W. G. WORMELL, Proprietor,
NO 183 CHARTRES STREET.

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The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE. ..... NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 2, 1852.

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☞ Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines for each language for each insertion.

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THE DAILY BEE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.

Wednesday Morning, June 2, 1852.

FOR PRESIDENT:

MILLARD FILLMORE

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

JOHN J. CRITTENDEN

(subject to the nomination of the Whig National Convention)

FOR DELEGATES TO CONVENTION.

SENATORIAL TICKET.

[illegible] C. ROSELIUS
[illegible] LEONARD MATHEWS.

REPRESENTATIVE TICKET.

First Representative District—Daniel Byrne and Alcee Mandeville.

Second Representative District—N. R. Jennings and Charles J. Leeds.

Third Representative District—Randal Hunt, J. W. Price, W. H. Avery, H. T. Hayes, A. Bodley, and Samuel G. Risk.

Fourth Representative District—M. C. Edwards, J. W. Andrews and H. B. Eggleston.

Fifth Representative District—J. M. Lapeyre, Frederick Buisson and Robert Preaux.

Sixth Representative District—T. W. Collens, Anthony St. Paul.

Seventh Representative District — Eugene Kinsella and Henry C. Castillanos.

☞ For the Northern Mail failed yesterday from Mobile.

THE CONVENTION—DANGER AHEAD

The Democracy of the interior of Louisiana are doing their utmost, not merely to ensure a Whig victory in the State at the coming election for members of the Convention, but to create a hopeless schism between themselves and their political friends in the city. If there is one principle upon which both parties in New Orleans thoroughly agree, it is the doctrine of Internal Improvements. There are not twenty men in our city who do not feel the urgent necessity of abolishing those restrictive clauses in the present Constitution, which inhibit the State from lending its aid to schemes of public benefit. So fully fixed is the opinion of the people on this point, that the Democratic Central Committee of New Orleans, in despite of their verbal democratic hostility to Internal Improvements, have been constrained to give the most unqualified endorsement in their recent address. While these are the tenets of both parties in the Convention, no differences of principle divide them on this great question. Both parties are pledged to the same policy. The city and country will harmonize. The new Constitution will be purged of the prohibitory clauses which in the existing one have cramped and fettered public enterprise, and have lain as a dead weight upon the energies of our citizens. If the Democratic element be in the ascendancy, a Democratic Convention will be appointed, whether the Whig Constitutionists will be removed or not. The Democratic Convention will not, by their abrogation, and this democratic majority will hardly risk a quarrel with the people. Moreover, Locofocoism has warned against Internal Improvements as a heresy from which no Democrat can now coldly and rebukingly refuse to be aware in the city the outside press and public opinion is too strong to be resisted. Railroads and railroads, and will as well as without it their support from those who are the most clamorous for their wishes. Any attempt of the city to legislate in the interior would be a wanton breach which must take place between the city and country. But we ask the people, we would rather trust—those who have always been in accordance with the very objects to be effected by the people—or those who, until within a few weeks have ever battled firmly and resolutely against them?

This is not the only issue upon which the Democracy is striving to involve the city. Democracy is striving to involve the country. We cannot open a democratic newspaper, without finding a column or a column of city influence. The Mobile Register, the Point Coupee *Echo*, the Opelousas *Courier*, and half a dozen more Democratic papers published in Louisiana, have written on this subject. They say that the paramount objects of the ensuing Convention must be to cut down the representation of the city, so that the power is to be transferred to the country. This is the principle of the Democratic press of the State. Does not this declaration of principle speak for itself? Does not the Democratic party in the country warning against the city party, against the Democratic party in the city considering New Orleans the great city which is to be buried all their interests? The Whig party are willing to believe that an honorable feeling of interest exists between the city and country, that upon the prosperity of the one depends in a great measure the prosperity of the other.

We have no disposition to extend this article to any reliable limits, and we shall therefore refrain from further argument, contenting ourselves with one remark. Outside of New Orleans the two parties have adopted widely different platforms. The Whigs stand by the platform of 1844—by internal improvements, and disavow all animosity towards New Orleans. The Democrats oppose internal improvements, and declare their settled purpose, when they obtain the power, to effect sectional reform in the representation of New Orleans.

People of the Crescent City, judge ye between them!

☞ Our thanks are due to the officers of the steamer *Peauita* for late St. Louis papers.

☞ The *Atlantic* made the trip from St. Louis to this port in four days and four hours.

☞ The editors of the N. Y. *Herald* have been private letters from the celebrated Madame Henriette Bontag, written in Germany, of a late date, in which she states that she intends to sail for New York and the New World about the middle of August.

☞ We notice that Fergus O'Conner, the insane Chartist M. P. who has been cutting up some curious antics in New York during his brief visit was a passenger in the steamship *Europa*, which left New York on the 19th for Liverpool.

CAMP STREET FEMALE SEMINARY—*Distribution of Prizes.*—The Distribution of prizes, at this institution, conducted by Dr. and Mrs. MACAULAY, took place on Friday evening, at which a great number of our most respectable citizens attended, and seemed highly delighted with the performances of the young ladies in French, English, Music, &c. The exercises of the evening were made more than usually interesting from the fact that a dozen young ladies, from the advanced class, gave a specimen of their ability to keep up a conversation on the religion, laws, government, customs, manners, dress, &c., of the different nations of Europe. It seems Dr. Macaulay has introduced a conversation class into his Academy, and from the specimen that was given, there is no doubt the plan is a good one, inasmuch as it not only causes the pupils to acquire general information on a variety of subjects, but it enables them to express themselves with ease and facility, if not with grace and elegance. All the young ladies of the conversation class were dressed in the costumes of the different countries they represented, and the appearance which they made was graceful and imposing.

The Mayor's Prize, first in order, was awarded to Miss Stroud, for composition and the writing of diaries during the year. It was a handsome writing desk, and was presented to her by the Hon. James H. Caldwell, who addressed the audience and made some remarks on female education, that were very just and appropriate, and spoke in unqualified terms of commendation of the Camp street Female Seminary.

The following are the names of other young ladies who obtained prizes:

For uniform good conduct and amiability of disposition, Miss Bass and Miss Claiquet; to the former a daguerreotype likness of herself executed by that distinguished artist in that line, Mr. Jacobs and to the latter an elegant port folio.

In the Greek Class—Miss Stroud and Miss Scott.

In the Latin Class—Miss Bass, Miss E. Marcy, Miss Parsons, Miss Elliott and Miss Howson.

First Division in the French Class—Miss Perks, Miss Stroud, Miss E. Marcy, Miss Scott, and Miss Watson.

Second Division—Miss Harris, Miss Taylor, Miss Givens, Miss Elliott, Miss Bailey, Miss Buffner and Miss Howson.

Third Division—Miss Eliza Stroud, Miss Cox, Miss Williams, Miss Massy, Miss Oglesby and Miss Perret.

In the English Class—(which includes geography, history, &c.) Miss Bailey, Miss Vanlear, Miss Stanton, Miss Givens, Miss Clark, Miss Grayson, Miss Deake, Miss Miller, Miss Williams, Miss Parsons and Miss Barclay. In Astronomy and for general improvement, Miss Buffner, of Alabama. In Chemistry, Miss Watson and Miss Stroud. Miss Watson obtaines Mrs. Parson's prize for writing the best composition off hand.

In Music—Miss E. Marcy, Miss Hann, Miss Stroud and Miss G. Marcy.

In Drawing et Mapes—Miss Cox.

Before the meeting closed, Mr. Caldwell came forward and said he had been requested by the officers of the institution to present to Dr. and Mrs. Macaulay, a token of their affectionate regard and esteem. It was an elegant silver pitcher, Spoon and Salver, on which were inscribed, "To Dr. and Miss Macaulay from their affectionate pupils." How such a number of young ladies could keep the whole a secret until last, for the recipients of the present had no expectation of it, is rather surprising. To Mr. Caldwell's remarks, Mr. Macaulay made a short reply, and the successful competitors went off carrying home their prizes with pride and exultation.

The Eighth and Ninth Districts.

What are our Whig friends of the 8th and 9th Representative Districts about? Do they not intend nominating candidates for the Convention? They must at once off their apathy and be up and stirring. The 9th can be made to elect a Whig with all ease. To yield the field there, would be a shameful retreat, where victory is almost certain. The 8th District is democratic to be sure, but we never know how much can be accomplished until we try. Besides, we want candidates out in every District, in order to secure the whole Whig vote to the Senatorial ticket. Wake up, fellow-Whigs!

LABOUCHE INTERIOR.—The Whigs of La ourche have nominated B. G. THIBODAUX and Gustave S. GUION, for Senatorial delegates to the Convention, and P. A. ROY, E. WILLIAMS and H. ROBICHAUX, for Representative delegates.

ST. LANDRY.—The Whigs of St. Landry have nominated the following ticket. Senatorial delegates, Dr. Thomas J. Anderson. Representatives, C. L. Swayze, E. H. Martin, J. E. King, James Ackenhead.

CONVENT FOR THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.—We hope the public will not forget the musical entertainment to-night. Its proceeds are for a purpose which has laid the dust and filled the cisterns about town, and which have been of immeasurable advantage to the corn crop.

Since writing the above, we have been forcibly reminded of the fact that 'it never rains but it pours.'

WHAT CONGRESS HAS DONE.—Our readers well know that Congress has done nothing in twenty-eight weeks—except to pass, some four or five unimportant bills. What Congress ought to have done may be inferred from the following synopsis given by the *National Intelligencer*, of the several matters to which the attention of Congress was called in the last message of President FILLMORE:

The objects of recommendation by the President, to Congress, in the order in which they stand in the message, are substantially as follows:—

1. To consider whether further legislation last necessary to prevent the perpetration in future of such violations of the laws of the United States and of the law of nations as the late criminal enterprises against Cuba.

2. To consider the propriety of amending our laws concerning Foreign Ambassadors, Ministers and Consuls, and to pro-ide sufficiently for both the protection and the punishment of Consuls.

3. The expediency of regulating by reciprocal legislation the trade between the United States and Canada, and other British possessions near our frontier.

4. Inviting the attention of Congress to the expediency of marking out authoritatively, and appropriating for, a part of the boundary line between Oregon and the British possessions.

5. Renewing a former recommendation of modification of the existing Tariff, and of the adoption of specific instead of ad valorem duties in all cases where the nature of the commodities does not forbid it.

6. Recommending further legislation and additional appropriations, for extending the general land system of the United States over the remote parts of our territory in California and Oregon.

7. Renewing the recommendation formerly made of the establishment of an Agricultural Bureau, as originally recommended by President Washington.

8. Showing the necessity of various amendments of the laws relating to the navy and navy yards, for the purpose of more effectually guarding against abuses and frauds on the Government.

9. Again urging upon Congress the making of appropriations for the improvement of the harbors of our Great Lakes and Seaboards and the navigation of our principal Rivers, from the dangers now experienced by them. In the same branch, the President says, the whole North west appeals to Congress for relief, and whose appeal he trusts will receive due consideration at their hands.

10. Recommending an increase of the Army as indispensable to the protection of the South and the Western frontier, the military force now stationed in the latter being declared to be considered entirely inadequate to its defence.

11. Earnestly recommending to the attention of Congress the subject of re-organizing the Naval establishment, with a view to the due number of officers in each grade, the mode of promotion in the higher grades of the Navy, &c.

12. Expressing the confident hope that Congress will thoroughly investigate the important subject of the discipline of the navy, and establish such modes of determining guilt and punishment in that service as are consistent with humanity, and at the same time shall insure the most energetic and efficient performance of duty, and the suppression of crime on board our ships of war.

13. Endorsing the recommendation by the Postmaster General, of adherence to the present letter rates of postage, and advising against the further reduction until justified by the revenue of the Department.

14. Recommending that provision be made by law for the appointment of a commission to revise the public statutes of the United States, and to report such revision to Congress for its action.

15. Repeating the former recommendation for the appointment of a commission to settle private claims against the United States; justice to individuals as well as the Government, imperatively demanding that some more convenient and expeditious mode than an appeal to Congress should be adopted.

16. Renewing his recommendation of adhering to the adjustment established by the Compromise measures until time and experience should demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against evasion or abuse.

CHOLERA AT CAIRO.—A letter from Cairo to the editor of the Evansville *Journal* says, in speaking of the cholera:

Several have died here, and among them two of our own citizens. The bodies were immediately thrown from the steamer Mary Custis while a-float, and against their will. Altogether, there have been about seventy-five cases, and several are yet sick. The whole is regarded as the result of the bad conduct of the officers of that steamer. They were hold up to public execration here, and may yet meet punishment from our enraged community. Their conduct was certainly most rascally.

FROM TEXAS.

By the steamer *Louisiana* we have received our files of Texas papers to the 26th ult.

One or two cases of cholera have appeared at Lavaca.

The *State Gazette* learns by a private letter, dated Bolton, Bell county, May 18th, that Dr. John W. Coleman, late of Belton, was killed by lightning, on the 11th ult., while traveling near the residence of James Anderson, Esq., of that county.

The corn and cotton crops look extremely well. From Washington, Huntsville, Austin, Trinity, &c., the accounts are equally favorable to some districts the want of rain was felt, but that, we presume, is an evil no longer complained of.

We learn from the Huntsville *Item*, that a plank road is about to be constructed through the Trinity bottom.

We copy the following items from our files:

A man by the name of Henry Brown, was taken up in Gillespie county, on Saturday last, and brought to this city for trial, charged with stealing a negro woman, two horses, a gun and side saddle, from a gentleman residing in Hamilton's Valley, we believe. The negro woman and other property were in his possession when arrested. J. B. Costa, Esq., before whom he was brought, declined trying the accused for want of jurisdiction, the crime having been committed in another county, and on Monday evening he was put in our jail, with a view of his being conveyed to San Antonio, for trial before Judge Divine: but a rumor was prevalent next morning, that he had *broke out of jail and hung himself!* No one, however, seems to know certainly what became of the prisoner, only that the man who brought him here took him away. Brown is said to have been a deserter from the post at Fort Mason.—*State Gazette.*

A letter from Lockhart, dated May 17th says:

Again has the citizens of this beautiful village of Live Oaks,' been called upon to regret an other effusion of blood. Yesterday, between twelve and one o'clock, Mr. Samuel Wilson shot Mr. Johnathan Tanner. Mr. Tanner's wound is supposed to be mortal. From what I know of the circumstances, and from the information of others, which I believe to be true, Mr. Wilson was most perfectly justifiable. About this, the friends of the community do not differ. Though it is to be regretted that such an occurrence took place, no one, I believe, blames Mr. Wilson.

Half past four o'clock, P. M., Mr. Tanner is still alive, but I have been informed, that his physician says he cannot live till morning.

5 o'clock, P. M. His attendant physician (Dr. Teel,) says that Mr. Tanner must die before sun down.

A Mr. McFall was recently waylaid and robbed by some Mexicans, in the neighborhood of the Salado.

A FOUL MURDER.—We publish by a request of the citizens of Wood county, a murder of the most atrocious character. It was inflicted upon the person of Wm. B. Ziegler, on the 11th inst. by Thomas W. Jordan, more familiarly known as Wils. Jordan. Ziegler was at work in his field, when Jordan, it appears, came up and shot him, without any apparent cause or provocation whatever. A man of good standing in society and it is supposed, was perfectly unconscious that Jordan entertained any animosity towards him, prior to the execution of this bloody deed. The said Jordan is about thirty years old, but 6½ feet high, dark hair, a very heavy black beard, deep blue eyes, rather sunk in his head a long face, and a down countenance. He is believed in all home made, with the exception of a checked cotton cumme coat, also a jeans coat and cassimire dyed.

Editors and publishers of newspapers generally, are requested to publish this atrocious, and friends of justice every where, to be on the lookout for this black hearted villain.—*Matagorda Republican.*

From the Rio Grande.

By an arrival from the Brazos, we are put in possession of files of Brownsville papers to 26th ult. The *Rio Brave* is filled with accounts of Mexican outrages. The copy annexed was the following from that journal:

AN AMERICAN DRAGOON KILLED AND CAPTURED.—The Mexican account of the affair is, that a dragoon belonging to Gen. Harney's escort was killed a few days ago, at Camargo, by the Rifle Regiment. That the dragoon had a fight and leave to cross with their horses for the service trip, as is usual sometimes in the service, it appears they had their arms as well as horses. The Mexicans say the dragoon fired first since: The dragoons got drunk, and one of them insisted that he could swim and take a turtle, which was then paraded in the plaza. His companions having insisted that he should succeed him to desist, but putting spurs to his horse he charged full speed upon the piece though warned by the sentinel not to come too near. Upon this, he drew a pistol and fired at the sentinel in the arm, which has since been amputated. He then changed upon the piece and was met with six balls by the sentries has in charge of the battery. Finally, he was thrown to the river and went over to Gen. Harney. This is the Mexican account, we have not heard the other side yet.

MORE OUTRAGES.—On the evening of the 14th inst., Mr. Philip Rogers, a merchant of Rio Grande City, while standing behind his counter was stabbed in the back and killed by a Mexican, who had, evidently, come in to purchase goods. The object of the fellow was, no doubt, to rob the house, as Mr. Rogers was not known to have any money in the world. Another Mexican was upon the watch outside of the house, he both succeeded in making their escape to the chaparral. They were discovered almost in the act, and two Texan officers, coming on to the house, brushed against a Mexican who was wearing the cry of Mr. Rogers, hastily ran to his assistance. All efforts to discover and arrest the murderers have proved abortive.

As strange as it may seem at present, this is the sixth murder which has taken place within the last *three weeks*. For the last two months, the average has been three a week, per week. No man's life is safe from these Mexican cut-throats or a single hour. It has become a grave question, what is to be done in this state of things? It should continue, there will be scarce a person on the river in six months. This is evidently what the Mexican Government desires, and this is the means used to accomplish the end.

The *Rio Brave* proceeds in this strain at some length, and speaks of the interruption to Amer ican commerce, as produced by English intrigue. It then continues as follows:

We will be asked, why our Government is unacquainted with these facts? We will be told that is unacquainted with the fact that an American merchant, but a few days ago, was killed within a few miles of Fort Brown, almost under the eyes of the sentries, by Mexican soldiers from the other side of the river? We will be asked that it is unacquainted with the national indignity lately perpetrated by Mexican troops, in firing into the steamer Comanche, when descending with a regular contract to transport army supplies and troops, when she had on board as guests and purposes a government vessel? In all pleading ignorance of all this, we will here remind it that the same boat was again fired into last week, and a custom-house officer killed at Rio Grande City, Mr. Brashear, was dangerously wounded. His little son was also wounded—and a lady passenger, Mrs. Rogers, the wife of the murdered man spoken of above, who was on her way up to join her husband, very narrowly escaped a similar fate. Will the Government take notice of this new contempt of their administration?

We repeat again not for the information of Mr. Fillmore or Mr. Webster, but our own State government, that the few residents on this river are in great jeopardy of their lives and property, and that no protection is afforded by or looked for from the government, which has within the last five days withdrawn all its effective troops to the summer watering place of Pascagoula, in Louisiana. In the meantime, the Mexicans are concentrating a large force at Matamoros and other places on the line, and are sending them over in small flying parties to for use and commit depredations on the settlers here, as is believed, with the intention of provoking a war with the United States. Whether this is really their intention or not, it would have the effect because a war with any other power than the United States. And were the population here sufficiently numerous or distributed so as to protect themselves with arms, they bear any proportion with other sections of the country, they would not call upon the Government for protection and ask it to perform the duties of a police, but as matters are, they are left entirely defenceless, and they would be, were it not for the responsibility from the government and making war on their own account; and if things should eventuate in this result, and the government become responsible for the acts of her citizens, let it be fully understood, that it was to enforce the natural rights, guaranteed by every principle of law and justice of every nation under heaven—and that we had in vain made the appeal to our own natural protector, the government of the United States.

How much real cause of complaint exists, we cannot, of course, tell, for the *Rio Brazo* is always excessively belligerent, and was the strong advocate of the late revolutionary movement in that quarter. But half it alleges be true, our Government ought forthwith to take the necessary measures for the protection of its defenceless citizens. The *American Flag* of the 22d, doesn't notice these outrages at all.

LATER FROM NEW MEXICO.

The St. Louis Republican of the 27th ult. contains advices from Santa Fe to the 1st of May. The intelligence is not of remarkable interest.

Col. Sumner, at the request of Gov. Calhoun, had established a military police in Santa Fe.—The object was to enforce the law and insure the punishment of the guilty, should the civil authorities be found inadequate to those ends.

Captain Love, who had headed an expedition to the Gila, is said to have sent a very favorable report of their "prospecting" about the region of the Copper mine. He had twenty-eight of the original Gila Company with him. The Captain expected to raise the wind to the pitch of fifty thousand dollars in six months.

The health of Gov. Calhoun was in a somewhat precarious state, though it was improving. On the 8th of April, the following notice was published:

TO THE PUBLIC.—It is hereby announced that no interrogatum will take place in the office of Governor of this territory. If Governor Calhoun should be obliged to leave for the States before the arrival of the Hon. Secretary of the territory, the Military authority of this Department will so far take charge of the Executive office to make the preservation of law and order absolutely certain.

Given at Santa Fe, this 21st day of April, 1852. J. S. CALHOUN,
Governor of the Territory of New Mexico.
E. V. SUMNER,
Brt Col. U. S. A., Com'g 9th Mil. Dep.
Santa Fe, April 24, 1852.

A man by the name of Mellighin attempted, on the 15th of April, to rob and murder his partner, Mr. G. V. Cost. He struck at him with a tomahawk, but the instrument slipped, and came by on the *flat of God's hand*. Perceiving his failure, he left on the spot, rushed into an adjoining immediate, and there his brains ran.

MR. CLAY AND CHANCELLOR WYTHE.

The relation which subsisted between HENRY CLAY and Chancellor WYTHE is sufficiently well known to the public. The following letter from the great Western statesman was addressed some time since to Mr. MINOR, who was then engaged in the preparation of the reports of Chancellor W., for the press:

ASHLAND, May 3, 1851.

My Dear Sir:—I duly received your favor of the 21st ult., in which you inform me that one of the Richmond booksellers intends to publish a new edition of the Reports of the lamented Chancellor Wythe, and you express a wish that I would furnish a brief memoir of the illustrious author. It would be a most pleasing and grateful task to comply with your request, if I possessed the requisite authentic materials, and requisite capacity to prepare the work. But the first condition does not exist, and it is therefore unnecessary to dwell upon the second.—My acquaintance with the Chancellor commenced in the year 1793, in my 16th year, when I was a clerk in the office of the court over which he presided, and when I think he must have passed the age of three score years and ten. I knew nothing personally of his career at the bar, of his ascendency or of that part which he took in public affairs. I understood that he was born in Elizabeth City; that he was taught the Greek language by his mother, and afterwards, by her assistance and by his own industry, became an accomplished Greek scholar. How he learned the Latin language I do not remember to have heard, but probably at William and Mary College, or at some other College in Law or Virginia. When I first knew him, his right hand had become so affected with rheumatism or gout, that it was with difficulty that he could write his own name. Owing to that cause he engaged me to act as his amanuensis, and I acted to oiled him frequently, though not every day, to serve him in that capacity for several years.—Upon his direction, I wrote, I believe, all the reports of cases which is now proposed to re pub lish. I remember that it cost me a great deal of labor, not understanding a single Greek character, to write some citations from Greek authors, which he wished inserted in copies of his reports sent to his friends. Mr. Samuel Adams of Boston, and to one or two other persons. I copied them by imitating each character as I found them in the original works.

Mr. Wythe was one of the purest, best, and most learned men in classical lore that I ever knew. Although I did not understand Greek, I was often highly gratified in listening to his readings in Homer's Illiad and other Greek authors, so beautifully did he pronounce the language. No one ever doubled his perfect intelligence, or questioned his great ability as a Judge. I remember an incident which occurred in my presence, which demonstrated with what scrupulous regard he avoided the possibility of any imputation upon his honor or his impartiality. A neighbor of his, Mr. Pendleton, who had the reputation of being a West India sailor, and who at the time had an important suit pending in the Court of Chancery, sent him a demijohn of old arrack, and an orange tree for his house. Miss Nelson, then residing with him. When the articles were brought into Mr. Wythe's house with the message from the donor, Mr. Wythe requested the servant to take them back to his master, and to present to him our compliments, and thanks for his kind intentions, but to say that he will lose no time in making a use of arrack, and that Miss Nelson had no one but Jordan to whom she could present an orange tree. I was amused at another scene, which I witnessed between him and the late Justice Washington of the Supreme Court, then practicing law in the city of Richmond. I was with the Chancellor with a bill of injunction in behalf of General ——— to restrain the collection of a debt. The ground of the application was that the creditor had agreed to wait for the acquiescence of General ——— for the payment of the debt, and that it was not then convenient to pay it. The Chancellor attentively read the bill through, and deliberately folding it up, returned it to Mr. Washington, inquiring, with an ineffable smile upon his countenance, "do you think, sir, that I will lend my court to grant this injunction?" Mr. Washington blushed, and observed that he had presented the bill at the earnest instance of his client.

Mr. Wythe's relations to the Judges of the Court of Appeals, were not of the most friendly or amicable kind, as may be inferred from the tone of his reports. Conscientiously and thoroughly convinced of the justice and equity of his decrees, he was impatient when any of them were reversed, and accordingly evinces but feeling in his reports. Mr. Pendleton, from what I have heard, was the Nestor of the bar, and I suppose was more prompt and ready, and possessed greater powers of elocution than his colleague. Wythe's style, as I have often heard described, lay in the operose of close argument, in a case, in which, for thorough preparation, clearness and force, no one could excel him. He was not an extemporaneous reply. Mr. Pendleton, on the contrary, was always ready, happy in opening and concluding an argument, and was prompt to meet all the exigencies which would arise in the progress of a cause in court. The consequence was, that Mr. Pendleton was a far more successful than Mr. Wythe in their struggles at the bar. On one occasion, when Mr. Wythe, being opposed to Mr. Pendleton, but the cause of a widow, was about to reply, he declared, in the presence of a friend, that he would quit the bar, go home, take to dress, and enter the pulpit. "Then, Chancellor, you will replace my friend, for if you do, Mr. Pendleton will go home, take orders, and enter the pulpit too, and be at you there. Mr. Pendleton was far less learned than Mr. Wythe, but he possessed more versatile talents, was an accomplished gentleman, and better adapted to success in general society and in the busy world. Although not so finished a scholar as Mr. Wythe, he was a much more pleasing style of composition. The high consideration in which Messrs. Pendleton and Wythe were both held, was often evinced by the distinguished honors and offices which they received from their parent State. It was particularly exhibited in the organization of the Convention which adopted the Constitution of the United States. Mr. Wythe was appointed to preside over the body, and Mr. Wythe to preside over the Committee of the Whole. The first during, I believe, the entire sitting of the Convention, and the latter during a time which was considered and discussed in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Wythe's personal appearance and his personal habits were peculiar, and strikingly imitative. His countenance was full of bland ness and benevolence, and I think he made, in his salutation of others, the most graceful bow that I ever remember to have seen. A little below the middle height, he generally wore a grey coating, and when walking carried a cane. Even at this moment, after the lapse of more than half a country since I last saw him, I can see the gold headed cane resting on my mind. During my whole acquaintance with him, he constantly abstained from the use of all animal food.

It is painful and melancholy to reflect that a man so pure, so upright, so virtuous, so learned, so distinguished and beloved should have met with an unnatural death. The event did not occur until several years after I had left Richmond to the State of Kentucky, and of course I am not able, from personal knowledge, to relate any of the circumstances which attended it. Of these, however, I obtained such authentic information as to leave no doubt in my mind as to the manner of its occurrence. He had a grand-nephew, a youth generally, I believe, of mature age, to whom, by his last will and testament, written by me upon his dictation before my departure from Richmond, after emancipating a favorite negro woman, he bequeathed the residue of his estate, that youth poisoned him and others—black members of his household—by putting arsenic in a pot in which coffee was preparing for breakfast. The paper which had contained the arsenic was found on the floor of the kitchen. The coffee having been drank by the Chancellor and his servants, the poison developed its usual effects. The Chancellor lived long enough to send for his neighbor, Major William Duval, and got him to write another will for him, disinheriting the ungrateful and guilty grand nephew, and making other dispositions of his estate. An old negro woman, his cook, also died under the operation of the poison, but I believe that his other servants recovered. After the Chancellor's death, it was discovered that the attempt to forge a will, and forged bank checks in the name of his great uncle, and that was subsequently, I understood, prosecuted for the forgery, convicted, and sentenced to the penitentiary, but whether that was the case or not, can be ascertained by a resort to the records of the proper criminal courts in Richmond.

I have written this hasty sketch, not as a memoir of the illustrious man of whom it treats, but for the purpose of contributing some materials which may be wrought by more competent hands, into a biography more worthy of his great name and memory. I conclude it by an acknowledgment, demanded of me alike by justice and feelings of gratitude, that to no man was I more indebted, by his instruction, his advice and his example, for the little intellectual improvement which I made, up to the period when, in my 21st year, I finally left the city of Richmond.

I am, with great respect,
Your friend and obd't serv't.
H. CLAY.

Mr. B. B. MINOR.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY.—There exists on Mount Zabara, in an island of the Red Sea, an emerald mine, which the Pacha of Egypt has for a long time refused to work, and which had been abandoned in the latter end of Mehemet Ali's reign. A British company lately applied for and obtained permission to recommence the works. In executing some operations lately, Mr. Allan, the company's engineer, discovered, at a great depth, a gallery of the most remote antiquity. He succeeded in finding ancient tools and utensils, and a stone on which were hieroglyphic characters, in a great measure erased. The nature and form of the tools, utensils and gallery, show that the ancient Egyptians had made great progress in engineering. It would appear, on studying the stone, that the date of the mine goes back as far as about 1650 years B. C.

City Intelligence.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—This Court was not in session yesterday, in consequence of the indisposition of Judge Lafon.

SECOND DISTRICT.—The affidavits made before Recorder Genois yesterday were mostly for assaults and breaches of the peace, none of which require any detailed notice.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—An affidavit was made yesterday by a lad who alleged that he had been robbed of a gold watch, of the value of $75, had been stolen from her, and praying that a search warrant should be obliged to have for the States before the arrival of the Hon. Secretary of the territory, the Military authority of this Department will so far take charge of the Executive office to make the preservation of law and order absolutely certain.

Given at Santa Fe, this 21st day of April, 1858. J. S. CALHOUN,
Governor of the Territory of New Mexico.
E. V. SUMNER,
Brt Col. U. S. A., Com'g 9th Mil. Dep.
Santa Fe, April 24, 1852.

A man by the name of Mellighin attempted, on the 15th of April, to rob and murder his partner, Mr. G. V. Cost. He struck at him with a tomahawk, but the instrument slipped, and came by on the *flat of God's hand*. Perceiving his failure, he left on the spot, rushed into an adjoining immediate, and there his brains ran.

A BRANDY TRANSACTION.—B. L. Simpson made an affidavit yesterday before Recorder Genois setting forth that on the 20th April last he shipped fourteen half pipes of brandy on board the steamer Nashville, and employed for that purpose to do the hauling, the slave Tom belonging to Mrs. Jacobs. Since then he has ascertained from Mr. Irwin, the clerk of the boat, that only twelve half pipes were received on board, and that the dray receipts were altered so as to figure up fourteen.

DISCHARGED.—Eugene Sullivan and Wm. Lake, who were arrested yesterday before Recorder Genois on the charge of having assaulted C. Berlichem on the 28th day of April last. The evidence being insufficient to establish the charge, the case was dismissed.

DRAWING A KNIFE.—Joseph Munce was arrested yesterday in the Third District, charged with drawing a dirk knife on the person of John Dimond, with the intention of doing some bodily harm to him.

ASSAULT.—A man named Conrad Rigelhood was arrested yesterday in the Third District, charged with having committed an assault and battery on the person of Jacob Rigelhood.

ROBBERY.—Martin Mathews made an affidavit before Recorder Winter, yesterday morning, that he was assaulted last week in Girod street, and robbed of fifty dollars, by C. Moriarty, T. Fagan and H. Rogers. The case has not yet been investigated.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—This body met last evening, pursuant to adjournment, Alderman Robb in the chair, and nine members present.

A message from the Mayor was received enclosing a petition from various property owners on Eighth and Ninth streets, praying for the opening of that thoroughfare to the Bayou road.

The Mayor also transmitted a memorial from the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance, asking that the Opera House, probably about to be sold, be retained to the people for their consideration.

The first portion of the Mayor's message was referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings, and the second paragraph to the Police Committee.

A petition from a Fire Company, praying that a new alarm bell be made in lieu of the one at the Parish Prison, was referred to the Fire Committee.

A number of petitions were read, and appropriately referred.

Mr. Canonge, on behalf of the Finance Committee reported in favor of the payment of sundry bills.—Adopted.

Mr. Clark, from the Committee on Streets and Landings, reported in favor of allowing Mr. Draper to submit a plan with estimates of a best iron railroad around Washington square, Third district. Adopted.

Mr. Lagan offered an ordinance for the purpose of authorizing the Surveyor to have the houses on Canal street numbered from the Levee to Claiborne street. Adopted.

Mr. Claiborne, from the Judiciary Committee, offered a resolution providing that the expense of contingencies during Recorder Genois' term of office shall not be more than $12 in the precincts where 300 votes are received, and $3 additional for every 100 votes, but in no case to exceed $25. Adopted.

Mr. Lugenbuhl offered a resolution which was adopted, providing that the ordinances shall not be published more than once in the official journal.

The resolution from the Board of Assistants, authorizing the re-enactment of the House of Refuge to select a site for that institution, was concurred in with a slight amendment.

A resolution from the Board of Assistants asking the opinion of the Attorney as to the right of the Board of Directors of the public schools of the 3d district to appoint a Treasurer, was concurred in.

A resolution appropriating $1000 for the House of Refuge, was concurred in.

A resolution from the Board of Assistants in relation to the location of the polls of the 7th precinct, was concurred in.

The Board then adjourned.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 1, 1852.

There was a brisk demand for Cotton to-day, and 4,000 bales were disposed of at very full prices.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION OF LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI COTTON.

Inferior	6⅜@7¼	Fair	10¼@11
Ordinary	7¾@8¼	Fully Fair	11
Middling	8¾@9¾	Good Fair	11¼
Good Middling	10¼@10¾	Good and Fine	11¾@—
Middling Fair	10¾@11		

The sugar market is firm, but the transactions are limited, sales 150 hhds at 5¼@5¾c for C. Of Molasses, sales to-day were at 20@20c ₱ gallon.

The Flour market is unchanged. Sales 2,000 bbls at $4 90@5 ₱ barrel for superfine; $5 75 for No. 1 and Shipper, and $6 and $6 75 ₱ bbl. for extra brands. Of corn 3,000 sacks were sold at 60@62½c ₱ bushel.

Provisions are unchanged. We notice sales of 100 bbls Pork, including one lot of mess at $17 50, and 100 bbls M. O. at $17. Of Bacon, 100 casks were disposed of at 8¾c for Sides and 7c for Shoulders. Also, a small lot of Lard, at 10½c ₱ lb.

Whiskey is selling in small lots, at 18½c ₱ gallon for prime.

Freights are unchanged, and but little offering.

There is no alteration in Exchanges, the demand being limited.

EXCHANGE OUT DOOR.

Sterling	9½@— ₱ cent.
Francs	5 22½@5 17½ ₱ cent dis
New York, sixty days bills	1/4@1/2 ₱ cent dis
Do at sight	1/2@3/4 ₱ cent dis
Boston, sixty days	1/4@1/2 ₱ cent dis
Philadelphia, sixty days	1/4@1/2 ₱ cent dis
Havana at sight to eight days	6—@— ₱ cent.

Freights are depressed, and but little offering.

Steamboat Departures This Day.

Red River	Lafora, Brown	5 P M
Cincinnati	C. Wheeler, Andrews	5 P M
Covington	Lessers, Duncan	12 M
Natchez	Natchez No 2, Hart	5 P M
Mobile, River	Alberton Line, Brandenburg	5 P M
St Louis	Crescent, Vinton	5 P M
Louisville	Friendly Burke, Beatley	5 P M
Texas	Yacht, Thompson	5 P M
Attakapas	Anna No 2, Landreaux	10 A M
St Martinsville	Delos, Castillo	12 M
Lafourche	Dr Batey, Wilson	9 A M
St Louis	St Louis, Taylor	5 P M
Baton Rouge	Rob Roy, Ellis	5 P M
Red River	Rosharvey No 2, Davis	5 P M
Red River	P Delmas, Kay	5 P M
Opelousas	Amorena, McAllister	6 P M
Mobile	Empress, Hayes	12 M
Mobile	Mobile, Grant	6 P M

A Boy in Want of a Place.

A PERSON who has been keeping an orphan boy on a waste land near the city, finds that he can do it no longer in his power to do so, in consequently I am desirous to find a suitable place for him. He had care for well recommended for his honesty and deportation, and intelligent,