The New-Orleans Bee

NO. 1204. VOL. X.—NEW SERIES. Vol. XXIII—Whole No. 6255.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 11, 1850.

MAGNE & WEISSE, Proprietors. NO. 87 CHARTRES STREET.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

DAILY PAPER, one year in advance.....$12 00
CURRENT PAPER, semi-weekly (one year, in advance.....5 00
In all cases the subscriber must give one week's notice in writing, before he can be allowed to discontinue.
ADVERTISING—One dollar for every TEN lines for each language, on the first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each language.
All Advertisements not specified as to time will be published one month, and charged accordingly.
Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines, for each language and for each insertion.
☞ The provisions of Annual Advertisers, limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and to extent to one square every other day.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Tuesday Morning, June 11, 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 Press has been authorized by the Secretary of State to sell, for account of the State Library, the Special Laws of the Acts, at the price of one dollar for each copy. jel-lm

THE NORTHERN MAIL arrived through yesterday with the latest dates.

DIPLOMATIC REFORMS.

In England, as well as in our own country, a disposition is manifested to effect sundry wholesome reforms in the diplomatic department of the Government. One of the chief sources of complaint in Great Britain is the immense expense which its support entails upon the nation—an objection, by the way, wholly inapplicable to our system, which is so miserably penurious, that high diplomatic station can only be executed by gentlemen of ample fortune. FRAZER'S Magazine gives a list of English ministers, &c., at foreign courts, and their salaries and perquisites. It appears that Great Britain is represented at twenty-eight foreign courts, at an annual expense of £131,950 for salaries, and of £9,950 for house rent; making a total of £141,000. The writer says:

"There is scarcely one of these legations in which we would not propose some reduction in the salary and allowance of the ambassador and occasionally an increase of salary to the secretary of embassy and paid *attaches*. The want of salaries which you often attends English diplomacy arises from the peculiar constitution of her diplomatic corps. In France, in Prussia, in Russia, in America, and in most of the other civilized parts of the world, men rise in the diplomatic service by the mere force of great merit, and of singular aptitude and ability. But in England high birth, large fortune, parliamentary connexion, or aristocratic influence, are the chief supports to the best employment in embassies and foreign missions. The most diplomatic courts of the continent elect their instruments for their fitness, not for the emoluments they can command. Thus Russia sends to us M. Philip Brunnow, a native of Saxony, a man of humble birth, born at Dresden, and educated at Leipsic. The instance of the Chevalier Bunsen, the Prussian Minister, is not less remarkable. From a professor of the Royal College at Gottingen, M. Bunsen became the private secretary of Neubuhr, (himself the son of a Frisian peasant,) thence employed as a diplomatist at Rome, Munich, Berne, and now in London."

Commenting upon this statement, the London correspondent of *The National Intelligencer* remarks that such instances might be easily multiplied. Strange to say that, although in most of the continental states, there is a faculty in the Universities of matters of diplomacy, there is nothing of the kind at either Oxford or Cambridge, or Dublin, nor at King's College, nor anywhere in Scotland. Leyden was long famous for a professorship of national and international law, and the University of Edinburgh has a so-called, for more than a century, exclusive lectures given on the *ars diplomatica*. George E. Martens, the celebrated writer on diplomatic subjects, gave lectures on diplomacy here towards the close of the last century, and some of the ablest diplomatists, who figured in the first twenty years of the present century, were among his pupils. Yet, since the lectures of Martens ceased, M. Koch established at Gottingen a practical school of diplomacy, and at this school some of the ablest of the Russian and French—but, singular to state, not one English—diplomatists were brought up. Metternich, Colombier, Stackpole, Tolstoy, Narbonne, Gallitzin, Tracey, Monde Castelnau, and many other noted diplomatists, received the education which prepared them for the important parts they after wards played in the history of Europe, under the care of M. Koch, at Strasburg.

Another subject of complaint is that almost all important diplomatic offices are conferred on peers and the sons of peers. In nine cases out of ten more competent agents might be found among well educated commoners; but the sons of British aristocracy must be nourished. Most especially does the State provide for the younger branches of the nobility, who, from the operation of the stringent laws of primogeniture, can expect but a sap from the parent stem. It is this artificial and impure sap-system which throws upon the Government the control so many Lordlings and Right Honorables, who seek the substance of the nation, and who send to foreign countries to fulfil delicate missions and transact important negotiations, without being naturally competent to the discharge of the duties, and without having obtained even an elementary knowledge of international law and policy, and the functions of an accomplished diplomacy.

In the United States our ministers and attaches, as we have already stated, receive a wretchedly insufficient compensation—especially at the three principal courts of Europe—England, France and Russia. It must, however, be confessed, that the representatives of this Government abroad are amenable to many of the objections urged against the diplomatic corps of Great Britain. We do not, it is true, select our ministers from among persons of large fortune and aristocratic descent, but we do select them chiefly from those who are to be rewarded in a great measure by mere party considerations, and bestow offices of the gravest magnitude upon individuals who are not qualified by experience and ability, who know nothing of the language of the country to which they are sent, and whose sole claim consists in the order of their political sentiments. This is radically wrong. Our diplomacy should be placed upon an entirely different footing. Merit alone should be looked to in the appointment of ministers plenipotentiary and charges d'affaires, and so long as this is the qualification fails to commend itself to the appointing power, will our foreign embassies be filled with tiffers, tipples and tyrants.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—This evening will be represented at the Orleans Theatre, a new Drama from the pen of our talented compatriot, Eugène Garmon, Esq., entitled "*France et Espagne.*" The performances are for the benefit of Madame Gaudin, doyenne of the French Operatic troupe. Gen'l Lopez, who has been invited, and who has consented to be present, will be one of the chief attractions of the evening.

STEAMBOAT SUNK.—The steamer Monongahela, bound from St. Louis to Galena, struck a rock on the first chain of the Lower Rapids, Sunday night, the 2d inst., and sunk in four feet water. The boat had considerable freight in her hull, which must have been more or less injured. It is said that she broke twenty-seven of her hull timbers, but that she can be raised.

SAILING OF THE CRESCENT CITY.—The splendid steamer *Crescent City* sailed for Chagres, on the 1st inst., from New York, with over three hundred passengers for California. Among them were three Baptist clergymen and a female teacher.

COL. FREMONT.—We understand, says the N. Y. *Courier*, that the Geographical Society of London have voted a gold medal to Col. Fremont, for having made, during the past year, the most valuable discoveries in geography of any known person. It is usual, we understand, for this society to give a medal every year to the person having made the most valuable discovery in geographical science.

Appointments by the President.

The President with the advice and consent of the Senate:

Robert Birchett, to be Deputy Postmaster at Lynchburg, Virginia.

Isaac Hendrickson, to be Deputy Postmaster at Springfield, Ohio.

CONGRESS.

We copy the following despatch from the St. Louis papers of the 4th inst.

WASHINGTON, June 3, 8 P. M.

In the *Senate*, Mr. Webster submitted a bill amendatory to an act relative to the reclamation of fugitive slaves, which, he said, he prepared last February after much deliberation, and which he had altered in no particular—it was then debated and the bill ordered to be printed. On motion of Mr. Clay the Senate took up the omnibus bill. After considerable discussion, without taking any question, the Senate adjourned.

In the *House*, Mr. Schenck asked leave to offer the following: "Ordered, that inasmuch as the Committee of Ways and Means have not yet reported the annual appropriation bill for civil and diplomatic expenses for the next fiscal year, beginning 10th June, but has neglected and failed to report the same for more than four months beyond the time fixed by positive rule, they be instructed and directed to report said bill, and such other appropriation bills as have not been brought in this session, without further delay." The question was taken to suspend the rules, and they were not suspended—51 to 69.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the California question, and shortly adjourned.

INTELLIGENCE FROM SOUTH AMERICA.—The N. Y. Herald has advices from South America to the 13th of April, the same as from Buenos Ayres. Montevideo was still besieged by Oribe's forces. The fever is still very bad at Rio Janeiro. The Portuguese seventy-four, Vasco de Gama, has lost nearly one hundred of her officers and crew. Four vessels of war had arrived during the last three days from France. Two of them were steamers. On board were 1,500 troops. The steamer Wm. J. Pease, from New York for San Francisco, was at Montevideo on the 13th. The sloop-of-was St. Louis was fortunate enough to escape without having a single case on board. This is the first instance known of the appearance of the yellow fever south of the equator. H. B. M. steamer Cormorant, from Rio Janeiro, with thirteen cases of fever on board, reported that the British sloop-of-war Tweed had lost twenty of her crew and five officers.

FROM COUNCIL BLUFFS.—The Robert Campbell returned to St. Louis on the 4th inst. from Council Bluffs. The Californians, with few exceptions, had left St. Joseph and Kanesville. The officers of the boat were informed by President Orson Hyde that the Mormon emigration, comprising about 1,000 wagons, and between 4,000 and 5,000 persons, were organizing, and would take up the line of march between the 5th and 10th inst. They would all move in a body, and not in detached companies, as was reported. Kanesville and the adjoining country was, from all accounts, unusually healthy, and the reports of small-pox and cholera existing to any extent were, according to Orson Hyde's declarations, unfounded.

A passenger on the Campbell, from three hundred miles beyond the frontier, reports considerable sickness among the emigrants, and not a few returning. Another gentleman who left Fort Laramie, on the 20th of April, reports having met the advance trains of emigrants within two or three days' march of that place.

CROPS.—The Montgomery *Journal* of Friday says: We were shown, to our surprise, a few days since, a cotton bloom, but learned, on inquiry, that it was got grown in the field, but in a hot-bed, where it had been forced, as well as sheltered from frost. We were surprised until we knew the facts, because we were aware from observation of the crops in this section, that blooms cannot be expected in the fields under a month from the time; though, among in seasons, their appearance is not uncommon even at this early date. The crops, however, where any stand has been attained, are in this section, and in all others, as far as we can learn, at least three weeks behind that of last year, and nothing but the most favorable circumstances, during the whole season, can bring up any where near even the diminished product of last year. A large portion of the cotton lands of the West have been submerged until too late to justify an attempt even for a crop. The prospect for the cotton planter, every where, was never more gloomy.

CHOLERA STEAMER.—The Concordia *Intelligencer* of last Saturday has the following:

On Wednesday morning between twelve and one o'clock, a break was discovered in the Levee at 150 yards above the Bayou Boeuf levee. The alarm was at once given and some two hundred hands promptly put into the breach. The break was about 20 feet wide and seven feet deep. At 4 o'clock in the morning, Mr. Narcisse Cazeaux, Tracey, Mr. de Cassine, and many other noted disputants, received the dedication which prepared them for the important parts they after wards played in the history of Europe, under the care of M. Koch, at Strasburg.

Another subject of complaint is that almost all important diplomatic offices are conferred on peers and the sons of peers. In nine cases out of ten more competent agents might be found among well educated commoners; but the sons of British aristocracy must be nourished. Most especially does the State provide for the younger branches of the nobility, who, from the operation of the stringent laws of primogeniture, can expect but a sap from the parent stem. It is this artificial and impure sap-system which throws upon the Government the control so many Lordlings and Right Honorables, who seek the substance of the nation, and who send to foreign countries to fulfil delicate missions and transact important negotiations, without being naturally competent to the discharge of the duties, and without having obtained even an elementary knowledge of international law and policy, and the functions of an accomplished diplomacy.

In the United States our ministers and attaches, as we have already stated, receive a wretchedly insufficient compensation—especially at the three principal courts of Europe—England, France and Russia. It must, however, be confessed, that the representatives of this Government abroad are amenable to many of the objections urged against the diplomatic corps of Great Britain. We do not, it is true, select our ministers from among persons of large fortune and aristocratic descent, but we do select them chiefly from those who are to be rewarded in a great measure by mere party considerations, and bestow offices of the gravest magnitude upon individuals who are not qualified by experience and ability, who know nothing of the language of the country to which they are sent, and whose sole claim consists in the order of their political sentiments. This is radically wrong. Our diplomacy should be placed upon an entirely different footing. Merit alone should be looked to in the appointment of ministers plenipotentiary and charges d'affaires, and so long as this is the qualification fails to commend itself to the appointing power, will our foreign embassies be filled with tiffers, tipples and tyrants.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—This evening will be represented at the Orleans Theatre, a new Drama from the pen of our talented compatriot, Eugène Garmon, Esq., entitled "*France et Espagne.*" The performances are for the benefit of Madame Gaudin, doyenne of the French Operatic troupe. Gen'l Lopez, who has been invited, and who has consented to be present, will be one of the chief attractions of the evening.

STEAMBOAT SUNK.—The steamer Monongahela, bound from St. Louis to Galena, struck a rock on the first chain of the Lower Rapids, Sunday night, the 2d inst., and sunk in four feet water. The boat had considerable freight in her hull, which must have been more or less injured. It is said that she broke twenty-seven of her hull timbers, but that she can be raised.

SAILING OF THE CRESCENT CITY.—The splendid steamer *Crescent City* sailed for Chagres, on the 1st inst., from New York, with over three hundred passengers for California. Among them were three Baptist clergymen and a female teacher.

COL. FREMONT.—We understand, says the N. Y. *Courier*, that the Geographical Society of London have voted a gold medal to Col. Fremont, for having made, during the past year, the most valuable discoveries in geography of any known person. It is usual, we understand, for this society to give a medal every year to the person having made the most valuable discovery in geographical science.

Appointments by the President.

The President with the advice and consent of the Senate:

Robert Birchett, to be Deputy Postmaster at Lynchburg, Virginia.

Isaac Hendrickson, to be Deputy Postmaster at Springfield, Ohio.

Examination of General Lopez.

SECOND DAY BEFORE THE U. S. COMMISSIONERS.

The examination of Gen. Lopez was resumed yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, before Joshua Baldwin, Esq., United States Commissioner. The following are the names of the witnesses called, the majority of whom did not answer to the names:

A. L. Saunders, Col. C. M. Wheat, Archilles Rieves, L. J. Sigur, J. W. Broadwyn, John Henderson, Alexander Walker, J. S. Clendenin, James Foley, J. Y. Laborde, William Hall, Major L. Gally, A. J. Poria, T. Morand, S. Maurey, W. Lauderiere.

The United States was represented by Mr. Hunton, District Attorney, and the defence by Gen. J. Henderson, J. C. Larose and L. J. Sigur, Esqs.

The examination of the witnesses was then commenced as follows:

Gen. John Henderson affirmed—The first question asked was, "Do you know General Lopez?" and was replied to at some length by the witness, who asked if his answer was to be used to inculpate him. The District Attorney replied in the negative. The witness then replied that he was acquainted with Gen. Lopez, the prisoner at the bar. Witness has known Lopez by reputation for several years; personally about five months. Became acquainted with him in the city of Washington. Witness saw General Lopez in the city of New Orleans in the early part of May last. To the question, "did General Lopez leave New Orleans for a foreign country on the 7th of May," the witness refused to answer, for the reason that he, the witness, might by an answer incriminate himself in the charge preferred against General Lopez.

His associate, Mr. Larue, in addition to an elaborate argument, read the following argument rendered by Chief Justice Marshall, on the famous "Burr Trial:"

"If such answer may disclose a fact, which forms a necessary and essential link in the chain of testimony, which would be sufficient to convict him of any crime, he is not bound to answer it so as to furnish matter for that conviction."

"In such a case the witness must himself judge what his answer will be; and if he say, on oath, that he cannot answer without accusing himself, he cannot be compelled to answer."

"The Court, after having a lengthy argument, and the citation of a large number of other authorities on the subject of evidence, ruled that the witness was bound to answer the question. The witness then answered that he did not know that General Lopez left New Orleans on or about the 7th of May."

The next question was, "Will you state for what country he left, did he not sail for Cuba?" This was also refused and objected to for the same reason given above. The Court ruled that the question must be answered.

The witness then answered that General Lopez left for the State Yucatan, the Island of Muigeres.

Question—Did General Lopez leave New Orleans as the leader of a military expedition?

This was also objected to and sustained by the Court, who ruled that the witness could not be compelled to answer the question.

At this point, the spectators broke out in tumultuous applause, which was at once properly rebuked by the Commissioner, who, in a few remarks, observed that he expressed the wish of General Lopez that his friends would remain silent, as such demonstrations were exceedingly unpleasant to him.

Question—Do you know for what purpose Gen. Lopez left New Orleans?

Refused, and objection sustained by the court, for the reason given above.

Question—Do you know what vessel it was on which Gen. Lopez left?

Refused, and objection sustained by the court for the same reason.

Question—Do you know that the Susan Loud and Georgiana left here in the month of April or May?

Answer—I can answer that the Georgiana left about the time indicated. The departure of the other I only know from rumor.

Question—Were there many persons on board the Georgiana?

Refused, and objection sustained by the court.

Question—Do you know her destination?

Refused, and the court ruled that the question must be answered.

Gen. Henderson replied at some length, and said that his answer might lead to another question of "who sent her?" which would render him open to a prosecution. Under this view of the case, the objection was sustained.

L. J. Sigur, sworn—Witness has known General Lopez for several months. Became acquainted with him in the city of New Orleans. Gen. Lopez arrived in New Orleans about March 15th. He remained here about two months. Witness objects that he left the city on the 7th May. To the question of "On what vessel he left?" Mr. Sigur refused to answer, on the ground that one single other fact would implicate him (the witness) in the same indictment with Gen. Lopez, in charge. The objection was sustained.

Alexander Walker, sworn—Has only known General Lopez since his last return to the city. From what are his knowledge, he does not know that he left the city on the 7th May. To the question, "Has such many persons boxing Colt's pistols and Bowie knives, mysterious and belligerent, but witness does not know what expedition they intended to go on. To the question of "What the expenses which he (Lopez) had done with those arms, and if they, and not they were for Cuba, and in which Lopez," the witness refused to reply, on the ground that his answer might subject him to a criminal prosecution. The objection was sustained. The examination resumed. Does not know how many persons left or when the Susan Loud and Georgiana sailed.

The Court then adjourned until to-day at ten o'clock.

☞ The Cincinnati Enquirer of the 5th inst. says:

Some of our exchanges state that Henry Fenwick of New Orleans, has brought suit against the owners of the steamer Yorktown, for the recovery of $1300, and $500 for carrying off a female slave. The slave was overtaken and brought back, but Mr. Parish leaves his claim on the fact that he has since been compelled to keep her imprisoned, and to pay Mr. Fenwick her services. He had released $1,500 of the debt.

THE SPINDLERY OF THE WORLD.—The following statement of the number of spindles at work, appears in the *Zorenkalle*:

	SPINDLES.
Great Britain,	17,500,000
France,	4,300,000
United States, where cotton spinning was first commenced in 1814,	2,250,000
Austria,	1,450,000
Zollverein,	1,250,000
Russia,	750,000
Saxony, land,	650,000
Switzerland,	420,000
Spain,	300,000
Italy,	300,000
Sweden,	200,000
Total,	28,950,000

☞ The English papers contain an account of a trial before the courts of London, in which the steward of a ship brought suit for payment of his services while he lay in jail at Charleston. The steward was a negro; and when the vessel reached Charleston, he was taken, under the laws of that State, and locked up in jail until the vessel sailed. The man, when he got home, demanded pay of the Captain for the time he lay in jail. This the other refused, and therefore the trial. We have not seen the result, but there was a great deal of abuse of South Carolina uttered by the counsel in the case. One of them, a Mr. Ferrand, closed his speech as follows:

"As I am a living man, if I were the captain of a merchant ship, and the authorities of Charleston came on board my vessel and tore one of my crew away, I would thrust a red-hot iron into a barrel of gunpowder, and blow them to the devil, and *myself* to glory."

THE INTELLIGENCE FROM AMERICA.—We have been much pleased with an article in the May number of *Fraser's*, entitled "The United States of America." It exhibits a comprehensiveness of mind and a liberality of tone unwarlike our country rarely meet with in British periodicals. The writer, after speaking of our common school system, says the system has evidently borne abundant fruit already. The enterprise and general prosperity of the American are to attributed not to their unequal resources, (Mexico is richer and more fruitful than the United States,) but to the general enlightment.

The oldest manufactures of cotton in the world are the Hindoos; labor with them is cheaper than it is in any part of the world; yet the British take the cotton that grows at the door of their factories, carry it 13,000 miles, and underwill the native manufacturer. Labor is dearer in America than in any part of the world, and yet the British dread and fear their competition more than that of any other nation. The reason of all this is obvious. All the advantages which the Hindoo possesses are more than counterbalanced by this intellectual inferiority to the English, while the latter dread the American with reason, because he is, intellectually at least, their equal, and, considering the general intelligence and good conduct of the hands he employs, their superior. To what cause, except that of a decided superiority in captains and crews, can the British attribute the fact that the Americans have deprived them of so large a portion of the whale fishery, as in a measure to have monopolized it? American clocks, which the British now see in almost every hall and cottage, ought to set them thinking. They may be sure of this, the commerce of the world will fall into the hands of those who are most deserving of it. If political or philanthropic considerations should fail to show them the necessity of educating their people, commercial considerations will one day remind them of what they ought to have done.

FALL OF A FOUR-STORY HOUSE.—On Friday afternoon, 31st ult., at New York, the four-story double-house, corner of Broadway and Fourth streets, fell with a tremendous crash, and several persons had a narrow escape of their lives. This building had been purchased by Mr. Gilsey, a cigar dealer, who had employed men to make alterations. The workmen heard the centre wall giving way, and rushed out just in time to save their lives. The front wall was dragged inwards, so that very few bricks fell in Broadway, and thus, no doubt, lives were saved. The appearance of the fragments is indicative of too sparing a use of mortar in the construction. The building cost Mr. Gilsey $40,000.

UNFORTUNATE OCCURRENCE.—A rencontre took place last evening in Portsmouth, between Wm. Wallace Davis, Esq., one of the editors of the District Whig, and Mr. Thomas Cocke, in which the latter commenced the attack, and the former in defending himself with a revolver, lodged two balls in the body of his assailant.—The wounds are not supposed to be mortal.—*Norfolk Herald.*

TAKING THE CENSUS.—"Madam, will you please inform me of the number of inhabitants in this house?"

"Sir?"

"The population in this mansion?"

"Well; there is eight in the room over head."

"How many?"

"Eight."

"Are they all adults?"

"No; they are all Smiths, except two boarders."

"Smiths; black or white-smiths, madam?"

"I'd have you know I don't live in a house with niggers."

"I didn't allude to color, I meant their calling."

"Oh, that's it, is it? Well, if you had been here last night, you'd have found out, for they was calling the watch as loud as they could scream."

"Madam, I merely wish to know how many people you have in this house, and what they do for a living?"

"Yes, yes, now I understand. Well, let me see; there's the two Mullinses—that's one."

"That makes two, madam."

"Well, if you know best, count 'em yourself."

"It is my business to inquire, madam?"

"Well, you had better attend to it, then, and not bother me."

"Madam, I am out with the census, and—"

"Well, you act out of sense, I should think, to come into my house asking such questions."

"It's in accordance with an act of Congress, madam."

"Well, you tell Mr. Congress, or whatever his name is, he acts very foolish, sending you round axing such shallow, silly questions."

The man left.

MRS. PARTINGTON'S LAST.—"An act to take the sense of the people;" "well, I vow, said Mrs. Partington, "if things ain't comin' to a pretty pass; these Legislatures want to take everything away from a body; I think they might have left the sense alone, there's precious little of 'em to spare anyhow," so saying, the old lady dropped hemspec's, and relapsed into a profound melancholy.

THE AGE OF PROGRESS.—To keep up with the times is very commendable; but there is such a thing as getting ahead of them. Perhaps the following is a case in point. We quote from the Boston *Post*, May 31st:

Meeting in favor of a Woman's Rights' Convention.—At the Melodeon early yesterday morning, a meeting was held by a large number of both sexes favorable to the object, to take measures for holding a convention in favor of securing to women the exercise of political rights, and greater rights of property and education, &c. Mrs. Paulina Right Davis, of Providence, presided, and Miss Lucy Stone, of West Brookfield officiated as secretary. Miss Stone also addressed the meeting in a very forcible manner, and William Lloyd Garrison, Henry C. Wright, Elijah Kellogg, the Blackstone prophet, also spoke. It was voted to hold the convention, and the following committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements: Mrs. E. K. Hunt of Boston, Elijah K. Kenney of Salem, Paulina Davis of West Brookfield, Abby Foster of Worcester, Paulina W. Davis of Providence, Deborah M. Taft of Seabury, and Eliza H. Taft of Dedham. The committee met at once and decided to have the convention at Worcester, on Wednesday and Thursday of the second week in October.

FOREIGN EMIGRANTS.—We are far from regarding with an illiberal or unkind spirit the honest and worthy European, of whatever nation, who comes to our shores to find an asylum and a home; but every sentiment of patriotism and justice calls upon us to protest against the abuses indicated by the Baltimore Clipper in the following article:

Transportation of Paupers—The nations of Europe seem resolved to relieve themselves, as far as possible, from the support of paupers, and at the expense of the people of the United States. It is frequent for the officers of the local authorities to raise sufficient funds to pay the passage of their paupers to this country; and in some districts their convicts are also sent to our shores to prey upon the industry of the country and to corrupt our morals. Some of these impositions and acts of great injustice our Government has quietly submitted, not having the firmness or virtue to resist practices so prejudicial to the public interest. It is true, Mr Van Buren, when President, did require our consuls to examine into this matter, and their report showed a most disgraceful condition of things; but no further steps have been taken to prevent foreign convicts and paupers from being thus thrust upon us.

We have now before us the resolution of the poor law guardians of Kilmallock, county of Limerick, Ireland, by which one thousand persons are to be "sent out to America at the expense of the electoral divisions," and we may expect that this example will be followed in other districts, so that we stand a fair chance of having a large portion of the paupers of England and Ireland to support, in addition to those who have legitimate claims on our charity. This matter is worthy the attention of Congress; but we hardly expect that it will be noticed in that House, members being too much engaged in making arrangements for the next Presidential election, to attend to what would be useful.

Emigrants who come here to work and to employ their own energies for a support, add to the strength and prosperity of the country. But such accessions are very different from those who are sent here for their crimes or that they enter our poor-houses. While we encourage industrious and deserving, there should be some law imposing on our consuls the duty of seeing that vessels are not permitted to bring over felons and paupers.

FATAL AFFRAY.—On Monday, the 3d inst., a man by the name of Ignacio Estrada, in the village of Pinevale, Parish of Rapides, stabbed another by the name of Cyprien Escoffie—Estrada, who is a Mexican, or Spaniard, though himself shot in the fleshy part of the thigh, immediately surrendered himself to the officers of the law. The Alexandria *Republican*, commenting on this occurrence, says:

Though a human being had been stabbed, and suddenly and in an unprepared state, hurried into eternity, strange, but no less true than true it was, that not a feeling of regret was caused by it in the community at large, a fact that should be a warning to the desperate in character, who, instead of curbing, give rein to the demon of fierce passion with which they are possessed. Such a man, it is justice to the living and no injustice to the dead for us to say, was the deceased. He was a terror to the community, for no one considered himself safe when he was about in one of his ways, and he frequently got in them. For two or three days previous to his death, he was worse than ever. He swore he'd die or kill somebody, and he threatened to kill several persons, telling them that they had lived long enough. On the day previous, (Sunday) he shot at himself in his own looking-glass, and turning round and seeing his wife in the room, he threw another pistol as if to shoot her, and, being in fear of her life, she had to abandon her home. Shortly afterwards, while crossing the river in the ferry-boat, which was full of people, among them several ladies, he fired off two pistols, and the ball from one of them passed just over the head of one of the ladies. In the evening he attacked and treated in a most scandalous manner, the poor and unoffending man who ended his career. He had attempted to dishonor the poor man's family, and because he tried to prevent it, he abused him, mal-treated him, accused him of being the cause of all his trouble and swore he would kill him. Under these circumstances, it is not to be wondered at that the community felt more sympathy for the man who killed than the man who was killed. Pity for the latter was felt by no one, but the fear was that the former had rendered himself liable to the law. He had endured for a long time more than an American would have submitted to a moment, without resenting it, and it appears to have been only after he determined that the gallows was preferable to living under the audacious tyranny of his persecutor, that he slew him. The report of Escoffie's death appeared to relieve him instead of trouble him, and when told he would go to jail and perhaps to the penitentiary for it, he said "very well." On being brought before Justice Harris, it being proved he gave Escoffie a fatal stab, Estrada was sent to jail.

☞ The valuable telegraphic invention for which a patent has been granted to Messrs. C. Westbrook and H. J. Rogers, of Baltimore, is thus described in the words of the applicants:

"What we claim, and desire to have secured to us by letters patent, is—recording telegraphic signs on the surface of a revolving metallic cylinder, plate, or other equivalent surface, by means of an acidulated liquid, or saline solution, or water, held between the point of the writer conductor and the metallic surface, by means of a non-conducting porous substance, contained in a glass, 'or other non-conducting reservoir, in which the solution is contained, to which the electric battery is applied by means of known forms of manipulators and anvils for making and breaking the circuit; the recording fluid being applied to the metallic recording surface, substantially in the manner herein fully set forth, by which the use of every description of paper is dispensed with, thereby saving great expense in telegraphing."

This beautifully simple invention, which is now in successful operation on the several lines of the American Telegraph Company, promises to supersede the old systems of telegraphing in use. It dispenses with the use of paper, and will not cost one cent per day for the recording fluid.

LONG AND SHORT DAYS.—At Berlin and London the longest day has sixteen hours and a half; at Stockholm, the longest day has sixteen and a half hours; at Hamburgh, the longest day has seventeen hours, and the shortest seven; at St. Petersburgh, the longest day has nineteen, and the shortest five hours; at Tornea, in Finland, the longest day has twenty-one hours and a half, and the shortest two hours and a half; at Wanderhus, in Norway, the day lasts from the 21st of May to 22d of July, without interruption; and at Spitzbergen, the longest day is three months and a half.

THE AMERICA'S NEWS.—In the Telegraphic despatch of the Charleston papers, we find the following items of intelligence not heretofore reported:

The withdrawal of the French Army from Rome is believed to be a mere of the Ministry to carry the new election law.

Circulation has been given to an insulting note from the Russian Government, condemning the policy of Great Britain in regard to the Greek question.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says respecting the difficulties with England, that Lord Palmerston's offer to Conference had been accepted, and the French President had expressed a willingness to accept any explanations consonant with the dignity of France. In this Ministers concur with him.

☞ An ingenious citizen of Augusta, Geo., has invented a new Steam Fire Pump, or Engine, which is said by the Constitutionalist of that city to perform wonders. By the use of this pump two streams of water can be thrown over the largest three story house, and it will easily convey two powerful streams as far as the hose attached will reach, and yet lose but little of its force. At any hour of the day or night, with two men to work it, steam can be raised, and the pump put in complete working order in the short space of ten minutes. This is certainly a valuable invention, and by being brought into use generally in large cities would go more towards putting an end to the disgraceful fire riots which so frequently occur than all the laws the municipal authorities could pass on the subject in an age.

City Intelligence.

A BIRT OFFICIAL.—The various laws passed at the recent session of the Legislature, have imposed many and multifarious duties on the Chief Magistrate of the city. Early yesterday morning, the Mayor organized the new Court in the Second Municipality, and performed his functions as a Judge as if to the manor born." Subsequently he officiated as Auctioneer in the disposal of several very important contracts, and would have put our friend Beard to the blush in the rapidity with which he knocked off bad bargains to the lowest bidder. Having got through with this, the Board of Liquidators required the presence of His Honor, whilst every now and then a warrant presented itself for his signature, or a commission was required to be made out, all of which had to be done at the shortest notice. In fact, Mr. Crossman is one of the busiest men we know of in these dangerous times.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—*Judge McHenry*.—The Court met yesterday, but transacted no business. The term of Judge McHenry has expired, and Judge Larue will take his seat this morning.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT.—*Judge Rice Bridges*.—A GREEN SKIT.—W. F. C. Dupeyrou has instituted suit in this Court against Mr. Joseph Genois, Recorder of the First Municipality, on the ground that some time since, when he was arrested for an assault with intent to kill, the Recorder unlawfully and maliciously, thereby bringing him into contempt and otherwise casting a reflection on his character. The damages are placed at ten thousand dollars. The fact of it is, the Recorder at the time when he fixed the security, required the guarantee of two freeholders, which Dupeyrou being unable to furnish, he was removed to jail until the trial, which resulted in a conviction, and a punishment of twelve months in the Parish Prison. The administration of the law would be attended with peculiar difficulties, if every aggrieved individual who sits on the Judge was to be accompanied with a number of damages.

MAYOR'S COURT.—The organization of the court took place yesterday in the Second Municipality, the Mayor, Recorder Caldwell, and Alderman Hine presiding. The first business in order was the appointment of a Clerk. Mr. Donte was nominated Clerk pro tem. (We cannot understand the reason why the official secretary of the Mayor was not once installed as Clerk. From his position he is of course better acquainted with the affairs of the court than any one else, but we have heard that the Recorder is desirous of creating a new office for some favorite. This, however is merely an idea, and we attach no credit to it. On motion of Mr. Reese, the Second District Attorney, the jury summoned for the present term was discharged, and the court adjourned to the second Monday in June next.

THE SHARE OF LIQUIDATORS.—Mr. Duncan Kenner has instituted the plaintiffs filed yesterday against the Liquidators of the Co[illegible] in the case to the Supreme Court. The [illegible] on the eve of adjourning but we understand [illegible] case will be disposed of before it is decided, by all means, that a decision should be promptly had in such an important matter.

DISPOSAL OF MUNICIPAL CONTRACTS.—At 12 o'clock yesterday the Mayor disposed at public auction of the following contracts for work to be done in Municipality No. Two. 1st—The grading of Fulton street and laying a plank road from Canal to Delord street, taken by Denis Conan, at $1 30 per running foot.

2d—The grading of 200 feet of the Levee, commencing at the present wood yard, and laying a plank on the same, between Canal street and the steamship wharf. Taken by P. Shaughnessy at $1 70 per square.

3d—The furnishing of 548,000 feet lumber for said work—taken by Ward & Merritt at $18 per thousand feet.

5th—The grading of the flatboat landing, adjoining the wood-work, with a plank road from the canal to Fulton street—taken by Coleman & Scaggs, at $1 50 per running foot.

6th—The furnishing of 248,970 feet of lumber for said work—taken by Jas. Dignan at $13 50 per thousand feet.

7th—The grading of two beds and construction of a plank road on all the projections of the levee between New Levee and the planking on the landing from Canal to Delord street—taken by Denis Conan at $1 10 per running foot.

8th—The furnishing of 294,000 feet of lumber for said work—taken by W. McGuire at $13 50 per thousand feet.

The amount of the whole of these contracts is estimated at about $33,000.

FIRST MUNICIPALITY.—The notorious Bill Clifford was arrested by officer Boulton on Sunday last, on the suspicion of having committed a robbery on board of the steamboat Corn No. 2, and likewise of having performed a similar exposition on an unsuspecting individual, in depriving him of some gold dust. It appears that he had enticed his passenger up the Pom, and shortly afterwards the effects of the clerk and of some passengers were found missing to the tune of about $200. He was committed for further examination.

Wm. Spriggins, David Keeney and statesman McGovern, were charged yesterday, before Recorder Genois, with having unprovokedly assaulted Pierre Lessan, at his own house, and afterwards causing him to be imprisoned in the watch-house where he remained the whole of Sunday night. The case has not yet been investigated.

Wm. McCormick, being in bodily fear of James Hazan, made an affidavit to that effect before the Recorder, and gave bail not to trouble the complainant in future.

Francis Humphrey, *alias* Davis, is an individual well known to the police, and the honesty of his calling has been more than once questioned before the Recorder. Yesterday he was arrested in Dauphine street, and on searching him a very nice chisel was found among his personal effects. The Recorder, with the view of protecting the community from his depredations, committed him for trial before the First District Court.

Joe Cottingham, another suspicious and well known vagrant, was sent to the work-house for three months.

Martin Fearing and John Welsh were, according to their own declarations, sitting quietly in a coffee house at the corner of Derbigny and St. Louis streets, on Sunday evening, when they were pounced upon by Thos. Jenning and Thos. Farrell, who assaulted them with paving stones, knocked them down, and then proceeded to b[illegible] mpinnaise. One of the injured parties asserts that he will not be able to work for a fortnight. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused.

SECOND MUNICIPALITY.—Daniel Brown was committed by Recorder Caldwell for trial before the First District Court, on the charge of having savagely assaulted a person by the name of Jacques Forestier.

Ed. Smith, *alias* Adams, *alias* St. James was arrested yesterday on the charge of having stolen a silver watch from the steamship Palmetto. Examination has been fixed for the 17th inst.

A serious case of rape was brought to the notice of Recorder Caldwell yesterday in the form of an affidavit made by Wm. Wolff, who charges one Mengert, living in Camp street, with having some seven weeks ago enticed his daughter, a young girl nine years of age, into his domicil, and there violated her after administering to his victim some distracting drug contained in a glass of wine. The declaration goes to show that she resisted to the utmost of her ability, but that the accused succeeded in overpowering her, by placing his hands on her throat.

THIRD MUNICIPALITY.—[illegible] Bohrman appeared yesterday before Acting Recorder Wilts, and complained that one Markey had beaten him with a horsewhip on Saturday last without any provocation whatsoever. The accused gave bail for his appearance.

☞ A CARD.—At the fire which occurred in our store on Saturday afternoon, 8th inst. we received some injury done to our goods by the effects of the water which, was thrown by some of the engines, but were, nevertheless, thankful to them for their exertions, and ackn