Attempt to Assassinate Napoleon.

The Particulars of the Attempt on the Life of the Emperor of the French—The Enthusiasm of the People.

[From the Paris Moniteur, April 29]

Yesterday, about 5 o'clock, the Emperor was on horse-back in the Champs Elysees, accompanied by Count Edgar Ney, one of his aides-de-camp; and Lieutenant-Colonel Valabregues, chief equerry.

On the eminence near the Chateau des Fleurs, a well dressed man approached within a few yards of the Emperor, and fired a pistol at His Majesty. The Emperor was not hit, and, having saluted the persons in his immediate vicinity, rode on at a foot pace to rejoin the Empress, who was taking a drive in the Bois de Boulogne.

On their return their Majesties were greeted on all sides with the most enthusiastic acclamations.

On arriving at the Tuilleries, their Majesties found their Imperial Highnesses Prince Jerome Napoleon, Prince Napoleon, the other members of their family, the ambassadors and foreign ministers, the ministers of the Emperor, the grand officers, the ladies of the household of their Majesties, and a great number of other personages, who, informed of the event, had hastened to the palace to congratulate their Majesties.

The assassin was immediately arrested by the persons near him, and placed in the hands of the authorities.

Let us thank Providence for having preserved the life of the Emperor.

[From the Paris Constitutionnel.]

It was precisely at 10 minutes past 5, on the right side of the avenue near the Beaujon grounds, almost at the corner of the Rue Balzac, that a man was seen to advance from the side alley towards the Emperor; he had his hand in the breast pocket of his paletot, as if he were about to take out a petition to present to his Majesty. This man was decently dressed; he appeared about 35 years of age; he looked like an Italian, and, in fact, it has since been ascertained that he is one. This man was armed with a double-barreled pistol of the length of a cavalry pistol, and he fired twice, at a short interval between the two shots. The Emperor cast a look of profound disdain upon the assassin, and, with his hand waving off the persons who hastened up to see that he was not wounded, and saluting them, he continued his ride to rejoin the Empress, whose carriage was a little in advance.

Meantime an agent attached to the person of the Emperor, on hearing the first report, rushed to the spot whence it proceeded, and, armed with a dagger which he had with him, fell upon the assassin just as he fired his second shot. It appears that when he caught hold of him he wounded him with his dagger, which led to a report that the assassin had attempted suicide. The assassin had no dagger, but a revolver was found upon him which he had no time to use.

Surrounded by Sergens de ville, who kept the curious at a distance, the man was taken to the guardhouse at the Barriere de l'Etoile, occupied by a detachment of the 90th of the line. Here he was searched, and by his papers it was proved that he was an Italian. He is a Roman, of the name of Liverani, who embraced Protestanism at Loncon, where he had emigrated after the taking of Rome by the French.

He was dressed in an undersuit quite different from the first in form and color, so that if he had not been at once arrested he might easily have escaped. He was immediately handcuffed and taken to the Prefecture of Police in cab No. 586. On arriving at the guardhouse at the Palais de Justice, occupied by the Garde de Paris, it was found necessary to take bandages and lint to bind up his wound.

He had 100f. in gold in his pocket, and the large double-barreled pistol which he had fired, and which is a weapon of some value. It is, perhaps, its length which made him so fortunately twice miss his aim.

While the assassin was being secured, the Emperor, followed by a crowd of pedestrians and equestrians, who loudly cheered him, rejoined the Empress, and returned to the Tuilleries, in the midst of a sort of triumphal escort.

The ladies in the carriages joined in the acclamations, waving their handkerchiefs.

The Emperor and Empress had previously announced their intention of visiting the Opera Comique. Their Majesties, in fact, went there. On their way, in the Rue de Rivoli, in the Rue de la Paix, along the boulevards, the crowd thronged the pathways and saluted their majesties with loud cheers. Many of the houses were illuminated, three rounds of applause welcomed the Emperor and Empress as they entered their box.

The Emperor took the seat in the box usually occupied by the Empress. When they left the crowd had not diminished, and shouts of "*Vive l'Empereur*" were heard on all sides.

On Saturday morning there was a continual roll of carriages to the Tuilleries.

The colonels of the different regiments of the garrison of Paris, and even those of the regiments stationed at Versailes, came to congratulate the Emperor.

For the Argus.

The Oregon Auxiliary Tract Society

Held its seventh annual meeting at Corvallis, June 7th, 1855.

The President, Rev. J. L. Yantis, being absent, Rev. H. H. Spalding was called to the chair.

After prayer by Rev. H. Lyman, and reading of the minutes, the Secretary, being called upon, reported a cheering progress in the Society's work. A devoted colporteur has been secured and commissioned by the parent society.

During seventy days service he has visited 425 families, sold $404,68 worth of books, equal to 1616 volumes, and granted $64,05 worth.

583,490 pages have been drawn from the depository, and more than 600,000 pages have been put into the hands of readers. During the currens year 400 Am. Messengers and 760 Child's Papers have been distributed in the Territory.

The Treasurer presented an exact balance of accounts, besides $16 in donations to the parent Society.

The Depositary exhibited a balance due the Parent Society of $562,92, and a credit in outstanding accounts and books of $557,65 to meet this debt.

Rev. T. S. Kendall,—substitute for Rev. H. H. Spalding—addressed the Society upon the subject of Romanism, as a *living* and *powerful agency*, moved by the same spirit and guided by the same rules, as when it established the Inquisition and burned men at the stake for their religious opinions. If we would prevent the recurrence of those bloody scenes we must forestall that religion. Mr. K. illustrated his remarks by several facts in European affairs.

Rev. D. Bagley addressed the Society upon the subject of Union Christian Societies, in their influence upon the churches, showing that they increased the mutual confidence of Christians by contact, exalted the great doctrines of the Gospel to the right place in christian minds, and thus manifested to the world the essential unity of the church.

Rev. H. Lyman briefly addressed the Society upon the fitness of our publications to promote personal piety. The trials and persecutions for Christ's sake, which produced these books, prepared them especially to be food for the soul. The truths which had nurtured the piety of Christian heroes, come to us in forms to nurture the same piety in others.

It was resolved that the omitted addresses upon selected topics be presented at the next annual meeting, and that substitutes be provided.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Rev. T. S. Kendall.

Secretary— " G. H. Atkinson.

Depositary—Thomas Pope, Esq.

Directors—P. H. Hatch, M. K. Perrin, R. H. Broughton, Rev. J. D. Post, Rev. O. Dickinson, Wm. C. Johnson, Rev. D. Bagley, Rev. J. A. Hanna.

Twenty-one persons became annual members by subscription.

Resolved that an abstract of the annual Report and meeting be prepared for publication.

Resolved that the next annual meeting be at Salem, on the Thursday succeeding the next annual meeting of the Bible Society, the 2d Wednesday in May, 1856, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Benediction by Rev. D. Leslie. Adjourned.

G. H. ATKINSON, Sec'y.

The News from Europe—Further Negotiations at Vienna—The Bombardment of Sebastopol Suspended—Attempt on the life of the French Emperor.

[From the New York Herald.]

The advices received by the Baltic, although important, are, as regards the peace question, as vague and inconclusive as ever. Our previous accounts seemed to have finally dropped the curtain on the diplomatic farce, which has for months past been enacted in Vienna, and we had expected to hear of no more attempts at negotiation, until the success of the military operations on either side had swept away some of the existing difficulties. The resources of the Vienna statesmen appear, however, to be inexhaustable, for as fast as one failure succeeds another Count Buol has some fresh project in reserve, which keeps the ball of diplomacy moving. From statements made by Lord Clarendon and Palmerston in both Houses of Parliament on the 4th, it appears that after Lord John Russell had left Vienna, M. Drouyn de l'Huys and the Earl of Westmoreland were invited by the Austrian Minister to attend another conference in order to receive fresh propositions on the part of Russia. A meeting accordingly took place, but whatever may have been the nature of the terms offered, for as yet they have not been laid before the public, the plenipotentiaries of the Allies unanimously refused to accept them, as not being likely to promote the objects which they had in view. Notwithstanding this fresh check, it would appear, from Lord Clarendon's statement, that Austria is still determined to leave no effort untried to bring about an accommodation, and the earnestness which she evinces in the present apparently hopeless state of the negotiations, has naturally created great anxiety and suspicion on the English mind as to her ultimate intentions in the event of their failure. The explanations of the English Ministers, when questioned on this point, were generally considered unsatisfactory, and were of a nature to show that they themselves entertained considerable doubt upon the subject.

This state of things is, we believe, in a great degree influenced by the ill success which attends the military operations in the Crimea. So long as Sebastopol holds out Austria will be in no hurry to commit herself on either side, and she will endeavor to keep up the game of a mediator as long as she is allowed. There is a report of her having signed a military convention with France which binds her to certain important movements with her armies, but we must wait for the confirmation of the statement before we place faith in it. Prussia, it is said, is again endeavoring to re-enter the circle of diplomatic influences from which she was excluded during the late canference. In all this we see only a renewal of the struggle for supremacy with her rival in the Diet.

The suspension of the bombardment of Sebastopol, which took place, as some accounts state, to give time for the arrival of additional reinforcements and *materiel*, and as others assert, from sheer exhaustion and a conviction of the uselessness of attempting an assault, seems to confirm the opinions that we have always expressed as to the little chances that the Allies had of taking the place without first annihilating the Russians outside in a general battle. It has been a capital error from the commencement to suppose that, with such insufficient strength as they have always possessed, they could maintain their lines of investment, extending over such a vast area, and accomplish at the same time any important field operation. Unless their deficiency in this respect is remedied to a much larger extent than the amount of reinforcements on their way will accomplish, they will not only fail to achieve the great object of the expedition but will probably themselves be driven into the sea. From a sort of semi-offical announcement in the French papers it would seem that Louis Napoleon has renounced his projected visit to the Crimea. It is fairly to be presumed from this that he has no great faith in the success of his arms there.

The attempt on the Emperor's life by a fanatic soldier of Garibald's Roman troop, is one of those incidents which, however much they may shock, can never surprise us in the career of such a man. In his effort to raise himself to the Imperial throne, he has trampled upon too many interests and prejudices, and fettered too much the free expression of politcal opinions, not to render himself a frequent mark for party and individual vengeance. Whatever abstract notions may be entertained as to the unscrupulous of his course, his bitterest opponents cannot but admire the admirable coolness and self-possession which he displayed under the circumstances, and the consummate tact with which he turned this dastardly attempt to account in his reply to the address of the Senate.

Baker.

The murderer of Wm. Pool, has been taken by the barque Grape Shot which was despatched after the Isabella Jewett, which took Baker from New York city. He was overhauled just before landing at the Palmas Islands.

Cure for Felons.

Boil up in any iron vessel of sufficiet capacity (say four or six quarts,) enough yellow dock root to make a strong liquor, when sufficiently boiled, and while the liquor is as hot as can be borne by the hand, cover the kettle with a flannel cloth to keep in the heat and steam, and hold the hand or finger affected under the cloth and in the steam, and in five minutes the pain will cease. If it should return after a time, heat up the same liquor and do as before. In a cure performed in this way, the joints of the fingers will always be preserved.

Proceedings of the City Council.

SATURDAY, June 23, 1855.

Council met pursuant to a call of the Mayor.—Present, Messrs. Thomas Pope, Wm. Whitlock, A. K. Post, A. B. Sprenger, of the council, and Thomas Johnson, Mayor, and Samuel P. Duzan, Recorder.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and accepted.

The Mayor informed the council that a contract had been made for painting the engine house for the sum of fifty dollars, ($50,00.)

The Mayor read a communication from R. T. Lockwood, relating to the City School, requesting a vacation of two weeks at the end of his present term—which was granted.

On motion, the following ordinance, being No. 21 of the City ordinances, was passed:

Be it ordained and established by the City Council of Oregon City, That a tax of one-eighth (⅛) per cent. on a dollar shall be, and is hereby, levied for school purposes for the current year on all taxable property within the corporation of Oregon City, by authority of section 2d of an act entitled "an act to create a School District in Oregon City," and that the same be assessed and collected at the same time and in the same manner as the city taxes of Oregon City are now authorized to be assessed and collected.

On motion, the Council adjourned.

THOS. JOHNSON, Mayor.

SAM'L P. DUZAN, Recorder.

Oregon City Wholesale Prices Current.—Corrected Weekly.

Dry Goods.		Cinnamon	60a80
Sheeting, 4-4	11	Soap	10a11
Drilling	11	**Drugs & Med.**	
Bleached drilling	13	100 pr. c. Lover N. Y. cost.	
" shirting,	11a16	**Produce.**	
Striped do	14	Wheat, pr. bu	80
Ticking	14a16	Oats do	40a50
Denins	15	Potatoes do ..new	$1½
Blue drilling	14	Onions do	$1½
Plaid linsey	16a24	Flour	$2½
Satinet	70a90	Corn Meal, fresh	6
Kentucky jeans	25a45	Buckwheat Flour	none.
Tweeds	55a70	**Fruit.**	
Prints.		Apples gr'fld pr lb	none.
Blue and white	12	" dried do	13
Blue and orange	12	Peaches, dried do	16
Fancy	8a12	" do pealed	
" super	12a15	" Chili, dr.ed	20a25
Furniture do	10a14	**Provisions.**	
" do. wide	12½	Pork, clear	$25
M. de laines	14a25	" mess	$22a24
Ginghams	15a22	Hams	17
" Scotch	20a25	Bacon	16
Alpaca	25a60	**Powder.**	
Table damask	50a75	Hazard' pr ca	$15
" cloths	65a$1½	" pr keg	$10
Irish linens	40a$1	**Shot.**	
Clothing.		Small sizes	$2½a3
Sheep gray pants	$2½a3	Buck	$3a3½
Satinet do.	$2½a3	**Lead.**	
Fancy cass. do.	$4a5	Bar	16
Black cass. do.	$5a7	White lead, in oil	14a15
Fine clothing	25 pr. ct. advance on N. Y. cost.	**Cordage.**	
		Manilla, small	28
		" large	25
Red flan'l shirts	$14a18	Hemp	10a15
Blue do. do.	$15a18	**Candles.**	
Hickory shirts	5a7	Adamantine	35
Calico do.	9a12	Sperm	40
Boots & shoes.		**Cigars.**	
Men's kip boots	$3¾a4½	Havana	$40a80
" super do. do	$4	German	$10a25
" heavy wax do.	$4	American	$20a50
" fine sewed	6½	**Tobacco.**	
Boys' kip boots	$2	Pride of the Union	40
" he'vy w'x do	$1½a2	Sun	40a45
Mens' brg's pr. doz.	$17	Luke's	35
" kip brg's pr doz.	$20	**Hardware.**	
" calf sewed do.	$21	Shovels	$8a14
Women's h'vy sh's.	$13	Spades	$14a16
" fine do.	$15	Axes	$12a20
" buskins.	$1¼a1½	Mill saws	90a$1½
Child'n's shoes	25a30 pr ct advance on N. Y. cost.	X cut saws	75a$1
		Table cutlery, 10 to pr ct advance on N. Y. cost	
Groceries.		Pocket cutlery, 25 pr ct advance.	
Coffee	15a17		
Tea	55a70		
Sugar, no. 1 Chi'a	10½	Other articles of hardware from 20 to 50 pr ct advance.	
" Peruvian	none		
" crushed	16		
Saleratus	10a12½	Nails, ass'd sizes, pr kg	$8
Starch	14	" horseshoe	25a35
Syrup F. Boston	87½	**Oils.**	
do. S Island	75	Lamp	$1½a$2
Liv. Salt 2c fine salt	3½	Linseed boil	$2 00
Pepper	30	Turpentine pr gall	$ .2
Allspice	40		