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Some movements towards fixing a day for adjournment have been made in Congress; but there is a strong current of feeling opposed to it, until something be done for the restoration of harmony to the country.

We were specially indebted to the officers of the steamer Banker, B. Hill and Fanny Smith for late papers from St. Louis and Louisville.

MILITARY PORTS ON THE SANTA FE ROUTE.—Two companies of Light Artillery and one of Dragoons—have just returned from the Big Timbers, on the Arkansas, to establish a military post at that place. Another post is to be established at Walnut Creek, by a company from Fort Scott.

Hon. John L. Helm, Lieutenant-Governor of Kentucky, becomes Governor of that State by the acceptance of a place in the Executive Cabinet by Mr. Crittenden.

Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen was, on the 24th ult., inaugurated President of Rutgers College, at New Brunswick, New Jersey.

Mr. Theodore Gowdy, of the firm of Gowdy & Terry, Cincinnati, and A. Gowdy & Co., of Louisville, are in Cincinnati on the 23d ult.

In St. Louis on the 27th ult., there were thirty deaths, seven only of which were caused by cholera.

IN LOUISVILLE on the 26th ult., there were 18 deaths—7 from cholera. The Courier says the disease is rapidly decreasing.

On the 26th ult. died in Farmington, N. J., an old man, aged 76 years.

THE FARRALL.—The beautiful schooner of the late Admiral Farrall, which was on duty at a very active station, and the whole skeleton is a great curiosity.

THE JURY LAW.—The Legislature at its last session, certainly passed one law worthy of all commendation. It is that which provides for a more equal mode of drawing juries and putting them on their feet. From the first of the year, the sheriff will be required to draw a jury, and to do so in the best manner possible, and to call the names in the box as exhausted. These names of jurors who are absent or excused, and do not serve, will be returned. By this process, no man can be made to serve more than one term in four years. Now the lists are made out every year, and a man might have the luck to be drawn for a series of years. Hereafter there can be no possibility of this. The law is a good one, and it is to be hoped that the law—prevents becoming liable to the duty, day after the list is made out, will be exempt for four years, until the box is emptied. We think every year the list should be increased by the addition of those, thus becoming liable to do duty. The payment of the jurors, too, is a great improvement. It is hard enough to take a man away from his business, and even put him through the actual trial, and then to be paid for it. In June, 1860, a young man asked to be excused from the jury in the criminal case—alleging that his employer had threatened to discharge him as bookkeeper. Judge McHenry said it was a hard case, but he could not set the rule. The young man was retained on the jury, and turned out of his place, with a family dependent on his daily labor. The man who had threatened to discharge him, had not competent clerk, at a dull season of the year, is one of the most degrading men about town; perverts the opera, flirts his white kids, and has all the outward seeming of a gentleman—but he does not come up to Charles Lamb's standard. We have him marked with our private stamp as a bad article.

The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
Of the Council of the Second Municipality.
NEW ORLEANS,
TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 6, 1860.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Yourselves will be published with pleasure, when the author complies with the rules of this paper, and gives his name. THE HONORABLE LAW.—The Hon. Isaac K. Smith, of the Fourth Congressional District of Louisiana, has recently had a sharp debate with some of his political friends. The Hon. Mr. Smith is a man of high standing in every head of a family, provided he will live on it, it came up. Mr. Mow was decidedly against it. We give the report of the debate from a Norfolk paper. For our part, we think the plan most admirable. The public have never before seen the Government a title of their value. The good laws are covered with pre-emption statutes, put up only to meet the letter of the law; all sorts of devices are resorted to, for the purpose of evading the law, or making compliance, in appearance, with the law. But the benefits of pre-emption, in a majority of cases, are reaped by the speculators. The Government should encourage the settlement and cultivation of the soil. The lands should be considered a means of enriching the country, not by their sale, but by their cultivation. The proposed bill gives the lands to those who will settle and cultivate them permanently. We know something of frontier life, and we say that the men who open a new country, who cut the roads, and dig the trees, and plant orchards, and dig wells, in the forest, say more for their homes, than those who, ten years after, buy these improvements "at comparatively high rates. The great majority of the masses of his supporters in the northern section of his District are of the class we speak of, and we think he will find it more difficult to explain away his last speech than he did to appease the Baltimore Convention.

THE STATUTES OF LOUISIANA FOR 1860. This pamphlet, for which we have paid the excellent price of one dollar, has been published about two months. Of the 355 Acts and Resolutions, about twenty-five are of general application. The others are chiefly devoted to matters purely personal or local—such as granting pensions to the Veterans of 1814 and '15—to changing the terms of holding Courts—to ordering the Engineer to survey and close up bayous, etc. We shall refer to the political parts of this pamphlet, as we think it of any interest to our readers. We take up to-day the law regarding the formation of the Juris in this city.

DR. FENNEL'S MEDICAL REPORTS.—A striking attention from the Southern press. We have been furnished with a series of critical essays, in which the Reports are analyzed and highly commended. We will insert them from time to time, as the state of our columns permits. The work is at the Bookstore, and we commend it to the Faculty, and to all who feel an interest in the Medical Topography of the South.

THE FLORIDA.—One of the editors of this paper has the pleasure of a passage from East Passaic, to this city, on the first trip of the new lake steamer. She is a magnificent boat—superior by tons to any we have seen on Southern waters. Added to her spaciousness and the elegance of her finish and furniture, she moves with great rapidity, without noise, and with a scarcely perceptible agitation. It is useless to give a more detailed description of a boat which will soon be so well known to the traveling public. We were much pleased to see the steamer on the first trip of the new lake steamer. The influence of the new steamer on the ultimate extinction of slavery, and upon the condition of its unfortunate victims, as long as it lasts, will be a subject for careful consideration. There are many who are of the opinion that the new steamer will do more to extinguish slavery than all the other measures of the country.

ADVOICATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.—The Republican, published at Lake Providence, on the 27th ult., says there was considerable excitement there on the Tuesday previous by the running off of forty-five