

Congressional Candidate. The Hon. J. M. WALKER offers his name to the Whig Convention...

Meeting. There will be a meeting of the Members of the Bar, in the Supreme Court Room, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, the 10th inst., at 10 o'clock.

The News by the Bait. The foreign intelligence is no where more ably and attractively prepared for American readers, than in the columns of the New York Commercial Advertiser...

Religious Democratic Convention. This body assembled on Monday at the Court-house. All the parties except Catholics, Franklin and Concordia were represented.

Union Parish Nominations. The Democratic Convention, on Saturday, 5th inst., nominated Dr. D. S. Collier, of Ouachita City, for the Legislature.

Ouachita Parish Nominations. The Democratic Convention in Ouachita Parish, on the 5th, nominated Charles H. Morrison for Representative, and expressed the same preference as Union Parish for Senator.

Appointments by the President. David A. Boker, Naval Officer for the port of New York, ex-officio Philip Hous, deceased. Egbert Benson, Appraiser at large, ex-officio M. Edgar, deceased.

Edward Stanley, of North Carolina. The North State Whig announces Mr. Stanley as a candidate for Congress in the Washington District in North Carolina. It is well known, says the Whig, that Mr. Stanley declined being again a candidate before he left Washington...

The Virginia Convention have struck out the section prohibiting the Legislature from passing a law allowing the emancipation of slaves, and inserted "that an emancipated slave, remaining in the State over twelve months, shall be sold," and allowing the Legislature to impose restrictions on the owners of slaves disposed to emancipate.

DeWitt's Review and "Lafourche." DeWitt's Review, when the weather gets a little under, I shall not have the slightest objection to take laws, through the pages of my Review, with the Sugar Statistics of "Lafourche," in your columns yesterday morning.

Miss the bill of fare of the Rhodus this morning. Miss the bill of fare of the Rhodus this morning. Miss the bill of fare of the Rhodus this morning.

Agriculture Encouraged. The lower House of the Legislature of New Hampshire has, by 92 majority, voted in favor of a bill giving \$100 a year for five years, to each county agricultural society, and \$200 a year, for ten years, to the State Agricultural Society.

The Postage Stamp. The rush for three cent postage stamps in the city of New York is remarkable. The Postmaster there gives notice that his stock of stamps is very limited, and that they will not, therefore, be sold in larger packages than 100.

Stomach Room. The steamboat Henry Clay and Redoubt, ran a race a few days ago from New York to Piermont, a distance of twenty-four miles, which the Redoubt accomplished in one hour and four minutes, against a tide that was running the other way five miles an hour—thus making her actual speed nearly thirty miles. She beat the Henry Clay, heretofore considered the fastest boat ever built, five miles.

Religious Intelligence. We observe by the Georgia papers that the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad was opened a few days since from Dalton to Cleveland, thirty miles towards Knoxville. The event was celebrated by a large concourse of people, and Gov. Trufant, of Tennessee, accompanied the first train to Cleveland.

North Carolina. The North Carolina Railroad, to run from Salisbury (on the Wilmington Railroad) to Raleigh, and thence to Greensboro, Salisbury and Charlotte, where it unites with the Columbia and Charlotte Railroad.

Boards of the Alexandria and Orange Railroad Company, to the amount of \$300,000, have recently been negotiated with an eminent banking firm of this city.

On the 4th of St. Louis, a large multitude assembled to witness the breaking ground on the Pacific Railway.

Jenny Lind's Concert. It was at Fourth Church, Hartford, on the evening of the 6th instant. The tickets were run up by speculators to five and ten dollars each; the audience, nevertheless, filled the church, and a crowd of two thousand people, who could not get tickets, assembled around the building. The windows and blinds of the church were closed, so as to prevent outsiders from hearing.

President Arista, of Mexico, we see it stated, is having a four-horse coach manufactured for him in New Haven. It is said to be one of the most magnificent carriages ever made in this country.

The Gardiner Fraud. There appears to be, in some quarters, a strong disposition, for fear of its political effects, to postpone the trial of the late Gardiner, arrested by the recent Mexican Commission. The whigs should insist that the matter be probed to the bottom, lest by any seeming resistance to inquiry and a disposition to concealment they raise a suspicion in the public mind that the Administration may be implicated in the transaction.

Some progress has been made in Parliamentary business. In the House of Lords, Lord Campbell's Registry bill had been read three times. The receipts of the World's Fair on the 26th were \$22,700, and the visitors about 90,000.

The Galveston News expresses the opinion that Col. McLeod will be elected to Congress. Col. George W. Wright has withdrawn as a candidate for Congress in the Eastern District. The want of time from his private business to prosecute the canvass is assigned as his reason for the withdrawal.

Judge Roberts has also withdrawn from the Congressional canvass in the same District. Gen. Sam Houston is on a visit to Galveston. On the 11th, he addressed a very large and crowded assemblage of men, women and children at the Market, and in the evening a ball was given him at the Tremont—the largest numbers in attendance.

The Marshall Republican is now conducted solely by Mr. Loughery; Mr. Patillo having discontinued his personal exertions for the country would not have arrested the operations of the mine and caused the losses he alleges, and if he had partners he could not claim the whole loss as his own, and they would have been represented in the claim as parties, if American citizens.

Now there is but a single instance in all Mexico of an individual being the sole proprietor of such a mine, and the business of the operation precluded through a line of rich ancestry, and the present proprietor is the last relic and representative of his race, who mourns that he has no son to succeed to the rich inheritance. Could a young foreign adventurer, without the means of daily support, fall into such an estate without its being widely known? Would it have been concealed from his daily companions? The nature of the property and the hazards of the operation preclude the supposition that Dr. Gardner could have engaged in any such enterprise. Admit that he had the good fortune to discover a rich lead, the surface is always nearly worthless, and no mine in Mexico ever yet paid the expenses of shafting it as it progressed, and the uncertainty of being a workable vein, after long and expensive labor on it, make it but a hazardous venture when begun by one of the richest prospects. It is always a gambling operation. The cost of smelting furnaces, mills and apparatus of every kind, are many hundred thousand dollars, where water and fuel are convenient. From those practically acquainted with such enterprises, we are informed that a silver mine cannot be put in operation, under the most favorable circumstances, without an expenditure of \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, before any return can be expected from it. The mode of securing a right to a mine adds much to the hazards and difficulties of the undertaking. When a lead is discovered a specification of it is made to the authorities. It is then opened and a shaft is driven into the vein, and if it proves to be a workable vein, the proprietor is granted a concession for only about five acres. No other person can encroach on this space, but any one may claim a claim along side of it, and if the first discoverer wishes to secure more ground than his first five acres, he must make new specifications, prove them as he has five acre lots. Another difficulty interposed by the law is, that the proprietor must improve the mine for a period exceeding seven days, if it becomes vacant, and is subject to entry by the first comer, with all its improvements. No workable, profitable mine could be purchased for less than \$1,000,000 or \$2,000,000.

Now under these circumstances, it is probable, or even possible, that in Mexico, where no system of credit is known, where no man can go beyond his immediate ready means, that a young man, who has inherited wealth—a mere adventurer, depending on his wit for his daily bread, could become possessed of a silver mine with all its costly apparatus by discovery or purchase, during a few months residence in a place where his obligation was not held to be good for fifty dollars? Such a pretence bears fraud on the face of it. It is more than probable that the man who had been so long in the States, would have been aware of the falsity of the claim. The Mexican commissioner, familiar as he must have been with the nature and tenure of such property in his own country, knew the claim to be fraudulent and baseless. But what cared he to whom the money was paid, and he drew upon Gardner for \$28,000 the day he received his money?

Such claims as this were allowed and paid, but a greater wrong was done in those that were rejected. As instances, we cite that of one who was a citizen of New Jersey, whose case excited universal sympathy in Mexico at the time. He had extensive carriage and coach factories at Puebla and in the city of Mexico. They were ready there as American citizens, under the guarantee of the treaty of 1831—peaceable and orderly residents, esteemed by all, both foreign and native, for their industry and talents. He was suddenly arrested, and his property, without notice or form of trial, by the public authorities, confiscated and sold by the public, and his family insulted and turned into the street—and one, whose wife resisted an attempted violation of her person by an officer, and wounded him severely with a pair of scissors, was thrown into prison, where he lay for many months, for having resisted the authorities! The only reason alleged for this gross violation of rights was a charge that the man had contributed money to aid two army regiments, fugitive from the country, who, it is said, were destitute of money. These coach manufacturers finally escaped from the country, after the loss of \$50,000 each, and are now living in poverty, vainly beseeching the Government to do them justice. Another claim we have seen, which was rejected, is held by a merchant of this city, who, in traveling under a permit from the Government, was seized with a large amount of merchandise. It was seized and taken for the use of the Mexican army, during its operations in some of the interior States. Compensation was sought for the loss from the Government, and Santa Anna allowed the claim, as a just and indisputable one, and gave the claimant a draft on the collector of the Marazan. But the collector had no funds, nor could ever be sought with any, during five or six years of continued solicitation for payment. Although the Mexican authorities made no pretense it had ever been paid, our commissioners thought payment might by some chance have been obtained without causing the original draft, and as the claimant could not prove a negative, and that no one in the wide world had paid this debt of the Mexican Government, it was rejected, and many other just claims were disposed of on like frivolous pretences, because the only title to them was a permit from the Government for the management of them before the Commission.

Settlement of the Haines Question. We have Hamburg dates of the 29th of June. The Times correspondent states that M. de Redier's journey to Warsaw and Berlin have successfully promoted the object he had in view, which was the settlement of the Danish succession and the reorganization of the government of Holstein. Count Revellut Criminal will, according to the desire of the Danish Cabinet, undertake the government of Holstein, contingent on the abdication of the Duke to be reorganized in a manner to meet the convenience of the rest of the monarchy.

The Crops. The farmers in this section of the country are very unconcerned with the crop. Many have done harvesting, and estimate the yield as large, if not larger, than that of last year. In prospect for an abundant crop of grain of all kinds, was never better. [Chestnut Hill, Herald.]

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11th. If you are of the opinion that the bond was forged, that the person knew it to be forged, and so knowing it to be forged, passed it off and uttered the same as a valid security, as a valid security, you should find the defendant guilty of the second or third count, according as you may think that the intent was to defraud Robinson or the Insurance Company.

12th. If you are of the opinion that the bond was forged, that the person knew it to be forged, and so knowing it to be forged, passed it off and uttered the same as a valid security, as a valid security, you should find the defendant guilty of the second or third count, according as you may think that the intent was to defraud Robinson or the Insurance Company.

13th. If you are of the opinion that the bond was forged, that the person knew it to be forged, and so knowing it to be forged, passed it off and uttered the same as a valid security, as a valid security, you should find the defendant guilty of the second or third count, according as you may think that the intent was to defraud Robinson or the Insurance Company.

14th. If you are of the opinion that the bond was forged, that the person knew it to be forged, and so knowing it to be forged, passed it off and uttered the same as a valid security, as a valid security, you should find the defendant guilty of the second or third count, according as you may think that the intent was to defraud Robinson or the Insurance Company.

15th. If you are of the opinion that the bond was forged, that the person knew it to be forged, and so knowing it to be forged, passed it off and uttered the same as a valid security, as a valid security, you should find the defendant guilty of the second or third count, according as you may think that the intent was to defraud Robinson or the Insurance Company.

16th. If you are of the opinion that the bond was forged, that the person knew it to be forged, and so knowing it to be forged, passed it off and uttered the same as a valid security, as a valid security, you should find the defendant guilty of the second or third count, according as you may think that the intent was to defraud Robinson or the Insurance Company.

17th. If you are of the opinion that the bond was forged, that the person knew it to be forged, and so knowing it to be forged, passed it off and uttered the same as a valid security, as a valid security, you should find the defendant guilty of the second or third count, according as you may think that the intent was to defraud Robinson or the Insurance Company.

18th. If you are of the opinion that the bond was forged, that the person knew it to be forged, and so knowing it to be forged, passed it off and uttered the same as a valid security, as a valid security, you should find the defendant guilty of the second or third count, according as you may think that the intent was to defraud Robinson or the Insurance Company.

19th. If you are of the opinion that the bond was forged, that the person knew it to be forged, and so knowing it to be forged, passed it off and uttered the same as a valid security, as a valid security, you should find the defendant guilty of the second or third count, according as you may think that the intent was to defraud Robinson or the Insurance Company.

20th. If you are of the opinion that the bond was forged, that the person knew it to be forged, and so knowing it to be forged, passed it off and uttered the same as a valid security, as a valid security, you should find the defendant guilty of the second or third count, according as you may think that the intent was to defraud Robinson or the Insurance Company.

FOR CONSTATABLE. JOHN W. BERRY is an independent candidate for the office of Constable of the Second Jurisdiction Court, Election, Nov. 3, 1861.

FOR CONSTATABLE. JOHN J. HOFFA, the former Constable of the First Jurisdiction Court, is a candidate