G. F. WEISSE, Proprietor,
NO. 52 CHARTRES STREET.

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The New Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 24, 1852.

No. 1901, Vol. 10.—NEW SERIES.
Vol. XXX.—Whole No. 6770.

THE DAILY BEE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE, GENERAL COUNCIL AND FIRST MUNICIPALITY COUNCIL

Tuesday Morning, Feb. 24, 1852.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Montgomery.

☞ For Legislative matter see next page

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The communication signed "Sam Slick," is by no means destitute of good sense. We will publish it, if the author will eliminate its Yankeeisms, which are decidedly failures

INVASION OF ENGLAND.

The New York *Express* thus comments on the late news that France was about to invade England:

From the tone of many of the English journals received by the Pacific, one would suppose that Bonaparte the second was about to make "perfidious Albion" say the penalty of Waterloo and St. Helena. The Times, Globe, Chronicle, News, are full of communications from anonymous parties—mostly captains and colonels, we find—suggestive and pointing out the best means of defence. In many of the provincial towns, rifle companies were enthusiastically organizing, meetings had been held to talk over the subject, and, for the time being, it was the only admissible topic of conversation with people of all classes. The Stock Exchange had been affected, the tears of the timidhad received a sensible shock, while the chivalrous and patriotic spirit of "people generally, was undergoing an exercise it has not experienced since the days of the first Napoleon. Moreover, and, with some, most significant of all, on the day the Pacific sailed from Liverpool, a telegraphic despatch was transmitted from Liverpool to the effect that the British Government had ordered thirty thousand stand of arms from Birmingham, and that some twenty five thousand troops had been ordered to London. For our own parts we are jeoding in France going to show that these fears of invasion have any just foundation. The continental powers have enough to do at home, keeping peace in their own households, to induce the belief that they are going to join France in any such crusade, and Napoleon, we are persuaded, is hardly ready just yet, with all his arrogance and presumption, to enter upon so hazardous an experiment, single handed and alone. At present, there is certainly nothing to show that other than the most amicable relations exist between the Elder and the British Government. At the same time, it is difficult to predict how soon the *entente cordiale* may endure with so capricious a tyrant on the throne

We are really at a loss to conceive any reasonable ground for the panic that appears to prevail in England on the subject of a French invasion. It seems to have no other origin than the vague apprehensions of the warlike propensities of the French people, and the fixed antipathy they cherish towards England. No evidence whatever exists to prove that Louis Napoleon entertains the design, kept constantly at view by his illustrious uncle when he established the conquest at Boulogne. On the contrary, the most authentic intelligence gives color to the belief that the President of France is anxious to cultivate amicable rather than hostile relations with Great Britain. Perhaps the latter government imagines that the real cause of danger lies in the restless energies of the French nation, and in the absolute necessity of giving them a field for action. Let the explanation of the fact be what it may, there is no doubt that England is busily engaged in preliminary measures, in raising and disciplining armies in fortifying her ports, and in preparing munitions of war

We do not question the wisdom of that policy which teaches a country to be ready for every emergency but we have always as much faith in NAPOLEON in invading England, as we have of his scaling the battlements of Heaven. The recent coup d'etat of that notable personage, the dexterity, hardihood and cool determination he evinced in attaining to the summit of power, and in crushing all obstacles that lay in his path, have given us a high opinion of his sagacity and tact of character. We would, in the stead of every right thinking man, forfeit his reputation and descend low in the scale of blind audacity, ere he attempt the impossible feat of subjugating England. Such a thing was feasible some centuries ago, but since then England has grown from a mere island, and leaves the pigmy phrase of a province far behind her. Her population is thoroughly as to become all but impregnable. We indeed think that a French army could even be able to plant their standards on her soil, and that it is highly probable that they would escape annihilation from the combined attack of her army and navy, which have never failed to meet and cope with iron armed legions of England. But if a French army succeeded in effect a landing on British soil its conquest would be but little bettered. Albeit we are no valiant lovers of England and her government, we cannot disparage British firmness and bravery, and indomitable courage. John BULL is at all times an only adversary to manage, and he would be found a hundred times more formidable were his domains in danger. He fights well whenever he is compelled to combat, but if called upon to defend his island home he would be absolutely invincible. Go to the French or any other army that would easy to march into the lowlands of British land! The British soil since that any single European power set hard upon England would be much for the multitudes that would rush to repel the invasion. Every hedge would bristle with bayonets every copper clean with musketry. If the enemy were not defeated in pitched battles they would be cut out in detail, as the French were in Spain

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☞ Let our neighbors of the *Delta* consult their classical reminiscences and they will find that we were not at fault. Achilles with all his brute courage, was but a chuckle headed fellow after all. He suffered a gamemen to rob him of the beautiful Briseis, and could only bluster with rage at being foiled. He had valor enough to be sure, and one dont know how much of that would have remained with him, if his mother Thetis had not rendered him invulnerable every where but in his heel. It is no easy thing to tackle, whenever knows he can't be hurt.

☞ We are requested by Mr. W. FRIERT to state that his name appeared in yesterday's paper, as a candidate for Mayor, without his assent and that he is no aspirant for the nomination.

MR. GIDDON'S LECTURES. The tenth lecture of Mr. Giddon, takes place this evening. It will embrace a history of the Alexandrian School an analysis of the tenth chapter of Genesis and a recitation of some remunerations in ancient Hebraical geography.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE

By an arrival from Brazos Santiago we are in receipt of the Brownsville *American Flag* of the 14th instant. We find in it nothing of interest beyond the annexed paragraph

The Mexican steamer from Vera Cruz, which we reported in our last as having arrived at the Brazos left on Thursday afternoon, on her return to the former port. It is reported that she took with her five or six filibusters, who had made off on board with the intention of taking possession of her and her treasure. How true this is, we we will not vouch, but hope it may be false. We can hardly think these men so foolhardy as to attempt an act of piracy in one of the ports of the United States. She did not had her guns nor ammunition, but returned with it to Vera Cruz, deeming it safe, we presume, to attempt their transportation to their place of destination.

NEW BOOKS.—Our thanks are due the publishers HARPER & BROTHERS, through J. B. PEARL, No. 86 Camp street, for the following new publications

Florence Sackville—or Self-Dependence.—This is a novel from the pen of a new adventurer in the field of literature Mrs Rurbury, and that is a tremely clever and well manned production, in which the authoress delineates individuality of character with a power that augurs well for future attempts

Nineveh.—This is a popular account of discoveries at Nineveh, by Mr. Layard, abridged from his larger work, and illustrated profusely with woodcuts. The explorations and remarkable discoveries of Mr. Layard, revealing a mine of archæological wealth, almost as extensive as that of Egypt, have called forth such attention within the last year or two, in the volumes quoted, the author has given in a concise and popular form a full account of his researches. It is one of the most interesting volumes we have ever read, and its brevity is its only defect

The Corner Stone, by Jacob Abbott This is the second of the series of volumes put forth by Mr. Abbott, with a view to improve and inform the mind, and shape some precepts of morals and religion. The illustrations employed by Mr. Abbott to enforce his arguments, are familiar enough to the understanding of children, while they are singularly felicitous and happy. We commend the book to parents and teachers.

Unboxing of an Egyptian Mummy, in the Lyceum.

The novelty and interest of the exhibition which the Lecturer's liberality has provided for his audience next Friday evening, will be the more appreciated when we mention that the proceeds arising from it are devoted exclusively to the benefit of the Lyceum and Library

The specimen itself is the fourth and last of the collection received from Egypt three years ago by Mr. Gliddon, who tells us, that it is in excellent preservation, although, having been divested of the coffins before it reached him, of its age, sex or quality, no opinion can be formed until it is actually unrolled. Some clew to its approximate date may, however, be discovered, through written inscription on the bandages, or if a *papyrus*, as is usual, be found among the ceremonials. Sometimes chemical analysis of the embalming condiments, which varied materially, at different periods of Egyptian art, indicates the relative epoch of a Mummy within a century or two, and to this and similar scientific investigations, Mr. Gliddon has invited the attention of the Professors of our Louisiana University, who have promised to be present. In any case, this Mummy cannot well be less than 1500 years old, (as is a very respectable antiquity!) because the custom of embalming the dead declined rapidly in Egypt upon the diffusion of Christianity about the third century after our era, nor, on the other hand, can it be more ancient than 1500 years, because this specimen is *bituminized* and it is certain that bitumen—a production foreign to the Nile and introduced from Palestine and Assyria—was not much used by embalmers anterior to the XVIII dynasty, commencing about the seventeenth century B. C.

To the majority of readers the subjoined poem, unique in English verse, will probably be as new as to the present occasion its repetition is appropriate. We give it entire, inasmuch as its strange combination of fact, pathos, humor, and grotesque sublimity, has no companion piece in modern, or ancient poetry

Campbell's Address

To a

MUMMY

IN

THE LYCEUM OF NOTTOLITON,

1821

And thou, too, wrapped in cloth, dost stalk a story!
Sir Pathos stretch thee three thousand years ago,
When the Mammoth-monarch was in all its glory,
And time had not begun to mow down Pyramids, Temples, palaces, and piles stupendous,
It shall be very curious are Immeasurable

Thou hast a lonely enough lot, noted Dummy,
Thou hast a lonely lot, and a queer one too!
Dumb! dumbing, ay, dumb as a post, above ground, Mum

Revisiting the glimpses of the moon,
Not to thy friends or thy kindred creatures,
But solely by bones and flesh, and limbs and features,
Tell me, in Boothian than ever enrolled,
To whom should we address the Spirits Inner
Who Cheops, or Cycopis, or Sesostris?
Or rather, Psammis, or Psammis, or Psammis?
Is Pompey's pillar really a mistake?
Did Thebes a hundred gates, as sung by Homer?
Or was there worth a Memnon, and Labyrinth
By call to tell the wonders of the trade,
Then, my silent secret no lady was hidden
To Mummies—statue stands at sunrise gaily
Pillaged by a Pyramid, as, my dear Mummy,
Are vain for priestcraft never cease its juggles.
Perhaps that very hand, now pinioned flat,
Has held a sceptre, and, with Pharaoh gone to glass,
Is dropped a halfpenny in Homer's hat.
Or doth thine form, to let Queen Dido pass,
Is held, by Sophocles, or Aristophanes,
A portrait at the great Temple's dedication.

Dared not such thee, it that hand, which stirred,
Has say Homer's rather musical and knuckled,
Or thou wert not had, dignified, and unfolded,
Lie Homer's and Greece had been so filled
Mummy! mummy! mummy! which beside,
Long still a tyro, pine

Since first Day's sun was in the box extolled,
We have a shown ground—was some strange mutations;
Empires have been on and ended,
New worlds have risen—we have lost old nations,
And continents have risen, from the sea humbled,
Where and thy, metal of thy flesh has crumbled,
Older than not have the potter's clay broke,
Where the good Persian conqueror, Cambyses,
Made a dreadful rent in thy tomb with thundering tread,
Or, other than Omar Ben Ajas, lies
Mark thee for Pyramids with fear and wonder,
When the Sphinx Mummy tell secrets?
If the tomb's secrets may not be confessed,
The nature of thy private life unfold
A Mummy's life, dull as the Dead Sea's frozen breast,
And tears adown that dusky cheek have rolled,
Have children clutched those knees and kissed that face?
What was thy name and station, age and race?

Statue of flesh—immortal of the dead!
Imperishable type of a mummy!
Dumbness! dumbness! dumbness! Spirit! thy narrow bed,
And standest unbodied within our presence,
Within the bar of death—within the judgment seat;
When the great trump shall thunder to the dead,
Warning.

Why should this wretchless tenement endure,
If it must inherit, at last, but for a lower?
Dust to keep the soul enshrined and pure
In doing virtue, that when both mind sever,
Although corrupted, the spirit, let it rover
Free as the soul enshrined and pure

In doing virtue, that when both mind sever,
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Free as the soul enshrined and pure

AN UNWORTHY ACTIONS.—The Ohio Statesman journal says the burning of the State House at Columbus last week was an unavoidable accident as there were only twenty nine persons employed to take care of the building. The State must have been very fortunate in the judgment of Every body's business.—*Ledger*.

☞ We find in Blackwood, for November a description of the appearance and habits of Louis Napoleon, taken from the letter of the German Professor Stahr, which is at the time interesting

I stood near enough to see him well and perceive that he bears a more numerous resemblance to his formidable uncle than I had ever since An unmoldesome grey brown in its prominent tint. Of likeness to the great Emperor there is scarcely a trace

He is naturally good tempered and harmless, and by no means without ability. But he is tainted with the moral corruption of all the Bonapartes, and has, I think, French and English blood in his veins. The French blood is the *guarantee* of the drawing room education of all nations. Still he is not devoid of sense, nor of a certain goodness of disposition. He can weep, unaffectedly weep, over a touch of the sorrows of wretchedness and misery, and he ultimately shows clemency, when asked even by a political opponent. But no reliance can be placed in him. In a word, his character is that of a man who, if he had not inherited his wander and adventurous existence, he appears to have as a German, to narrow as a Frenchman, and too dull and stiff as an Englishman or Italian. He is wholly without fixed principles, and without moral stay.

ALL ABOUT A CALF.—A trial about the right of property in a calf lately took place at Burlington, Iowa. The difficulty lay in the color of the calf's tail. The witnesses of the plaintiff swore the tail was white; those of the defendant that it was black. The court was occupied two days with the case, the jury stayed out till midnight and could not agree, and a new trial is to be had. The costs already amount to $300.

MR. WEBSTER'S DIPLOMACY.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, referring to the Pronuncius correspondence, says

Aside from the praiseworthy public spirit and patriotic feeling displayed in this transaction by Mr. Webster in this negotiation—which, I may be permitted to say, entitle him to the gratitude and respect of the country—there is one striking act which, like a prominent feature in some great historical painting, stands out in bold relief from the canvas, and fills the eye of every observer. This a remarkable circumstance, and one which must not be attract the attention of the civilized world, that from the epoch of Iuse down to the present time, England, in all her vast and multiplied diplomatic affairs, has never but on two occasions consented to apologize distinctly to any government with which she had negotiations. The first of these occurrence of these occurrences is made more curious because they both happened with the United States, and both while Mr. Webster administered the Department of State

By turning to his correspondence with Lord Ashburton, it will be found that he employed the word "apology" in reference to the Caroline affair, and in the recent correspondence between Lord Granville and Mr. Lawrence, it is said to be applicable to the case of the Pronuncius. These are the only two instances on record, that I have been able to discover, in a period of more than one hundred and fifty years, in all questions involving the dignity, honor, interests or rights of the United States, at all times, whether on the floor of the Senate, in the Department of State or standing in the presence of a popular assembly, Mr Webster has resolutely, and faithfully, and firmly stood forth as their champion, making no concessions that strict justice did not demand, and accepting no conditions which admitted any sacrifice of principle. To him, more than any other living man, are we indebted for the proud position which the American flag occupies among the nations of the world, and for the security which it affords wherever our commerce and our enterprise—and where do they not?—whiten the seas with their sails.

☞ A young lady in one of the southern cities, who was rather remarkable for her beauty than modest standing, was conversing with a gentleman with name wit, in a large company. She was dressed in a very simple manner, with a veil over her head, which gave a sweet though indistinct expression to her countenance. The gentleman, who was a good conversationalist, and well known beginning of a song applicable to her, which the lady at once took as a compliment, but to which other by standers thought they saw sarcasm. Let it be given in each sense:

"Sweet is the veil wherein no sense hides,
This was the compliment; but take another reading,
"Sweet is the veil wherein no sense hides.

A BLACK SNAKE ON THE SNOW.—Mr. A. H. Simmons, of Ishosa district, Fulton county, Maryland, lately found near his residence a large black snake, moving sluggily over the snow, and killing.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

Official Report of the Proceedings of the House of Representatives.

TUESDAY, Feb. 17th.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, 57 members present.

The minutes of the Journal were read and approved.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. Thompson, of Jackson—Petition of Abraham Pipes, of Jackson, praying for relief.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Carry, on behalf of the Judiciary Committee, reported unfavorably on the following bills:

An act to amend an act relative to advertisements of Sheriff's sales, approved 21st March, 1830.

An act for the relief of J P D'Hebecourt.

An act imposing a tax fee of ten dollars on all civil suits tried by a Jury in the Parish of Caddo.

An act to provide for the execution of slaves and free persons of color.

An act to amend the 10th Section of an act entitled, An act in addition to the laws now in force relative to tutors and minors, approved March 11th, 1830.

An act to amend an act entitled, an act to establish and organize Justices of the Peace, in and for the Parish of Jefferson, and prescribe their duties and emoluments, approved June 1, 1846.

The same gentleman, on behalf of the same committee, to whom was referred the act relative to Promissory Notes and liquidated demands, reported by substitute under the title, an act relative to interest upon liquidated and unliquidated demands.

He also reported on the act granting appeals for all judgments rendered by Justices of the Peace in the Parish of Orleans, by the following substitute, an act allowing appeals in all cases from judgments of Justices of the Peace in the city of New Orleans.

The act concerning the emancipation of slaves in this State, was also reported by substitute under the same title.

Mr. Rivers, on behalf of the committee on Public Education, reported on several bills of a local and private nature.

The same gentleman reported by substitute on the act for the purpose of establishing and locating a State Seminary of learning.

Mr. Parham, on behalf of the Finance Committee, reported unfavorably on the act for the relief of James Vognier, collector of taxes for the Parish of Point Coupee, on the act to compensate Geo. Lizardebill, for services as interpreter in the First District Court of New Orleans, and also on the petitions of J. R. Long field, of Jefferson, and J. R. Head, of the Parish of Rivville.

The same member reported favorably on the Senate bills for the relief of Henry Parish and John Moore Norman, of the Parish of New Orleans

Mr Pack, from the committee on elections, reported unfavorably on the following contestations quoted at 25a 50. Yellow corn at 20a25c, and white at 22a25c. Lard has declined 1a2c per cwt.

Fifty vessels were in port in the Mersey at Liverpool waiting for favorable winds, one half of which were destined for cotton ports.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.

Very little is doing in the cotton market today and prices are nominal. Flour is in moderate request at $4 37a4 50 for State brands. Land iron at 10a3 10a4 P lb.

SPIRITUAL HAPPINESS—*Ghastly Autographs of Washington and Napoleon*—A set of spiritual philosophers, engaged in receiving and recording the manifestations of the spirits of departed friends, and of the wise and holy men of old, at present are in the habit of holding week ly meetings in New York city.

A mysterious parchment document is exhibited by the believers, which they claim, like the Mormons, to be of holy or spiritual origin On it are written, in a general sentiment, to which some forty or more persons have subscribed the names "Peace, but not without freedom," is the sentence, and then beneath it in close compassionship, stand the names of George Washington, Napoleon Bonaparte, John Hancock and others, as large as life, and twice as natural" The parchment was directed by the spirits to be placed on the mantel of their meeting room, and left over night, and they would evidence, under their own hands and seals, their identity and individuality, in the morning, it bore the motto above, and the signatures

City Intelligence.

MARDI GRAS.—This is Shrove Tuesday, and it what we hear be true, it will be commemorated with the big game of pleasure of mummeries, masking, the Allied of Unknown, and the Dragon of Wantly. So look out for fun—and fear

ORLEANS THEATRE.—The entertainments announced for this evening are the "Masked Ball," from Gustave the Third, with a grand Galoppade in honor of Mardi Gras. There will also be the very amusing vaudeville, the "Brigand Chief," and "The Hunted who Cheats his Wife

PLACIDE'S VARIETIES.—Shakspeare's comedy of "The Merry Wives of Windsor, Will be performed this evening at the Varieties, with a powerful cast. The second comedy of the "Rough Diamond" concludes the entertainment.

FIRST MUNICIPALITY COUNCIL.—This body met last evening Recorder Genois in the chair, eleven members present.

On motion of Mr. Oquet the Mayor was authorized to sell contracts for the erection for fire companies No. 21 and 15.

On motion of Mr. Barthe, it was resolved that the Mayor advertise for the construction of a railroad to come down Canal street from Rampart to Claiborne street, thence on Claiborne to Pauline street, thence by Pauline street to the depot of John, with the privilege of a branch on Claiborne street from Pauline to Esplanade, and on Esplanade from Claiborne to Rampart; also with the privilege of joining any railroad running in the Third Municipality, and of any point below Rampart street. Said railroad shall be built according to specifications made by the surveyor of this municipality, together with a good substantial bridge on Canal Carondelet, entirely at the expense of the contractor. The contract to be adjudicated to the person or corporation who shall agree to do the work for the use of the road during the shortest term of years.

Mr. Beauvais offered resolutions authorizing the Mayor to sell contracts for the following improvements

Paving with square blocks, Customhouse, from Carondelet St. Louis, Toulouse, Dauphine, St. Philip, Dauphine, Bienville and Barracks, from the levee to Royal street.

Paving with square blocks, Conti and St. Philip streets, from Rampart to Claiborne street.

To place, with round stones, Carondelet Walk, both sides and Gravier, Bienville, Philip, Conti, Dauphine and Esplanade streets, from Rampart to Claiborne street, and St. Claude, Rampart, North side, Frenchmen, Villere, Bellecour, Dauphine and Claiborne streets, from Canal to Esplanade street.

To pave with round stone, Levee, Bienville and Royal streets, Dauphine street from Broad street to the Bayou St. John.

To lay brick sidewalks, bound by curb stones and a wooden gutter, on Hospital and Barack streets, from Bourbon to Miro street, Esplanade street, from Gallier to Rocheblave street, Bienville street, from Bourbon to Gallier street, and Royal, Prytania, Johnson, Gaiver and Miro streets, from Carondelet Walk, to Gaiver street.

To build a bridge at the intersection of Claiborne street and the Bayou Road.

On motion of Mr. Fabre, the resolutions were referred to a committee of three, consisting of one member from each ward.

DUEL.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of a waiter, child named Charles Rodriger, aged about four months, who died suddenly in a house on Dauphine street. Verdict, "Died of congestion of the brain and convulsions."

BREAKS OF THEFT.—T. F. Minville made affidavit before Recorder Genois yesterday, that in November last he entrusted to Holtz & Leblanc articles of dry goods to the value of $622 to sell for his account, which they have sold, and refuse to pay him the proceeds. The accused were arrested.

THE LAKE SHORE TRAGEDY.—The examination of Madam Duree in this case was concluded yesterday, and all the papers were sent before the First District Court by Recorder Soniereau.

THE SPRIG ROAD MURDER.—The examination in this case was commenced yesterday, before Recorder Caldwell.

ACCIDENT.—Mr St. Armand had his right hand terribly shattered on Sunday evening, by the premature discharge of a cannon, while firing a salute on Lafayette Square, in honor of the anniversary of General Washington's birth day. Mr St. A. is a member of the Washington Battalion of Artillery.

THE NEW CLOCK.—The Clock in the tower of the St. Louis Cathedral, has been completed. It was appropriately set in motion on the glorious Twenty Second. Long may it continue to truthfully measure out the march of time.

Whig Meeting for Nomination of Delegates.

At a meeting of the Whigs of the Parish of Jefferson, held at the Union Hall, on Monday, the 23d Feb. ruary, 1852, Dr. Jones called the meeting to order, by nominating Dr. M. M. Doroler, as President, and E. F. Garcia, as Secretary.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Whigs of the City of Lafayette and Parish of Jefferson, meet in Convention at the Union Hall, Jackson street, Lafayette, on SATURDAY, 28th February, at ten o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of nominating Delegates to the State Convention at Baton Rouge, to take place on the 16th March next, and for selecting a representation from the Tenth and Eleventh Wards to the City Convention of Orleans, on the 8th March next.

Resolved, That notice of said meeting be published in the Whig papers of the City of Lafayette and New Orleans, and in the New Orleans Bee Courier, and that posters be distributed through the Parish.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet at the Union Hall, on Saturday, the 28th instant, at seven o'clock, P. M.

M. M. DOROLER, President.

E. F. GARCIA, Sec'y.

Public School Examination.

THE Public Schools of Municipality No. One will be examined as follows

Monday, March 8th.... Girls' School, St. Louis st. between Rampart and Burgundy.

Tuesday, March 9th.... Boys' School, Rampart street, between St. Louis and Bourbon.

Wednesday, March 10th.... Boys' School, Clairborne street, corner of St. Peter.

Thursday, March 11th.... 1st Girls' School, Canal street, corner of Franklin. 2d Boys' School, Marais street, between Bienville and Conti.

Friday, March 12th.... Girls' School, St. Ann st. between Marais and Villere.

Monday, March 15th.... Boys' School, St. Philip st. between Royal and Bourbon.

Tuesday, March 16th.... Girls' School, Bayou Road.

Wednesday, March 17th.... Girl's School, Hospital street, corner of Dauphin.

Wednesday Evening, [from 6 P. M. till 10 P. M.] Night School, St. Philip street.

Thursday, March 18th, and Friday 19th.... Boys' High School, from 10 o'clock A. M. till 3 o'clock, P. M., St. Philip street, between Royal and Bourbon.

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Parents, guardians and the citizens generally are respectfully invited to attend.

M. DUPLESSIS, President.
E. F. FARRIS, Secretary.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE N. O. BEE.]

By the People's (O'Reilly) Line.

FURTHER BY THE CAMBRIA.

Liverpool Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.

The Cambria arrived at Halifax last evening, after a rough passage of little over 14 days. Full telegraphic reports of her news have been received, and confirm previous accounts. Cotton had declined fully 1 lid early in the week, but the market showed a degree of firmness towards the close. Breadstuffs were dull, and sales of Flour and Wheat had been made at lower rates than the quotations of the preceding week. Corn was rather firmer at the close. Provisions were active, except Butter, Lard and Cheese, which had declined, and were dull.

Trade in the manufacturing districts was dull, and prices had a downward tendency.

General News from Europe—Opening of Parliament.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.

The Queen opened Parliament in person on the 3d instant, and in her speech pronounced the friendly relations between England and other nations unclouded.

In the House of Commons, Sir Benjamin Hill asked the cause of Lord Palmerston's resignation as Secretary of Foreign Affairs. Lord John Russell replied that Lord Palmerston had been refractory, and had treated the interrogations of the Queen with disrespect. He had also acted in important matters independently of his colleagues in the ministry, and had unreservedly approved of the coup d'etat of Louis Napoleon. The Earl of Dudley has come out in defence of the course of Louis Napoleon.

The movement in favor of the celebration of the Irish exiles is progressing rapidly in the principal cities of the East and West.

France—More Banishments.

Advices from Paris state that the Duke Lucordaire and M. Lasteyrie have been ordered to quit the country. Letters state that spies are sent by the Government to all social festivals, and that all liberty of speech is destroyed.

The electoral law has been published, and declares universal suffrage to all male citizens over twenty years of age. Citizens are eligible as representatives at the age of 25 years. Aliens and the colonies are excluded from the right of representation.

Spain—Attempt to Kill the Queen.

An attempt was made upon the life of Queen Isabella on the 31 instant, by shooting. The ball entered her shoulder and made a severe but not dangerous wound. The assassin was arrested.

Further Commercial News.

Some of the circulars quote the closing price of bar Orleans cotton at 5¾a5¾d. Western canal flour is quoted at 22a 30d. Yellow corn at 26a28s, and white at 32a34s per qr. Lard has declined 1da2s per cwt.

Fifty vessels were lying in the Mersey at Liverpool waiting for favorable winds, one half of which were destined for cotton ports.

THE LAKE SHORE TRAGEDY.—The examination of Madam Duree in this case was concluded yesterday, and all the papers were sent before the First District Court by Recorder Soniereau.

THE SPRIG ROAD MURDER.—The examination in this case was commenced yesterday, before Recorder Caldwell.

ACCIDENT.—Mr St. Armand had his right hand terribly shattered on Sunday evening, by the premature discharge of a cannon, while firing a salute on Lafayette Square, in honor of the anniversary of General Washington's birth day. Mr St. A. is a member of the Washington Battalion of Artillery.

THE NEW CLOCK.—The Clock in the tower of the St. Louis Cathedral, has been completed. It was appropriately set in motion on the glorious Twenty Second. Long may it continue to truthfully measure out the march of time.

Whig Meeting for Nomination of Delegates.

At a meeting of the Whigs of the Parish of Jefferson, held at the Union Hall, on Monday, the 23d February, 1852, Dr. Jones called the meeting to order, by nominating Dr. M. M. Doroler, as President, and E. F. Garcia, as Secretary.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Whigs of the City of Lafayette and Parish of Jefferson, meet in Convention at the Union Hall, Jackson street, Lafayette, on SATURDAY, 28th February, at ten o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of nominating Delegates to the State Convention at Baton Rouge, to take place on the 16th March next, and for selecting a representation from the Tenth and Eleventh Wards to the City Convention of Orleans, on the 8th March next.

Resolved, That notice of said meeting be published in the Whig papers of the City of Lafayette and New Orleans, and in the New Orleans Bee Courier, and that posters be distributed through the Parish.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet at the Union Hall, on Saturday, the 28th instant, at seven o'clock, P. M.

M. M. DOROLER, President.

E. F. GARCIA, Sec'y.

Public School Examination.

THE Public Schools of Municipality No. One will be examined as follows

Monday, March 8th.... Girls' School, St. Louis st. between Rampart and Burgundy.

Tuesday, March 9th.... Boys' School, Rampart street, between St. Louis and Bourbon.

Wednesday, March 10th.... Boys' School, Clairborne street, corner of St. Peter.

Thursday, March 11th.... 1st Girls' School, Canal street, corner of Franklin. 2d Boys' School, Marais street, between Bienville and Conti.

Friday, March 12th.... Girls' School, St. Ann st. between Marais and Villere.

Monday, March 15th.... Boys' School, St. Philip st. between Royal and Bourbon.

Tuesday, March 16th.... Girls' School, Bayou Road.

Wednesday, March 17th.... Girl's School, Hospital street, corner of Dauphin.

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M. DUPLESSIS, President.
E. F. FARRIS, Secretary.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr Rivers: Joint resolution, providing that it shall be hereafter the duty of the State Library from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m., and during the session of the Legislature to 7 p. m. Also, making the Library accessible to all, and allowing books to be removed on the deposit of their value.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr Carr, on behalf of the Committee on Parochial Affairs, reported, An act to authorize the Police Juries of the several parishes in this State to provide for the support of the poor and necessitous within their respective parishes; and An act giving powers to the Police Jury of the parish of Rapides to lease the ferry opposite Alexandria, in said parish—back to the House, without amendments.

Mr. Rivers, on behalf of the Committee on Public Education, reported back to the House with amendments an act for the sale of the college of Franklin.

The same member reported by substitute on the act to incorporate the Sacred Heart of Grand Coteau Parish.

Mr. Richardson, on behalf of the Committee on Public Lands, reported unfavorably on the act to provide for the sale of the Swamp Lands granted to the State by Congress.

The same member introduced the following entitled bill: "An act to prevent trespasses on lands belonging to the State of Louisiana."

Mr. Parham moved that the bill be taken up and passed.

Mr. Selby remarked that the bill contained provisions, which rendered a more thorough examination of the same necessary. He thought it would interfere with the law granting preemption rights.

Mr. Parham observed that it did not at all effect the rights of pre-emptors. It was only for the purpose of preventing the floating off of timber belonging to the State. There was a great deal of that going on.

Mr. Richardson said that there were organized bands of men on the Bahiae who were engaged in carrying off the cypress into Texas. The object of this bill was to put a stop to, if possible this evil, and to protect the lands belonging to the State.

Mr Parham observed that as there was some opposition to the passage of the bill, he would withdraw his motion, and let it take its place on the calendar.

Mr. Parham, on behalf of the Finance Committee, reported favorably on the following bills to the Committee on Internal Improvements, which was accordingly so, An act to improve the Falls of Red River at Alexandria, and "An act making an appropriation for the improvement of the navigation of Bayou Yazoo" Also, reported by substitute, an act to amend an act entitled, an act for the relief of James Vognier, collector of taxes for the Parish of Point Coupee, on the act to compensate Geo. Lizardebill, for services as interpreter in the First District Court of New Orleans, and also on the petitions of J. R. Long field, of Jefferson, and J. R. Head, of the Parish of Rivville.

The same member reported favorably on the Senate bills for the relief of Henry Parish and John Moore Norman, of the Parish of New Orleans

Mr Pack, from the committee on elections, reported unfavorably on the following contestations

Lopez, with square blocks, Customhouse, from Carondelet St. Louis, Toulouse, Dauphine, St. Philip, Dauphine, Bienville and Barracks, from the Levee to Royal street.

To pave with square blocks, Conti and St. Philip streets, from Rampart to Claiborne street.

To place, with round stones, Carondelet Walk, both sides and Gravier, Bienville, Philip, Conti, Dauphine and Esplanade streets, from Rampart to Claiborne street, and St. Claude, Rampart, North side, Frenchmen, Villere, Bellecour, Dauphine and Claiborne streets, from Canal to Esplanade street.

To pave with round stone, Levee, Bienville and Royal streets, Dauphine street from Broad street to the Bayou St. John.

To lay brick sidewalks, bound by curb stones and a wooden gutter, on Hospital and Barack streets, from Bourbon to Miro street, Esplanade street, from Gallier to Rocheblave street, Bienville street, from Bourbon to Gallier street, and Royal, Prytania, Johnson, Gai