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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 18, 1852.

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THE DAILY BEE.

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

Wednesday Morning, Feb. 18, 1852.

The Northern Mail came through yesterday with the latest dates

☞ For Legislative matter see next page

What the Legislature is About.

There are a number of propositions of general interest before our Legislature, of which we have hitherto been enabled to take but little notice. Some of them have already passed one branch of the General Assembly, and others are yet undergoing the ordeal of investigation and debate. One of the most important among these bills on an act now before the House, relative to sales of succession property. It provides in substance, that all process verbals of succession sales signed by the Sheriff or Auctioneer, by the purchaser and two witnesses, are declared authentic acts, that when sales of succession property are made on credit, the Sheriff or Auctioneer shall be authorized to receive for the price, the notes of the purchasers, provided the surety be approved by the vendor of the party representing him—and that when such sales are registered or recorded, the notes of the purchasers shall be identified with the sales, by the recorder or register's paraphas, that he may raise the mortgages when such notes are paid. This is a simple and effectual substitute for the formality now existing of a notarial act.

Another bill of great public interest is an act presented by Mr. Moss, to secure the rights of mortgagees. Section 1 declares that when property specially mortgaged shall be sold for the settlement of an insolvency or a succession, such property shall remain subject, in the hands of the purchasers, to the mortgage, unless the mortgage be paid by the representation of such property or succession. Section 2 enables any person having a special mortgage on the property of an insolvent or a succession, to prosecute executory process and sale, on making the representation of said estate a party to the proceedings. Section 3 empowers a junior mortgage to enforce the sale of the mortgaged property, subject of course to the terms and conditions of the pre existing mortgages. Section 4 provides that the mortgage debt shall be satisfied out of the proceeds of the sale in preference to any privilege arising subsequent to the date of the mortgage, except the privilege in costs, and that of mechanics as established by law. This excellent project is intended to correct many flagrant abuses that have grown out of the power vested in syndics and curators, to sell property and raise mortgages. We trust it will be adopted

A bill has been presented in the Senate, based in some respects, we presume, upon the retrenchment report in the House, and bearing the title of an act to reduce the salaries and fix the contingent fund of state officers. By the terms of this bill the salary of the Governor is reduced from the sum of $1000, that of the Treasurer and Auditor from $1000 each, to $2,500 each, the Secretary of State from $2,000 to $1,500; the Assistant General to $1,100, the Attorney General to $1,500, the State Engineer to $2,500 the State Superintendent to $1,000; the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House are to receive each $12 per day, during the session, and for five days thereafter the Assistant Secretary and Assistant Clerk, $10 per day during the session, and for five days thereafter. The following contingent funds are allowed by the bill: To the Governor's office, $4,000; Secretary of state, $500; Treasurer, $1,500; Auditor, $1,000; State Engineer, $1,000; Superintendent, $500. The act to go into effect forthwith, except with regard to the Governor, as to whom it shall take effect, from the 4th Monday in January, 1854. This proper leaves the judiciary intact, and is in several respects better than the recommendations of the Committee of Retrenchment in the House. The defect of the latter is, that it makes no allowance for the difference in the price of living between Louisiana and other States and reduces salaries so low that no respectable and capable man could be decently supported by the emoluments of his office.

TEXAS

By an arrival from Galveston, we have received our files of Texas papers to the 12th inst inclusive They contain little of prominent interest

Our latest dates from Austin are to the 7th. We learn that the appportionment bill had passed the Senate with a few slight amendments which would doubtless be concurred in by the House. A resolution to adjourn *sine die*, on the 20th instant, has also passed both Houses

The two editors of the *Gazette* are at logger heads about Governor Bell's Veto—one sustaining the other opposing it

The Washington *Lone Star* gives an account of the mysterious disappearance of Major Graham an old citizen of Robertson county. He left Wheelock, the county seat, in company with Mr Shandoy, for home, about six miles distant. The two men parted at a fork of the road, each taking the road leading to his own house. Maj. Graham's horse returned home, but without his rider, who has not since been heard of. Diligent search was instituted from day to day, but without success. Although there is nothing to warrant the suspicion of his being murdered for money or malice, the *Star* expresses the opinion that he has met with foul play.

MEXICO. The *Flag of the Union*, published at Henderson, Rusk county, gives the following account of a cold blooded murder recently committed in that town. A reward of two hundred dollars has been offered for the arrest of the murderer

Our streets were the scene, last night, of one of the bloodiest murders that has ever occurred in this State. A man by the name of Montgomery, lately from Elyria, Lorain, killed a young man also from the same place, by the name of Samuel Hall, by stabbing him several times with a large pocket knife. The alteration between the parties is said to this terrible result, was about some trivial matter at the time, but the true cause is supposed to have been a deeply rankling feeling of hatred on the part of Montgomery towards the unfortunate young man Hall which is spoken of by his numerous acquaintances as a young man of amiable character and respectable department and habits. Montgomery made his escape immediately

Miss Hayes's Second Concert takes place this evening, and will doubtless attract another throng We perceive among the pieces announced in the programme the exquisite air from I Puritani *Qui si canta*, and the heart thrilling ballad of Tavourneen Delish To both these musical gems Miss Hayes's delicious voice and expression will confer to real order juste justice.

LATE FROM THE RIO GRANDE.—By the arrival of the steamship FANNY we learn from her clerk, Mr F Scott, that hostilities were imminent on the Rio Grande, in consequence of the premeditated attack upon Matamoras by Gen CARVAJAL. Gen AVALOS was rapidly fortifying a position outside of the city, and designed concentrating the most of his forces at that spot

The MEXICAN war steamer *State of Mexico*, arrived at Brazos St Iago with a large quantity of guns and ammunition for Gen AVALOS, but could not succeed in getting them up the river—the steamer *Grampus* returns to take them, unless bonds were entered into for her security, which was declined by the authorities. The steamship proceeded to sea on the 12th inst, without landing her cargo.

On the 9th, orders reached Matamoras from the Mexican Government, authorizing Gen AVALOS to lay an additional tax on the sale of merchandise of 5 per cent for home consumption, which has been received with great indignation by the merchants and citizens of Matamoras Most of the stores have closed in consequence, and much excitement prevails It is presumed that this movement will benefit the revolutionary party.

We have copies of the *American Flag* of the 7th instant, but that journal does not contain any thing in addition to this intelligence.

JENNY LIND says the New York Tribune was married by the Protestant Episcopal rite She is thirty one years old and her husband twenty four. He is a gentleman and a musical genius of Hebrew origin, we believe We well remember his performances on the piano forte to general the popular appreciation and never deviating from the severity of art to draw out the public plaudits by tricks of clap trap which he had dexterity enough to do if he had chosen On those occasions, Jenny, who was not on the stage at the moment, used often to stand forward in her private box and clap her hands vigorously in sight of the audience, which by no means seemed to share her admiration for the pianist However, she understood his merits a great better than they did.

MR. WEBSTER—A number of the citizens of New York are about making a demonstration in favor of DANIEL WEBSTER for the Presidency

FIREMEN'S CELEBRATION.—It will be seen by the notice in our advertising columns, that a meeting of the Marshals elect of the Firemen a Procession of the 4th March, is called for the opening

BROTHER AND SISTER DROWNED.—A little man and daughter of the late Mr Charles Gregory, of Norwich, Conn., went on the ice to skate, when the little girl broke through and fell into the water. She called to her brother for help, and the little fellow ran to assist her, when he fell in, and both were drowned.

CERATOUS HALF OF FOREIGN GOODS.—The merchant attention of buyers is called to the auction sale of Foreign Goods by F H Pothiquin, auctioneer, to-morrow Thus Day, at 10 o'clock, at H. Boyle & Co, 67 Customhouse street. The assortment is extensive and former very liberal, and buyers will find it a perfect advantage to attend the sale.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE on the 9th MR Jones presented the petition of Thos Chazarian refugee, asking that Congress would grant them land in the same way that it was given to their brethren who are now settled in Iowa.

Mr Borland reported in favor of printing 5,500 additional copies of the report of exploration made in the valley of the Salt lake by Capt Stansbury, which was concurred in.

The bill for the repair of the Coastwise Coastal library room was passed. Also the bill relinquishing to the State of Iowa certain lands reserved for salt springs in that State.

The bill authorizing the District Judges of the United States in those districts where there are no judges of courts, to regulate the terms of court, when impelled in whole or in part by steam, was taken up, and after amendment authorizing the District Judges to appoint inspectors of boilers and machinery, the bill was debated and passed.

The joint resolutions of Mr Clarke, re-affirming the doctrine of non intervention, were taken up, and Mr. Clarke, addressed the Senate in support of them. His position was defended by copious extracts from the writings of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Polk, Webster and others. After an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

In the HOUSE, Mr Grey of Kentucky, spoke with reference to the charges brought against a relative of his by Mr Bayly, of Virginia, during the debate on the Mexican indemnity bill, which he felt satisfied that the gentleman would withdraw were he acquainted with the facts of the case, and who was under a misapprehension in supposing that the receipt for the Mexican payment was given previous to the arrival of Mr. Shannon in Mexico.

Mr Bayly expressed his willingness that the gentleman from Kentucky should proceed, and stated that a letter from Mr Grier should be read at the same time intimating that he should not detain the House by a reply.

Mr Jones of Tennessee, moved that the gentleman from Kentucky be allowed to proceed

And on motion of Mr Mason, of Kentucky, the rules were suspended, and Mr Grey proceeded at considerable length, to controvert the arguments made use of by Mr Bayly, and also to unsparedly upon his speech as reported in the Baltimore Sun, and which, he said, had been copied into other papers

After he had concluded, Mr Orr, of South Carolina, moved that Mr Burt be excused from acting on the committee on Military Affairs, in consequence of ill health, which was agreed to, the nomination being made with the consent of Mr Burt.

Mr. Peaslee, of New Hampshire, moved that the rule be suspended to enable him to introduce a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Navy to furnish the House with information relative to the number of steamships employed in the carriage of the ocean mails, the amount of money which has been paid or advanced for that service, whether they have been built according to contract, and whether they are in all respects fitted for the purpose, with statements of the first class, and if so, what expense it would be necessary to incur.

Mr P explained that his object was to obtain that information which the House could not doubtfully possess. If he were correctly informed, the amount at present appropriated already is $900,000, and that which Congress is bound to pay under the present contract is about two millions of dollars more. There were applications for other lines to be brought forward during the last session, which would bring up the appropriations to nearly six millions, and ten millions annually

There is before Congress a memorial of C. Vanderbilt, stating that he has a semi monthly line of steamships between New York and San Francisco, that he has 6 steamships on the ocean, over which he has received the right of transporting passengers, and offering to transport the United States mail direct between New York and San Francisco twice in each month, for an annual compensation of $250,000, and weekly for double the sum.

Mr. Welsh, of Ohio, moved to suspend the rules to enable him to bring in a resolution instructing the committee of Ways and Means to report in favor of a protective tariff on iron, and other manufactures, as well as on raw materials imported. The motion was negatived—ayes 60, nays 108.

About an hour was spent in adopting a resolution, which was introduced by Mr. Lane, and reported, but subsequently recommitted, requesting the President to station the regiment of mounted riflemen in Oregon and between the Columbia river and California, upon which no decision was arrived at when the Senate adjourned. Among the opposers of the measure, it is considered it an improper interference with the duties and prerogatives of the President. Mr. Bayly of Virginia and Howard of Texas.

At half past three the House adjourned

Telegraphic Items.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA AT BOSTON

BOSTON, Feb 8.

The steamship Europa, from Liverpool, via Halifax, arrived at her wharf about 7 o'clock, this evening

The Europa passed on the afternoon of the 6th, 30 miles east of Scrobico, the steamer America hence for Liverpool

The following is the latest intelligence received at Liverpool on Saturday, 30th, by Electric Telegraph.

PARIS, Jan. 23.

A decree has been published, nominating the chiefs of Battalions, and Captains and Adjutants of the reorganized National Guard

The Moniteur denies the statement of the Journal, that the President has addressed any private communication of a political character to the Pope or any of the Sovereigns of Europe It declares that nothing but official communications have passed between the Governments.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 30.

The Morning Herald says the President will hereafter communicate with the French Ministry through a newly created officer, called the Minister of state, to which office M. Casabianca has been appointed.

The Times says that the certificates issued by the Spanish bond holders for the portion of the debt which the Spanish Government has resolved to confiscate, will hereafter be recognized and quoted at the Stock Exchange, and may consequently be quoted in the official lists.

Arrival of the Pacific.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.

Navigation of the Ohio—Town Meeting at Pittsburg—A town meeting was held this afternoon relative to the obstruction in the navigation of the Ohio, and the Falls at Louisville. Wm. Eichbaum, Esq. presided, and John Bissell, Esq. acted as Vice President.

A letter was read from Mr. Harper, Esq. Secretary of the Pittsburg Board of Trade, addressed to the Board by a committee of citizens assembled by a meeting at Cincinnati, accompanied by a memorial to Congress urging the necessity of an additional Canal around the Falls at Louisville, to meet the wants and increasing demands of business. It was stated that if the war proposed by the member of Congress from Louisville, providing for the repairs of the present locks and canal, without providing other means of transit, had passed, the trade would be ruined for a period of two years, by the delay of portage through the city of Louisville, omnibuses, extra charges, &c. It is therefore apparent that a new canal be constructed, with locks at least 100 feet in length, before the navigation be interrupted, which can be done no other side of the river with but little additional cost.

A committee of ten prominent citizens were appointed to draft memorials to Congress upon the subject and present the signatures. A number of resolutions were also passed by the meeting.

Ellwood Fisher, Esq. Civil Engineer, addressed the meeting, giving some interesting details in connection with the subject. He alluded to the magnificent scheme for the improvement of the Ohio by means of reservoirs at the sources of the Alleghenies, of sufficient capacity to hold the surplus water during the freshets, to be used in time of droughts, thus providing an abundant supply for the entire year. This novel idea originated with Mr. Elliot, an eminent engineer, who had taken great pains in ascertaining facts relative to the force of currents, &c. It was estimated that it would cost about one million and a half of dollars. The subject was once before a committee of Congress, every member of which acceded at it is an apparent absurdity, but he had become convinced of its practicability, and suggested an appropriation of several thousand dollars for the necessary survey. It was lost and has since been referred to rest, but will be brought up again this session.

After some other business of minor importance the meeting adjourned.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, February 2.

THE EUROPA'S NEWS AT BOSTON—*Legislative Proceedings, &c*—The private letters of our merchants by the Europa have been received and fully confirm the telegraphic report from Halifax, relative to the improvement in breadstuffs in the Liverpool market. Holders have consequently put their up from 12½ to 37½ cents per barrel, whilst an upward tendency is also observed in both corn and wheat. It is generally believed that the English prices will go still higher, as the excitement that caused the advance is thought by no means to be a temporary one.

WASHINGTON, February 9.

SENTENCE OF WILLIAM WALKER.—The Criminal Court was thronged this morning to listen to Judge Crawford's decision on the application of the Counsel of Wm. Wells, convicted of murder, for a new trial. The Judge stated that there was nothing in the evidence or character of the case to warrant an interference in the verdict of the jury, which he considered as just one. He then proceeded to sentence him to be hung at the usual hour on Friday the 23d of April next. The Judge's remarks accompanying the sentence were very impressive, and the prisoner was quite composed.

PROVIDENCE, R. I. Feb. 9.

Destruction of the Ashridge Woollen Mill—The large Woollen Mill at Ashridge, owned by Edward Seagrave, was entirely destroyed by fire on Saturday night with its valuable contents, machinery, stock, &c. It was occupied by Messrs. Stier & Seagrave, and insured at the Worcester Mutual Insurance Company for $10,000, and at another Worcester office for $4,000.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.

Washington Affairs—The sentence of Wm. Wells meets with general approval, though it has created much excitement in the community. The prisoner has sent for the methodist clergy to visit him.

Lola Jordan was received by a crowded house to-night, and a goodly number of ladies were present.

The trial of Captain Nagle was commenced to-day. He is charged with attempting to defraud the Government by presenting forged vouchers for claims.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.

A New English Minister to the United States—The London Gazette of Friday evening, the 23d, announces officially the appointment of John Filmore Crampton as her Majesty's minister plenipotentiary to the United States, and Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer as minister to the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9.

Arrival of the Bound Venado—The steamship City of Manchester reached the city this morning, having been detained by the ice three weeks by the way. The ship Clarion, with the brigs General Worth and Augusta Kyserth have also arrived.

From the National Intelligencer, 10th inst.

Presentation of a Medal to Mr. Clay.

This very gratifying interview took place, by appointment, yesterday, at Mr. Clay's lodgings at the National Hotel. The committee charged with this welcome duty were deputed from Mr. Clay's New York friends, political and personal, who had prepared this volunteer offering in testimony of their appreciation of the services rendered by the illustrious statesman to his country and mankind.

They were admitted to his chamber at three o'clock, and were received with that graceful urbanity for which Mr. Clay is so distinguished. After a short pause, during which the company privileged to be present on the occasion were invited to be seated, Mr. Daniel Ullman, chairman of the committee, rose and delivered the following address:

Citizens of New York to Henry Clay.

SIR—During the half century of your public life, your admiring countrymen and friends have accumulated around you many warm testimonials and enduring memorials of your great services to your country and mankind. To add to these another in the purpose for which we now come to you.

In the name and behalf of a large number of citizens of New York, we offer to you this gold medal, and beg your acceptance of it, to be preserved in your family and by their descendants, we hope for ages.

It has been our effort to make it valuable as a work of art, for an art but little practised in our country, and as a perfect resemblance of your lineaments. We think that this effort has been successful; that no medal ever struck in this country surpasses it in beauty, and that it is the best likeness of your features ever yet attempted by any art. In this, and in numerous coals from the same die, the form and expression of your countenance will be faithfully transmitted to distant posterity. And as "recorded bounds shall thicken over" you and "generations yet unborn do homage to your memory," this memorial will increase in value; and be fondly cherished, as are now the like images of Cicero and Brutus, not only by the antiquary and historian, but by all whom patriotism and eloquence can kindle to admiration.

All national medals hitherto struck in this country have been commemorative of the triumphs of American arms, but

"Peace hath her victories
No less renowned than war."

Then let the triumps of peace have their memorial honors too, and let the first American victor of peace, thus commemorated, be the man who, for a whole age, has ranked as the first citizen of the Great Republic.

DANIEL ULLMAN,
CHAS. M. LEUPP,
JOS. M. PRICE,
A. G. PECKHAM,
SMITH J. EASTMAN,
} Committee.

The manner of the delivery of this address could not be exceeded in grace, emphasis, or appropriate feeling

Mr Clay received the address standing, with the deepest attention, and then proceeded to observe that although it had been his habit in addressing public bodies, larger or smaller, to speak extemporaneously, he had been induced, on this occasion, as well out of profound respect to the committee, as in regard to his feeble state of health, to depart from his ordinary practice and reduce his reply to writing. He then read, in a firm though somewhat feeble voice, the following reply

GENTLEMEN: This is among the most interesting and gratifying days of my life, although I have been cultivated by the world, and have lived by a tedious and doubtful illness. You have come here, the representatives of a large and enlightened body of men, and devoted friends of mine in the city of New York, to present to me this beautiful and costly good medal intended to commemorate public life. On one face of it is engraved all the great public measures adopted in the National counsels in which I was supposed to have had any conspicuous agency, and on the other a faithful and accurate likeness of me. The time and the place of presentation, and the friends who have contributed the splendid testimonial, give it still more estimable value. The time is when I am about to retire forever from public life, and when I cannot expect much longer to linger here below; the place is the city of Washington the principle theatre of those public services which have commended themselves to your approbation. Thousands of my public life I have been blessed, everywhere in the United States, with more or fewer true friends, to whom I am bound by the strongest sentiments of gratitude, but nowhere have they surpassed those in the city of New York in zeal, constancy, and liberality and in distinguished and various designations of their attachment. Whilst one of the ardent pursuit of public life, and its feelings for its highest honors, it is not practicable always to discriminate, among his supporters, between those who bestow their suffrages from pure, patriotic, and disinterested motives, and those who are actuated by selfish ends. But on this occasion no such difficulty exists. You have caused much personal inconvenience, to the bodily sick and afflicted friend, to present to him, in your name and in the name of a numerous body of his personal and political friends, whom you represent, a most precious token of your esteem and affectionate regard. That friend has not now, and never will have, any public patronage to dispense. The high and honorable and disinterested character of your motives cannot therefore be questioned.

Gentlemen, I request you to accept yourselves, and to communicate to my absent friends whom you represent, my cordial and heartfelt thanks, and my grateful and profound acknowlegments, for this rich tribute to the sentiments which they do me the honor to entertain towards me. I should have been most happy to have expressed my great obligations to all of them personally, if it had been in my power. I shall soon pass from the jurisdiction of my contemporaries and of the present generation to that of history and posterity, if the one shall deem me worthy of any record in its page. A tradition shall transmit my recollection of me to the other.

It is not within my legitimate province to express any opinion on my own public career or public deeds. That office belongs to them, and I shall consider my future fame fortunate if it shall be recorded by them with a small share of the favor with which the partiality of yourselves and your associates now contemplate it.

I shall soon appear before a higher and more lofty tribunal than any of earthly origin, which unerringly judge of the motives as well as the acts of man. To that tribunal I look forward with composure and confidence that I shall be acquitted of having ever been prompted, in the discharge of my public duties, by any mean or sordid or selfish motive. I have sometimes had a nobler purpose than to promote the honor, the prosperity, and glory of our common country.

Medals are generally struck by the authority and paid for out of the Treasury of the Government, and most frequently are intended to reward and ennoble the triumphs achieved by war. But this which you now so kindly tender to my acceptance is the spontaneous offering of private citizens, from their private purses, for public services exclusively in the civil department. I shall fondly and confidently cherish it, preserve it whilst life endures, and transmit it to my descendants under the hope that they will receive and cherish it, as the fond memorial of a lineal ancestor, who, however he may have been greatly ingratitude to my New York friends, as the proudest and richest legacy that I could leave them.

During the delivery of this beautiful and appropriate reply the most perfect silence prevailed the chamber, every eye was fixed on the tall and commanding form so long known to the public, but respect and admiration were mingled with a tender regret on witnessing the evident struggle between the unimpaired vigor of the mind and the feeblenes of its now emaciated and shaken tenement. Yet the eye still glitter and with unsubdued fire, and at times the tones of his voice rose into an emphasis which reminded one of ancient days.

The manuscript having been laid aside, Mr. Clay proceeded to a more minute examination of the medal, at which he had, previous to replying, curiously glanced. It is of pure California gold, massive and weighty, and is enclosed in a silver case, which opens with a hinge in the manner of a hunting watch. On the face of the medal is a fine head of Mr. Clay, most felicitous in the likeness, and conveying the characteristic impression of his features in a higher degree than any of the busts or medallions usually give. The relief is very high, and must have required a pressure of immense power to give it its full uneasiness, and delicacy of outline. The reverse exhibits the following inscription:

SENATE,
1802.
SPEAKER 1811.
WAR OF 1812 WITH GREAT BRITAIN.
GHENT 1814.
SPANISH AMERICA 1822.
MISSOURI COMPROMISE 1821.
AMERICAN SYSTEM 1824.
GREECE 1824.
SECRETARY OF STATE 1825.
PANAMA INSTRUCTIONS 1826.
TARIFF COMPROMISE
1833.
PUBLIC DOMAIN 1833—1841.
PEACE WITH FRANCE PRESERVED 1835.
COMPROMISE 1850.

The lines are supported on either hand by tasteful wreaths, in which the six chief American staples, wheat, corn, cotton, tobacco, rice, and hemp, are very happily intertwined.

On the silver case is represented on one side a view of the Capitol, (with its contemplated additional wings fully displayed;) and on the other, in two distinct compartments above, an elevation of the great commemorative monument on the Cumberland road; below, a view of Ashland and its mansion.

Mr. Clay expressed a favorable opinion of the head, as giving his features with great truthfulness, but playfully remarked that he did not know before that his nose was quite so prominent, and then added, in allusion to the great intrinsic value of the medal from its material, "Who can tell but, fifty or a hundred years hence, some Goth may get hold of this and say the nose of this old dead fellow will serve to buy me a great many things that I want, and may carry it off! However, it is a capital likeness, I think." The priests, said Mr. C, have not generally succeeded well in taking my features, but that has been in a great measure my own fault; for my face never retains long the same expression, and, especially when I am under any excitement, it changes every moment. John Randolph once paid me a high compliment, not intentionally—for he seldom complimented any man—but, without intending it, he paid me what I esteem one of the highest compliments I ever received. He said that whenever a painter is coming on, if I can get a sight of Mr. Clay's face, I can always tell which side he is going to take.

The transition from the grave to the gay is so characteristic of Mr. Clay that no one who has seen him in his hours of confidence can fail to be reminded by it of many an association that, while it kindles a smile, will be followed but too soon by a sigh.

The medal does the highest honor to the talents and skill of the artist, who, we understand, is Mr. Wright, of New York.

The President of the United States honored the interview by his presence, and was an attentive and apparently a gratified auditor of both addresses. There were present, besides, the following gentlemen: Hon James C Jones, Hon Mr Underwood, Hon Preslg Erwing, Dr Hall, Gov Fish, Hon James Brooks, Hon Geo Briggs; all the members of the New York Committee, viz: Daniel Ullmann, Joseph M Price, Charles M Leupp, A G Peckham, Levi Eastman, Esquires, D L Pettee, Nicholas Carroll, C B Calvert, Frauck Taylor, H Clay Boudinot, P R Fendall, and A J Stansbury.

THE LOUISIANA COURIER.—We perceive that EMILE LASERE, Esq., a very decided Democrat, but a very clever and popular gentleman, has become the proprietor of this time-honored journal. The *Courier*, under its new auspices, has our cordial wishes for success in every thing but politics.

EMIGRATION.—The number of foreigners arriving at the port of New York, during the years 1848, 1849, 1850 and 1851, was 912,176—an average of nearly 230,000 per annum.

☞ The French Constitution, in the this country, so far as we read, is the theme of general discussion and ridicule. The *New York Journal of Commerce* remarks

"It was said by a powerful writer, doubtless with an air of pleasantry, that "there are two natures—human nature and French nature"—These astonishing events, if quietly submitted to, in an age which is marked as one of progress, will be thought to give color to the observation, but we cannot suppose that the spirited people of France will submit to the degradation of such a Government, any longer than they are compelled to do so by the presence and action of military power."

The New York *Times* upon the same theme says:

"It would be a thing to weep over, this base usage to which the French are come at last, if the very authority of the miscreant were not a prophecy of his speedy punishment."

INTERESTING FROM EGYPT—*Events between Americans and Natives.*—The correspondent of the London Chronicle, writing from Alexandria, under date of the 5th ult., says:

On the 24th, the first passenger steamers for Assyrian and intermediate ports, left Cairo, taking a goodly number of tourists, of whom a great proportion were American gentlemen

On the same day, a most serious affair occurred between a party of six Americans, who had arrived near Cairo from this city, in one of the usual passenger boats of the country, and the native inhabitants of a suburban village called Embabeh, arising out of a dispute between a traveler and the crew respecting some presumed trespass, which ended in a resort to fire arms. About a dozen shots were exchanged, and some of both parts were badly wounded, but no lives lost. It appears the American gentlemen had been grossly maltreated, because they interfered to protect their people, and finding themselves outnumbered, they retreated to their boat, and proceeded on their voyage, not to the city of Cairo, but to Boulac, where they lodged a complaint against the aggressors, and sought to obtain redress, but the Governor of Cairo, who happened to be at Boulac, refused to listen to their complaint, and they left the place