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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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☞ The circulation of Annual Advertisements is confined to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Friday Morning, June 14, 1850.

Official Journal of the State, General Council, First Municipality and Board of Liquidators.

Acts of 1850.

The Acts passed at the last session of the Legislature are now ready for delivery. Persons entitled to a copy, either as members of the Senate and House, or Judges, Clerks, Recorders, Sheriffs, and Justices of the peace, will please call at the office of the Bee, where they alone can obtain and receipt for them.

☞ The public is also informed that the State Printer has been authorized by the Secretary of State to sell, for account of the State Library, one hundred copies of the Acts, at the price of one dollar for each copy.

THE NORTHERN MAIL arrived through yesterday with the latest dates.

COMMERCE WITH THE EAST.

Our thanks are due the Hon. J. CLEMENS, of the United States Senate, for a copy of a letter transmitted some months since to Mr CLAYTON by AARON H. PALMER, on the subject of the commercial relations of this country with the nations of the East, and on the most available methods of multiplying and enlarging them. About six months ago Mr. PALMER put forth a pamphlet in which was condensed and briefly recapitulated a vast amount of information touching these points. We noticed the work at the time, and were struck with the minute familiarity with the customs, population and trade of Oriental nations displayed by Mr. PALMER. Since then, this laborious and indefatigable engineer has transmitted to the department of the Secretary of State an immense number of documents, all bearing upon and illustrating the advantages of a more unrestricted intercourse with the independent maritime countries of the East. These papers contain comprehensive views of the productive resources, manufactures, trade, commerce, geographical position, &c., of the nations referred to, and are accompanied by a chart carefully compiled from the best authorities. The papers submitted by Mr PALMER likewise embrace brief notices of the languages of the principal countries of which they treat, and present lists of the best grammars and dictionaries of the Arabic, Persian, Malay, Chinese, Japanese, &c.; weights and measures of the principal Oriental nations; copies of the United States treaties with China, Siam, Muscat and Sooloo, and synopsis of the latest British treaties with the Arab States, and with Persia, Burmah, Borneo, Siam, &c.

The population of the Independent Maratton States of the East and their dependencies, amounts to 155,1,2,500; that of British India to 109,2,0,000; making a total of 65,7,2,500 souls. Most of these oriental countries, observes Mr PALMER, offer many new and unexplored fields for American commercial enterprise. Great additional importance is given to the subject by the act of the British Parliament of the 26th June, 1849, opening the coasting trade of British India to American navigation from and after the 1st January of the present year, which will enable our merchants to extend their commercial operations with the British possessions in the East and Austral Asia as well as with all the British countries. Mr. PALMER adds:

The Railroad across the Isthmus of Panama, the Nicaragua Canal and Tehuantepec road are commencements between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, which must be pushed forward with a Railroad and Telegraph line from the Atlantic States of California, Oregon, and the Pacific Coast, are all calculated, when completed, to increase enormously the GREAT CENTRE AND CIRCLE OF THE WORLD in the commerce, exchange and banking transactions of the whole civilized world.

In this auspicious state of things, by the early adoption of efficient measures to open diplomatic relations and intercourse with the Sovereigns of the principal Independent Maritime States of the East our Government may inculcate, by express American Oriental commerce, and thereby speedily augment the revenues, greatness, wealth, and power of the Empire Republic.

In respectfully submitting to you these documents as now revised, and which have been carefully compiled from the latest and most authentic sources—Oriental, European, and American—I venture to hope that they may meet your approval and the patronage of our Government as reliable guides for opening and extending American diplomatic and commercial intercourse with the countries of which they treat, and, moreover, as furnishing useful geographical and hydrographical information to our Merchantmen and Whalers in the Indian, Pacific, and Arctic Oceans, Indian Archipelago, and Japan Seas.

The documents were laid before Congress and ordered to be printed. Mr. CLAYTON have spoken in high terms of the evidences of research, sagacity and industry which they displayed. Unfortunately their voluminousness will prevent their publication in regular course during the present year, and Mr. PALMER cannot possibly afford to remain at Washington at his own expense, for a period of many months, with the sole object of revising and correcting the proof sheets and lithographing the Chart. Under these circumstances, he asks from Congress permission to take out a copy-right of the work, and print it for his own account, agreeing to deliver to Congress, at a specified rate, as many copies as it may desire. The request is entirely reasonable, and in view of the importance of the publication—of the time, labor and pecuniary outlay bestowed upon it by Mr. PALMER—we think that Congress should liberally patronize a volume that promises to be of high national interest. A work like the one proposed will supply a desideratum long felt in our knowledge of the Eastern Hemisphere, and it will be the fruit of an industry and active spirit of research that may well be styled gigantic.

MESSRS. EDITORS OF THE BEE.

Gentlemen—I offer you my thanks for the exertions you have made in my behalf. I acknowledge, with gratitude, having received from your office the sum of $132, being the total amount of subscriptions collected by you. Having lost my arms, I cause this to be signed before me. Yours, &c., F. A. WOOD.

VINCENT OLLENDORFF'S SPANISH GRAMMAR —We are indebted to Mr. E. J. Gomez, for part 4th, of this capital method of learning Spanish. It is for sale at Morgan's. We recommend its study to all who desire to become acquainted with one of the finest languages in the world.

NEW BOOKS.—Our thanks are due HARPER & BROTHERS, through J. B. STAIT, No. 11 Camp street, for the following new publications:

The Conquest of Canada, by the author of Hochelaga, 2 vols. This is a work of marked ability and sustained interest. The history of Canada from its discovery to the annihilation of French power in that province, is traced by a bold and skilful hand, in colors not less truthful than vivid. It possesses all the attractions of a romance.

Latter Day Pamphlets, by Thomas Carlyle: No. IV. The New Downing Street. Another of Carlyle's curious tirades on Government; half melancholy and half mirthful, full of power and full of extravagance. Carlyle is great in pulling down, but he seldom tells us how to build up.

Antonina, or the Fall of Rome. This is a romance of the 15th century, by W. Wilkie Collins, and is founded on some striking historical events recorded in Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. It opens well, and the first few pages given token of graphic power and grasp of thought.

The Dallons, or Three Roads in Life. This is the first part of a very clever novel from the pen of the ever popular author of Charles O'Malley.

The Easter Offering. A charming story, translated by Mrs. Howitt, from the unpublished Swedish manuscript of Mrs. Fredericka Bremer.

☞ We have been requested to call the attention of purchasers to the valuable property in Burgundy street, to be sold to-day by the Sheriff, at the St. Louis Exchange.

Arrival of the Canada.

Telegraphic despatches of the 12th announce the arrival of the steamship *Canada*, with dates to the 1st inst. The cotton market had been active, and the sales of the week amounted to sixty-three thousand bales, of which speculators took twenty-two thousand. Prices had advanced one-eighth on all descriptions, except Mobile. Indian corn had suffered a further decline of 6d. Flour and wheat unchanged. Pork dull; beef steady; shoulders in good demand; hams neglected.

The Russian Ambassador has been ordered from London. In the French Legislative Assembly the new election law has been carried by a large majority. All the proposed amendments were voted down. Nevertheless, the telegraph reports that all was quiet, and that the funds were rising.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE IN THE CUBA BUSINESS.—A message was received in the Senate, on Monday, the 3d, from the President, relative to the Cuban expedition, in answer to a communication from that body. It gives all the information in possession of the President with regard to that affair, and states that no information has been received establishing the existence of any revolutionary movements in the Island of Cuba, among the inhabitants of that Island. The correspondence, it is said, discloses the fact that repeated attempts have been made under the direction of foreigners, enjoying the hospitality of this country, to get up an armed expedition in the United States for the purpose of invading Cuba, and showing that the government has been faithful in the observance of its treaty obligations with Spain, and in the execution of the acts of Congress.

The message was laid on the table. It is stated that the correspondence upon the subject is very voluminous; that the Spanish minister kept Mr. Clayton informed of every movement of the invaders, by information received from Spanish agents. It is further stated that Mr Clayton has written to the American consul at Havana, in relation to the American citizens taken prisoners; instructing him to insist that a distinction be made between those committing and those intending only to commit a crime; as those captured in or near a Mexican island not having been guilty of any crime against Spain, are not subject to punishment in Cuba. The correspondent of the New York Herald says:

"The first letter of Mr. Clayton, of the 31st May, is cool and moderate; that of the 1st of June betrays great anxiety, and Mr. Clayton is very particular in the difference to be made in the commission of a crime and the intention to do so, and demands that this shall be impressed upon the mind of the captain general. Mr. Calderon, in one of his letters to Mr Clayton, declares that no mercy will be shown to the pirates, if captured, and that no appeal will be listened to in their behalf."

☞ We have been favored by William S. Scott, Esq., U. S. Marshal for the Eastern District of Louisiana, with the following list of Assistant Marshals, appointed by him to aid in taking the seventh Census of this District, under the act of Congress of 23d May, 1850—together with the divisions allotted to each.

Wm. Andry, 1st, 2d and 3d Wards, 1st Municipality, New Orleans.

Louis Chauvin, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th Wards, 1st Municipality, New Orleans.

C. P. Watson, 1st and 2d Wards, 2d Municipality, New Orleans.

Charles Perry, 3d and 4th Wards, 2d Municipality, New Orleans.

John H. Calder, 5th, 6th and 7th Wards, 2d Municipality, New Orleans.

George Pandely, 3d Municipality, New Orleans.

Arthur Forster, right bank Mississippi river, parish of Orleans.

R. H. Mills, 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Wards city of Lafayette, parish of Jefferson.

F. Bouligny, 5th Ward city of Lafayette, Free Port, Gretna, Mechanicsham and remainder of Jefferson, excluding the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Wards of the city of Lafayette.

Philip Winther, jr., parish of Ascension.

Jules Tete, parish of Assumption.

George W. Allen, parish of Pointe Coupee.

John A. Burn, parishes of St. Tammany and Washington.

Oran Hackett, parish of West Baton Rouge.

Luther F. Parker, Parish of West Feliciana.

Dr R H. Lewis, parish of East Feliciana.

Hamilton Peirce, parish of East Baton Rouge.

Alphonse Tortigue, parish of Plaquemines.

Jesse L. Carruth, parish of Livingston and St. Helena.

Fulgence Ory, parish of St. James.

Dr. J. Boyd, parish of Iberville.

Emile Dormenig, parishes of St. John Baptist and St. Charles.

Victor Reaud, parish of St. Bernard.

Louis Damoureaux, parish of Lafourche Interior.

, parish of Terrebonne.

☞ We regret to learn, says the the *Republic*, that the Hon. L. D. Campbell, one of the Representatives from Ohio, has been suddenly called home by the dangerous indisposition of a member of his family. He has, we understand, "paired off" with a member of the opposite party, for the fortnight that he expects to be absent.

THE POINTE COUPEE CREVASSE.—We mentioned a day or two ago, that the River had effected a breach in the Grand Levee, in the Parish of Pointe Coupee. At the time we received this intelligence, the crevasse was only twelve feet wide, but we now learn, to our great regret, that it has proved totally unmanageable and has attained a width of not less than one hundred and fifty yards. The water was pouring through the opening with great violence, and the fairest and finest portion of the adjacent country, and indeed of the whole plane of the Atakapas, is threatened with inundation.

A corre spondent of the *Picayune*, writing from Bayou Sara in reference to this deplorable accident, says:

Dear Pic.—At last the Grand Levee in Pointe Coupee has given way, under the heavy pressure of water that rested upon it, the river being fourteen feet higher than the surface of the fields opposite on the outside. The crevasse occurred night before last, and is about one hundred and fifty yards wide, and is running over with a rapidity equal to that of the Falls of St. Anthony, sweeping every thing before it, destroying houses, stock, &c., from Pointe Coupee to Berwick Bay. No effort will be made to stop it; all hands considering it impossible. This will rid the town of Bayou Sara of its superfluity of water, and the good citizens of the place congratulate themselves that the water will be entirely off the town in less than a week.

BURSTING OF A BOILER.—A singular accident occurred in New York early on the morning of the 5th inst. A house occupied as a store in the vicinity of South and Rosevelt streets, burst with a loud noise resembling the collision of two vessels. It was rent from top to bottom. The cause of the occurrence is, that a party wall which divided the building had been weakened by archways made in it in order to make a communication between the two parts; and the floors being overloaded with sugar, cotton and flour, the wall gave way, and the ends of the beams resting on it falling in the other ends naturally projected out, and produced the effect we have described. There is every danger of the two adjoining houses—the store No. 176 1-2, occupied by Wm. B. Sparrow, and that occupied by Noah T. Sweezy & Co., falling with it, where it is prostrated, for the three buildings have but one well, being all put up together.

NASHVILLE, June 8.

NASHVILLE CONVENTION.—The number of accredited delegates in attendance from the several States, is as follows: From Virginia, six; South Carolina, seventeen; Georgia, twelve; Mississippi, eleven; Texas, one; Alabama, twenty one; Arkansas, two; Florida, six; and a large number from Tennessee. The propositions submitted by delegates from the different States have been referred to a Select Committee. Thus far, these propositions have been moderate and conciliatory, but firm. It is generally believed the Convention will recommend the Missouri Compromise, and then adjourn to meet in October next. Nashville is overflowing with strangers.

GENEROUS DONATION.—We are informed that Samuel Appleton, Esq., has recently bestowed ten thousand dollars upon the descendants of an early friend. It is pleasing to record this act of private munificence, which reflects so much honor upon the heart of the generous donor.—*Boston Adv., Tuesday.*

(Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.)

WASHINGTON, June 6, 1850.

The South and the Compromise—Action of the Nullifiers—Position of California—Views of Pennsylvania, &c.

There seems to be a notion on the part of the ultra Southern nullifiers that, by resisting the compromise plan of the committee, they will be able either to get the Missouri compromise extended to the Pacific ocean, or that, by keeping California out, they will drive the people of that distant part, into *high treason*; causing the Californians and Oregonians to set up for themselves. This is an egregrious humbug—worse than the Wilmot proviso humbug, and will be laughed to scorn before the end of the session. California, if kept out of the Union, will know very well that it was the ultra South who kept her out by and will have no disposition to gratify them by withdrawing altogether from the Union. It will only make California a free soil State, and it may induce the legislature of that State to instruct her Senators to vote on all subjects connected with slavery in accordance with free soil sentiments.

The fact is not to be disguised that the whole country is heartily tired of the eternal metaphysical ambitizations of the disciples of Mr. Calhoun, who have learned to cough and spit as their great master used to cough and spit; but who have remained profound strangers to the conceptions of his genius. They mimic his lightning for a squib to be fired off on the 4th of July. Mr. Calhoun, if alive, would settle this whole controversy in twenty-four hours, and he would settle it on the Clay platform; for I defy the most metaphysical of the Southern abstractionists to find in all the bills reported by the committee of thirteen, a single provision opposed to the doctrines set forth in Mr. Calhoun's Southern address. Mr. Calhoun would have settled, for the measure of his reputation was full; not so the men who are fighting for a position in their respective parties, and who have obscurity continually staring them in the face. The most inexpert swimmer always make the biggest splash in the water.

Let the Missouri compromise be tried by all means; but if it fail, as I have no doubt it will, then let the patriots at once get on a stand on the platform of the committee; for you may rely on this fixed and incontrovertible fact, that the South have no other choice than between the bill of adjustment now before the Senate, or the admission of California by herself. California will come in, in spite of all that a handful of nullifiers can do to prevent it, and the Union will not be dissolved on that account. These nullifiers can not act the Van Ambargh, and, with a naked switch, drive the Union all round into a corner. At all events, I can assure them it is a dangerous experiment, the moment the lion knows its strength.

If the Missouri compromise and the plan of adjustment of the committee be calmly considered, the South itself must come to the conclusion that the latter is the better of the two, and ought to be preferred by the South. There is no practical advantage obtained by the Missouri compromise, that is not, in a higher degree, obtained by the plan of adjustment; and as to the division of California, there is not a practical man now living that will not declare it out of the question, and it effected only the means of bringing two free States into the Union instead of one. If the Southern ultras are in search of a *casus belli*, they can find it nearer home.

P. S.—The Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania, which has just adjourned, and whose resolutions are of more consequence than the resolutions of the Nashville Convention, has passed resolutions as strong and unmistakable on the subject as I have just conversed with a member of that convention, and he informs me that one of the resolutions was in favor of the dividing "no South, no North, no West no East, but the whole Union, in the part of it which it exists between the Atlantic and the Pacific."

The second resolution was to that effect. For the purpose of settling the great controversy now agitating the country, we recommend and approve of the admission of California with her present boundary and constitution, and the framing of territorial governments for Utah and New Mexico, upon the principle of non intervention; thus putting at rest the agitating question of domestic servitude. These resolutions were carried unanimously.

The Convention adjourned with greater hopes of success this fall than on any platform heretofore established.

X.

FOREIGN NEWS.—We glean from the intelligence by the *Atlantic*, a few items in addition to the copious summary already published

GERMANY.—The Berlin Congress of Princes closed deliberately on the 16th. The most important decision, the preliminaries agreed to at Erfurt being ratified, is that a Provisional Government of nine Princes is to be appointed—The interests of Germany to be represented at Frankfort—the supreme direction to be left to Prussia, and to soon as the Princely College and Ministry are nominated, Prussia will enter into her full rights, and the latter will commence negotiations with Germanic States, not of the Confederation, and especially with foreign Governments, for the acknowledgement of the Union and the regulation of external relations. The final reply of the King of Prussia to the Austrian circular, inviting him to the Frankfort Conference is that he does not recognize Austria's right to re-erect her Presidency; that consequently, he will not attend, and that the revised Constitution passed at Frankfort will be considered as binding upon others than those who may be present. That reply had the assent of all the Princes in Congress at Berlin. On the other hand, Austria having unduly united the Confederation with the Austrian Empire, and would do more but for the discovery impressed by the Finance Minister upon his colleagues, that the treasury is exhausted; so much so that, with difficulty the Emperor could get funds to pay the expenses of his journey to Trieste; and that there is some fear of a national bankruptcy; the deficit in the revenue for the year ending 31st October, 1849, is 94,850 000 florins—£9,485,000.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The Overland Mail reached London on Monday. The most interesting news is the rising of Affredeen in consequence of the excessive salt tax imposed by the East India Company. Dr. Healy, of the Bengal army, newly posted in the Punjaub country, and now stationed at Kohat, was proceeding to join that regement by the eastern pass, which was supposed to be still open, when, on the 20th March, within a few miles of Kohat, he was set upon by the Hallys, his guard generally cutter killed on the spot, and himself so severely wounded that he died immediately after reaching Kohat.

FROM CHINA.—The chief news is that one Emperor is dead and that another Emperor has succeeded him.

The foreign Consuls at Shanghai, received from the authorities there, on the 20th of March, an official notice that his majesty, the Emperor, had departed upon the great journey and had mounted upward on a dragon to be a guest on high.

Her M. S. sloop Reynard, has succeeded in capturing and destroying about 20 more pirates.

CALCUTTA, April 7.—Export and import market dull. Freights have receded, but have slightly improved within a few days.

THE CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE—*Wednesday, June 5—P. M.*—The House of Representatives voted again for Senator to-day, without coming to a choice:

The second ballot was as follows:

Baldwin, Whig,	94
Toucey, Democrat,	88
Niles, Free Soil,	15
Cleaveland, Free Soil Democrat,	9
Ingham, Democrat,	6
Catlin, Democrat,	1
Chapman, Whig,	1
	214

The further voting was then postponed till Wednesday next.

WASHINGTON, June 5th 1850.

The Spanish Minister will soon present, under proper instructions, a demand upon our Government for indemnity, on account of the late piratical invasion of Cuba, by parties organized in the United States, and upon their escape sheltered and protected by the United States. The amount of indemnity will be very large. The Isabel, it is surmised, will bring despatches to the Spanish Minister. She will arrive on the 9th. The demand for indemnity will be soon after urged, and accompanied by documentary evidence of the ravages committed by the American invaders. The British and French Ministers will make strong remonstrances against the permission by the United States of the violation of the treaty obligations and national law.—*Cor. Journal of Commerce.*

LOSS OF A NEW YORK BRIG FOR CHAGRES.—Captain Dewdy, of the schooner John A. Gambrel, from Grand Key, (Turk's Island,) reports that a full rigged brig, of and from New York, for Chagres, with about forty passengers, among them four ladies, was lost on Caicus Reef, May 14th. About fifteen of her passengers had arrived at Grand Key, on board of a wrecker.—All on board were saved. Could not learn her name. The Express supposes she was the Natchez.

NEW WAY OF MAKING PEOPLE CHARITABLE.—It is often easier to obtain favors from the pride than the charity of men. A shrewd preacher, after an eloquent charity sermon, said to his hearers, "I am afraid, from the sympathy displayed in your countenances, that some of you may give too much. I caution you, therefore, that you should be just before you are generous, and wish you to understand that we desire no one who cannot pay his debts to put anything in the plate." The collection was a rousing one.

VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.—The official vote on the question of calling on Virginia for the purpose of revising the State Constitution is as follows: For a Convention 46,348; no Convention 20,466. Majority for Convention 25,882. Several counties made no returns.

NATIONAL OBSERVATORY, Washington, June 4th, 1850.

SIR: Petersen's comet was observed again last night by Mr. Ferguson with the equatorial. At 10h. 15m. 58.7s. its apparent place was in R. A., 17h. 10m. 39 01s., and North Dec. 73 deg. 36 min. 00.35 sec.

The star of comparison was one of the 8th magnitude. Its position was determined by Professors Hubbard and Major with the mural and meridian circles.

The comet has scarce light enough for the meridian instruments.

Respectfully, &c.,

M. F. MAURY.

Hon. WM. BALLARD PRESTON, Secretary of the Navy—present.

WASHINGTON, June 5—8 P. M.

Another National Difficulty—Return of the Charge de Affairs at Portugal, &c.

I learn that information has been received at the State Department, that another National difficulty is about being developed. The Portuguese government has partially refused indemnity in the case of Privateer Armstrong and others, and the Hon. James Brown Clay, the American Charge de Affairs at Lisbon, has, in consequence, demanded and received his passports, and is now on his way home. The President will send a special message to Congress on the subject.

[It will be remembered that President Taylor, in his annual message to Congress, in alluding to these claims, made the following remark:—

"The omission of Portugal to do justice to American claimants, has now assumed a character so grave and serious, that I shall shortly make it the subject of a special message to Congress, with a view to such ultimate action as its wisdom and patriotism may suggest.—*Eds. Sun.*

OPENING OF AN EGYPTIAN MUMMY.—Mr. Gliddon commenced on Monday forenoon, the 3d inst., the opening of the famous Theban Mummy, at Boston, in the presence of a highly scientific and intelligent auditory, a large portion of which consisted of ladies, of course. We give an interesting account of the ceremony from the Boston Transcript. The Journal says that the lecture given by Mr. Gliddon during the process, (which is to be completed on Wednesday and Friday,) was exceedingly interesting to the audience:

"The case of sycamore wood, ornamented with hieroglyphics, was placed horizontally upon a stand, and while Mr. G. discoursed upon the Nile and the pyramids of the Ghizeh and the receptacles where the mummies were found, an officiating carpenter took off his coat, and with a small saw, proceeded to saw the case lengthwise. After this had been done on two sides—an occupation which lasted about half an hour, it was ready to be taken apart for the disclosure of what it might contain. This was done by Mr. G. and his assistant, in view of the whole audience. The mummy came out in beautiful condition, and it had been deposited in its case but yesterday, instead of 3,261 years ago, when it was put away. The linen cut revealed in linen, and it had slightly discolored by the liquor of time. On the front covering were a series of hieroglyphics of a fresh-like color, as distinct as if they had just been painted. A very large one and a unique of surprise from the audience, showed the sensation which the exhibition produced.

"The last thing also brought before the public was, according to the inscriptions on her sarcophagus a perfect mummy of a cat, which was in a high priest, it was naturally expected that the interest of the case, which, by the way, was in a wonderful state of preservation would reveal some ornaments, jewelry, trinkets, &c., of value. But the sycamore wood case had been plundered probably the interior indices, which was not to be disturbed till Wednesday, will reveal some curiousness of the nature, as well as some precious gems. Now Here's a "Scarabeous" or Papyrus of the dead, unrolled, pencil with the Egyptian dead. The audience seemed highly interested and we doubt not that the next lecture, on Wednesday, will show an increased attendance.

"Among the incidents 'not set down in the bill,' was the unrolling of the mummy of a white man, in which Professor Agassiz presided. He also exhibited to the audience a fine artificial silken hair, of light auburn color, under head, and the very identical tool of a lady's.

An more particularly showing who this mummified lady is, the Boston Courier says:

"He stated, that from all he was able to learn from the hieroglyphics on the outer coffin, the body was that of Isis Nofre Ari, daughter of the High Priest of Thebes, Ghet-ruo-nefer, who lived between B. C. 1200 and B. C. 1100, during the time of Moses, about 3,250 years ago. Just previous to the time of the deceased in obtaining the throne of Egypt, the Egyptians were quite distinct in the hieroglyphical characters. The learned lecturer was quite positive that Mad. Arch was of distinguished birth.

CHALDEAN ANTIQUITIES.—Letters have just been received from Bagdad, stating that Mr. Loftus, the geologist attached to the commission of the Turco-Persian line of frontier, had succeeded, on his passage from Bagdad to Bussorah, in visiting all the most remarkable ancient cities in Lower Chaldea. The ruins now buried in the sand, and supposed to be those of the Chaldees, whence took place the Exodus of Abraham, were carefully examined by Mr. Loftus, and were found to be of great extent and of much interest. A vast number of ancient coffins of baked clay, highly glazed, and covered with figures of men in relief, were discovered in one spot, the coffins being about six feet in length, adapted to the shape of the human body, and having ornamented lid, which closed the upper part; also, elaborately sized water-jar was also attached to each coffin. Gold ornaments and other Chaldean relics were said to be frequently found in them but those which Mr. Loftus examined had been already rifled, and he had no leisure for excavation. Numerous bricks covered with cuneiform characters were, however, brought away from the mounds by Mr. Loftus, together with pieces of terra cotta, moulded in the shape of animal horns, and bearing inscriptions, and several fragments of an hexagonal clay cylinder, inscribed with a long historical record, similar to that deposited in the British Museum, which was found by Mr. Layard at Nineveh. Where is still traditionally known to the country as the birth-place of Abraham, and its identity with Ur of the Chaldees is established beyond the reach of cavil. The ruins have been observed at a distance by other travelers, but are usually inaccessible, owing to the inundation of the surrounding country, and the dangerous neighborhood of the Khezail Arabs. Mr. Loftus, in the first European who has ever successfully revisited in actually visiting the primeval site of the Jewish race. At the ruins called Hammiam-near the Hye Canal, also obtained a statue of black basalt, bearing two cuneiform inscriptions, and the daughter, as Mr. Loftus explicates, he found another statue, representing one of the Chaldean gods, but it was too much mutilated to be worth moving. The commission to which Mr. Loftus belongs, in skirting Susiana, will traverse a country studded with Chaldean ruins; and discoveries, therefore, may be expected to be made which will be of the utmost importance in aiding the efforts of Major Rawlinson and others to unfold the early history of the East, through the interpretation of the inscriptions of Nineveh and Babylon.

THE LAWRENCE DIVORCE CASE.—The Boston Bee, of Monday morning, publishes a lengthy statement from a friend of Mr. Lawrence, in which it is declared that, in consequence of the notoriety given to this case by the publication of the *ex parte* details of the trial at Louisville, Mr. Lawrence is preparing for the press a full account of the whole matter—many circumstances connected with the affair. The statement in the Bee is rather severe on Mrs. Lawrence's conduct.

THE LATE SENATOR ELLMORE.—The remains of this gentleman were, on the 5th inst, at nine o'clock, conveyed to the southern steamboat, and are now on their way to his home in South Carolina.

GENERAL COUNCIL.—The body met last evening pursuant to adjournment, Mr. Benevenu in the chair, and nine members present.

A letter from the Mayor was received, enclosing statements of the revenues of the three Municipalities, so as to enable the Council to adjust the quotas. A letter from Mr. P. Lawrence was read, relating to some claims of the Police Jury of the right bank growing out of the stoppage of the crevasse, opposite to the Fourth District. The matter was referred to a special committee, composed of Messrs. Waterman, Caldwell and Lagenbahl. A letter from John H. Lewis, Sheriff, in response to some alterations in the prison, was referred to the Committee on Court Houses and Prisons.

Mr. Caldwell, chairman of the Committee on Finance, reported that an ordinance, which was referred by the Attorney to stop the sale of [illegible] Commercial Bank stock, passed by the Legislature. The report was adopted.

Mr. Jarvis, on behalf of the special committee to which was referred that portion of the Mayor's message, bearing on the excessive charges for water made by the Commercial Bank, made a lengthy report touching on the operations of the institution, and begged to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. The report was, on motion, accepted. The Directors of the Waterworks appointed by the Council, likewise made a report detailing the extensive operations to be made by the company, and advising that all feeling of hostility against the institution be discontinued.

The majority of the Committee, to whom was referred the question of the legality of Mr. Watson's election as Secretary, made a report, accompanied by the opinion of the Messrs. Randall and Dufour, in which they express their decided opinions of the right of the present incumbent to hold the office of Secretary. Mr. Lagenbahl made a minority report, differing in opinion from the majority. The majority report being put to vote was adopted. A resolution was adopted, to the effect that in future the Council will no longer sanction the payment of any accounts for gas light or coal furnished to the offices of the Sheriff and the District Courts.

Mr. Allen presented resolutions to make suitable arrangements for the celebration of the Fourth of July. Adopted—and a committee of three was appointed to confer with similar committees of the other Municipalities.

Mr. Chevalier was elected Assessor of the Sixth District, in place of J. Quimper, deceased. After some other unimportant business, the Council adjourned.

Examination of General Lopez.

FIFTH DAY BEFORE THE U. S. COMMISSIONER.

The examination was resumed yesterday morning by the previous counsel all present—Col. A. P. FIELD also appeared for the defence. Col. HENDERSON, in introducing Col. FIELD, stated that it was probable that RANDALL HUNT would also appear on the same side. Mr. HUNT afterwards came into court.

A long list of witnesses was called, among whom was Major Gally, from whom, the District Attorney proposed to be expected to extract some important testimony. Major Gally was announced as being very sick and confined to his room, and a sanited legal debate sprung up, as to the authority of the Commissioner to proceed to Major Gally's residence and there take his evidence. The Commissioner finally decided that he had the authority, and that he would at some future time proceed to Major Gally's residence and there take his testimony.

The certificate of Mr. Gurnee, the Armorer of the Creole, was here read, in which he certifies that on the 9th of April he delivered 85 swords, 30 muskets, 46 percussion pistols, 16 flint pistols, and 10 muskets marked R. (Mr. Garcia, it will be remembered, gave his testimony on Wednesday, but could not recollect the exact date when the delivery took place until he inspected his books.)

Col. R. M. McAlpin sworn—Has been introduced to Gen. Lopez; first saw him on last Sunday. Heard Gen. Lopez's conversation.

Question—Did you hear Gen. Lopez say anything connected with the invasion of Cuba?

Answer—Witness first objected to the question, on the score that what he had heard was not a private table. The Commissioner directed him to answer.] I heard some conversation in which General Lopez joined, but I do not know what he said, as I do not understand Spanish.

Question—Will you state who interpreted the conversation you had with Gen. Lopez?

Answer—Yes: Mr. Sigur and Mr. Yznaga.

Mr. Moise objected to this being taken as evidence.

Mr. Huston said that it did not make much difference at the present time. He would call the interpreter, Mr. Sigur. "But where did the conversation take place, Mr. McAlpin?"

Answer—Not at Mr. Sigur's house.

Mr. Sigur was then called to the stand, where he declared that he would not answer a single question, and a very warm passage at arms took place between him and the District Attorney, in which considerable bitterness was expressed, but as the debate was foreign to the matter at issue, we do not choose to report it. Mr. Moise asked the interference of the Court between the gentlemen, and the debate was stopped. It was commenced by Mr. Huston, on a point of law, as to the right Mr. Sigur had to answer. He was replied to by Mr. Henderson, who considered that the District Attorney was pushing the inquiry rather too far, and referred to the unpleasantness which existed between Gen. Lopez and his friends to the privacy of social life. Mr. Benjamin defended the conduct of Mr. Huston, and he had felt that he had a disagreeable duty to perform—that of such censure as might fall upon Mr. H. he, Mr. Benjamin, would take his share. He deeply regretted that it was the second time in the case to insist upon having detained the conversation of a private dinner table. The question was then put.

Question—Was you present, Mr. Sigur, a few days ago, at a dinner party, at which were General Lopez and Col. McAlpin?

Answer—I was present with Gen. Lopez, Colonel McAlpin and four or five other friends, at a dinner party given by a gentleman of the city.

Question—Will you state if Gen. Lopez did or did not express upon the occasion of his having been elected to the Cuban Congress?

Answer—I suppose he did though, I do not remember that any particular remark connected with the election was made.

Question—Did he refer to his wish to being a free citizen of Cuba?

Answer—I cannot speak as to hearing any private conversation.

Question—Did Gen. Lopez speak in the course of the conversation of having been elected to the Cuban Congress?

Answer—I suppose he did though, I do not remember.

Question—Did Gen. Lopez speak English, French or Spanish?

Answer—He spoke Spanish.

Question—Who were present, except yourself who spoke Spanish?

Answer—Mr. Yznaga and Mr. Pearson.

Question—Was Gen. Lopez's speech read?

Answer—Myself, and sometimes Mr. Yznaga and Mr. Ferrite.

Question—Were the statements of Gen. Lopez's conversation fairly rendered in the Spanish into English by those who interpreted?

Answer—I do not know.

Mr. Moise—I do not find that Gen Lopez understood our interpretations.

Mr. Sigur recalled.

Question—Were the conversations, as interpreted by you, in reference to the invasion of the Island of Cuba?

Answer—There was some conversation about Cuba.

The Court here adjourned until to-day at 10 o'clock.

(No. 10.)

Proceedings of the Board of Liquidators.

WEDNESDAY, June 12, 1850.

The Board met at 5 o'clock, P. M.

Present—The Honorable A. D. Crossman, President; Messrs. Bigney, Converse and Lafayette.

On motion, the absence of Mr. Bodin was excused.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Lafayette, chairman of the committee to rent an office for the use of the Board, presented the following report, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the rooms in the northwest corner of the Merchants' Exchange, formerly occupied by the Bank of Louisiana, be rented by the Board, for the transaction of their business, for one year from the 1st of June, 1850, at four hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly.

The following resolution, presented by Mr Converse, was adopted:

Resolved, That the Attorney of the Board are hereby authorized and requested to take an appeal to the Supreme Court, in the case of the Board of Municipality No. One and the Bank of Louisiana, and obtain the opinion of said court at the earliest day.

On motion, the Board adjourned until Friday next, the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock.

JOHN CALHOUN, Secretary.

City Intelligence.

SALE OF MUNICIPAL WORK.—The Mayor disposed yesterday at public auction of the repairs, additions and alterations to be made in the various engine houses of the Second Municipality. The work to be done at engine houses Nos. 1, 2, 6 and 13 was taken by John Williamson for the sum of $2,300. The repairs to engine house No. 5, Protection Hose Company, Louisiana Hose Company, and Hook and Ladder Company, were adjudicated to Benjamin Howard for the sum of $1,999. The building of a brick engine house, &c., for Philadelphia Fire Company No. 14, was taken by Benjamin Howard for the sum of $2,900.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—*Judge Lorrac.*—The only case of importance disposed of yesterday, was that of James Dougherty, charged with larceny. The prosecuting witness was unable to identify the accused, and the jury acquitted him without leaving their seats.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—A Ingherman deposed yesterday, before Recorder Genois, that whilst at a beer house in Royal street, he was grossly assaulted and struck by an individual who was accompanied by a woman, both of whom he intends pointing out to the police.

COMMITTED.—Wm. Spriggins, David Keeney and M. McGovern were examined yesterday, on the charge of having arrested F. Lussan on the 8th inst., and afterwards cowhided him, he falsely imprisoned. They were committed for trial before the First District Court.

A VIOLENT CHARACTER.—Diego Leopold was brought up yesterday before Recorder Genois, on the charge of behaving in a most unruly manner on the premises of A. J. Bayer, in St. Louis street, where he took occasion to break several articles of furniture, &c. On being remonstrated with by the owner, Leopold armed himself with a knife and proceeded to attack him; but Diego ran off in search of the police, and had his violent customer arrested. The Recorder committed him for trial before the First District Court.

THROWING BRICKS.—Pon Christian Aiken was charged yesterday before Recorder Genois, with the unladylike practice of throwing bricks into the premises of one of her neighbors. This being contrary to the ordinances, Miss Christian was advised in future to keep the bricks to herself.

CHARGE DISMISSED.—D. Cantino, charged with a murderous assault on Estrella, was brought up yesterday for examination before Recorder Genois.—The evidence went to pr