatches; J M Earle; William Fiber; James Mair; James Clewes; Mr Davidson; A Turner; Captain Martin; Joseph Brown; Mr Mullen; J C Loring; C Marsland; J A Parr; Mr Tagrart; Mrs Mullen, nurse and two children; Capt C R Knight; Robert Gover; Rev James Robinson; Rev Mr Patterson; David Anderson; Edward Bursall; Mr Lousdale; J E Groetsan; Mr Robinson; H Crasto; J Murphy; Captain Hayne; Mr Meck; Wm Chapman; Mr Ryan; W Langden; Mr Shand; Mr Anderson.——At Halifax—Mr Pullen; Mr and Miss Freeman; Hon M Stuart; C F Stuart; Mr Hooper; Capt Dill; C N Thome; C L Street.

HALIFAX—Steamship Hibernia, at Boston—Hon Enos Collins; Capt Nalet, lady and child, nurse and male servant; Mrs J P Milledge; Mrs Fox; Mrs W Stevenson

LIVERPOOL—Ship Washington—Rev F Tiernay, Charles Delaguir—300 in steerage.

SAVANNAH—Brig Sterling—Mrs. Lernard, Rev. Mr. Wynn and lady, G. R. Lellibridge and lady, Miss J. Clark, Miss S. Way, Miss C. Wilkin, Miss V. Wilkin, Miss S. Cumming, T. B. Clark, Masters R. Lernard, G. Lernard, S. Clark—14.

Passengers Sailed.

LIVERPOOL—Steamship Britannia from Boston—Mr. Medley, lady and two children, Mrs Elliott, child and servant, C Lyell and lady, C Elliot, W Hence, F Siright, England; James Paul, Andrew Marris, James Holford, G H Evans, London; Mrs R Crawford, G Phillips, Canada; Mrs Lloyd & son, Canada East; Mr Bunges, Amsterdam; Wm Lobache, A F Blackmore, John Sadlee, G Eckhardt, Mexico; James Hartley, Naples; L Rothe, Denmark; Godfrey Sahstze, St Louis; Rev T Smith, Mr Bienedect, J McKoun, Jackson, La; R H Davis, Norfolk, Va; A Taurasi, M Autogini, Havana; G P Bell, Northumberland, Ohio; Major T H Shelby, Lexington; Mr Heine, E Martineau, Mobile; Rev Dr Scott, L Muck, N Orleans; Ed Delano, China; B R Wardell, E Cambridge; Pres Oliver and lady, Niddleton, Conn; Miss Sarah Muller, C Fallon, Mrs Fallon, A G Ralston, Mrs Ralston and servant, Miss Wiggin, Philadelphia; J Ridgway, D Castille Ferdinand Luis, J McKoun, and servant, Francis Tomes, E W Moore, John Patten, N York; Lawrence Nichols and lady, J T Himes, R Hutchinson, B H Dixon, Rev Mr Brown, G W Warren, John Hill, Geo H Evans, Wm Keey, Boston; T C Reynolds, U S Engineers, Hon R M Saunders, bearer of despatches, and Minister to Spain; Ed Delano, China—71. For Halifax, Rev J W Crump and daughter, Montreal; C Edward, St Louis; C Batelle and lady, J W Kearney, NYork; M Car, N Hampshire; Mrs Freeman and Mrs Butler, Halifax—9.

MARITIME HERALD.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.

We hope that Captains of vessels arriving at this port, will not deliver any shipping lists, newspapers, news or parcels intended for this office, to any persons other than the New York Pilots, or Capt. ROBERT SILVEY, of our news fleet.

PORT OF NEW YORK, JUNE 3.

	H M		H M
SUN RISES	4 32	MOON SETS	0 41 M
SUN SETS	7 24	HIGH WATER	2 38 M

Cleared.

Ship St Nicholas, Eveleigh, Havre, Boyd & Hincken.
Ship Herculean, Holmes, Liverpool, Boyd & Hincken.
Ship Hercules, Madigan, Antwerp, Schmidt & Balchen.
Ship St Lawrence, Hagerdorn, New Orleans, J Elwell & Co.
Bark Neversink, (new, 290 tons) Hall, Genoa, J H Stephens.
Bark Brown, White, Quebec, J McMurray.
Bark Jane, Milligan, New Orleans, J McMurray.
Brig Belle, Vose, St John, NB, Arrosmith & Wheeler.
Brig Lady of the Lake, Wingood, Bermuda, Tucker & Lightbourn.
Brig Will, Decker, Falmouth, N L McCready.
Schr Lacon, Beaver, Boston.
Schr Sequel, Anauta, Philadelphia, McKee, Hand & Co.
Schr Page, Chamberlain, Boston.
Schr Cambridge, Hall, Boston.
Barge Shark, Stevenson, Philadelphia.

Arrived.

Packet ship Victoria, Morgan, from London and Portsmouth April 20, with mdse, to J Griswold. Has been 24 hours off Sandy Hook in the fog. May 27th, lat 41 40, lon 62 17, spoke brig President, from Bremen, bound to New York.

Ship Gaston, Coulter, from Marseilles April 12th, and Gibraltar April 23d, with mdse, to Chamberlain & Phelps. May 17th, lat 42 23, lon 42 20, exchan