The New-Orleans Bee.

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TERMS OF THE BEE

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

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

Monday Morning, July 15, 1850.

ELECTIONS.

Elections will be held to-day in the Second and Third Districts for four Representatives, to fill the vacancies occasioned by the resignations of Messrs. Lucas, Caldwell, Monaghan and Sevier. In the Second District, the Whigs have nominated P. H. Shields, and in the Third Dist. H. A. Bullard, T. G. Hunt and J. W. Price. This is an excellent ticket, and if the Whigs were only united, they cannot fail to elect their candidates.

The polls will be held at the following places in the Second District:

Fourth Precinct—At M. Aspelle's Hotel, Tchoupitoulas-street. *Commissioners*—J. A. Ferris, H. Lord, D. Donovan. *Clerks*—Lawrence Flecky, Louis Bennett.

Fifth Precinct—At Fire Engine House No. 18, Apollo-street. *Commissioners*—George Dumont, D. J. Bourke, C. C. Williams. *Clerks*—H. P. Hall, [illegible] Calder.

In the Third District, the polls will be opened as follows:

Fifth Ward—At the Fire Engine House No. 2, Tchoupitoulas-street. *Commissioners*—W. F. Lowe, George C. Lawrence, E. X. Masterson. *Clerks*—J. Powell, W. Spright.

Sixth Ward—At the Louisiana Engine Company, Carondelet-street. *Commissioners*—R. Sykes, T. P. White, S. Shickspeare. *Clerks*—Chas. Brittan, [illegible] Masoth.

Seventh Ward—At Mulvihill Kelly's Coffee-house, corner of Poydras and St. Paul streets. *Commissioners*—N. E. Bailey, Geo. W. Gurley, A. W. Lewis. *Clerks*—W. Macedon, G. W. [illegible]

HONORS TO THE DEAD.

In accordance with the proclamation of the Mayor, the shipping in port, the various public buildings, hotels, and residences of the foreign Consuls, displayed the emblems of mourning on Saturday last. Minute guns were fired from the public squares during the day, and minute ringing commenced on the part of the citizens, as a mark of respect for the memory of the late President of the United States. It was a gloomy day without the rain fell in torrents, and the houses were hung in black, as a sad sign of the loss of a nation's worth.

ARRIVAL OF THE WASHINGTON.

The Union Steam Navigation Company's steamer Washington arrived at the Balize on the 12th inst. Her mail was delivered at the Post Office at 3 P. M. on the 13th. She brings no news, made the run in a little over three days. This steamer departed from Southampton one day later than the Pacific and two day prior to the sailing of the European steamer.

The Washington has brought an immense lot of valuable goods from Germany and France, consisting of over 500 tons measurement, cases, cases, cases, shawls, jewelry, cloaks, watches, and rich dresses, to the value of exceeding a million of dollars. Passengers can take goods from England as the Revenue officers will be brought across by the Washington, and bring goods from Continental ports, however, the vessels will not be [illegible] to the freight, and are making large profits on the transport of samples to several [illegible] of the city.

Among the passengers by the Washington were Col. P. K. James, Esq., the celebrated author of [illegible] Count Dembinski, who was with the Hungarian service, and Adjutant to Kossuth. He married a young lady of Hungarian descent, who, with noble courage, followed him to the field, and remained to share his fortune. After the surrender of Kossuth, she was with Count and Countess, as companions of Kossuth, Mrs. Walker, as the Turkish Consul, who, they remained three months, suffering severely from many privations. They were afterwards removed to Shumla, on a long days journey, in the midst of water. The young Countess was often obliged to walk so long, that many miles under rain and snow, and exposed to all the inclemency of the season. The party remained at Shumla three months, and it was the greatest suffering, treated more as prisoners of war than guests, their people, some of whom were faithfully true, and the poorest emigrants, in the Russian army to Mr. Clay, who received a letter from them, stated that Mr. Clay's reception which they were treated. The beauty of the young Countess attracting crowds to their offerings, and led the Turkish Commissioner to proceed to Constantinople, where she was treated hospitably and kindly, received by John P. Brown, Esq., the Turkish Minister, and Lord Brougham, at that time [illegible] Minister. In the meantime her husband was ordered to Shumla, till at last it was decided to be removed to Kalegha Castle, where, on a rocky [illegible] such water, he left [illegible] and made his way through innumerable difficulties and dangers to Varna, where he obtained passage on a Greek vessel for Constantinople. By aid of some friends he was enabled to proceed to England, and thence embarked for this country.

Rt. Gibson—By steamer *Globe*, Captain Tyler, from Galveston 8th inst., we have received the Galveston News of the 6th inst. That paper says:

On Sunday, June 30th, Mr. Duval, who has resided in Montgomery for the last three years, and Miss Brownson, [illegible] were married. After the ceremony the newly wedded pair set out in a carriage, with a cavalcade of friends, for Montgomery. They had to encounter a rain, [illegible] way, when they had to cross the Trinity. The carriage continued on, and [illegible] to return to the customary home. It was supposed that some article of value had been left behind, and [illegible] was sent back to the carriage. While the carriage was [illegible] the other gentlemen in the car became uneasy about the matter, Mr. Duval, knowing himself to be any [illegible] the others, set out for the purpose of [illegible] the cause of the way on back. This was suggested and [illegible] to do, for the guard [illegible] stopped him, and commanded him to return to the carriage. Against this Mr. Duval seemed to resist, at the same time assuring the guard that he was connected in no way with the [illegible] in the carriage, and [illegible] he was entering, no article [illegible] passed all his coat to be examined. At this juncture, General Avalos and Lieut. Wood, [illegible] the passing, and seeing the incident, [illegible] the guard, and rushed to the spot the General drawing his revolver, one of which he pointed to the breast of Mr. Duval, at the same time pouring upon him the most [illegible] tongue could utter. In the meantime, in [illegible] the ladies, [illegible] drawn their revolvers, [illegible] surrounded by Mr. Duval, who seemed to be [illegible] Attorney General. Seeing no other choice of escaping these desperadoes, Mr. Duval suffered himself to be driven, with the others, to the custom house, where they were examined, without finding any article of contraband.

The Fourth was a happy and glorious day for Brownsville.

☞ General Pillow lately gave a toast at Nashville, that the South would shake hands with the Northwest on the line of the Missouri Compromise, but would not be driven beyond, even at the point of the bayonet. To this a correspondent suggests, that perhaps Pillow would like to superintend the digging of a ditch along that line.

☞ We have the Washington *Union* of the 5th, but no matter is made of General Taylor's illness. A letter in the New York *Herald*, of the 6th states, that the President was fondling his bed, on the previous day.

LATE DIVIDENDS.—We perceive that the "Mutual Benefit" of Louisiana, have declared a dividend of twenty per cent. for its members for twelve months' business. The business of this office is confined to life insurance alone and ample provision can be made for families for a small annual outlay. The subject of life insurance should claim attention.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

The following important telegraphic dispatches appear in the Picayune:

Mr. Fillmore Taking Office.

BALTIMORE, July 10—7 50 P. M.

In the Senate on Wednesday, 9th, Mr. Filmore sent in his resignation of the Vice Presidency, signifying at the same time his readiness to take the oath of office for the Presidency, according to the constitution. At noon the ceremony was performed, in the presence of both Houses. On the reassembling of the Senate a message was received from President Fillmore, announcing the death of Gen. Zachary Taylor, his predecessor, and recommending appropriate honors to his memory.

In the Senate Mr. Webster delivered an eloquent eulogy on the deceased President, and Mr. Conrad did the same in the House.

Resignation of the Cabinet.

BALTIMORE, July 10—9 A. M.

All the members of the Cabinet have tendered their resignations; but they will continue in office for the present.

The Philadelphia Fire.

Nearly one hundred persons are missing since the conflagration in Philadelphia. Bodies are hourly dug from the ruins, seventeen having already been found. The number of houses destroyed is three hundred and fifty. The loss of the city insurance offices is $280,000.

The Cabinet.

BALTIMORE, July 11—1 50 P. M.

The office of Secretary of State has been tendered to Mr. Webster, and his acceptance of it is strongly urged. Gen. Waddy Thompson, of South Carolina, is spoken of for the War Department, and George Evans, of Maine, for that of the Treasury. Arthur P. Hopkins, of Alabama, is spoken of for Attorney General.

No news of the steamer has yet been received.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER HIBERNIA.

Markets.

WASHINGTON, July 11, 5 30 P. M.

The Cunard steamer Hibernia arrived at Halifax this morning, having left Liverpool on the 29th ult. The cotton market closed quiet, but firm at previous quotations. The sales of the week preceding the departure of the steamer amounted to 65,000 bales. Flour was dull and one shilling. Corn had declined from one to two shillings. Provisions and shirtings had advanced to two shilling. Lard was in fair demand, at steady prices. All other descriptions of provisions, had a declining tendency.

Consols are steady at 97¾ to 98. U. S. stock bought from 103 to 104.

Advices from the manufacturing districts continue satisfactory, and great confidence in future prospects is expressed. The weather was favorable and good crops are expected.

The Havre cotton market was active at an advance of from two to three francs.

The Steamer Atlantic.

The American steamship Atlantic arrived on early on the 29th ult. During the last days of her voyage, she was supplied a greater distance than before. Before been made in the same time. On the 7th, consisted of the 29th.

MORE OF THE HIBERNIA'S NEWS

Markets.

Brown & Shipley's circular quotes a favorable change in Cotton, with an advance of ¼ of a penny on all descriptions of the close of the week. Fair Orleans brought 7¾, and Mobile and Upland 7¾ pence. The sales on hand amounted to 500,000 bales. Baltimore Flour sold at 25 shillings and a pence. Coffee was in steady demand at full prices. Rice was firm. Sales of green tea had been made at an advance of 1 penny per pound. Nothing was doing in naval stores.

The French Assembly has passed the bill increasing the salary of the President.

The Greek affair is drawing to a close. The blockade has been raised, and the Greek fleet has been given up, and the Greeks are to be paid.

The Russian army is being augmented, but for what purpose is not known.

The Jesuits have appeared in England. Queen Victoria was accosted in the streets of London by some persons armed with a cane. Fortunately she escaped uninjured.

The Spanish papers are growing about the Cuba affair, and advise the President for permitting the expedition to leave our shores.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Congress meeting in Caucus

BALTIMORE, July 12—9 42 P. M.

A caucus meeting, composed of the members of Congress of both parties, was held on Friday night, 11th. Texas and South argued for the adoption of the Compromise Bill. Southern Sunday, of New Mexico, Clay opposed the proposition, which was unanimously adopted. It is proposed in the caucus to invite Calhoun to do the same.

Gen. Taylor in State.

The remains of Gen. Taylor are now lying in state. Thousands of persons are flocking to Washington for the purpose of viewing the sacred. Eastern company men of Baltimore volunteers have gone to Washington.

FIRST TRIP.—The steamship *Marie Scott*, arrived yesterday morning in our port, and brought us Galveston papers to the 10th inst.

The accounts of the crops on the Trinity are quite unfavorable. The rains have been almost uninterrupted for some time, and in many places literally drowning the crops. The Trinity is quite high, and has fine navigation at the time.

Information has been received, says the Pioneers Victory, that Lieut. Underwood was seriously wounded in a conflict with a party of Indians which he fell in with on a scout from Fort Merrill to Laredo. He reported that one of his men was killed in the fight and eight others wounded.

Lieut. Andrew Walker of Capt. Todd's company of Rangers, is said to have encountered seven Indians on the Rio on a few miles, between Laredo and killed six of them, besides recapturing a large caballada which the Indians had stolen from a ranchoon that vicinity.

Mr. Wasman who had just arrived from Chihuahua, at Laredo on the 24th, stated that the train of cars dispatched from Corpus Christi by Wm. Mann & Co., was attacked by about two hundred Indians, near Los Angeles. They dispersed the drivers, killed four voices of every, and drove off a large cabal of lads which was accompanying the train. They then left for the lower country on the Rio Grande, without interrupting the goods, with which it seems they did not wish to be encumbered.

Gov. Bell has issued a proclamation convening the Legislature on the 12th of August proximo.

SCENE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—Chevalier Bunsen, the Prussian Minister, was turned out of a seat in the House of Lords by order of Lord Brougham. The London Times thus describes the circumstance attending this extraordinary proceeding:

It appears that the gallery on the left of the Throne in the House of Peers used to be allotted to the members of the Diplomatic Corps, but for some time a change has been made, and it is now set apart for Peeresses and their daughters. No kind of notice of the Prussian Minister's intrusion was given to the members of the various missions. The Chevalier Bunsen yesterday presented himself with his wife and daughter, and requested the officer in charge to him to his usual seat. This functionary asked him, if for that once he could content himself with a standing place on the steps of the throne. The Prussian Minister declined this proposal, for it appears a late or more indisposition would have made a standing posture for so many hours painful to him. Thereupon the Usher retired, "But he had a right to his place if he insisted upon it," and conducted him to the gallery as usual, requesting him only to leave the places on the left hand of the door free, as these had been reserved for the Duchess of Cambridge.—Lord Brougham, however, soon disturbed the Ambassador, and ordered him to quit the place. The Ambassador refused, merely replying that "he was in the place that had been assigned him by the Usher."

Lord Brougham then rose, and complained of his presence there as follows:

"My lords, I have given notice—yes, I have given notice to the party on whose conduct I am now about to make some comments. I believe that it is well known to your lordships that no peer or commoner has any right in the gallery of peeresses, and that any nobleman or gentleman being there, infringes on the rules of this House. There is one gentleman (the Chevalier Bunsen) there now, and he has no right to be there. (Laughter among the peeresses.) If he does not come down, I must move that he infringing the rules of your lordships' House. (Applause.) Besides, that gentleman has a place assigned to him in the House itself, and by his presence in the gallery, he is excluding your peeresses. (Roars of laughter both in the House and among the peeresses present.) I move that the standing orders be enforced by your lordships' officers. (A laugh.) Let it not be supposed that I am doing this discourteously. I have given that gentleman ample notice that if he did not come out, I would address the House upon the subject, and have him turned out. (Continued laughter, and some confusion.) His lordship then addressed the individual in question, and said: "You must come out now." The gentleman remained immoveable; whereupon Lord Brougham stalked down the House to the bar with great haste, and addressing either the Usher of the Black Rod or one of the messengers, [for in our position we could not see which] said, "Go and take him out."

Shortly afterwards, Sir A. Clifford went into the gallery, and immediately the Chevalier Bunsen rose from his seat, and accompanied by two or three Indies left it. We may here notice that we have frequently seen Lord Brougham himself conversing with ladies in this gallery, as well as the Duke of Argyle, the Earl of Carlisle and other peers."

The London *Times* censures Lord Brougham's discourteous impertinence in the severest terms.

PROFESSOR WEBSTER'S CASE.

HIS PETITION FOR PARDON.—The following is a copy of the petition of Professor Webster, convicted of the murder of Dr Parkman, to the Governor and Council of the State, which he withdrew previous to the confession:

To His Excellency George W. Briggs, and to the Honorable Council of the State of Massachusetts:

Having been convicted before the Supreme Judicial Court of the murder of Dr. Parkman, I would most respectfully and humbly petition your Excellency and the Honorable Council to be permitted to declare, in the most solemn manner, that I am entirely innocent of this awful crime—that I never entertained any other than the kindest feelings towards him, and that I never had any inducement to injure him whom I have so long numbered among my best friends.

To Him "who seeth in secret," and before whom I may ere long be called to appear, would I appeal for the truth of what I now declare, as also for the truth of the solemn declaration that I had no agency in placing the remains of a human body in or under my room in the Medical College in Boston, nor do I know by whom they were so placed there. I am the victim of circumstances, or a foul conspiracy, or of the attempt of some individuals to cause suspicion to fall upon me, influenced, perhaps, by the prospect of obtaining a large reward.

When first charged with this dreadful crime, I did not publish to the world a declaration of my innocence, or any explanations of the circumstances tending to bring suspicion on me, solely in consequence of entire ignorance of the course I ought to adopt, and implicit reliance on the calmer judgment of others. I had, however, prepared for publication a document to that effect, but as there was a strong disposition from the first to misinterpret my every look, action and expression, it was deemed more advisable for me to preserve and maintain silence.

The document was, therefore, with a struggle on my part, withheld. Immediately upon my arrest, every means was resorted to to bend even the most trifling appearances in my laboratory, and insignificant circumstances, to add to the suspicions, and to pervert them to my disadvantage.

In the state of mind in which I was, silence was constantly urged upon me; and I complied more strictly, perhaps, than I ought to have done. Every method of poisoning the public mind, and of exciting prejudice against me, was resorted to. Falsehoods, imputations and fabrications were daily diffused; and I soon perceived that the contradiction of one would lead to others, and that the refutation of them all would be an endless task. I therefore submitted in silence and resignation, believing that the time must shortly arrive when He "who brings to light out of darkness" would cause the truth to appear, and my innocence be made manifest to all.

Had I previously been aware of the use that was to be made of some circumstances on my trial, to give an unjust and erroneous impression, I confess, I should have been provided with evidence to explain them most satisfactorily.

Some of the statements, references and circumstances, however, could not be fully explained or deprived; unfortunately, I could not avail myself of the proof to do it. I now pray your honors that the evidence may be received by you, and that the testimony of my wife may be heard and received, as also my own statement and explanations.

Repeating, in the most solemn and positive manner, and under the fullest sense of my responsibility as a man and a christian, that I am wholly innocent of this charge—to the truth of which the "Searcher of all Hearts" is a witness—I would humbly and respectfully pray that the privilege I have asked may be granted. Do this under the full belief that the testimony and explanations I may, and would now offer, are such as will disprove many things, and impair very seriously the evidence of at least two witnesses, and place in their true light circumstances now obscure.

On this review of my case, your honors will, I trust, find sufficient reasons for reversing the decisions of the court, and for the interposition of mercy. The knowledge of my feelings and habits, and of my various engagements and occupation of time, both before and after the disappearance of Dr. Parkman, have, from the first, been sufficient assurances to my afflicted family of my innocence; and now that their trust in Him who has sustained both them and me in our days and nights of sorrow and sadness, has been shaken by the unlooked for result of my trial, they would pray to be permitted to dwell with him, their whole earthly dependence, in this petition, believing that your Excellency and the Honorable Council will find sufficient grounds for granting to me a pardon, and of restoring to them a husband and father, for which I most respectfully and humbly pray.

(Signed) JOHN W. WEBSTER.

Windsor, on application of Dr. Webster, June 1, 1850.

At 12 o'clock, on the 2d instant, the doors being thrown open so that the statement was made in public, Dr. Putnam presented the following

PETITION OF DR. WEBSTER.

To His Excellency, the Governor, and to the Honorable Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:

John Wiebe Webster, a convict under sentence of death, in Boston jail, in behalf of himself and of his wife and his children, respectfully petitions, that the sentence awarded against him by the law may be commuted to such other less horrible and ignominious punishment as your honorable body may mercifully decree.

Your petitioner fully admits that he was tried before a fair and impartial tribunal; and under the laws as it exists, his jury, composed as it was of intelligent and high-minded men, could have returned no verdict other than they did. But he respectfully reminds your honorable body, that the two great moral ingredients of the crime of murder, malice and premeditation, have never been found against him by a jury; but have been necessarily inferred by the arbitrary rules of the law, from certain general facts in which your petitioner will not deny, but the circumstantial details of which, no man in your petitioner's situation can ever possess legal evidence to prove. These details your petitioner has confided to the friend who presents his petition, with instructions to place them in your honorable body, in hope that you will find therein reason to extend to your petitioner and his family that grace of which the law has made you the fountain.

And your petitioner will ever pray.

J. W. WEBSTER.

Boston, June, 1850.

Dr. Putnam says, that Professor Webster previous to the endorsements which the former held out to him, to make a confession of his guilt, had not the remotest idea of approaching the executive in any other way than according to the tenor of his first petition, nor begun to contemplate the question whether commutation would be a practicable or even a desirable alternative. His whole thought, so far as he entertained any hope, was of pardon on the ground of innocence. Once, in the course of his narrative, he suddenly paused, and said, with an appearance of anxiety, "What if the writ should be granted, and a new trial follow, might not you be summoned as a witness, and compelled to reveal all I have said to you?" After drawing from the unhappy man, by the mere force of Christian kindness, straightforwardness, and candor, his terrible secret, he had to keep it in his own breast, undivulged to any one, until the fitting time had arrived to communicate it to the family of Professor Webster. This melancholy task was discharged by Dr. Putnam, with all the tenderness that could avail to break the shock. Mrs. Webster received the communication with firmness; she had probably long had misgiving, of the truth, but the daughters were overwhelmed by the afflictive tidings. The Boston Transcript says, the Governor and Council will give to this important subject, the fullest consideration, and it is generally believed, that they will not rush to any decision at their present session. They will hear all that can be urged, and decide uninfluenced by any bias not consistent with a supreme regard to justice. The Council Committee on Pardons has for its Chairman, John Reed, Lieutenant Governor; and those associated with him are Messrs. John Tenney, Luther V. Bell, Samuel Wood and Charles M. Owen.

BOSTON, July 5—P. M.

The wife and three daughters of Professor Webster appeared before the Council, this afternoon, and pleaded in aid of the petition of their husband and father, for a commutation of punishment.

Mrs. Webster said, that she had been unwavering in the belief of her husband's innocence, until he made his confession. She also stated, that it was chiefly through her means and representations, that the petition for pardon and protestation of his innocence was sent in.

After their withdrawal, the Council sent for Dr. Putnam, and stated that they having grave doubts on certain points in the confession, had consulted separately, three eminent surgeons, and a document had been prepared for him to communicate to Professor Webster.

Before the document was read, the doors were closed; but, it was understood that one of the questions propounded was, whether such a stick as that described in the confession, would give such a blow as would cause death in ten minutes? All three considered it would not. The other questions are stated to have been answered adverse to the confession.

The opinion is universally expressed that no commutation will be granted.

☞ The Northern papers received yesterday, are filled with accounts of the celebration of the Fourth. The anniversary appears to have been observed with more than ordinary pomp.

FOR NEW YORK, &c.—The fine steamer *Ohio*, will leave this evening, at five o'clock, for New York, and Chagres, via Havana. Passengers for Chagres, will be transferred to the steamer *Georgia*, at Havana.

ELECTRO-MAGNETISM AS A MOTIVE POWER.—At a meeting of the Society of Arts, London, a highly interesting paper was read by Mr. R. Hunt, on the above-mentioned subject. We extract the following summary of it from the *Athenæum*:

"The author called attention, in the first place, to the numerous attempts which have been made to apply electro magnetism as a power for moving machines, and particularly described the apparatus employed by Jacobi, Dal Negro, M'Gauley, Wheatstone, and others, noticing incidentally the machines recently constructed by Mr. Hjorth. Since, notwithstanding the talent which has been devoted to this interesting subject, and the large amount of money which has been spent in the construction of machines, the public are not in possession of any electro-magnetic machine which is capable of exerting power economically; and finding that, notwithstanding the aid given to Jacobi by the Russian government, that able experimentalist has abandoned his experiments; the author has been induced to devote much attention to the examination of the first principles by which the power is regulated, with the hope of being enabled to set the entire question on a satisfactory basis.

"This phenomenon of electro magnetic induction was explained, and illustrations given of the magnetization of soft iron by means of a voltaic current made to circle around it. The power of electro-magnets was given, and the author stated his belief that this power could be increased without limitation.

"A voltaic current produced by the chemical disturbance of the elements of any battery, no matter what its form may be, is capable of producing by induction a magnetic force, this magnetic force being always in an exact ratio to the amount of matter (zinc, iron, or otherwise) consumed in the battery. Several forms of the voltaic battery were explained, particularly those of Daniell, Grove, Bunsen, and Smee, the latter being constructed without metals, depending entirely on the action between two dissimilar fluids, slowly combining. The author had, however, proved, by an extensive series of experiments, that the greatest amount of magnetic power is produced when the chemical action is the most rapid. Hence, in all magnetic machines, it is more economical to employ a battery of intense action, than one in which the chemical action is slow. It has been proved by Mr. Joule, and most satisfactorily confirmed by the author, that one-fourth of the power obtainable in electro-magnetic engine, the most favorably constructed to prevent loss of power, at the cost of forty-five pounds of zinc, in a Grove's battery, in twenty-four hours; while seventy-five pounds are consumed in the same time to produce the same power in the battery of Daniell's construction. The cause of this was referred to the necessity of producing a high degree of excitement in the former, in order that the molecular forces offer to the electrical particles, in which the magnetic force depends. It was contended that, although we have not perhaps arrived at the best form of voltaic battery, yet that we had learnt sufficient of the law of electro-magnetic forces to declare that, under any conditions, the amount of magnetic power developed would depend on the change of consumption of an element—in the battery, and that the question resolved itself into this—"What amount of magnetic power can be obtained from an equivalent of zinc, when consumed?" The following were regarded as the most satisfactory results yet obtained: 1. The force of voltaic current being equal to 1000, the number of grains which (at a given hour) was 151, which raised 10,000 lbs one foot inch on that time. 2. The force of current being relatively, 1,300, the zinc destroyed in an hour was 291 grains, which raised 10,000 lbs through the space of one foot. 3. The force being 1,600, the zinc consumed was 223 grains, the weight lifted one foot 1,672,5 lbs. The experiments made by Messrs Scoresby and Joule, and the results obtained by Jacobi, and more recently by Mr Hunt, very nearly agree; and it was stated that one grain of coal consumed in Watt's rotative engine lifted 141 lbs one foot high, whereas one grain of zinc consumed in the battery lifted only 90 lbs. The cost of 1 cwt. of coal is under 3d, the cost of 1 cwt. of zinc is above 45d. Therefore, under the most perfect conditions, this force appears must be nearly twenty-five times more expensive than steam power. But the author proceeded to show that it was unknown proved to be an impossibility ever to reach even this comparatively distant point, in the time will which the force diminishes throughout the space. As the result of a long and expensive experiment on a large battery of magnets, of different forms and modes of construction, the following result was given.

Magnet and armature in contact lifting force

1	cwt.	1,250	on inch 50.0
"	"	1,125	" 45.7
"	"	1,000	" 50.1
"	"	1,50	" 40.5

Thus, at one-fifteenth of an inch distance, four-fifths of the power is lost. This great reduction of power takes place when the magnets are stationary. The author then proceeded to show that the moment they were set in motion a great reduction of the original power immediately took place, that, indeed, any disturbance produced near the poles of a magnet diminished, during the continuance of the motion, its attractive power. The attractive force of a magnet being 150 pounds, when free or at rest, fell to one-half by commencing an armature to remove near its poles. Therefore, when a system of magnets which had been constructed to produce a given effect, in a given time, a very magnet or once suffers an immense loss of power, and consequently their concentrated action fails to practice very far short of their estimated power. The author then proceeded to show, as stated, although the author is informed that Jacobi observed it. And not merely does each magnet thus sustain an actual loss of power, but the power thus lost is recovered into a new form of force, or rather becomes a current of electricity, acting in opposition to the primary current by which the magnetism is induced.—From an examination of all these results, Mr. Hunt is disposed to regard electro-magnetic power as impracticable, on account of its cost, which must be necessarily be, he conceives, under the best conditions, fifty times more expensive than steam power, and probably at least one hundred and fifty times as expensive.

☞ We are indebted to our obliging Senator, Gen Downs, for highly interesting public documents.

THE NEWS LETTER.—This excellent sheet comes to us with its accustomed regularity. We have frequently alluded to the handsome style in which this publication is got up, and have only to repeat that it is superior to anything of the kind in our country.

GAS BURNERS.—We invite special attention to Mr. Spear's notice in another part of our column. The hydrogen and Oxygen Gas-burner, is apparently a very useful invention, and should at all events be tested by the community. We understand that by means of the ingenious machinery, a great saving may be realized. Many of our planters have already applied to the inventor for the apparatus.

POLICE NEWS.—The Recorder's Courts were closed on Saturday, and during the day, only a few unimportant arrests were made. Yesterday, things equally quiet.

☞ There was quite a severe thunder storm at Mobile, on the 10th inst. The lightning ran along the wires to the telegraph office, where it destroyed two magnets, without doing any other harm.

☞ The Georgia Citizen, published at Macon, says that one of the citizens of that place has been arrested on a requisition from the Governor of Pennsylvania. He is charged with forging and uttering 65,000 dollars' worth of Georgia State bonds at Philadelphia. The names of the parties are not given.

Council of Municipality No. One.

EXTRA sitting of Friday, July 12, 1850.

The Council met this day on a convocation of the Mayor.

The members present, were—

The Hon. J. Gunnis, Recorder and Presiding Alderman Bonneval, Debas, Fabre, Lanata, Lynd and Laughlin—8.

There being no quorum, on motion of Mr. Lanata, the Council took a recess until half-past four o'clock, when Sergeant at Arms was sent in quest of the absent members.

The Council having met again, the members present were,

The Hon. J. Gunnis, Recorder and President Alderman Bonneval, Debas, Fabre, Lanata, Lynd and Laughlin, and Bacon—7. Absent, Messrs Clark, Duper, Hagan, Jumonville, McAlpin, Ramos, and Silk—7. Absent on leave—2.

There being no quorum, on motion, the Council adjourned to Monday the 5th August, 1850 at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Immediately after the adjournment, Messrs McAlpin and Jumonville having entered the Council chamber, the President was requested to take the chair and to allow the members now in quorum, to proceed to business.

Hand request being complied with, the President took the chair, and ordered the roll to be called. The following gentlemen were present:

Aldermen Bonneval, Debas, Fabre, Lynd, Lanata, Laughlin, Jumonville, McAlpin and Maxent—9

On motion, the reading of the journal was dispensed with, and the President authorized to sign the same.

The following message from the Mayor was read:

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
19th July, 1850.

To the Hon. President and members of the Council of Municipality No. One.

Gentlemen.—In consequence of the sad intelligence which reached our city yesterday of the death of Zachary Taylor, President of the United States, I caused you to be convoked this day, that you might adopt suitable measures demonstrative of sorrow for this national bereavement.

With great respect I am your obt. servant,

(Signed) A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

With leave Mr. Bonneval offered the following preambles and resolutions which were unanimously adopted, the rules being dispensed with:

WHEREAS, it hath pleased the all-wise Ruler of the Universe to summon from this transitory sphere Zachary Taylor, late President of the United States;

WHEREAS, the Council of Municipality No. One, in common with the citizens of New Orleans, are deeply affected by the irreparable loss that they have sustained in the sudden removal of their beloved Chief Magistrate, and

WHEREAS, it is both fitting and proper that we should give expression to the heartfelt sorrow for the calamity that has befallen us, and should also tender our sincere testimony to the private virtues of the deceased, and to his eminent public services both in the field and in the council.

Be it therefore Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed by the chair to co-operate with similar committees from the 2d and 3d Municipalities, and the General Council, in the adoption of suitable arrangements expressive of the sentiments of the community on this great national bereavement.

Resolved, That this Committee be instructed to urge the necessity of convening a public meeting of the citizens of New Orleans as the best mode of providing for a great public demonstration worthy of this solemnity occasion.

Resolved, That as a testimony of our respect to the public and private character of the late Zachary Taylor, and of our grief for his loss, we recommend to the Citizens of this Municipality, to wear crape on the left arm for the period of thirty days.

Resolved, That as a further testimonial of respect to the memory of the late President, this Council be hung in black for the next ninety days.

Resolved, That from a sincere desire of showing every mark of respect due to the memory of the Honorable Zachary Taylor, the President and members of this Council, and generally all the officers of this municipality, will attend morning for the obsequies deceased for one month, by the usual mode of wearing crape on the left arm.

Resolved, That this Council tender to the bereaved widow and family of the deceased, the expression of their deep sympathy and condolence with them, under the affliction which has so suddenly and unexpectedly befallen them.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded by the Mayor to the widow and family of the deceased.

The Chair nominated as said committee Messrs. J. A. Bonneval, R. M. McAlpin, A. Debas, J. L. Fabre L. F. Maxent.

On motion, the Council adjourned to Monday, 5th August proximo, at 6 o'clock, P. M.

JOSEPH REYNES, Secretary.

☞ We wish to direct the attention of those interested, to witness a trial of Mr. T. J. Spear's new and important invention, applicable to steam Boilers, Kettles and Furnaces of every description which takes place this morning, between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M., at the Lower Cotton Press, Third street.

Manufacturers in Provisions, and market generally, Rice, Meal, Pork, Beef, Lard, Tallow, Bacon, Hides, Shingles, Shoulders, Cut perch, Hams are in good request, at prime rates.

Whiskey is selling in small lots, at [illegible] per gal. Cotton is steady.

Exchanges remain as last quoted. Demand moderate.

Freights are unchanged and nothing doing.

Foreign Markets.

HAVRE, June 19—Cotton—During the past week, the market has been exceedingly dull, and from Wednesday to Saturday the sales were very trifling, but the tone altogether. The important news received in May (Liverpool) has not yet, on our momentary arrival added to which, the accounts from Liverpool have contributed to maintain the spirit of the market, and to keep up the tone, between the parties, and to stimulate. On the night of the 14th inst., we received our advices from the States, per steamer Hibernia, and notwithstanding the favorable tone Liverpool remained inactive, and the prices angle was followed here, however, since Monday, the demand for cotton has gone on increasing, and yesterday, as at all times, changed hands within any certain prices. Both manufactured and raw material, which had long been in a very severe state of equal to that on the raw material, which leads to the hope, that for some time at least the cotton rates will be maintained. The sales of our last week stands from N. Yorg, of the 24th ult., as follows: Fine and very fine more ship (and up for the one foot high, adjusted, and the cotton ship) [illegible] of these accounts, in all the markets [illegible] and [illegible] by the report of unfavorable weather and [illegible] remains the importance exceedingly cold, and in [illegible] of [illegible] To sum up the sales of the week [illegible] about the same as noticed in our last report.

LIVERPOOL, Friday Evening, June 21—Cotton—Perhaps attention has been [illegible] this week. The sales of the week [illegible] than it can be [illegible] The list of prices [illegible] are quoted: the Committee of Bremen, Mobile, 7¾; and Uplands, 7¾d. Our hardly need [illegible] to allude to the prices [illegible] the growing crop, important [illegible] that such [illegible] Nothing [illegible] to sum up the sales of the week [illegible] doubt [illegible] and some [illegible] tail and immediate shipment. The last advices from America bring [illegible] At the particulars which [illegible] received from various sections of the country are quite continuous of the previous [illegible] Yesterday [illegible] the prices [illegible] [illegible] on the subject assuming from past experience how often the apparently unfavorable [illegible] turns out to be advantageous to the growing [illegible] [illegible] appearance go up to the prices [illegible] Sales of the week [illegible] American, 29,000 bales, and 10 Egyptian, 20 Bahia and 30 Maranham have been taken on speculation, and 3,030 American, 200 Egyptian, and 30 Bahia for export. The sales for the week amount to 36,560 bales.

Manchester.

MESSRS. [illegible] report under date of the 19th inst. [illegible] to address to prove [illegible] but for a couple of days remain [illegible] and to cause it to be more generally understood that Nottingham business is only one of the effect which [illegible] sometimes indirectly [illegible] the cause which produces it, or in other words, to direct inquiries that we should have receive in [illegible] of such [illegible] instead of [illegible] the clear [illegible] of communications. For instance in a [illegible] of [illegible] which Connor err, while [illegible] in [illegible] from Nottingham [illegible] to be the patent hosiery is not acting as a monopolist.

The object of the magnetizers of New Orleans, when they [illegible] the [illegible] society, upwards of four years ago was to spread the knowledge of [illegible]