Daily Crescent.

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[illegible] attention has been slightly directed to amendments of some importance, which are proposed to be made in the Constitution of our State. It is admitted, very generally, that our present Constitution abounds in defects; and the general disposition of this fact has probably contributed to the popular and measurable indifference to proposed alterations. It seems to us that the people think any change must be for the better; and there appears to be a dangerous and habitual disposition to permit amendments to be adopted, by default of opposition. In the intelligent spirit, there is none of the wise [illegible] of a free people; it seems rather a slothful submission to the efforts of politicians, and a frequent conclusion to let them operate their will, until it is our organic law their own vagaries and conceits. We do not say that the proposed amendments are mere vagaries or conceits; but they are important and worthy of the mature deliberation, and element scrutiny. The deliberation and scrutiny should be immediate, as the amendments are to be voted upon at the next election.

The substance of the proposed amendments may be thus stated.

The Chief Justice and Associate Justice of the Supreme Court are to be made elective; they are to hold office for four years, but provision is made, so that two of them shall vacate their seats at the end of every two years.

The Judges of the District Courts are to be elected by the voters of their districts, for a term of four years, and they are to interchange for the trial of second cases only.

The District Attorneys are to be elected by the voters of their districts, for a term of two years.

An Attorney General, a Secretary of State, a State Treasurer, a State Superintendent of Public Instruction, are to be elected for a term of two years, by a general or State ticket.

In the case of a tie vote for any of the officers we have named, the Governor is to select and commission the one whom he may prefer among the candidates voted for.

A citizen of the United States, twenty-one years of age, resident one year in Louisiana, and six months previously in the parish in which he offers to vote, shall be entitled to vote.

This is the substance of thirteen proposed amendments, on each of which citizens are to vote separately.

In all these proposed amendments there are important changes. Making the Judiciary elective, is a radical change, and, however popular it may be, should be made with caution and with great circumspection as to mode and manner. To the principle of an elective Judiciary we believe, there will be but little opposition throughout Louisiana. Its adoption is a "foregone conclusion," and the attempt to abuse it to partisan uses is simply ridiculous. Time must test the real merits of an elective Judiciary; but, with the few lights of experience before us, we do not see how it can possibly be worse than a Judiciary existing by the appointment of our partisan Governors, elected by partisan efforts, and seeking to strengthen themselves by propitiating the favor of partisan leaders. Both systems are open to serious objections; but it seems to fairly admitted, that, wherever tried, the system of an elective Judiciary has proved itself, in many respects, far superior to the system of a Judiciary by appointment. Upon this great question parties cannot be forced to divide in Louisiana; and demagogues may surrender all hope of reaping a petty personal or partisan advantage, from such an issue.

But to one point in the details of this elective system, serious objections must lie. We refer to the brief time the Judges of the Supreme and District Courts and the State officers are to hold office, particularly the latter. This is a serious objection to the terms of the proposed amendments.

There is something more than half ludicrous in the railroad speed with which this ultra spirit of heading reform seeks to hurry men into and out of office. The State Superintendent of Public Schools might ride a race, and a successful one, with John Gilpin, if in the short term of two years, he can manage to visit, as he certainly should visit, the parishes of the State, and investigate the condition and management of the public schools. The successful candidate for Secretary of State will, in his short term, scarcely have gone through an examination of the last red-taped bundle of official papers, and nibbed his second pen, before his successor will be politely hinting the necessity of his vacating his well-cushioned arm-chair.

The Treasurer will scarcely have counted the funds on hand, and received the tenth deposite, before his successor will be stalking in and demanding the official keys. None of these gentlemen can be fairly installed in their respective offices, before, it is plain, they must either be actively engaged in a new canvass, or abandon the field and honors, so hardly won, to other competitors. Why should they not be elected for the same term as the Governor? Such an arrangement would more nicely harmonize the different parts of our State Government, give the officers time to learn and perform their duties, and to perfect an intelligent understanding among themselves.

But the worst of the whole arrangement proposed, is the frequent change of the parties upon the Supreme Bench. Brief time must elapse—but two short years—between the welcome of new-comers by the two others of older tenure, before they will themselves retire, or rather offer two vacancies to be filled up by an uncertain popular vote. What gentlemen of liberal legal studies, of long experience, of distinguished reputation, will seek or accept an office so uncertain in its tenure, and in the aid and companionship it offers? Why not give them a tenure of such length that the public may derive benefit from their judicial experience, and not lose their services at the very time when they begin to be really valuable? If the argument in favor of an elective Judiciary be worth any thing, it must assume that the men selected by the people, will, as a general rule, be abler and worthier than those appointed by the Governor. Why, then, trust them less? Why make their terms so much shorter? It seems to us, that in this matter, ultraists make a daily sacrifice of important elections, and push a false and arrogant democracy, with all its mingled seduction and threats of the clamor of popular franchise, up to the very vestibules of the courts. Even judges are to be kept, if not immediately in the midst, yet in full view of an election, closing but to give place to another. Candidates, like the mock Duke in the play, will scarcely realize the possession of their new honors, before other actors will appear to claim them, and the public business of the State will seem more like the exits and entrances of a play, than the real and sober business of a wealthy and numerous people.

In this brief period of service, there seems to us, besides many grave public inconveniences, this plain inconsistency:—the people are to elect all public officers, because they are best judges of their merits; and the officers thus elected by popular votes, are not to be left but the briefest time in office, because the people who elected cannot trust them!

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Vicksburg and Jackson Railroad.—The Brandon (Miss.) Republican publishes a correspondence, wherein the President of the Southern Railroad Company, addressing the President of the Vicksburg and Jackson Railroad Company, refers to the delays on that road, last year, and asks what assurance he can give the people of East Mississippi as to the transportation of cotton from Jackson to Vicksburg, with dispatch, this year.

The President of the Vicksburg and Jackson Company answers, that the delays of last year were in a great degree owing to an under estimate of the crop of cotton near the line of the road, which it was generally believed and confidently asserted, would not exceed, if it equalled, the crop of 1849. The transportation of 1849 was about 20,000 bales, but the transportation of last year amounted to 65,000 bales. The deficiency was attempted to be remedied by the Company ordering new locomotives, but each was the pressing demand for engines, that the orders would not be filled in time for last year's crop.

This year (the President says,) the Company is fully prepared with engines of great power, and will have, at the opening of the cotton season, about forty double eight wheel cars in service—all of the first class. It will be able to transport every day double the average cotton receipts of last year at the depots in Brandon and Jackson. He believes confidently that the road is in a better condition to transport freight, promptly, than it ever has been.

Mr. Webster's Oration.—The Latin quotation from Cicero's second philippic against Mark Antony, which occurs near the close of Mr. Webster's great speech at Washington, is singularly happy, not only in the use made there of it, but in its original connexion as applicable to the distinguished speaker. We annex a translation, prefixing a sentence which occurs previously in the same paragraph. The portion quoted by Mr. Webster is printed in Italic:

"As for me, I will make this public declaration: I defended the State in my youth, and will not abandon it in my old age. *Two things only I wish for: the first is, that I may leave the Roman people free: and a greater blessing than this the immortal Gods cannot bestow upon me. The other, that every man may be rewarded as he has deserved of his country.*" [N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Ship Navigation from Ocean to Ocean.—The New York Express says that the latest information from Bogota, received in letters by the last mail, is that the Congress, after long deliberation, have granted exclusive privileges to a company, embracing several gentlemen of New York city, to make a ship canal across the territory of New Granada, to connect the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific. The district through which this route is to run, is one hitherto but little known, but has actually been used by boats in past times, and appears to offer almost every desirable facility. Those practical men best acquainted with it, who also know the terms of the grant made by the Congress, express the most favorable opinions of its speedy completion, its profitable returns to the enterprising undertakers, and its high importance to the commerce of the world.

The Republic of Hayti.—There is published from this island a world of nonsense, which seems to be manufactured here, for what purpose, however, it is difficult to tell. The facts, however, we are assured, on good authority, are these:

Soulouque, the black Emperor of Hayti, recently sent, and in good faith, two thousand men under the command of one of his generals to the frontiers of Dominica, to notify the people there of the truce that existed, according to the understanding between the Commissioners of France, England and the United States, and him, the Emperor; but the black general at the head of these two thousand men, without authority, and to the sore displeasure of Soulouque, so it is said and believed, finding the frontier town of Galeta entirely undefended and unprotected, was seized with an irresistible passion for military glory, and he took the town, established Haytien dominion over it, and pronounced it "conquered."

The Dominicans, enraged by this act, soon mustered in force and beat off the Haytiens, with some killed and wounded on the Haytien side.

That Soulouque did not intend an invasion is shown by the fact that he sent only two thousand men, when he had some fifteen thousand men at his disposal, and that at this time of year military operations are not carried on in Hayti.

The Commissioners, it is said, will renew their efforts to bring about a permanent peace as soon as the autumn comes. It is highly desirable that this petty war should cease, not only for the cause of humanity, but for the sake of trade and commerce. [New York Express.

Steam in Baton Rouge.—The Baton Rouge Gazette is congratulating the sugar-planters in that vicinity, that the necessity to send away from home for steam engines will not exist hereafter, as Messrs. Hill & Henderson, of the Baton Rouge Foundry, have nearly prepared for action a steam engine, the already completed parts of which are said, by competent judges, to equal any thing imported from New York, New Orleans, or Cincinnati. If fifty towns in Louisiana could furnish us with similar intelligence, it would be the most gratifying thing that we could receive from them. Our State capital feels its importance, and that feeling is quickening its energies.

Venerable Personages.—The Springfield Post says that there are living in the town of Lunenburg, in Mass., at the present time, forty-eight persons who were living when the Declaration of Independence was made. Several of them are over ninety years old. The entire population of the town is but 1300.

Amalgamation College.—There is a so-called Central College at McGrawville, New York, in which whites and blacks, and all other colors, male and female, are admitted as students together, and "associate on terms of the most intimate companionship and equality." An appropriation in behalf of the institution was proposed at the late session of the New York Legislature, which actually found favor in the Senate, but was defeated in the Assembly. The Express says that it does not believe that the white people of that State, any where, except in the very worst abolition hot beds, are willing to be taxed to carry on this amalgamation.

Killed by Lightning.—The Bayou Sara Ledger of the 19th notices that on the evening of the previous Saturday, two men whose names were James Hopkins and James Brazelton, took shelter from a severe thunder storm under a large tree, in the neighborhood of General A. G. Howell's plantation in East Feliciana Parish. The tree was struck by lightning, and James Hopkins was instantly killed, and the other rendered insensible by the shock; after some time he recovered so far as to be enabled to crawl to the public road, and intelligence of the event was communicated by a negro to General Howell, who promptly repaired to the scene, and had both the dead and the injured conveyed to his house.

Property in the Crystal Palace.—Horace Greeley says: "If a fire should consume the Crystal Palace, the inevitable loss must exceed one hundred millions of dollars, even supposing that a few of the most precious articles should be snatched from swift destruction. Ten minutes, without wind, or five with it, would suffice to wrap the whole immense magazine in flames, and not a hundredth part of the value of the building and contents would remain at the close of another hour."

Singular and Melancholy Accident.—Mrs. Bartholomew, of Harlem, Ill., was instantly killed by lightning on Friday night, of last week, while sleeping in the same bed with her husband and child.

A Healthy Sentiment from South Carolina.—There are yet men of sense and courage in South Carolina, who will not submit to the unmanly tyranny of the young disunion hotspurs there, nor permit their free thoughts to be stifled by any amount of gasconade and bravado. A shining instance of this is to be found in a toast, which was offered at a dinner of the malcontents in Charleston, South Carolina, on the late Fourth of July. One of the company having proposed to hang the President and his Cabinet in certain contingencies, a gentleman got up and gave the following sentiment:

"President Fillmore—A patriotic statesman, who would maintain the integrity of the Union by vindicating and supporting the rights of the States."

New Park Bill Passed.—The bill authorizing the municipal authorities of the city of New York to lay out and open the new park in Jones's woods, in the upper part of that city, passed both houses of the New York Legislature before adjournment.

W. H. Amant, the French Consul at California, is the great chess player.

Cotton Planters' Conventions.

Eds. Crescent—I have observed in your valuable paper, of the 19th inst., that it is intended to hold a Cotton Planters' Convention in Macon, Georgia, in October next.

I know not what may be the object in view, but meetings should be held immediately in every parish and county of all the cotton States, from Georgia to Texas, to take steps to have a Convention representing, if possible, every bale of cotton raised; there to determine on a plan to protect, in some measure, the cotton planters' interests. If the whole planting interest could be so represented, and act in unanimity, they could make rules and regulations whereby they may receive a fair compensation for their cotton. If, however, things are permitted to go on as they have for past years, depend upon it, the planters will have to submit to prices that will be ruinous.

Let us look back to the cotton market for the last five months, and we find a diminution of $20 per bale—an occurrence without parallel, in the same space of time. What has caused this ruinous decline? No good cause can be given; the crop of 1850 did not exceed the estimates of the lowest, but about 100,000 to 150,000 bales. So this cannot be the cause. Money never was so abundant, nor cheaper than the present season, in England and other countries—the same in relation to provisions—trade in all directions good—still, in the face of all these auxiliaries, we find cotton forced down to the present low price. The crop of 1850 is now nearly exhausted. It has got into the handsof the foreign manufacturers. They are now busy making their calculations on the probable extent of the growing crop, and it is reported that it bids fair to yield the planter a fair return for his time and capital, risk and exposure of his life and his laborers from disease and climate. This prospect causes the cotton market in Europe, particularly in Liverpool, to be depressed even at present prices, and every steamer brings us advices of further decline. Already the speculators and spinners are calculating on what the coming market for the new crop will open at; and as Liverpool and Manchester capitalists hold the power, rest assured that if immediate steps be not taken by the cotton planting interest, prices will be low indeed. It is not unusuasion to hear it said that cotton planters can make money raising cotton at five cents. I would, therefore, recommend every section in the cotton States to have a general understanding, by convention, for protection in sale of their cotton.

It is most important to ascertain what is a remunerating price for cottons, according to quality. It should not be crowded into the market. Cotton should be sent in small quantities under limits. Planters should hold it back and send merely enough to meet their most pressing demands. They have the power in their hands if they use it in this way, and if the crop of 1851 should reach 3,000,000 bales it will not be too much. It will be all wanted, and if disposed of in a proper manner, remunerating prices can be obtained—say 8 to 11 cents. Planters can get as much for one hundred bales as for two hundred bales; if however, there is not some precaution taken by all the cotton interest to obtain fair and just prices, they may assuredly expect lower prices than they ever yet had to take. They should also bear in mind a late article that appeared in your paper, in relation to how the value of a pound of cotton is enhanced in the hands of the manufacturer. Then why should the planter not be remunerated?

You will please to give these remarks room in your daily and weekly, so as to give them as much circulation as possible. Papers in this and other States interested will please give them an insertion, and oblige, One Who Knows.

New Orleans, July 21, 1851.

Murder in Biloxi.—Two men walking along the Biloxi (Miss.) beach, at about half-past ten o'clock on Tuesday night last, saw one man pursue, overtake, and strike another on the back, on the beach. The stricken man fell on his face. The pursuer paused but a moment till he saw his victim fall, and then took flight. The two involuntary witnesses gave him chase, but he turned on them, presenting a weapon, and they, being unarmed, desisted. They gave the alarm of "murder," and "the town was raised," but the murderer escaped.

Immediately persons went to the spot where the assault was made, and found the fallen man dead. An examination showed that he had been stabbed near the heart, and also mortally, on the right side, near the spinal column.

On Thursday, the steamer California took to Biloxi an Italian named Barnardo, who had been arrested at Bay St. Louis, at the instance of Mr. Young, the first mate, on suspicion of being the murderer. Barnardo had been seen in Biloxi on the day of the murder, and the next day got on board of the California at Mississippi City. His manœuvering to hide a sword cane, and other suspicious movements on board the boat, had fastened on him the suspicions of Mr. Young, the first mate, who, having heard of the murder, had him arrested.

His return under arrest to Biloxi, and delivery to the Sheriff of Harrison county, caused an excitement. His sword-cane was taken, and a number of citizens accompanied the Coroner to the graveyard, that night, and disinterred the body. Another examination was made, and the wounds and the sword were compared, and, so far as that evidence went, it was conclusive against the prisoner. It was proved next day, that three weeks before the murder, Barnardo had had a quarrel with the deceased, who was a Spaniard, living in Biloxi, usually called Antonio. He was held to bail in $1000, with a security to the same amount.

The beach of Biloxi is ground sacred to health and peaceful, happy society. The occurrence of a dastardly assassination there, was well calculated to excite extraordinary feeling.

Our cotemporary, the Sea Shore Sentinel, publishes a full history of the affair, and shows that it aroused the feelings of the community, who are still on the alert for additional proof to insure the conviction of the murderer.

The Michigan Conspiracy Case.—The trial of the anti-railroad conspirators was resumed at Detroit on the 9th inst. Mr. Seward had arrived, and the examination of witnesses for the defence was commenced. We see no mention in the Detroit Advertiser of the death of Dr. Fitch, and therefore presume that the report of his being poisoned was a fabrication.

Railroad Movements in Pennsylvania.—A mass meeting was to be held at Pittsburgh, on the evening of the 12th inst., in favor of pushing forward the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad. The call for the meeting is signed by a large portion of our most influential citizens, and there is no doubt that the road will speedily be built. There is a strong feeling of retaliation in Pittsburgh against Philadelphia, in regard to the Hempfield road. An effort will be made to revive the Connellsville Railroad, so as to have direct communication with Baltimore. Other projects are on foot to connect Pittsburgh with New York direct.

North Western Virginia Railroad.—The Parkersburg Gazette says the subscription has already reached $105,000, and is going on bravely. The Western Sentinel says a liberal subscription will be made there.

Beggars.—The Cincinnati Times says "there is a house near the head of Vine street, where some fifteen or twenty professional beggars reside. An officer informed us yesterday, that they average from five to ten dollars a day by their vocation, and pass their evenings in revelry and debauchery. They are all able bodied men and women, but when they go out begging, they profess lameness in various ways."

Quick Traveling.—The Liverpool Times cites the following example of the rapidity of communication with China by means of the overland route by way of the Isthmus of Suez:

The Indus, which arrived at Southampton on the 19th instant, had on board Mr. Forbes, of Boston, who left Hong Kong on the 26th of April, and left this port for New York in the Africa, which sailed on Saturday last. He will most probably arrive at the latter port about the 1st of July, and will have traversed nearly fourteen thousand three hundred miles in sixty-five days, including stoppages at various ports."

The Africa, in fact, arrived at New York on June 29, two days sooner than estimated in the above paragraph, reducing the passage to sixty-three days. Mr. Forbes arrived at his home, near Boston, before the 1st of July.

Jenny Lind.—The Northampton (Mass.) Gazette remarks that Jenny Lind stated, when on a visit to that place, that she intends to return to Europe in August.

The Weather and the Crops.

In Tennessee.—The Memphis Eagle of the 5th despondes thus:

"We have just returned from a visit to the interior, and during our absence have heard more complaint in regard to all the growing crops than it has ever been our fortune to listen to before. The drouth has now lasted more than two months, in all the surrounding counties of North Mississippi, West Tennessee and Arkansas. In every direction, as far as we could hear from, the corn crop is in a manner utterly cut off, and the cotton crop has been so much injured as to preclude the possibility of more than two-thirds of an average crop; if it does not rain within the week, more than half a crop cannot be made. We were assured on all hands that the prospect for both crops, at this season, was never known to be so gloomy before. Apprehensions of famine next year—at least among the stock—are every where freely expressed.

This state of affairs—the almost entire failure of the corn crop, the measurable failure of the cotton crop, and the continuance of the drouth—is well calculated to inspire anticipations of the most melancholy and alarming character. As it is, much privation and distress must cause among our planters, and through them be visited upon every other class in the country."

We have recent information from gentlemen thoroughly posted up in reference to cotton and corn in the districts named by the Eagle, that the cotton looks remarkably well, and is full of promise. The corn fields generally have suffered much, but the crop of corn is by no means so essentially ruined as some accounts have described it.

In Louisiana.—The Providence Republican of the 12th says:

"The cotton crops generally look well, and it is thought good crops will be made this season."

The Black River region of Louisiana is doing well. The Southern Advocate of the 17th says:

"We received, by the hands of Judge Taliaferro, a few days ago, a wide open boll of cotton, of fine, white, long staple, pulled in Mr. Jacob Garrett's field on Black River, on the 10th inst., and sent us as a specimen.

"We did not learn whether there was much open at the time, but as he is one of the best practical planters in the parish, we doubt not that by this time he is picking in earnest, and will shortly astonish his commission merchant with a shipment of the new article."

In Mississippi.—The Claiborne (Grand Gulf) Gazette, of the 16th, says:

"The first full blown boll of cotton that we have seen or heard of in this county, this season, was brought into our office yesterday. It was from the plantation of Mr. Charles Hamilton. In this vicinity the prospects of a good cotton crop are promising. The corn crop in this county will turn out rather slim. The shower of rain on the 4th, and the one a week or two previous, proved of great benefit to this crop, and prevented an almost total failure of the crop, especially of that planted in dry sandy soil."

In Alabama.—The Selma Enterprise of the 17th thus notices the crops, and, quaintly and dubiously, the weather:

"Corn is, in some parts of the country, ruined beyond redemption. In some parts of Autauga not two bushels to the acre will be made. This is a gloomy prospect for the planters. Cotton in this county presents good prospects.

"The weather is in mint-julep order."

Cholera—Health of Cities.

On Monday, 14th instant, at St. Louis, there were 38 interments, of which 12 were of cholera cases. At Memphis, for the week ending July 12, there were 21 interments, 5 of which were of cholera. The Cincinnati Enquirer of the 11th inst. says:

"It is undoubtedly true that in the country generally, and in most of the country towns, there is at this time by far more sickness prevailing than in this city. We were told the other day that a goodly number of persons were leaving some of the smaller towns and coming to the city to escape the diseases prevailing among them. The cholera is taking off a good many persons here and there. At West Union, Adams county, several persons have fallen victims to it. Among the rest is Hosea Moore, principal hotel keeper of the place. Quite a number of deaths are also mentioned in other parts of the county."

On the same day, the Cincinnati Board of Health report 206 deaths in the city during the past week, of which 19 were from cholera, and 124 were children under five years of age.

Mannibal (Mo.) seems to suffer severely from the ravages of the cholera. For the week ending July 9, there were 5 deaths of cholera. The greater portion of the citizens have deserted the place, and all the business houses, with the exception of three or four, have closed doors. Mr. Edward Dunning, a highly respectable merchant, died of actual fear that he might have the cholera.

Four of the respectable citizens of Brandenburg, Ky., have published a card setting forth the lamentable condition of that town in consequence of eight deaths by cholera out of eighteen cases. One of their physicians had deserted them, after they had reared him, patronized him, and made him all he was!

At Fort Smith, Ark., for the week ending July 11, there were 6 deaths of cholera.

Fast Traveling.—A gentleman from Missouri has lately made the trip from New York to St. Louis in four days and seventeen hours. He went upon the New York and Erie Railroad to Dunkirk, where he took the steamer to Cleveland, thence to Cincinnati, and thence by steamer to St. Louis. The regular time from New York to Cincinnati is forty hours. When the Eastern line of railway is completed from St. Louis to Cincinnati, the trip from New York will be made in less than three days.

Tongue Science.—In a late trial for libel at Lowell, it was decided by the Supreme Court that a man cannot be made to pay exemplary damages, or smart money, for the freedom of his wife's tongue, and can suffer only for actual damages to the party injured. It was a case of Austin and wife vs. Wilson and wife, and the former obtained $30 damages. A similar ruling was previously made in the Court of Common Pleas.

Military Asylum at Cincinnati.—Mr. Disney, member of Congress from Cincinnati, writes under date of Washington, July 7th, that the Military Board had decided on locating an Asylum at Cincinnati.

The history of the United States Exploring Expedition, under Lieut. Wilkes, is just translated and published in Germany.

The steamship Florida made its latest trip from Savannah to NewYork, from wharf to wharf, in fifty-eight hours.

W. H. Avery has been elected President of the Branch of the Louisiana State Bank, Second Municipality, *vice* Peter Conrey, resigned.

Marie Maberlini, a cantatrice possessing an attractive person and winning manners, and who is considered by the Berlinese superior to Jenny Lind as a singer, intends, it is said, coming on a professional tour to this country.

Pittsburg, July 12.

Western Navigation.—The river is rising, with five feet water in the channel. Freights and passage to the West are taken at the very lowest rates—freights 20 cents to Cincinnati, 25 to Louisville. The city is healthy.

Married:

On Wednesday, July 2, at Cincinnati, O., by Rev. F. B. Wilber, Professor Edward E. Lippitt, of the Wesleyan Female College, to Miss Hannah L. Lewis, daughter of the late Dr. John H. Lewis, of Monroe, La.

On Thursday, June 26, on Little River, by Rev. T. A. Rosser, Mr. Morgan Coats and Sophia Rawlings, both of Catahoula parish.

Died:

On Sunday, July 6, of pulmonary disease, Mrs. Julia Mandeville, daughter of Col. S. W. Huntington, and consort of Henry D. Mandeville, of Catahoula parish.

On Tuesday, July 15, Miss Frances Ann Loveland, daughter of Mr. Henry L. Green, of Sicily Island, in Catahoula parish.

Remarkable Cure.—Dr. Fryer, the celebrated Indian Doctor, has the credit of achieving some remarkable cures. We were shown the other day a slave belonging to the Old Levee Steam Cotton Press, Third Municipality, who, we were informed, had been cured of consumption, or rather disease of the liver and lungs, with fever of the bowels. He was discharged on the 22d March, after being confined to his bed for many months. The negro appeared perfectly restored. We also saw, at the same time, a negro who had been cured of a severe cancer by Dr. Fryer. (Editors Louisiana Star of a severe cancer by Dr. Fryer. (Editors Louisiana Star Republican, Lafayette, May 22, 1851. may30 d&Wtf

MADAME DUVELL

Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of New Orleans that she has just arrived from Europe, and may be consulted at her residence, corner of Dauphin and Esplanade streets, on the Present, Past and Future events.

Consultation—Gentlemen $1; Ladies 50c. jy22 3t*

BROUGHT to the Second Municipality Police Prison—

LUCY, a dark griff, 5 feet high, aged about 20 years; she belongs to Mr. Barry, on the Carrollton Railroad Company.

CAREY, a dark griff, 5 feet 9 inches high, about 25 years old; has a scar on his right cheek; says he belongs to Mr. Elliot.

NED, a light griff, 5 feet 9 inches high, aged about 22 years; says he belongs to Mr. Cox on Bayou Lafourche.

JIM, a dark griff, 5 feet 8 inches high, aged about 21 years; says he belongs to Mr. Cox on Bayou Lafourche.

The owners will please comply with the law in regard to them. J. WORRELL, Warden.

New Orleans, July 22, 1851. jy22 1w3w

Key Cutting, Mechanic & Fancy Smithing. The undersigned respectfully informs the public that he will be ready for the cutting of timber, at his place, on the Bayou Road, near the Cemetery, on MONDAY MORNING, the 21st inst. R. R. SWASEY, Secretary.

Jacques de Molay Encampment No. 3.

A meeting of the above Encampment will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 23d inst., at half past 7 o'clock, at the Hall, 12 Commons street. Members are requested to be punctual. Visitors are respectfully invited. By order of the C. C.

W. H. SONDRAN, Acting Recorder.

The Public School Vacation

Will enable pupils to acquire an elegant business style of Writing. Children six or seven years of age can, in a short time, learn to write with ease and elegance. By writing words, not, they learn to spell correctly, or have languages much faster than in any other way. Liberal accommodations made with families at DOLSHAW'S WRITING AND BOOK-KEEPING ACADEMY, 58 Canal street. Lessons from 7 to 12 A. M. and 4 to 8 P. M.

jy22 3t R*

RUFUS DOLSHAW, 58 Canal street.

Tracy Rines, Attention!

You are hereby notified that the Rangers Drills will be resumed on MONDAY EVENING, the 21st inst., at the Armory, on Carondelet street, at half past 7 o'clock, punctually. Drills EVERY EVENING, until further notice. By order of Capt. Tracy.

J. H. KENDALL, Orderly Sergeant.

jy17 1m

I. O. O. F.

Howard Lodge No. 13 meets every THURSDAY Evening in the Grand Lodge Hall, corner of Tchoupitoulas and Poydras streets, at half-past 7 o'clock.

F. G. Ross, N. G. Geo. S. Bowditch, Sec'y.
F. Rochaiswy, V. G. J. W. Delaugerdemer, T.
James Davis, Treasurer. jy9

Just Opened!

Another lot of the

CHEAP BAREGES,

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White Linen and Cotton Shirts, latest styles;
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Communications promptly attended to. my31 6m 3tp

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jy17 1m FELIX BURTON.

Congressional Candidates.

Communicated.

The harmony of the Whig party being now restored, by the withdrawal of both the candidates for Congress, permit me to suggest the name of Samuel J. Peters, as a proper person to represent the District. His experience in public affairs, and his knowledge of the wants of the District, together with his great industry, will make him very acceptable to both city and country, if, as I have been led to suppose, he can be induced to serve. [jy19 3t] Commercial

The Whig friends of A. C. Bullitt will support him for Congress, at the election in November next, to represent the Second Congressional District of the State of Louisiana, subject to a Whig nomination. jy17

FOR CONSTABLE.

Joseph W. Burke is an independent candidate for the office of Constable of the Second Justice's Court. Election, Nov. 8, 1851. jy14

John J. Neuve, the former Constable of the First Justice's Court, is a candidate to at the approaching November election, for same office, at the urgent request of his numerous friends. jy14 1d

Thos. Connolly, Jr., is a candidate for Constable of the First Justice's Court. Election Nov. 8, 1851. jy17

MIGUEL HERNANDEZ, Jr.

is a candidate for re-election, as CONSTABLE of the Fifth Justice of the Peace, Third Municipality. Election on the third of November, 1851. ap28

For AUDITOR of PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

We are authorized to announce Hon. Lewis Bordelon, present Auditor of Public Accounts in this State, as a candidate for reelection. my28

FOR STATE TAX CO