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NO. 82 CHARTRES STREET.

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DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance) $12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, semi weekly, (one year in advance) $5 00

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The New Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE. ::::: NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 3, 1852.

No. 1907, Vol. 10.—NEW SERIES.
Vol. XXI.—Whole No. 6850.

THE DAILY BEE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.

Thursday Morning, June 3, 1852.

FOR PRESIDENT:
MILLARD FILLMORE,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
JOHN J. CRITTENDEN
OF KENTUCKY.

(In the nomination of the Whig National Convention.)

DELEGATES TO CONVENTION.
CONVENTION TICKET.
[illegible] C. DERBIGNY,
[illegible] LEONARD MATHEWS.

(CONSERVATIVE TICKET)
[illegible] District—Daniel Byrne
[illegible] District—N. R. Jennings
[illegible] and Charles J. Leeds
[illegible] District—Randell Hunt
[illegible] W. H. Avery, H. T. Hayes, A. [illegible]
[illegible] Rock
[illegible] Reconstructed District—M. C. Eddy, J. W. Andrews and H. B. Eaglestone
[illegible] District—J. M. Lapeyre
[illegible] Brosson and Robert Preaux
[illegible] District—T. W. Collens
[illegible]
[illegible] District—Eugene [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] Mail latest yesterday. Expect it to the day before cars.

THE WHIG CONVENTION.

Washington correspondent of the Phila[illegible] also says he has been [illegible] ascertain the facts, predict [illegible] National Convention [illegible] ballots.

[illegible] Maine, 8; New Hampshire, 5; Vermont, 5; Rhode Island, 4; Connecticut, 6; New Jersey, 7; Pennsylvania, 29; Indiana, 13; Illinois, 11; Wisconsin, 5; Michigan, 5; Ohio, [illegible]

[illegible] Vermont, 5; New York, [illegible]; Michigan, 5; Maryland, [illegible]; Indiana, 10; Illinois, [illegible]; Wisconsin, 5; Louisiana, 6; Tennessee, [illegible]; Mississippi, 7; Arkansas, 4; Texas, [illegible]

[illegible] Rhode Island, 4; Connecticut, [illegible]; New York, 35; California, [illegible]; New Hampshire, 5; Maryland, 8; Louisiana, 6; Tennessee, [illegible]; Mississippi, 7; Arkansas, 4; Texas, [illegible]; Total, 254.

[illegible] required to effect a choice [illegible] the winter be correct in his predicting [illegible] Georgia and Alabama, entitled to 19 votes, [illegible] the votes by the current [illegible] Delegates, who will be [illegible] Convention. The writer adds [illegible] considerations which may induce [illegible] to alter their strength on the [illegible] and on their predicts that Georgia [illegible] votes on the second ballot [illegible] will be from Maryland, 2 from [illegible] in Massachusetts, and 4 from [illegible]

[illegible] very beautiful calculation. It cy[illegible] the nomination for old CHARTER [illegible] it strike unmistakable. Like many [illegible] it must be taken with *salt* [illegible] it decets many errors [illegible] thirty vote as Genera[illegible] Neither will he receive the full vote o[illegible] Wisconsin, nor a single vote from [illegible] Ten votes at least may be safely [illegible] to swell his score, while Mr [illegible] Hudnick for a corner, by [illegible] the addition [illegible] and of twenty-eight more, pro[illegible] Pennsylvania, South Carolina and Ala[illegible]

[illegible] entire confidence in the ability of Mr. [illegible] and Mr. WEBSTER to control [illegible] of the Whig National Convention [illegible] distinguished gentlemen stand on [illegible] the same principles [illegible] before the country on the same [illegible] Why should they jostle one another [illegible] their strength, they can secure [illegible] their interest? In our opinion a policy [illegible] will be pursued. The friends o[illegible] most eager FILLMORE, or those o[illegible] WEBSTER. Upon [illegible] WEBSTER and FILLMORE [illegible] their votes, must be left [illegible] to determine. We are quite [illegible] that unless such a coalition be [illegible] carried out, the nomination [illegible] will not ultimately be effected [illegible] the strength of the [illegible] Convention. Before a vote is taken, [illegible] Convention will be required [illegible] examine of the campaign. The [illegible] to vote in the dark, nor promises [illegible] whose opinions are [illegible] unknown. The Compromise issue [illegible] in the Convention. It has [illegible] and we cannot be reconciled [illegible] of General Scott, for [illegible] the action of the Convention [illegible] the Compromise, is [illegible] Adhesive slavery. If it be rejected, we [illegible] what we have frequently predicted [illegible] will be the *National* Democrat [illegible] the term. We have some [illegible] acquainted with the temper of the [illegible] Whig delegates, and therefore hazard [illegible] that at least a majority of those [illegible] participating in the acts of a Convention shall have sanctioned its initiation by repudiating the Compromise [illegible]

[illegible] Bee, [illegible] Part. The Harpers issue this week [illegible] a separate form, beautifully [illegible] Pictorial before us makes us [illegible] the fine by new characters—among [illegible] Illustrations quite a study.

[illegible] Ferdinand Rey Richard H [illegible] The [illegible] Amusing collection [illegible] and marvellous stories, comic [illegible] Appleton's Popular Library, the best such [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. [illegible] our thanks are due [illegible] Library Depot Exchange Place, [illegible] interesting, novelties, which we can [illegible] present than enumerate. They [illegible] Napoleon Bonaparte, a series of satirical [illegible] Louis Napoleon, in which [illegible] well known and popular poetry is finely [illegible] Lady Pennoyer, a pleasant story, [illegible] Hudnick for a corner, by [illegible] Hot Corn, containing chance extracts from [illegible] author, some of whom are standard, and [illegible] forgotten. The Necromancer, [illegible] of the Court of Henry VIII. [illegible] exciting and ingenious fictions [illegible] Andersen, by the immortal Fielding, [illegible] Wakefield of Bay

[illegible] Assistant Alderman Thos. B. WINSTON, [illegible] Third Ward, transmitted his resignation [illegible] Board on Tuesday evening. His letter [illegible] to the committee of three.

[illegible] TOCATA.—The operatic season closes [illegible] the performance of Rossini's masterpiece [illegible] Madame Wallemann and [illegible] Lorenzo, should give the Orleans troupe [illegible]

[illegible] The Free Soil politicians of Indiana held a state convention at Indianapolis last week, [illegible] a ticket for State officers was nominated [illegible] appointed to attend the Na[illegible] Free Soil Convention, proposed to be [illegible] in August.

[illegible] were adopted in opposition to the [illegible] Law, and to the thirteenth article [illegible] Constitution, favoring the free [illegible] colored people, declaring that the anti-slavery party is not a sectional party, but for [illegible] and assertion that the Democratic [illegible] Whigs have outlived the measures [illegible] brought them into existence, and that [illegible] more fortune. The last of these resolutions is decidedly "cool."

[illegible] The Paducah *Democrate* thus details a few incidents in the life of a fast man of the present day and generation. Dr. Hayne, the doctor of a smaller and bigamist, ran off from New Orleans on the 19th of February last, arrived at Cincinnati on the 10th of March, married Mrs. Howe on the 18th, left her on the 19th, and after visiting St. Louis, Nashville, and other places, arrived at Paducah on the 3d of April, married and engaged himself on the 6th and 8th, was married on the 11th, left here on the 14th, was arrested at Clarksville on the 15th, brought back on the 16th, was put on his trial on the 17th, found guilty on the 20th, sentenced on the 1st of May, started to the Penitentiary on the 3d, reached there on the 6th, and, was put to spinning hemp on the 8th. He is 25 years old, he married two wives, in [illegible] months, 1500 miles told 4,000 lies, and in 30 days was arrested, tried, convicted, and sentenced in the State prison.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on the 25th ult., the Deficiency bill was taken up and discussed until the hour of adjournment.

In the HOUSE, Mr. Bayly spoke at some length on the slavery question,—the House being in Committee of the Whole on the Invalid and Pension bills. He said that two propositions had been advanced—one of which is that the fugitive slave law, like all others, is open to repeal, and the other that the Compromise measures, being the law of the land, any resolution to re affirm it is idle if not wicked—the correctness of both of which propositions he denied. He contended that the constitution required the enactment of the law alluded to, and that such had been the decision of the legal tribunals; hence Congress was bound to enact it. He then alluded to the circumstances which led to the adoption of the provision of the constitution requiring the surrender of fugitive slaves, and insisted that the same adverse feelings which prevail at the North at the present day existed then.

The chief objection to the execution of the fugitive slave law, he said, was the summary nature of its enactments, and that they are not consonant with the principles of the common law; but which are contemplated by the constitution, and which required in every instance that the fugitive shall be tried in the State or county from which he has fled. He did not mean to say that the modification of the fugitive slave law would lead to the dissolution of the Union, but the contrasts to which it would lead might produce that result.

With reference to the second proposition, he alluded to the adoption of magna charta, forced upon a despotic monarch by the powers of England, and the resistance of the people of this country to an attempt to undermine the constitution, which resulted in its independence, and unseated the usurpers of the present day as much as it did its subversion.

Mr. Carter, of Ohio, followed, and insisted that it was constitutional to amend the Fugitive slave law, and charged the gentleman from Virginia with voting against that which he was now advocating, and which now contains clauses which passed a law has no right to amend.

He was himself, he said, satisfied that Congress had a right to pass the Fugitive Slave law under the constitution, but he thought that legislation should be in accordance with the liberal advancement of the age, at the same time admitting that a refusal of Congress to pass a law carrying out the constitution, would create revolution.

Here the chairman's hammer fell, the hour having elapsed for terminating the debate.

Mr. Houston, of Ala., moved that the bill be laid aside, and that House bill No. 45 be taken up.

Mr. Carter resumed, and replied in detail to his speech of Mr. Bayly, while doing so.

Mr Polk, of Tenn., called his attention to the release of a notorious slave from the penitentiary of New York by Gov. Hunt, three days before the period of his imprisonment had expired, were to which law was enabled to escape into Canada.

Mr Bee, of New York, said he had no sympathy for Gov. Hunt, yet he felt it his duty to state that a letter had been received from him this morning, stating that he did not know the party was a fugitive slave; but that he had released him because he had been submitted which proved that the person was not guilty of the crime with which he had been charged.

Mr Polk admitted that the party was not guilty, but that he had been advised by the attorneys to plead not guilty and the court had acquitted him accordingly. Gov. Hunt, he said, ordered him out, although he had received a letter from the owner of the man, stating he was about to reclaim him.

Mr. Carter said that the Governor ought not to act upon any such information, but should proceed according to the constitution. He then adverted to the position of the democratic party, as it had been described, and considered that it had outlived its destiny, when it could overrule the principles of its organization by certain remarks, to which it would be impossible particularly to advert in a necessary brief report.

On motion of Mr. Houston, the bill was laid aside, and the Indian appropriation bill, it was understood, would be next taken up. Mr. White, of Ky., having the floor.

The committee then rose, House bill No. 44 was reported, and read a third time, and passed and the House adjourned.

Entertaining Correspondence.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald* communicates the following information of that journal:

WASHINGTON, May 24.

Robert G Scott, of Richmond, Va., last week addressed a letter to each one of the prominent democratic candidates for the presidency, requesting to know their opinions as regards the Compromise measures, and if elected, whether they would veto any bill, should it be passed by Congress, repealing or impairing the working of the Fugitive Slave law.

The Cincinnati Gazette of Mr. Scott's letter.

RICHMOND, VA., May 12, 1852.

A short fortnight will scarcely elapse before the convention of delegates of the democratic party, from every State in the Union, will assemble at Baltimore to nominate two of our most worthy and distinguished statesmen to the office for we President and Vice President of the nation. Your names have been associated with the proposed nomination, and well, most probably, be presented to the convention, as it already has been in numerous letters, in its favor and support. Marked as has been your past public service by a fearless frankness and a devotion to the great principle of the democratic party. I take leave to inquire of you, if you should be nominated by the convention, and elected to the Presidency, what is your course in your administration of the government, will you, as Jefferson, very means in your power, enforce, and have executed, in all their parts, the various acts of Congress, constituting what is known as the Compromise, and especially the enactments of that law relating to the recapture by their owners of fugitive slaves? And again, whether should you be elected President of the United States, you would discountenance, by every proper means, all attempts to disturb or change the provisions of that law, whereby those provisions might be made less effectual for securing to the people of the Southern States their constitutional rights in the possession and enjoyment of their slave property? and should, so fortunately, a bill be passed by Congress, modifying or changing the law referred to, so as to impair its present valuable characters, would, as President of the Republic, veto any such bill? It is due to reader to inform you that reply to this is desired before the meeting of the Baltimore Convention, and, when received, intended for publication; and that a copy, which he will be sent to every other gentleman whose name has been mentioned in connection with the nomination. ROBT. G. SCOTT.

To the above Gen. Houston replied, under date of the 21st inst. that he voted for an appropriation embraced in the Compromise bill, sensibly, and he has since accumulate to change views. He declared that he would not be the vetoing power of the South the possession of enjoy the constitutional rights which guarantee to the any bill impairing the law for the protection of men of color of slave property.

Gen Cass writes to say, declaring his acquiescence in all the Compromise measures. He expresses the opinion that it would be the duty of a President to veto any bill that weakened or impaired the efficiency of the constitutional injunction to deliver up fugitive slaves, as enforced in the Fugitive Slave law. He declares the northern and southern opinion, in opposition to any of the Compromise measures, to be a duty every good citizen owes his country and the preservation of the Union.

Judge Douglas also writes to day. He adverts to his past public career, as showing his opinions as to the Compromise measures, and says his views have undergone no change. He does not hesitate to state expressly, that it is the duty of every true American to oppose the repeal or modification of the Fugitive Slave law that would impair the fulfilment of the constitutional obligation on that subject. Yet he would not yield the patronage of the Government to influence the Legislature on that or any other subject.

Col. W. H. King, of Alabama, writes that he acquiesces in the Compromise. He regards the Fugitive Slave law, as in the light of ordinary legislation, but that it is to carry out a constitutional guarantee, and the President ought to negative any act the effect of which would be to impair or weaken its efficiency.

Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York, has replied that he acquiesces in all the Compromise measures, but that he is not a candidate for the Presidency, having long since expressed a preference for a distinguished statesman, (General Cass) for the station, and if elected, it is the intent to veto any measure, which in any way would impair the efficiency of the Fugitive Slave law.

General Rusk has replied, by taking the same decided stand with the foregoing, but disclaims any aspirations for the Presidency. He avows his preference for General Houston over all others.

Several other replies have been written, which I have not yet seen.

THE SPIRIT OF THE FREESOIL FATHERS OF THE NORTH.—To know what this is, read the language of Edward Quincy, of Dedham, respecting the late accident to Mr. Webster. In his letter to the *Anti-Slavery Standard* he says:

"On the Marshfield Farmer's way from the nearest station to his house, he was thrown from his carriage; but such was his dignity, he did *not* break his neck! No! the ancient prophecy was fulfilled, and the serpent only bruised his heel! Possibly, however, as he fell on his face, he may have agreeably varied his diet by eating some *northern* dirt. *Hail* the news only arrived that he was out of the way! The cotton market might have risen, newspapers would have been edged with black, a pretentious funeral would have blackened the streets. Mr. Choate would have lied over him like a bulletin or an epitaph, or, what is the same thing, a *eulogy*; but what a relief it would have been."

TOUCHING INCIDENT.—The Louisville *Democrat* relates the following touching incident:

An aged mother—a woman of seventy years—left her home in the Emerald Isle, some ten weeks ago, to seek the abode of her children, who are now residents of Louisville. After a tedious passage, and the trouble incident to a long journey, she reached this city from New Orleans, last Monday night, on board the Alexander Smoot. The next morning she proceeded by her children. Her son was the first to see her, and he hastened to inform his sister of their mother's arrival. They met—the mother and the daughter—in one long embrace, which only ended as the latter mother sank with excitement to the floor. She had swooned away in the rapturous enjoyment of beholding once more a daughter so long lost. She pronounced a blessing upon her children and fainted away. When she recovered, she recognized the sons of her children, and the pleasing recollections of their presence, would overpassing her with emotions, and again she fainted. Twice was the scene thus acted. Physicians were called to her aid, but could afford her no relief. For two days she continued in this condition, until worn out by fatigue and excitement, exhausted nature gave way, and the mother now "sleeps well" in the new green earth of her new made home. How strange, how sorrowful and how touching are the incidents of life!

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

[By the United N. O., Ohio and People's Line.]

New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 1

Cotton is dull; flour unchanged. Of corn, 20,000 bushels sold at 60@61½c. Mess pork dull at $18,00

BALTIMORE, June 1

The city is unusually excited this morning, and canvassing going forward briskly.

It seems to be the general impression that Case and Buchanan will be dropped, and that the contest will be between Butler and Douglas.

[By the Western and Southern lines.]

Convention Organized.

BALTIMORE, June 1, P. M.

The Democratic Convention met; and was temporarily organized by the appointment of the Hon. Reuben M. Saunders, of North Carolina, as Chairman, and three Secretaries.

Great confusion prevailing in consequence of the different seats of delegates present from several States, a committee on credentials and permanent organization was appointed.

Subsequently, the Hon. John W. Davis, of Indiana, was elected President, General Saunders Vice President, and the usual number of Secretaries.

The committee on rules reported, recommending the adoption of the two thirds rule for nominating President and Vice President, which, after some debate, was adopted.

Mr. Davis was then conducted to the Chair, and made a short speech, after which the Convention adjourned till to-morrow.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA!

Three Days Later from Europe.

Cotton less Firm—Breadstuffs Steady.

NEW YORK, June 2.

The Cunard steamer Asia has arrived, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 26th ult., three days later than were received by the Arctic. Her commercial advices show a slight downward tendency in the lower grades of cotton, but no change in the better qualities.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 22.

The demand for cotton during the latter part of the week has been more moderate, and prices for the lower grades have a slight downward tendency. Sales for the week amount to 32,000 bales, of which yesterday have taken 2,000 bales and exporters 1,200 bales. The following are the official quotations: Fair Orleans 6¾, middling, do. 5¾, fair upland, and middling, do. 5¼.

We have usual four 20s, yellow corn 26s; white 28s sd. Lard 51s. Consols 99¾.—*Evening Delta.*

HENRY CLAY AND DR. JACKSON, OF PHILADELPHIA.—The New York *Express* says: We had the pleasure of half an hour's conversation with this eminent physician and friend of Mr. Clay, on Sunday, at Philadelphia, in reference to the character of the illustrious patriot. Dr. Jackson has spent many days with Mr. Clay at Washington recently, and has taken that deep interest in his case which springs not only from a high devotion to his profession, but from a sincere love and regard for Mr. Clay. He tells us that the experiences which Mr. Clay made in 1849-50, in behalf of the passage of the Compromise measures, in which he manifested such intense feeling and interest, *prostrated his life for a time, and* that he is now, in consequence of such over-exertions, which employed him night and day, and which, except in his sleep, occupied his mind, he is not eighty five years. The excitement did not lead to any fever, but bodily decay soon followed, until now there is not sufficient physical vitality to produce life. Younger men with good constitutions have a recuperative power sufficient to enable them to master such physical relaxation, but at 75 no one can expect to do and so to master nature.

Mr. Clay feels the traits of all this, and does not mourn at what has been done, nor repine at the prospect before him. He knows that death is near at hand, and is prepared for the summons when it may.

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.—We learn from the Lafayette Banner, that on Saturday last, the 12th of Jefferson have determined to take the vote of the electors in the jury precincts on the question of the sale or no license for the ensuing year.

AFFIDAVITS AND COUNTER AFFIDAVITS.—From said Hank charged Mrs. Ambrosine Martin, proprietor of Revenue Cutter, with a breach of peace, in refusing to deliver up a piece of wearing which is alleged to belong to her husband.

Per contra, Mrs Martin made an affidavit charging said Hank with coming to her house in Rousseau, and giving her a severe beating. She says, in her affidavit, that Hank refuses to pay for the making of the coat, which was to be perfected out of the pieces alluded to.

COMMITTED.—John Murphy, a notorious vagabond, was arrested on Tuesday night on board the steamer F. Debiers, on the charge of stealing a trunk of the chief clerk of the boat. It being ascertained that he was the—with the old—Recorder Gibson committed him for trial before the First District Court.

CHARGE OF LARCENY.—P. Cochrane, a Mr. Morgan, a colored man, was arrested yesterday on the affidavit of the steward of the steamer J. M. Barnett, charging Mr. Bimbel with stealing a valuable watch and battery on our person, at the corner of Bourbon and Dauphine streets. Mr. Bimbel made an affidavit charging Louis Phillipine, a musician in his house, with having taken on Tuesday night and Wednesday morning, the watch, and that he had left the house, and that the spirit still survives within its emaciated tenement of flesh. He will die cheerfully and beautifully as he has lived, and his spirit will depart full of the Christian hope of a glorious immortality. That "unbought grace of life,"—the good man's hope of God—which imparts an individuality so lovely, will make the sunset of life as tranquil and pleasant to him as the shadows of a tranquil and bright morning into the darkness of the evening. There are bright stars above to light up such a darkness as this, and further on, the dawning of the perfect day of a celestial empire. Mr. Clay, after fifty years service to his country, will enjoy the rest of eternity greater.

A CIRCLE OF PARENTS.—The term *parents*, or ancestors, is generally applied as a term of reproach, as it is those to whom it was directed had risen merely by fortuitous circumstances, and not by any merit of their own. *Parents* themselves, however, generally entertain a different opinion, in illustration of which the following is in point, from a correspondent of the New York *Courrier des Etats-Unis*, who, writing from Paris, on the 16th ult., says:

"A new club has been started here, the club of the Parvenus. The conditions of admission are novel, and are strictly enforced. A candidate must prove that he owes nothing of his fortune or distinction of any kind, and that he has obtained, by his own efforts, eminence in the arts, sciences, literature or politics. Among the members of the club are ancient statesmen, poets, writers, savans. Candidates must be admitted by a unanimous vote, white beans being used for that purpose. A single red bean, thrown in the balloting, rejection of a candidate for admission.

A NEW FISCAL ESTABLISHMENT.—The New York *Times*, of the 25th inst., in its financial column, takes the following notice of a new issue of paper money which has made its appearance in that city, purporting to be issued in Washington:

Another current small note project, some had similar to the "Bank of the Union," notice a few weeks ago, has been put afloat. One of the issue was shown to us to day—a one dollar bill purporting to be on the "National Bank" of Washington, received by pledge of State stocks. As there is no chartered bank of this name at the seat of the General Government, no one banking law authorizing private associations, and no officer authorized to receive and accept pledges of State stocks, we take this to be another New York attempt to foist unregulated money upon the people, to be shaved up the wave at higher rates than the New York law authorizes on the legal and really secured small notes of our own State.

LETTER FROM JOHN MITCHEL, THE IRISH PATRIOT.—The Limerick (Ireland) *Reporter* says: "Father Kenyon, of Templederry, has just received a long letter from his friend John Mitchel. The letter was written in December, it affords a glowing picture of the present position and prospects of the exile and his family, who are enjoying the sweets of domestic happiness in Van Diemen's Land. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchel and their children are all in the best health. John Mitchel is in high spirits, and his health is also greatly improved. John Mitchel has taken a large tract of land, which he is farming himself, and which affords him constant occupation. He writes in high spirits, by no means in love with the Whigs, however; and his aspirations for the liberation of Ireland are said to be as vigorous and as constant as ever."

FIRE—*Success of the Annihilator.*—A fire occurred this morning, about one o'clock, in the rear basement of the house No. 120 Washington street, occupied by Mr. J. C. Tompkins. It originated probably from an accidental spark from a light, with which a son of Mr. T. went to a closet in the back basement, catching upon a quilt which hung against the wall. The speaking of the fire was heard by Mr. T., and it being impossible to reach it on account of the smoke, the doors and windows were kept closed until the engine should come. The bells rang the alarm, but it was a long time before the firemen could discover the place, there being no light. Previous to the arrival of the firemen, Mr. George W. Andrews came with No 2 Fire Annihilator, and breaking the back cellar door, he started the machine, which extinguished the fire before any water was used. The preservation of the premises, and the testimony of the family leave little doubt that the annihilator was successful, as much of the charred wood had evidently not been wet in the least, and fine white ashes still remained on it. But little damage was done, and some was prevented by the extinguishment of the fire without water.—*Newark Advertiser.*

☞ Brigham Young, the Governor of Utah, has about fifty wives, and among them two sisters. Heber C. Kemble and William Richards also have harems of women, from ten to thirty. In fact, all of the leading men in the Mormon Church have from two to ten. There are several instances where men have married widows, who have daughters, and yet have the mother and daughter both as wives. Heber C. Kemble has a mother and daughter; A. M. Turpin has a mother and daughter; C. E. Bolton has a mother and daughter; also John Taylor. In fact, all the head men have more or less—it is more unusual to see a family with but one wife, than to see one with from two to ten. Yet their preachers, over the country, deny it in the most positive terms. To look at Mormonism as it is one would think that if there was any system in the wide world that has been gotten up and propagated by the devil, it is that of the people called Latter Day Saints.

FIRE AT SAVANNAH.—A destructive fire broke out in Savannah, on the afternoon of the 26th ult. It originated in a carpenter's shop in York street, and swept over a district bounded by South Broad, Lincoln, President and Abercorn, destroying everything before it. Sixteen dwellings, the Methodist Sunday School, and one shop were consumed. The loss is estimated at from $30,000 to $75,000.

NEW YORK, May 25.

The steamer El Dorado, with a large number of passengers, sailed this afternoon for Aspinwall.

Telegraphic Items.

BOSTON, May 25.

The New England Anti Slavery Society met to-day, with Edward Quincey in the chair, and exhibited the usual amount of fanatical demonstration.

In the course of a speech, Garrison asked what could be expected of the Church, under present circumstances. Two Presbyterian Assemblies were in session where they could say nothing in behalf of liberty, and a Methodist Conference pleasing themselves under the influence of a slave-catching city government, and going to hear the greatest slave hunter in the country, Mr. Webster, open his lips and blaspheme liberty in Faneuil Hall.

D. S. Foster also bitterly denounced Mr. Webster.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.

Three propeller towboats, fitted out at the Penn Works, Kensington, had a race on the Delaware to-day. Their names are the Fort Land, for Portland; the L. C. for Boston; and the May Queen, for Pensbscot river. After a trial of 18 miles, they were found to be almost of equal speed. They leave to-morrow for their destination.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.

Carns and Burns, the two men arrested on suspicion, have been committed for trial charged with the murder of Bond. The watch given to the informer has been recovered and partially identified by the father in law of the deceased, who says that Bird had two watches of the same description at the time of the murder.

NEW YORK, May 25.

The barque Venezuela, of Philadelphia, from Laguayra on the 23d of April, by which the Herald of this city has private advices from Porto Cabello to the 3d of April. The Government was making active preparations in anticipation of the Flores invasion.

Coffee was held at 10½ to 11½ cents. Hides 8½ to 9 cents. Cocoa was scarce at 22 cents.

NORFOLK, May 25.

The Naval Court Martial sat on board the U. S. ship Pennsylvania, composed in part of Commodores Skinner and Storer, and Captains Forrest and Beaumont, assembled yesterday.—Business of considerable importance is expected to be brought before them.

Cotton has further advanced, with sales at 8 1-2 cents. Corn has also improved, with sales of Yellow at 56, and White and Mixed at 54a 55c.

WASHINGTON, May 25.

The Hon. Reverdy Johnson concluded his argument against Engineer McAlpine's report on the Wheeling Bridge, in behalf of the Company, this morning, when the Court adjourned until Thursday, at which time, it is expected a decision of the question will be announced.

BOSTON, May 24.

This evening, on the Fitchburg Railroad, at Waverly, Mr. William Sawyer, an eminent lawyer of Charlestown, whilst riding in an open carriage with his wife and three daughters, attempted to cross the track of the railroad and was thrown out of the carriage, and instantly killed, and that he is now, in consequence of such over-exertions, which employed him night and day, and which occupied his mind even in his sleep, where he would have been in the ordinary course of nature, without such an effort, at the age of eighty five years. The excitement did not lead to any fever, but bodily decay soon followed, until now there is not sufficient physical vitality to produce life. Younger men with good constitutions have a recuperative power sufficient to enable them to master such physical relaxation, but at 75 no one can expect to do and so to master nature.

Mr. Clay feels the traits of all this, and does not mourn at what has been done, nor repine at the prospect before him. He knows that death is near at hand, and is prepared for the summons when it may.

He felt and for awhile that he had the pleasure of reading was denied him, and does not retain so large an interest in public affairs as when in better health, though he is now cool to every day be his son. The world, he says, is naturally becoming more and more contracted to his view, and as the sun of day passes away, the visions of life gradually recede and open a prospect of the better world beyond the grave. The occasional glimpses of restoration to a stronger pulse or a quieter rest at night—xcite no hope or wish to prolong his life, and on several occasions he has told his physicians that he has no desire to live.

His prostration of body has not touched his mind, and one feature of his feebleness is that he cannot support himself alone, and is not allowed to walk even with the support of others. Mr. Jackson told him recently that if he stood erect he would faint, and that if he should faint it would be fatal to him. He smiled and asked, "Why is this?" Because there is not enough of vitality in the heart to give circulation to the blood. "Has it the power to stop?" "Yes, at any, and for a moment sorrowfully. And according to the necessity, he has suffered himself to be some like a child to and from his bed. Mr. Clay, throughout, has studied his disease, it has not been, critically, thoughtfully, and even physically. He has watched the gradual wasting away of life until there is but the faint pulsation left to tell him that the spirit still survives within its emaciated tenement of flesh. He will die cheerfully and beautifully as he has lived, and his spirit will depart full of the Christian hope of a glorious immortality. That "unbought grace of life,"—the good man's hope of God—which imparts an individuality so lovely, will make the sunset of life as tranquil and pleasant to him as the shadows of a tranquil and bright morning into the darkness of the evening. There are bright stars above to light up such a darkness as this, and further on, the dawning of the perfect day of a celestial empire. Mr. Clay, after fifty years service to his country, will enjoy the rest of eternity greater.

☞ Bayard Taylor, the Author of the Land of the Inca, and Travels in Central America, Africa and Asia, has been appointed Secretary of Legation to the Imperial Court of Japan, and will shortly leave for his post of duty.

☞ Mr. Ward