The New-Orleans Bee.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Thursday Morning, May 30, 1850.

☞ ON OUR THIRD PAGE will be found the continuation of the reports of the Executive sittings of the Senate.

☞ The Northern MAIL failed yesterday, from beyond Charleston.

☞ We are much indebted to the officers of the steamer *Yorktown*, for Louisville papers of the 23d inst.

THE COMPROMISE BILL.

Messrs. Downs and Soule.

We scarcely open a paper published in the South that does not wholly and fully approve of the leading features in the Compromise bill submitted by the committee of thirteen to the United States Senate. True it is that here and there we find a solitary journal arraying itself in opposition to this admirable plan, but they are few and far between. In New Orleans every Whig, every Democratic and every neutral paper, with one exception, favors the project. In Virginia the hostility of the Senators from the Old Dominion has been signally rebuked by the press. The Richmond *Enquirer*, which is the time-honored organ of the Democracy of that State, and the Richmond *Whig*, the ablest and most influential exponent of Whig principles in Virginia, unite in earnest support of the Compromise. In Georgia the press is all but unanimous in behalf of its adoption. Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Texas, hardly contain any dissentients; and throughout the slave-holding States, it is quite certain that the friends of the Compromise far outnumber its enemies. As for Louisiana, we have absolutely heard of no opposition, save that of a single print. From our own State nothing less was to have been expected. She has ever been patriotic, zealous in her attachment to the Union, foremost in appreciating its inestimable value and in resolving to maintain its integrity, and swayed by moderate and judicious counsels. She numbers few reckless agitators among her citizens, and eschews all identity with the mischievous little knot who would be willing to dissolve the Union, rather than give up the finest and finnest of their aspirations.

Such being public sentiment in Louisiana, we feel bound to take some notice of the manner in which her Senators have represented the predominant opinion of the State. Gen. Downs has surprised and grateful his political opponents, and has won golden opinions from all sorts of men. We had least expected him to be moderate and rational on the slavery question, for his first effort seemed the very quintessence of South Carolina ultraism. But Gen. Downs has deliberated maturely upon the subject and has doubtless carefully noted the developments of public opinion among his constituents. The result has been that, casting aside the entangling and embarrassing meshes of Constitutional transcendentalism, he sustains the Compromise. From the allusion to his speech, contained in the abstract of the Congressional proceedings of the 22d, it would appear that he took a sound and practical view of the subject, considered that the Compromise would heal all heart-burnings, and that the South would gain more by its adoption than she could hope for by any other feasible scheme. We are right glad of the support which the Compromise receives from Senator Downs, and we can assure him that in the position he has assumed, he manfully and faithfully carries into effect the will of his constituents.

If Senator Downs has gratified the community, how manifestly has PIERRE SOULE disappointed them. We had looked for better things from Mr. SOULE. He is a man of brilliant talent, of great eloquence, of much sagacity of address, of considerable discrimination, of some dialectical skill—more than this he has not been so completely mixed up with and contaminated by the mire of party politics, as to have become the mere echo of rampant radicalism. His education, his habits of life, his general character, all had prepared us for the belief that he would be found in the front rank of the patriots who are striving by compromise and concession to quiet agitation and avert danger.—We might have distrusted Gen. Downs, but we had no fears for SOULE: yet while the one has demonstrated the injustice of our scepticism, the other has evinced his absence of all claim to our confidence. Senator SOULE in his violent diatribe against the Compromise, has, beyond all paradventure, grossly misrepresented the wishes and feelings of the people of Louisiana. It is indubitable that if the votes of the citizens of New Orleans were this day cast for or against that project, those in its favor would exceed those which might be given in opposition, at least in the proportion of ten to one. PIERRE SOULE professes democracy and should hold in view that cardinal principle of democratic faith, to respect the will of those who made him what he is. There is such a thing as virtual instructions, and if Mr. SOULE be not wilfully blind, he cannot fail to perceive that the people of Louisiana are fully and warmly committed to the support of that scheme which he has recently endeavored to defeat. He misrepresents not Louisiana alone, but the whole South; and the section he retraces his steps, the better will it be for his own reputation, and for the esteem in which he has been hitherto held by men of all parties.

BENEFIT FOR THE LOUISIANA HISTRIONIC ASSOCIATION.—Through the kindness and liberality of Mr. PLACIDE, the Theatre of the Varieties has been placed at the disposal of the Histrionic Association of our City for the evenings of Thursday, Saturday and Wednesday next; on all of which occasions, performances will be given by the amateurs. The object of the entertainments on the first two evenings, is to replenish somewhat the Treasury of the Association which has been damaged by the heavy expenditures required to maintain the Histrionic Theatre in fitting style—the receipts of the last evening's performances are for the benefit of the Orphans, and the Charity Hospital. To-night, the Histrionics begin with Sheridan's Comedy of the School for Scandal.

CHARGES.—The bark *Elizabeth*, Jones, master, arrived last evening in our port, from Charges, which she left on the 15th inst. We are indebted to the kindness of N. Marshall, one of the passengers on board, for a copy of the *Alta-California* of the 20th April. Nothing new.

To E. L. BERCIER, Esq.:

Treasurer Firemens' Charitable Association.

Sir—I take pleasure in handing you enclosed, one hundred dollars, received from James Robb, Esq., as his price for *one ticket* to the late exhibition of Fireworks, given for the benefit of our association. Yours truly,

WM. C. TOMPKINS.

New Orleans, May 29, 1850.

THE NEGRO INCENDIARIES.—The examination of the negroes accused by Capt. Youenes of committing the crime of arson, was continued yesterday before Recorder Genois. Crispin, belonging to Mrs. Montrose, was examined.—His testimony is contradictory to that of James, who confessed his guilt and accused Crispin of instigating him to fire the house. Crispin throws the entire guilt on James and Edwards.

☞ We are requested to call the attention of capitalists to the sale of the succession of the late Toussaint Mossy, which will be sold by the Sheriff on the 31st inst., at the St. Louis Exchange. my29 2t

☞ We refer our readers to the sales of J. A. Beard, of THIS DAY. The Real Estate and Negroes for sale is worthy the attention of buyers. The sale commences at 12 o'clock, at Banks' Arcade, and will be sold without reserve.

Catalogue Sale of Irish Linens, Damask Table Cloths, and other seasonable Dry Goods.

We request the attendance of Dry Goods traders to the sale to be made THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, by F. H. Peyroux, at his Auction Sales Room, at No. 5 Canal street, on very liberal terms. The assortment comprises great variety of Seasonable Goods, adapted, and suitable for city or country trade.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE on the 23d, a message was received from the President, in answer to the Senate's resolution calling for the additional documents relating to California, transmitting all papers of the character mentioned, some of which being confidential, the message, &c., was laid on the table.

Mr. Yulee said he designed calling up his resolution relating to Cuba, but would move its postponement.

The bill to promote the progress of useful arts, &c., was taken up, amended and then laid over.

The special order of the day, the Compromise Bill, was resumed.

Mr. Soule continued his remarks. He had no design to say anything offensive to Vermont, but to defend Mexico.

Mr. Pratt suggested a modification of the pending amendment, so that the 10th section shall declare that the territorial legislatures shall pass no laws introducing or excluding slavery, providing that nothing in the section shall be construed so as to prevent the said legislatures from passing such laws as may be necessary for the protection of every kind of property.

Mr. Davis accepted the amendment.

Mr. Downs, spoke in favor of the general features of the bill; he believed it would secure peace, and the settlement of it would secure more to the South than she could otherwise obtain.

On motion of Mr. King, the Senate went into executive session and subsequently adjourned.

In the HOUSE, Mr. PHENIX, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to establish a branch mint at New York.

Mr. Potter, from the Post-Office Committee, offered a resolution authorizing the committee to employ a clerk.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, and took up the special order, "the report of the Committee on Elections, being adverse to the claims of Mess. Smith and Babbitt, of New Mexico and Deseret, taking seats as delegates; a majority and a minority report was made.

The majority committee reported the following resolution: "That it was inexpedient to admit Mr. Smith as a delegate from the territory of New Mexico, to a seat in the House."

Mr. McGaughey offered a proviso of the minority committee, "that the admission of Mr. Smith as delegate, shall not be deemed as an expression of opinion relative to the claim of Texas to the territory lying on the east line of the Rio Grande, but on the contrary the boundary question is left open for future adjustment."

Mr. Thompson, of Miss., called attention to the fact that the debate on the subject before the committee would be continued through the week, at least, and would preclude the debate on the California question, the discussion of which was to terminate the second Tuesday in June. He therefore moved the postponement of the subject.

Mr. Carter thought that enough Buncombe speeches had been made for home consumption.

The Speaker decided the debate out of order.

Mr. Carter said it might have saved his wind. (Laughter.)

Mr. Thompson moved that the subject be postponed till the first Tuesday in July. Agreed to and the House adjourned.

FINANCES OF THE FIRST MUNICIPALITY.—We had intended to say something respecting the resources and liabilities of the First Municipality, but upon perusing the synopsis of the report of the Finance Committee of the Council, published in yesterday's paper, we find it so clear and complete an epitome of that document, as to preclude the necessity of extended remarks. The report itself is ably drawn up, evidently prepared with great care and industry, and embraces a frank and undisguised exposition of the fiscal affairs of the Corporation—shews the simple means which it possesses for the liquidation of its outstanding obligations, and presents a well founded estimate of the amount of taxation necessary for this purpose, as well as of the time which will be required for its fulfillment. The resolutions submitted at the close of the report, by which the sense of the people will be taken on the expediency of paying off the floating debt of the Municipality, and of paving Levee, Charites and Royal streets with square block, are strictly in conformity to the recent enactments of the Legislature, and will doubtless meet with general sanction. Another resolution of some importance formally recognizes the existence of all property within the Municipality as "Urban property."

IMPORTANT ARRESTS.—On the arrival of the ship Emma Watts from Bordeaux on Tuesday last, Captain Youenes acting in the capacity of deputy United States Marshall, went on board and introduced himself to two individuals by the name of E. Archinbaud and Jean Baptiste Villenave. Neither of the gentlemen were, however, disposed to answer to their real cognomens, the former having assumed the *alias* of Faure, and the latter that of Olivier. The Captain, who is rarely at fault, was nevertheless satisfied with their identity and proceeded to arrest them without further ceremony.

It appears that Archinbaud was a clerk of Olier in Bordeaux, connected with the administration of the military department, and that in this capacity he availed himself of the instrumentality of his confederate Villenave, to collect certain forged orders on Odier & Laroque Delatour, amounting in the aggregate to 50,000 francs. In this instance, however, they are arrested simply on a civil suit, instituted by the parties defrauded for the recovery of the money, and the criminal prosecution will be proceeded with at a later period. On searching Archinbaud, the receipt book of Odier was found in his possession, as well as fifteen notes of the Bank of France for 500 francs each.

FALSE CHANGE.—Julius Hertzfeldt, entered a complaint yesterday, before Recorder Genois, stating that on Monday last, he entered a store in Carondelet street, for the purpose of changing $10 in silver, into a Bank note. He encountered an individual there who was willing to accommodate him with a ten dollar note, which Hertzfeldt pocketed and went off. Yesterday, however, he discovered that the note in question was on the Atchafalaya Rail Road Company, and consequently worthless. The owner of this spurious currency has not yet been found.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.—F. Anselmo and Ant. Bozoni, were arrested yesterday, in the First Municipality, charged with having entered the room of Paul Parodie, and committed a most brutal assault on his person. They have given bail for their appearance.

MR. CLAY.—The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* thus describes the scene which ensued in the Senate, upon the conclusion of Mr. Clay's late speech in support of his Compromise:

"After the termination, Daniel Webster rose to shake him by the hand—so did Gen. Cass, whose great urbanity and genuine love of country actually smoothed the wrinkles on his face, and made him look as sleek and hearty as a boy of seventeen. Other Senators followed the example of Webster and Cass, till the old Lion of the West was surrounded by an anxious crowd of admirers. To judge from Mr. Clay's countenance, himself was never better pleased with what he had done; and when he expressed his conviction that the bill would pass, and that the country would stand by it, the Senate and the galleries responded with cheerful hearts and countenances beaming with hope."

NAVAL.—The Norfolk Beacon, of the 22d, says: Commodore McKeever arrived here from Washington yesterday morning. It is now understood that the Congress will not sail before the 27th.

Dr. Thomas Williamson has been ordered to the Congress, as Fleet Surgeon, on the coast of Brazil.

The brig Porpoise only awaits the arrival of a Lieutenant and Doctor to sail for Cuba.

THE ROSE THAT ALL ARE PRAISING.—The Utica *Gazette*, under the above significant head, describes the beauties of an enormous and productive Rose Tree. It says:

"We saw last evening, in the green-house of Ambrose C. Howard, Esq., of Whitestown, a white rose bush, which measures forty-two feet in length, and upon which there are more than one thousand roses and buds just open into bloom. There are more than seven hundred blossoms fully developed. It is a magnificent specimen, and we challenge the world to beat it."

In Advance of the Mail.

By the swift steamer *Yorktown*, we have received Louisville papers containing intelligence from the North, 24 hours in advance of the mail. The following additional European accounts brought by the *Europa*, were telegraphed to the Louisville *Courier*:

ENGLAND.—The chief events of the week have been the arrival of the new Am. steamer Atlantic, which had been looked for with great anxiety. One of the wealthiest Lancashire and Yorkshire manufacturers, Mr. Thirsfill, had been arrested on a charge of forging in bills to the amount of £40,000. Of this £12,000 has been discounted. He was arrested and the money recovered. It was thought he would have left in the Europa for America.

The crops are looking extremely well, and promising.

The expedition in search of Sir John Franklin sailed on the 5th.

FRANCE.—The anniversary of the Republic was celebrated with great pomp; all was quiet, not a single arrest has occurred.

The socialist journal, Feuille Du Village, was seized by order of the Attorney General.

PRUSSIA.—Scarcely any thing is spoken of but the two Congresses, which are to convene at Frankfort and Berlin. It appears that with the circular calling the Frankfort Diet Austria despatched a confidential note to each of the States, which was conceived in a firm spirit relative to the recent negotiations with the Prussians. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, it is said, is now preparing an energetic reply thereto. Austria acted in the face of Germany when she convoked the plenary diet and declared the forfeiture of membership as the penalty of non-appearance. Prussia will be expected to act with similar decision. Austria aims to penetrate an illegal act by restoring the old diet, which had been legally dissolved in 1849. The affairs of this Empire are beginning to attract considerable attention in England.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.—The news from these quarters is neither important nor interesting.

RUSSIA.—The sum which Austria was to pay to Russia as indemnity for expenses of the Russian troops during the late campaign is 3,700,000 rubles of silver. Russia is to take salt from Austria to the amount of 700,000 rubles, and the 3,000,000 additional are to be paid in yearly instalments of 1,000,000, with five per cent. interest for the outstanding capital.

TURKEY.—The "Wanderer of Vienna" says that the Porte has communicated to the intermediate Austrian Government that he had definitely fixed the time for the confinement of the Hungarian exiles to be nine months from the 1st of July, and at the expiration of that period they will be at liberty.

GREECE.—The ports were again blockaded by Sir Wm. Parker, on the 25th ult.

The Greek Chamber met with closed doors, when the Greek Minister explained that the renewal of hostilities was in consequence of a refusal on the part of the Grecian Government to allow the claim of England, although the amount of the claim was nearly settled.

In answer to the question as to the support to be expected from the protecting powers, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and he expected none, notwithstanding his pressing solicitations to that effect.

Mr. Wyse, gave in his ultimatum, which was accepted, and the Greek question was adjusted On the 26th ult., the Minister of the Interior issued a formal notice to that effect.

An apology to the English Government is to be made by the Greek Government.

ITALY.—His Holiness, the Pope, has determined to confiscate the property of the Roman Constituent Assembly, amounting to 1,100,000 francs. The popularity of the Pope is materially declining.

DENMARK—THE DUCHIES.—Serious disturbances are soon expected. Denmark is fast recruiting an army, and, to judge from Gen. Nillison's proclamation, the Holstein army must be in an efficient state.

SPAIN.—A new plan has been proposed by the Minister of Finance for consolidating all existing Government securities into 3 per cent. stock.

SWITZERLAND.—The elections took place yesterday. In the whole canton of Berne, the Government had only obtained one-third of the votes, and a similar result has taken place generally in the electoral circles for some leagues around the capitol.

[Canadian Correspondence of the Boston Atlas]

MONTREAL, May 7th, 1850.

Republican resolutions introduced in House of Assembly.—Address of British American League.—Provincial trade returns. Mercantile Library Association.

Papers yesterday received from New Brunswick, bring us the important intelligence that the House of Assembly of that province has passed a resolution in favor of making the Legislative Council elective. This is the first legislative action that has been taken upon this subject, since the Lower Canadian House of Assembly passed the celebrated ninety-two resolutions, a short time before the breaking out of the rebellion, and which were, in effect, one of its proximate causes. I may add the striking fact, that, in New Brunswick, the movement has been originated by the tory party; and also, that in both Upper and Lower Canada, and Nova Scotia, the reform platform is pleaded for by the tory party. I cannot doubt that the event will be everywhere seconded by the reformers. That it has been so in New Brunswick is clear, from the fact that the resolution alluded to passed nearly unanimously. The adoption of this principle will make our government in effect republican.

The British American League has published an address to the people of Canada. It is a long document, and defines the principles of this body. These may be briefly stated to be: Protection to native industry; retrenchment of the public expenditure, and the Union of the British American Provinces. It alleges that the principle has been recognized by Great Britain, that British subjects, on becoming colonists, do not forfeit, and are entitled to, all their ancient rights. That while the Imperial Government has the right to regulate our foreign concerns, the colonists have the sole right to manage their local affairs. It also truly alledges, that all the ills which have afflicted the British Colonies have resulted from the impracticable attempt to govern them from the Colonial Office, thousands of miles off, and which must from necessity be very imperfectly acquainted with their wants and wishes. This the British Government, seem determined to do, only beginning to find out. I fear; for the own honor, they have made the discovery rather late in the day, as I am sure they have for the welfare of the Colonies.

THE NEW WATER GAS.—Cin'ti *Cincinnati Advertiser* speaking of the discovery of Hydro-Carbon Gas, and the important revolution in introduction is destined to create in the world, says—"The days of Coal Gas Companies, with their extortion, frauds and insolence, are numbered. A new era in artificial light, has dawned on mankind, and every philanthropist will hail its advent with rejoicings."

Then follows an account of several experiments, fairly testing the relative value of Coal Gas and Water Gas, with the following results:

Of the Water Gas two and six-tenths cubic feet per hour, were consumed, affording light equal to 25 sperm candles—while of the Coal Gas, with the same burner, four feet were consumed, giving the light of less than six sperm candles. The same apparatus, pressure, test light and gas burner were used in Gas at one time and the metre used was constructed to divide the cubic feet into tenths, and so arranged as to regulate the pressure accurately.

The Coal Gas is furnished generally at about $3 50 per thousand feet, and the new brilliant Water Gas, (which according to the above tests produces about six times the amount of light,) at $1 50 per thousand feet.

A beautiful apparatus is now being constructed for the purpose of exhibiting and testing the new Water Gas in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, &c.

SERIOUS EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING.—This city was visited yesterday afternoon with an unusual heavy storm of rain, accompanied by loud bursts of thunder and vivid flashes of lightning. During the storm, a building on the corner of Broadway and John streets, occupied by Mr. Hogeboom, received a heavy shock. The lightning struck the top of the northeast chimney, and a portion of the fluid descended to the ground, without producing any visible injury except displacing a few bricks on the top of the chimney. Another portion of the fluid entered the basement of the southeast corner under the piazza, where a young woman named Ann Gambel was at work. It fell upon her shoulder, and instantly prostrated her to the floor.—Her screams soon attracted the inmates of the house and others, and Dr. P. B. Staats was immediately called. Upon examination, it appeared the fluid had passed down her person, coming around her right leg, tore off her shoe and passed off. Her right side was perfectly paralyzed, and this morning she still remained in a very critical state, and doubts were entertained of her recovery.—*Albany Atlas.*

BOLD BURGLARY.—A burglary was committed in a dwelling in Granby street, on Saturday night, which for the audacity and [illegible] with which it was executed, probably has no parallels. The robber commenced his work by opening the shutter of one of the front parlor windows, and then forced up the sash, which was secured by a spring fastening. Having thus effected an entrance into the parlor, he lit a candle, though seemingly with some difficulty as there were five stumps of matches found on the carpet. To guard against a sudden surprise, he closed the outward door of the parlor and locked it. He then made, it appears, a close inspection of the furniture, but without taking any thing; and passing to the back parlor renewed his search there, but finding no valuables which he could conveniently remove, he left every thing nearly as he found it, and, proceeded upstairs, and into the bed chamber in which the master and mistress of the house were asleep! Took from the bureau the gentleman's watch, (a gold patent lever which cost $100,) removed the chair with his clothing on it, into the passage, where he rifled the vest pockets of about a dollar in change and a silver pencil case, and made his exit in perfect security—leaving the nonplussed inmates of the chamber to divine his nocturnal visit from the displacement of the gentleman's clothing, the disappearance of his watch and the aspect of things in the front parlor.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

Letter from the Prairie.

The following information was telegraphed to the Louisville papers:

ST. LOUIS, May 23.

The river is falling slowly.

The Western Reporter, of last Saturday, contains a letter from Dr. S. McAdow, of Weston, stating that the cholera had broken out among the California emigrants. The writer says:

"Camp at Grasshopper Creek, fifty miles out, May 9.—The cholera has broken out in the train of Dr. Clark, in its most malignant form. C. H. Moore, of Milford, Illinois, is dead, and two others will die in the next 24 hours; another is recovering. I am fearful that this disease will extend further. The Marshall train numbers about 60. We are getting along very slowly. The grass is hardly sufficient to subsist our oxen. All well in our train."

The Register announces the death in Weston of Major Jacob Judy, of Edwardsville, Ills., of inflamatory sore throat. He was on his way to California, in company with a brother. Maj. Judy was formerly Register of the Land Office in Illinois.

The Government train, consisting of 24 loaded wagons, has arrived at Fort Leavenworth from Santa Fe. Only 24 days were occupied in the journey. Among the company with the train is Colonel Washington, Ex-Governor of New Mexico, Colonel Beal and son, Captains Burt and Todd, and Lieutenant Williamson. Large numbers of California emigrants were met near Council Grove. Little or no grass on the plains.

Large numbers of the inhabitants of Santa Fe were making preparations to leave for California.

The Minnesota Register, of the 15th, records another Indian murder near Fort Snelling. A large party of Chippewas crossed the river, and falling in with some Sioux, killed one of them. Both parties seemed determined on war.

Thirteen of the Sioux engaged in the murder at Apple creek, have been given up at Fort Snelling, but have all escaped.

The new Presbyterian church at St. Paul, Minnesota, was destroyed by fire on Friday week.

☞ A requisition having arrived for Hen Moore, charged with the Amaranth robbery, from the Governor of Louisiana, the indictment pending against him for the same offence, in the Circuit Court of this county, was dismissed. He has taken his departure for the south, in the custody of the proper officers.—*St. Louis Reveille.*

NEW YORK, May 20.

John G. Smith, a planter from Tennessee, who has been boarding at the American Hotel, intentionally shot one of the waiters, Timothy Cannon, yesterday afternoon. Smith is supposed to be insane in consequence of a disappointment in a love affair with a young lady of North Carolina. He had previously shown symptoms of insanity, and while in the act of paying his bill at the hotel, in order to embark on the Albany boat, he pointed a pistol at the book keeper.

An attempt to wrest the weapon from him was made, and it was during the struggle that the pistol was discharged. The ball lodged in the groin of the waiter, inflicting what it is feared will prove fatal. Mr. Smith is detained in custody.

The Arctic expedition will sail to-morrow.

The May Festival, in which all our German musical associations will participate, takes place to-day.

John Leonard, a cab driver, committed suicide yesterday by driving a small pen-knife into his throat.

Samuel Mott died yesterday at Brooklyn, from the accidental discharge of a gun, while he was in the act of dragging the weapon towards him over the bows of a boat. He, with other young companions, was at the time on a gunning expedition in Gowanus bay.

The Pacific, the second of Collins's line of steamers, left the city on Saturday morning, on her trial trip, and will return this morning. The arrival of the Europa, expected to-morrow, will probably bring the arrival of the Atlantic at Liverpool.

The number of deaths last week were 225, which is 111 less than the corresponding week of last year. Thirty-eight deaths from consumption during the week.—*Correspondence of the Balt. Sun.*

Mr. JAMESON'S AFFIDAVIT IN THE FORREST CASE.

—The New York *Herald* of the 21st, contains the following:

To the Editor of the New York *Herald*—

Having read the statements published in your paper of the 20th of March, in reference to Mr. and Mrs. Forrest and myself, I deem it my duty, not with a view to my own vindication, to explain certain matters which may throw more light upon the subject than it has otherwise received.

In 1846, I was engaged by Mr. Forrest and Mr. Bates jointly, to perform with Mr. Forrest at the National Theatre, Cincinnati. During that engagement, a difficulty of a professional nature arose out of a request from Mr. Forrest that I should perform an inferior character, one which did not belong to the position I held with him in other plays. This request caused an estrangement between myself and Mr. Forrest, which prevented me for a time from viewing, as I had previously done, Mr. Forrest's talent. Meeting Mrs. Forrest in the hall, on my way from my own room, one morning when Mr. Forrest was absent at rehearsal, the lady invited me to enter the parlor; that we might converse upon the nature of the difficulty between her husband and myself. Discovering that I felt degraded professionally, and was writhing under the necessity of enduring it, she spoke in the most kind manner to soothe and console me. I had several interviews with her of a like nature, which resulted in my speaking to Mr. Forrest. The cause of the difficulty was canvassed; Mr. Forrest making it appear that the stage manager and not himself was in fault, so the matter was adjusted.

A short time after this, Mr. John Bates and Mr. James Bates, his son and partner in business, assured me that it was by Mr. Forrest's express desire and with that I was cast in character in question. Upon this assurance, I resolved that when any engagements existed with Mr. Forrest, I would never again hold any friendly communication with him.

Under this state of excitement, and feeling great regret at parting with Mrs. Forrest, whose society had been most agreeable to me, I wrote, after having indulged rather freely in wine, the silly, yet culpable rhapsody addressed to "Consuelo." I scarcely remembered, at the time it was handed to the lady, what I continued, and was afterwards under the impression that it was merely some lines of rhyme, but I gave her farewell, and have since been under that impression, until I read the original, shown me by Mr. Holbrook, of the Tuscarora, about half an hour previous to my departure from New Orleans. The paper was handed by me to Mrs. Forrest, on board the Pittsburg boat, when I deemed that it would not read it until after leaving the city. I mention this, merely to show that it is my fault of Mrs. Forrest's that she accepted a paper, the contents of which she did not know.—The fault was mine alone, and I have no excuse to offer, other than the one before stated, which I am aware is no excuse at all. I am guilty of a wrong, and do not ask to extenuate myself from any censure, or to avoid any consequences my conduct may have deserved.

Mr. Forrest has certified that he entered his private parlor in the City Hotel, at Cincinnati, and found Mrs. Forrest standing between the knees of the said Jamison, who was sitting upon the sofa, with his hands upon her person.

When Mr. Forrest entered his private parlor in the City Hotel, at Cincinnati, on the occasion alluded to, I was sitting on the sofa, about the centre of it, and Mrs. Forrest was sitting at the end of it, with one hand upon it and other resting upon the back of a chair, listening to something I was saying in reference to the subject of phrenology. Mr. Forrest did not ask "what it meant," as he has stated in his affidavit. Mr. S. S. Smith was present, and can certify that he did not hear Mr. Forrest ask such a question.

It is stated by one of Mr. Forrest's witnesses that Mrs Forrest has written twice. I believe that she has written to me, but not at the time specified; or if so, the letter was not received by me. The nonmentioning I did receive was written shortly after that lady's arrival at Pittsburg, in which I received not a "great rebuke," but a very decided one, as to the tone of the language applied to her under the title of Consuelo. It promised, however, that I should be forgiven, on condition that I should never annoy having written to her, and that instantly upon reading, I should burn her letter, which I did. Since that time I have never received any communication from, nor written any to, Mrs. Forrest. On the day of Mr. and Mrs. Forrest's departure from Cincinnati, a few minutes previous to leaving the hotel for the boat, Mr. S. S. Smith entered with a blank book for Mrs. Forrest—All their trunks and baggage being checked, a difficulty presented itself how to dispose of the book. I being present, begged to take charge of it until my arrival at New York, which was accepted.

In conclusion, I again state that I do not seek for any covert to hide any thing from the scorn or contempt, derision or punishment my conduct has merited. But let me also solemnly assert, that if I knew a means whereby I could expiate my offence, and heal the peace of mind of those who are suffering through me, I would gladly serve double their term of wretchedness.

(Signed) G. W. JAMESON.

THE STATE OF OHIO, }
Cuyahoga county. }

Personally appeared, George W. Jamison, who made oath that the above statement by him subscribed is true. Before me,

(Signed) JOHN C. GRANNIS, Not. Public.

Cleveland, April 19, 1850.

(No. 8.)

Proceedings of the Board of Liquidators.

WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1850.

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

Present—The Honorable A. D. Friedman, President, Messrs. Bodin, Bogart, Converse, Lafayette, and Wider.

Absent—Mr. Walton.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

A communication was read from Mr. G. Hewes, Esq., asking payment of certain warrants.

The Board proceeded to cast an election, when Mr. J. A. Bache received three votes, and Mr. J. A. Bard two votes, so Mr Bache was declared duly elected.

Mr. Converse made a motion, which was adopted, that a resolution passed at the last meeting, providing for the sale at auction of the bonds and bills found in the assets of the General Sinking Fund, be amended by adding the words "and other moveable property."

Mr. Wider offered the following resolution to be overruled the next meeting

Resolved, That this Board accept the proposal, as offered by the Second Municipality, to furnish a room in the new Municipal Hall, free of rent, for our own honor, they have made the discovery rather late in the day, as I am sure they have for the welfare of the Colonies.

THE NEW WATER GAS.—Cin'ti *Cincinnati Advertiser* speaking of the discovery of Hydro-Carbon Gas, and the important revolution in introduction is destined to create in the world, says—"The days of Coal Gas Companies, with their extortion, frauds and insolence, are numbered. A new era in artificial light, has dawned on mankind, and every philanthropist will hail its advent with rejoicings."

Then follows an account of several experiments, fairly testing the relative value of Coal Gas and Water Gas, with the following results:

Of the Water Gas two and six-tenths cubic feet per hour, were consumed, affording light equal to 25 sperm candles—while of the Coal Gas, with the same burner, four feet were consumed, giving the light of less than six sperm candles. The same apparatus, pressure, test light and gas burner were used in Gas at one time and the metre used was constructed to divide the cubic feet into tenths, and so arranged as to regulate the pressure accurately.

The Coal Gas is furnished generally at about $3 50 per thousand feet, and the new brilliant Water Gas, (which according to the above tests produces about six times the amount of light,) at $1 50 per thousand feet.

A beautiful apparatus is now being constructed for the purpose of exhibiting and testing the new Water Gas in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, &c.

SERIOUS EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING.—This city was visited yesterday afternoon with an unusual heavy storm of rain, accompanied by loud bursts of thunder and vivid flashes of lightning. During the storm, a building on the corner of Broadway and John streets, occupied by Mr. Hogeboom, received a heavy shock. The lightning struck the top of the northeast chimney, and a portion of the fluid descended to the ground, without producing any visible injury except displacing a few bricks on the top of the chimney. Another portion of the fluid entered the basement of the southeast corner under the piazza, where a young woman named Ann Gambel was at work. It fell upon her shoulder, and instantly prostrated her to the floor.—Her screams soon attracted the inmates of the house and others, and Dr. P. B. Staats was immediately called. Upon examination, it appeared the fluid had passed down her person, coming around her right leg, tore off her shoe and passed off. Her right side was perfectly paralyzed, and this morning she still remained in a very critical state, and doubts were entertained of her recovery.—*Albany Atlas.*

BOLD BURGLARY.—A burglary was committed in a dwelling in Granby street, on Saturday night, which for the audacity and [illegible] with which it was executed, probably has no parallels. The robber commenced his work by opening the shutter of one of the front parlor windows, and then forced up the sash, which was secured by a spring fastening. Having thus effected an entrance into the parlor, he lit a candle, though seemingly with some difficulty as there were five stumps of matches found on the carpet. To guard against a sudden surprise, he closed the outward door of the parlor and locked it. He then made, it appears, a close inspection of the furniture, but without taking any thing; and passing to the back parlor renewed his search there, but finding no valuables which he could conveniently remove, he left every thing nearly as he found it, and, proceeded upstairs, and into the bed chamber in which the master and mistress of the house were asleep! Took from the bureau the gentleman's watch, (a gold patent lever which cost $100,) removed the chair with his clothing on it, into the passage, where he rifled the vest pockets of about a dollar in change and a silver pencil case, and made his exit in perfect security—leaving the nonplussed inmates of the chamber to divine his nocturnal visit from the displacement of the gentleman's clothing, the disappearance of his watch and the aspect of things in the front parlor.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

Communication Stores.

H. NOEL & GUIRAUD, No. 103 Royal street—
150 casks St. Julien, St. Estephe Wine, &c.
60 bbls Grean, Barsac, Sauternes and White Wine;
10 casks Chateau Lafitte Wine;
4 do Margaux Wine;
8 do St. Emilion Laborde Wine;
12 do Haut St. Emilion Wine;
120 barrels Madeira, 40 do Cherry Wine;
1000 cases White and Red Wines, of all brands;
350 baskets Champagne;
150 cases Swiss Absynth, Pernod's brand;
60 do Swiss Kirschenwasser, Pernod's brand;
10 do Brandy Fruits; 20 large Gruyere Cheese;
6 1-2 and 16 1-4 French Brandy. m30

WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE—50 box Western Cheese, landing from steamboat Yorktown, in prime order, for sale low by
WM. L. CUSHING & CO.,
m30-3t 55 Common st.

MADEIRA AND SHERRY—10 1-2 pipes Sherry Wine; 122 qr casks do do; 105 bbl do do; now in bond under Customhouse locks for sale on low terms, to close consignment by,
DUFOUR, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
my30 23 Natchez st.

LANDING ex ship Emma Watts, from Bordeaux—
La 24 cases White Wine; 36 do Red Wine; 100 bbs St Estephe Claret; 24 do Pastilles; 25 do Haut Sauterne; 600 do St Julien, for sale by
m30 Y. & E. MAGNAN, 85 & 87 St. Louis st.

LANDING—Ex ship Emma Watts, from Bordeaux—
La and for sale by the subscribers—120 casks ordinary Red Wine; 48 bbls Haut Sauterne White Wine.
BOYER, FARRES,
m30 cor Moreau and Mandeville sts., 2d My.

SWISS GOODS—8 bales Gingham of different sizes; 4 bales Madras and 8 bales nonpareils; Swiss Muslin and Embroidered Ladies' Dresses, in store and for sale by H. NOEL & GUIRAUD,
my30 103 Royal st.

FOR SALE, to close consignments—18 demijohns F. Reynold Thomas Kennedy's old Rye Whiskey, 1846; 6 bbls very old Sauterne Wine; 6 casks good family Claret.
DUFOUR, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
my30 23 Natchez st.

RED WINE—84 casks landing from ship Emma Watts, from Bordeaux for sale by
my30 X. LAMBERT, 66 Magazine st.

NEW HAY BUTTER, from Louisville—44 kegs containing May Butter, landing from steamboat Oregon, suitable for retail grocers, for sale by
W. L. CUSHING & CO.,
my30 2d 55 Common st.

BRANDY—Landing ex ship Emma Watts, from Bordeaux, 25 pipes, qrs and eighths Brandy, for sale by
my30 H. NOEL & GUIRAUD,
103 Royal st.

MADEIRA AND PORT—50 bbls Madeira;
5 bbls Port, pure juice;
50 do Imitation Port; for sale by
PAUL JUGE, FILS & CO.,
my27 27 St. Louis st.

HAVANA COFFEE—In store and for sale by
my31 J. N. BICOLLET & CO., 37 Commerce.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

WEDNESDAY, EVENING, May 29, 1850.

The Cotton market was quiet to-day, the sale not exceeding 500 bales, at yesterday's prices.

The transactions in Sugar and Molasses were confined to small lots, at steady prices.

The Flour market is very firm, but the sales are principally restricted to consumers, and the wants of the immediate neighborhood. Prices range chiefly from $7@$7 75 ⅌ bbl. In Corn, the business was limited, without any change in prices.

Provisions are unchanged.

Whiskey is selling at 21 cts. ⅌ gallon for rectified.

Exchanges remain as last quoted.

Freights are dull and un