

ENGLISH NEWS.

The Mail of the 15th instant, by the steamship *Cambria*, arrived in this City on Wednesday evening.

Flour and Corn were dull of sale, and prices receding. The prospects of the coming harvest continue to be of the same cheering character noticed by previous arrivals.

Cotton has declined $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. Provisions were without change. Coffee had declined 3s. per cwt., and sugar was also about 6d. lower.

It has been officially announced that all Post-Office labour on the Sabbath is to be abolished.

M. Thiers has arrived in London, on a visit to Louis Philippe; the object is stated to be an endeavor to effect the reconciliation between the two Bourbon houses.

The application of the French President for an increase of salary, has been objected to by the Committee to whom it was referred.

In Parliament, the Ministry have been again signally defeated upon a motion for a Committee to inquire into the mode of levying duty upon home made spirits in bond. The Chancellor of the Exchequer protested strongly against the motion, but there was found a considerable majority in its favour.

Lord Stanley was to bring in some resolutions on the affairs of Greece on Monday the 17th instant, and the opposition boasted of having a majority in their favour. The Liverpool Journal says:—If they are beaten, it is likely enough they will make some show of going out.

THE CASE OF MR. SMITH O'BRIEN.—Sir L. O'Brien called the attention of the government to the state of health and the treatment of his brother Mr. Smith O'Brien, the convict upon Maria Island, Van Dieman's Land. The honorable baronet stated that his brother's health was suffering much, and described at some length the regulations under which he was placed in consequence of having refused the indulgence of a ticket of leave. Sir G. Grey stated, that Mr. Smith O'Brien having positively refused a ticket of leave, the governor of Van Dieman's Land had no other course left open to him than to adopt the regulations which he had taken, without neglecting his duty; but, at the same time, he had indulgence of which other convicts were deprived. In fact, every indulgence had been shown him which the governor had in his power.

Sir H. L. Bulwer is understood to have officially notified Mr. Clayton that a secret treaty exists between the British and Spanish governments, by which the former is bound to protect the sovereignty of the latter over her West Indian possessions.

THE GREEK QUESTION.—The journal *Pays* says, it is expected that everything will be arranged, and be terminated before Monday next, in order that Lord Palmerston may be able to reply victoriously by facts to the threatened motion of Lord Stanley. As the *Pays* has always been violently opposed to Lord Palmerston, this statement is considered significant. The *Globe's* correspondent writes, that General Labitte's party appears to be waiting for more favourable advices from Russia; it is, however, still probable that the Government may come to some conclusion in the course of the week.

INSOLVENT NOTE BY RUSSIA.—The Russian Government has addressed a political note to the English Cabinet, repudiating the notion that British subjects, living in Tuscany or Naples during the late revolt, have any just claim to indemnity for the losses they incurred during those disturbances. Should such unjust demands be forced by arms, Russia will find itself compelled to vindicate, in the most precise manner possible, the conditions upon which it will grant to British subjects the right of residence and of property within the Emperor's dominions. The Russian minister observes, that the St. Petersburg cabinet completely identifies itself with the principles which have served as the basis of the conduct of the cabinet of Vienna.

The Pope has sent, as a present to the President of the French Republic, a superb missal enriched with paintings. In the cover is a gold cross which belonged to Charlemagne. On the first page of the missal is the following inscription, in the handwriting of the Pope:—*Dilectissimo, filio Ludovico Bonaparte.*

The Foreign Intelligence affords but few facts to record.

In France, the party of Order are gradually leaving Louis Napoleon in the lurch. The Parliamentary Committee, to which the Bill

for augmenting his salary as President has been referred, have resolved to postpone their report for six weeks. M. Thiers is now in England on a visit to the Ex-King of the French, ostensibly on account of the failing state of that aged personage's health, but really, as is universally supposed, for the purpose of negotiating a pact between the two branches of the House of Bourbon. Some expectation is entertained, that M. Guizot will follow his ancient rival to St. Leonard's; and the *Daily News* has heard that the King of the Barricades is publicly to express his penitence for having accepted the throne at the expense of legitimate rights. These movements and rumors seem to portend early retirement into his former obscurity, of the nephew of the Emperor.

The re-action in Germany proceeds by mighty strides. The Prussian Edict for the suppression of newspapers will be found at length in our columns. It is understood, that the Emperor of Russia has arbitrated upon the rivalries of Austria and Prussia; that the former power is to be checked in its attempts to recover any portion of the independence which it sacrificed by accepting the sinister aid of the Great Bear in crushing the Hungarian Insurrection; and, that the latter is to be entrusted with the lead in restoring Absolute rule in Germany under the guise of a constitutional system,—an office for which, by past perfidies, the King and his Ministers have shown themselves not unfitted. Frederic William has not yet recovered from his wound, although the bulletins constantly declare that it is healing rapidly.

A letter from Dr. Boaz informs us, that the Indian Government has, by a *lex loci*, secured all parties, becoming converts to a new religion, their rights and titles as heirs to property. Measures are also in progress to secure freedom of conscience to the Nonconformist, whether for marriage or burial, in India. We shall return to these matters, and avail ourselves of valuable information supplied by our Correspondent. It will gratify the friends of Dr. Boaz to know, that he proceeds in his work with good health, and a devoted and cheerful mind.—*London Patriot.*

IRELAND.—*Tenant Right.*—A great tenant right meeting was held in Belfast, on Wednesday. A writer in the *Freeman*, describing the scene, says: "Ulster has unreservedly pledged herself to a union with the rest of Ireland, and we may now confidently expect that the approaching conference in Dublin will represent an amount of power of which even the repeal agitation, in 1843, will fall short. I rejoice to tell you, that Catholic and Presbyterian clergymen met in brotherhood on the platform to-day—a happy prelude to what we are destined to see in Dublin, in August next.—The resolutions were eleven in number.—Among the movers and seconders were—10 Presbyterians, two Catholic clergymen, and 10 laymen."

The *Armagh Gazette* says the country was never freer from the influence of the mischievous ribbon system than it is at present.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The rent, for the week ending Monday last, including 11s. from Wigan, in Lancashire, was only £4 19s. 8d. Mr. O'Connell has issued his last appeal or threat to close Conciliation-hall, and promises that he will not come forward again if once the association is allowed to lapse into inaction. He threatens to sell the whole place, goods, and chattels.

During our visit West a week or two since a great interest was excited by Mr. Gliddon, the celebrated Archæologist, whose long residence and diligent explorations in Egypt have given him great advantages for lecturing upon the antiquities of that country. He proposed unrolling a Mummy, and to lecture upon the art of embalming. The course of lectures not terminating till after we left Boston, we were not able to witness the exhibition. We have been looking for a suitable notice to lay before our readers, which we here present as such, by the Boston Correspondent of the N. Y. Independent for that paper.

Boston, June 10, 1850.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The unrolling of Mr. Gliddon's Mummy has been accomplished during the past week, in the presence of a very large audience of the scientific and fashionable aristocracy of Boston. The platform at each lecture was covered with *savans*, and the process of unwrapping was aided by Drs. Jackson and Lewis, and Professors Wyman and Agassiz.

The mummy, which was enclosed in an inner coffin hermetically sealed, of much the shape of the "metallic burial cases" coming into fashion in New York—lying within an outer steampore sarcophagus, was purchased for Mr. Gliddon about five years ago at the mouth of the tomb at Thebes, by Mr. Harris, of Alexandria, who carried it to his house in his own boat. There it remained some two or three years, on account of the refusal of the needed custom-house facilities for exportation. It was at length shipped via Liverpool to New York, where it arrived intact some months ago, and where Mr. Gliddon with his own hands removed the cover of the sarcophagus and took out the inner coffin containing the body. This was of exquisite workmanship, having the gilded mask of a beautiful female face, and having every indication of containing the body of the fair original.

On Monday, in connection with some general remarks upon the subject, the coffin was removed, being, by the hard labour of a carpenter, for three quarters of an hour, sawn carefully through, longitudinally. Upon lifting the upper half, the body was disclosed, smoothly wrapped in buff-colored linen, in as perfect preservation and repose as when—by some unknown process—placed in that seamless shell two or three thousand years ago.—The front of the body, from head to foot, was covered with hieroglyphics, as legible and clear as if just drawn with a camel-hair pencil.—Upon the head was pictured a "scarabæus," or winged beetle, under which was a musical instrument, and on the breast, an emblem of eternal life. The name of the deceased, Mr. Gliddon sounded as "*Got thoth-anch phe.*" He translated the rest of the inscription as "*the Osirian sistrum player, (or priestess,) beloved by the God of the Western heavens.*"

After removing (on Wednesday) numerous bandages swathed around the body in a style most surgical, and consisting of linen strips about four inches wide, the operators came to a layer of wrappage which had been gummed into one mass, and which it was necessary to cut off in squares. The large piece which covered the breast was fastened with small strips of morocco, crossing each other in the manner of suspenders, and which were stamped with figures of deities, and upon which Mr. Gliddon discovered the *cartouche* of the reigning king, which fixed within twenty-five years the date of the body. This, if we heard aright, he said was Osorcon III., a near descendant of *Shishak, the conqueror of Rehoboam.* (1 Kings 14: 25.) This reduced the antiquity of the body from the estimate which he had formed from other circumstances, to about 900 B. C., or 2750 years ago. He explained that the shape of the coffin, peculiarities of embalment, &c., would enable one to fix the date of a mummy within three or five hundred years, without any definite inscription to be a nearer guide.

Under this gummed layer the linen bandages appeared again, and one was unwound of some ten feet in length, which resembled strongly a lady's scarf of the present day, and had a fringe in perfect preservation on its ends. Contiguous to the limbs the cloth was difficult to remove. Resting upon the body were found a *papyrus*, a *scarabæus* cut from dark stone, a *bulb* of some Egyptian plant, and a *piece of metal*, which, from analysis, Dr. Hayes (our State Assayer) has pronounced to be *tin*.

Mr. Gliddon, before the unrolling commenced, announced his surprise at the height of the body, (five feet four,) remarking that it was the tallest female mummy he had ever known; and upon bringing the remains to view, to the great surprise of all concerned, it turned out to be *no priestess at all, but some male usurper of her last resting-place!* The body was found to be embalmed also in the cheaper style, by plunging in boiling bitumen—an entire anomaly, since such embalments are never found in such expensive coffins.

Mr. Gliddon very handsomely explained this "fix," by stating the facts that the embalming was all done under the supervision of the priests at the temples, in huge appended establishments, where the hundreds who died daily at Thebes (and who all, men, women and children, were embalmed) could be received and cared for at once; that the process took seventy days, so that if one hundred died per day, seven thousand would have accumulated about the premises in the various stages of the process before the first hundred could be delivered; that the poor, who were embalmed at a cost of twenty dollars, and the rich aristocracy, who paid \$1250, were all attended to at the same "manufactory"—so that since it would be next to impossible to recog-

nize any particular individual among so many after the bandages had covered its face, it was very easy (on the principle that accidents will happen in the best regulated families) for the bodies to get shifted; and thus some hod-carrier, who was ingloriously boiled at the moderate sum of twenty dollars, had since luxuriated in all the trappings (and sarcophagi gilded face included) of the fair priestess of Thebes, while the veritable Mrs. ANCH PHE, for whose earthly repose her weeping relatives probably paid hard cash to the amount of \$1250 dollars, was corded up, uncoffined and unhonored, with the *oi pelloi* in some vulgar catacomb. *Sic transit gloria mundi.*

The papyrus, which was in such a state as to need chemical attention, has not yet been unrolled, but will hereafter be given to the public. The circumstance that the appended valuables are always placed next the skin, accounts for the paucity of the discoveries of this description, since Mrs. *Anchor Phe* took her trinkets with her to her accidental tomb, and the gentleman who assumed her place was not in the habit of wearing jewels.

Mr. Gliddon traced the origin of mummification back to the early custom of burying in the sand. This, in Egypt, contains alum, nitre and another salt, which in that dry atmosphere combine to make natural mummies, and led to the practice of mummification, which was afterward made a religious duty, on account of the vast revenues which thence accrued to the priesthood. He denied that there was any evidence that embalming was introduced as a preventive to the plague.

Mr. Gliddon closed his lectures by some quite eloquent moral reflections, suggested by the melancholy remains of mortality, which, in the shape of wholes and parts of a large number of different mummies from 2000 to 4000 years of age, covered the platform where he stood.

The last number of the New-York Recorder indicates an entire change in the management and direction of that paper. Rev. S. S. Cutting, who has been for five years the intelligent and successful editor of the Recorder, retires. His successor is Rev. Prof. Anderson, late of Waterville College, Me., who already enjoys a high reputation as a scholar and a writer. Messrs. Anderson and Dickerson purchased the paper several months since, of Colby and Ballard, the former proprietors. The Recorder is an important journal, and we wish success to our friends, its new conductors.—*Watchman and Reflector.*

UNITED STATES.

Terrible Disaster on Lake Erie.—Burning of the Steamboat *G. P. Griffith*—Upwards of 250 Lives Lost.

[From the Buffalo Express, June 13.]

We learn from Cleveland that the steamer Griffith, Capt. Roby, which left here on Sunday morning last, for Toledo, with over 300 passengers mostly emigrants on board, was burned between 3 and 4 o'clock on Monday morning to the water's edge, destroying the lives of over 250 persons. She was within 20 miles of Cleveland, when the fire originated. Capt. Roby and family, we regret to learn, are among the lost. The mate swam on shore and reached Cleveland for assistance. He reports about thirty saved in all. The Griffith was a new boat, of medium dimensions, and of excellent character with the travelling public. She had just been purchased by Captain Roby, a worthy officer, who had entered in command of her. This, we think, was his first trip, and it has proved of dreadful fatality to himself and an interesting family, all of whom fell victims to the fire or flood.

Up to four o'clock yesterday afternoon, we could obtain no farther particulars, except that the propeller Delaware had been to the wreck, and that the probable loss of life would reach two hundred and sixty.

Franklin Heth, formerly of this city, was on board with his family. His brother, James Heth, of this city, last evening received a telegraph despatch from him, dated Ashtabula, Ohio, from which we make the following extract:—

"My wife and four children are drowned! Will be in Buffalo to-morrow morning. Have the bodies with me."

By C. Spencer, of Ashtabula, who was a passenger on the Griffith, we learn the following:—I saved myself by swimming ashore. There were 300 passengers on board, and out of that number 50 only were saved. The steamer was about three-fourths of a mile from shore when she was abandoned, and fifteen miles east of Cleveland. The fire was supposed to have originated from the boilers or the furnace.

The passengers were thick around the boat, and a great many that could not swim would hold on to others and drown them as well as themselves. It was a sorrowful and heart rending scene. The manner in which I got out of their way was by jumping about 20 feet into the water, and took directly out into the lake and then swam up a little distance to get out of the reach of others, and to