others against his own men. Subsequently he was cruising, and practising hydrography on the coast of Africa, up to the moment of receiving a telegraphic dispatch, accepting his urgent proffer of services for the Arctic expedition. He had the rice fever in the Canton river, the plagues in Egypt, the yellow fever at Rio, the congestive at Puebla, and the African fever on the coast. These, and wounds, and an organic disease of the heart, which he has had from boyhood, have been his preparations for the hazards he is encountering now.

DAILY CRESCENT.

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT
OFFICE NO. 93 ST. CHARLES STREET.
Will be regularly served to subscribers in this city and Lafayette at an early hour every day, (Sunday excepted,) for $5 a year, in advance, payable to the office, or 15 cents a week, payable to the carriers.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
From and after this date the following rates of charges, per square of ten lines to pearl, will be invariably adhered to, viz:
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Advertisements on the second page are charged as new each day.
A liberal discount will be made with those who advertise by the year or for a shorter time.
All Advertisements not marked will be published one month and charged accordingly.
The Crescent has strong claims upon advertisers as a medium of communicating with the public. Its circulation, which was large when it came into the hands of the present proprietors, has been steadily and rapidly on the increase, even through the dull season just closed.
October 18, 1851.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, 1852.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.—We will hereafter publish the simple announcement of marriages and deaths free of charge.

The Elections.

Our democratic friends have made their nominations. We have already noticed them in our columns. Gen. John L. Lewis, our late popular Sheriff, was selected for Mayor. Mr. Calhoun, heretofore well known as a whig, and somewhat identified with what our democratic friends have industriously and bitterly stigmatized as "the Second Municipality clique," was nominated as a *pis aller* for Comptroller. Mr. John Duncan, an energetic and popular democrat (who was compelled to give way in the candidacy for Comptroller to the new recruit, to Mr. Calhoun,) was given the emollient of a nomination for Treasurer. Mr. Nott, between the two, the convert and the steadily professing, was driven overboard. Mr. Grant, a very capable gentleman, drove all competitors, Major Blanchard included, ingloriously from the field. Mr. Sthele, a gentleman of much popularity in his particular section of the city, carried the day in the struggle for the candidacy as Street Commissioner. These are the general nominations to be voted for by the whole city.

Upon the face of the report of the proceedings, they appear to have been harmonious enough. But the delegates to the Democratic Convention were determined that they should appear so; and so, they cautiously and without exception excluded the public and the reporters of the press. Nothing has come to light, but what they choose shall appear, though here and there facts are leaking out, which show that the Convention was by no means harmonious. We understand warm feelings found, in the Convention, strong expression; and that the running fire of debate was quick and sharp. The whigs, in their usual heedlessness of appearances and without the democratic (!) *sa voir faire*, admitted "the ignoble vulgar" to their Convention. The consequence was, every petty difference of choice, every ebullition of personal predilection, became notorious; and our whig friends had to suffer all the consequences of too much openness. The Democratic Convention, wiser in its policy, kept all its quarrels to itself.

But some things have risen to the surface, which show how and why the political waifs, who flattered themselves with the hope of a Democratic Convention nomination, were carried down in the current, and are now thrown up into a clearly ascertained position, and the light of day, by the under-current of democratic discontent.

Our contemporary of the Delta, usually adroit in thrusts at the whig party, and quick to give a sly push to the cause of democracy and its candidates, breaks forth, editorially, as follows:

"CAUCUSING.—We have some decided opinions on the caucus system generally, which we wish to express in brief. The existence of committees is always necessary to the government of any political or governmental body. We are free to admit this, because we know that the best intelligences must be always sifted from the mass, and permitted to hold the ruling position.

"But when committees become cliques—when ten men or twenty take upon themselves a dictatorship, and map out the policy of a party, without the party's leave, we consider that a 'Hide 'Intervention' on the part of the Press would not be at all out of place. When representatives are sent anywhere, they are supposed to express and *not* the wishes of the people, not of themselves; to advance the universal good, not a selfish aim; and if they divide into groups, and pitch-fork this candidate or that candidate into a prominent position, for the sake of money or patronage, they are false to their trust, and should be treated accordingly. Delegates should represent the ideas of the people, not private speculations. This we take to be a political axiom.

"But doubtless every believer in republicanism understands these first principles and appreciates their importance, and may ask, where or why is the necessity of remarking upon them? We have a ready answer—look at the city!"

It illustrates in the local columns thus:

"DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—We lost some time, amounting actually to hours, in an attendance on the democratic meeting which was to have taken place at Holt's House, on Gravier street, last evening. Something did assemble, but it was not a meeting in the true sense of the word—the parties who ruled it must have graduated in some democracy unknown to us.

"The scene can be briefly described: A table is placed for reporters; several understanding that the meeting was a public one—as every body there did, by the way, save the few initiated—took their seats. A murmur of voices, like the hum of a hive which has been subjected to the fumes of alcohol, greets the ear. In the outer room there is the most terrible confusion. Five hundred persons, off and on, are present, and out of those about fifty caucuses are formed. The performances commence, and Colonel Wood proposes some very indistinct resolutions, among which the principal is that Colonel Oakey should take the chair—upon which proposition being made he took his stand, and immediately ordered the members of the press to leave the room. The session was to be secret; the advertised meeting was to be a caucus. We noticed that some of the warmest members of the party were excluded, the only reason being that they had their pens dipped in ink. Some sixteen occupied an inside room, while the outsiders were left to meditate on the probable subjects of discussion. So matters stood from eleven o'clock up to the time of our writing this notice—ten. The affair was ridiculous from beginning to end, and the desire to conceal ulterior designs by closed doors, altogether an impossibility in this nineteenth century.

"The scene continued to be very excited and amusing up to 12 o'clock.

"The Convention adjourned when the short and long hands of the clock were touching twelve. All parties appeared to be very merry, and we do not wish to throw any of the obnoxious liquid, 'cold water,' on their proceedings. However, if we have fallen into any errors, they must blame their own exclusiveness. It is rather difficult to give proceedings accurately through closed doors."

If "*cold water*" be so "obnoxious a liquid" to the members of the Democratic City Convention, the Heavens forbid that we should treat them like "mad dogs." We would "treat" them, all, differently. "Merry" gentlemen—and so our neighbor of the Delta says the members of the Democratic Convention were—should be treated altogether differently.

But our democratic friends have other difficulties. Gen. Lewis (they say) voted for a whig nominee for the State Senate, and took the last canvass for Sheriff with the most graceful indifference. This makes the General rather "indigestible" to the "Simon Pures," and particularly agreeable to the friends of the last democratic candidate for Sheriff.

Then, there is Mr. Calhoun. He is somewhat (as we have said) well known as a whig, heretofore, and at the same time was "tied up" with that abomination, Saml. J. Peters, a miserable, unadulterated whig, at the same Second Municipality rack, and has grown fat on his feeding. Nevertheless, he has been rejected by the whigs as a damaged article, which would not keep through the Summer, and the "true blue" democrats do not relish swallowing him, for better or worse, any more than a four days' old oyster in July. Pepper and salt will not make him "go down." He is a bitter pill, and the sugar-coating of a democratic Convention nomination does not prevent nauseas in the throats of "the faithful." They think they might have found a competent man in his place, even modestly looking through their own party. The whole matter sits badly on their stomachs, and threatens indigestion.

But then, our particular friend, Alderman Yancey, who abhors whiggery as he might snake-soup, not only swallowed him, whiggery in a state of decomposition, like fly-blown meat in summer, and the queer reminiscences of old political feuds, etc., but absolutely went further, and *nominated* him! This gives color to the too current report, that, by a show of liberality, Alderman Yancey expects, himself, to be hereafter quietly admitted into the whig congregation. This corroborating circumstance has aroused much feeling in the whig party. The most bigoted swear that Alderman Yancey shall not come into the church on any terms. The more liberal say that he has shown liberal charity, and should be admitted on probation. We fear the question will distract the whig party far beyond all that the Delta has previously anticipated. We fear Alderman Yancey is returning to his old political faith.

THE DELTA.—We had hoped the canvass would progress without any appearance of approach to censurable personalities, and regret to find the Delta indulging in expressions which, if continued to be employed, can not fail to give a tone of personality and bitterness to the conduct of the political struggle.

In the Delta, yesterday evening's edition, we find the whig ticket speciously and offensively styled the "Garland Ticket." The expression is cunningly placed in quotation marks, and thus, by a very unfair and not particularly nice ingenuity, is falsely made to appear as though it came from a whig journal.

The objects of the Delta are plain. It wishes to discredit the whig ticket, by making it appear to be the obedient machinery of one man, and that one man it wishes particularly to injure, by exciting prejudices against him. It wishes to divide and distract the whigs. Whigs caught by such chaff would be queer specimens of intelligence or common sense. The Delta seeks another result. Our neighbor is fond of classical allusions; and, perhaps, he is acting upon the lesson afforded by the tradition of Tarquin and the tallest poppies. For months, and even years, the Delta has abounded in a war of insinuations upon the most zealous, active, and prominent whigs, taking them singly in succession, and insidiously seeking to create a public odium against them, without ever bringing forward one specific charge. There have been some whigs, unreflecting and unsuspecting enough, to be influenced by this specious game; and mere things of air, vague rumors, like shapes of the morning mist, have become to them the more colossal from their shadowy outline and insubstantial matter.

That Col. Garland is an active and intelligent whig, is his great crime in the eyes of the Delta, and his popularity, particularly with the young whigs, makes him the more conspicuous mark for its cunningly thrown shafts. Probably we could give the Delta something more substantial than insinuations, upon which to discourse the public on its own account.

NOMINATIONS.—Jas. Robb, Mr. Allan having resigned, and a clear path having been properly opened by the proper parties, was, last evening, nominated, at 5, P. M., by the whig delegates of the Second District, for the upper board.

At half-past 7, P. M., the democratic delegates of the same District met, and, notwithstanding their party had borrowed the loan of two, here tofore professed whigs, it will be seen that they asked the further loan of a name, on which to do political business. Whether they desire, having already taken two, to take others, at a discount or as a par accommodation, we have not learned.

The following are the democratic nominations referred to: J. A. Gasquet, Arnold Harris, E. W. Sewell, A. Mercier, James Robb.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.—The whig delegates of the Third Ward, comprising the 6th, 6th and 7th wards of the old 2d Municipality, last evening nominated the following gentlemen as candidates for the Board of Assistant Aldermen: W. H. Avery, T. B. Winston, R. B. Sykes, B. L. Place, J. F. Willson, and N. E. Bailey.

BENEFIT OF SIR WILLIAM DON.—The performances at the St. Charles to-night are for the benefit of Sir William Don, and on this occasion Professor Anderson, the great Wizard, appears as *Rob Roy*. The Baronet personates the character of the good *Baillie*. The Heron family appear.

ORLEANS THEATRE—*Benefit of Mons. Flot.*—The benefit of Mons. Flot takes place on Monday night next, and we do not recollect a more attractive bill than is offered on the occasion. The benefiteary well deserves a crowded house, and he offers entertainments which should at any time secure it. The grand opera of "La Favorite" will be produced for the last night this season, and Mmlle. Hilarion and her brother Mmlle. Baron and Mons. Espinan, and Charles Winther will appear on the occasion.

ANNA BISHOP.—Another concert by this charming contatrice is advertised for Monday next, at the Lyceum Hall. The programme is a rich one, and at the low prices, we have no doubt the Hall will be well filled.

Mr. Guisford attends at the Lyceum Hall to-day, for the accommodation of those who wish a choice of seats.

THE CAMPANOLOGIANS.—We were yesterday favored with a visit by Mr. Greenwood, the manager of this well known troupe of Bell Ringers. We trust that he will not allow these performers to pass through our city without giving us a taste of their quality.

GLIDDON'S PANORAMA.—An exhibition of the beautiful Panorama of the Nile will take place at 12 o'clock to-day, on which occasion the children of the Poydras Female Orphan Asylum will be present, they having been invited by Mr. Gliddon to attend. The usual exhibition will take place this evening.

HARRY WHITBECK'S BENEFIT.—The complimentary benefit to Harry Whitbeck by the Amateurs, at Dan Rice's Circus last night, was, as we had anticipated, the greatest affair of the season, and we were truly gratified to see that the benefit was a substantial one. The house was crowded to its utmost capacity, and as the tickets were one dollar each, the sum realized must have been handsome. The performance was amusing in the extreme, and by no means so ridiculous as had been counted upon by the audience. Mr. X.'s set of changes was very clever, as indeed were all the acts, and we regret that we have not space to give them the notice they deserved. Altogether, the compliment was worthy of the amateurs and the beneficiary.

See J. M. Weymouth's advertisement of *Fine Furniture* to be sold this day at his store, 107 St. Charles st. *Great bargains* may be had by attending this sale, as *fine* furniture usually sells extremely low at this season of the year.

Thanks to the Clerk of the steamer Nashville for late Nashville papers.

LAND OF THE PHARAOHS!—There are two exhibitions to-day of Gliddon's Panorama of the River Nile, this afternoon at 12½ o'clock (for convenience of ladies and children,) and this evening at 7½, for the public generally. Too much praise can hardly be awarded to this Panorama.

DESIGNS OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.—The last foreign advices state that the French administration has on foot a design to annex Belgium to the Republican empire.

In Switzerland a design even more atrocious is said to be meditated—namely, to root out Hamilton entirely. The French Minister had demanded the suppression of all clubs and political associations, and a strict surveillance over the newspapers, and had requested the banishment of all refugees from the Swiss territory. The Federal Council had determined to stand upon the defensive, and had sought support in England. Here is a case where we should be almost tempted to apply the full Kossuth doctrine—namely, armed intervention.

OUR MINISTER TO AUSTRIA.—The position of Mr. McCurdy, our Minister to Austria, is both difficult and disagreeable. The behavior of both the Court and the Cabinet towards him has been even suffered to be commented on in the censor-ridden press, and after a residence in Vienna of about twelve months, he is stated never to have been received by the Emperor till within the last week or so, and then very coldly, and not in a private audience.

AN IMPORTANT EVENT.—The Jefferson (Texas) Herald mentions the arrival of a steamboat at that place as one of the most important and exciting events of the season and we can easily believe it, from the fact that meal, flour, potatoes, etc., were becoming awfully scarce, and that even "mast-fed" mackerel were in great demand.

DEATH OF HON. W. B. BULLOCH.—The Hon. William B. Bulloch died at Savannah on the 6th instant, in the 77th year of his age. In the war of 1812 Mr. B. mustered a company of Artillery into the service of the United States, which did good service until the close of the struggle. In 1813 he was elected to the Senate of the United States, and in 1816 he was made President of the Bank of Georgia, which office he held twenty-seven years. He was subsequently Collector of the port of Savannah. He was beloved by all who knew him, and he is universally mourned, although he had attained a good old age.

Telegraphed to the "Daily Crescent."

By the Southern Line.

Three Days Later from Europe.

Arrival of the Asia—Cotton still advancing—Interesting Political News—Policy of the new British Ministry.

NEW YORK, Friday, March 12.

The Cunard steamer Asia has arrived here, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 28th ult. The following is a summary of her news:

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, February 28.

There has been a good demand in the Cotton market during the week, and the sales embrace 54,000 bales, of which exporters took 3000, and speculators 10,000 bales.

Prices have advanced ⅛d. generally, the greatest improvement being for the better qualities. The quotations as officially fixed by the board last evening are, for Fair Orleans 5⅜, and Middling Orleans 5 1-16d. ℔ lb.

The sales up to noon to-day, embrace 6000 bales, and prices close firm at the above quotations.

Flour has met with a firm demand at 22s ⅓d. for Western Canal, and 23s. ℔ barrel for Ohio.

Corn has been in fair request at 29s. 6d. for yellow and 32s. ℔ bushel for white.

Lard has been rather heavy, and the closing rate is 49s. ℔ cwt. Tallow has been in good request, and prices have advanced 3d. ℔ cwt. The quotation is now 35s. 3d. ℔ cwt.

Consols are quotated at 97¼.

New British Ministry—Declaration of Principles—France and Austria.

NEW YORK, Friday, March 12.

The Asia brings the following items of European news which have transpired since the departure of the Arctic.

ENGLAND.—The Earl of Derby has set forth a short programme of the principles which are intended to govern his administration. He says the new ministry will repudiate the franchise measures of Lord John Russell, and he unreservedly expresses his preference for the principles of the American tariff, over those of the free trade system of Sir Robert Peel. The ministerial explanation has been well received on Change.

FRANCE.—Paris and the country generally yet remain quiet. Relations with Austria are of a less friendly nature, and the French Government has protested against an increase of duties on French goods introduced into Austrian ports.

Failure to Arrive.

When the Asia left, no American steamer had arrived at Liverpool since the Arctic.

Charleston Cotton and Freight Markets.

CHARLESTON, Friday, March 12.

The demand in the cotton market has been good during the week, and the sales embrace 9000 bales; prices close without any material change, and we still quote strictly middling at 7¾c ℔ lb.

The Asia's accounts have just been received, but their effects are not yet developed.

The increase in the receipts at all the Atlantic ports is now 42,000 bales, against 22,000 at the close of last week.

Freight of Cotton to Liverpool 7-16d.

By the People's (Telegraphic) Line.

NewYork Markets—Steamer Sailed.

NEW YORK, March 11

Cotton is in a moderate request to-day at unchanged prices. Flour is selling at $4 75@$5 per bbl. Corn firmer with sales of 20,000 bushels Southern yellow at 70c ℔ bu. Mess pork steady, at $15 75 ℔ bbl. Lard 8¾@9c ℔ lb.

The Cunard steamer Africa sailed to-day for Liverpool. Among her passengers are Col. J. C. Fremont and S. H. Meeks, bearer of dispatches.

BOSTON, March 11.

Resolutions were to-day introduced in the House, declaring the Compromise measures unconstitutional.

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, March 11.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Brookes introduced a resolution to pay the expenses incurred by Kossuth, while in the city of Washington, provided they did not exceed $5000, on which a debate sprang.

The House has been engaged in discussing the Homestead bill. Mr. Richardson has been making a speech in favor of Mr. Douglas's claims to the Presidency.

Ohio River—Markets.

CINCINNATI, March 11.

The river here has fallen three feet six inches during the last twenty-four hours.

Flour, $3 12½@$3 37½. Whisky, 18½c. Lard active. Sales 1000 kegs at 3c ℔ lb.

PITTSBURGH, March 11.

There are ten feet water in the channel, and river rising.

Things in Baton Rouge.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BATON ROUGE, March 9, 1852.

For several days the delegates have been arriving here from all parts of the State. For once "the harmonious" were inharmonious. Three regiments concurred each to send overwhelming defeat to the other two. The "Young Democracy" rallied under the standard banner of Douglas, and right manfully did they press the claims of their champion. The old hunkers were divided between Cass and Buchanan. Hon. John Slidell, who had dreams of Parisian court life, and a friendly intercourse with Louis Napoleon, had all his wonderful genius taxed in favor of Buchanan; and, for once, has seen those who have heretofore feared the trial of outliving his wrath, stand in bold opposition to him. His mandate was no longer law. The magic of his name had no charm, and he and his friend Buchanan could not muster a corporal's guard.

The Convention was the most uproarious and disorderly ever held in the State. My pen will fail far short of communicating a life-like picture of the scene.

At 1 o'clock the delegates assembled in the Representative Hall. Dr. Deloney nominated Gen. A. G. Carter as President to call the Convention to order. Calls of "Carter," "Herron," all over the house. Neither gentleman came forward. For some minutes there was much uneasy murmuring, and things seemed to have come to a regular stand-still at the very start. In the midst of this delay, Mr. W. H. Wilder moved that the Convention be opened with prayer. Cries of "No, no"—"Haven't got time." The motion, however, prevailed, and the Rev. W. H. Crenshaw delivered a short prayer.

Dr. W. B. Scott, of East Baton Rouge, was made President; Gen. Phillips, Gen. Planche and Dr. Cannon were Vice Presidents; and E. C. Labat and George Eustis, Jr., Secretaries, of the Convention.

Dr. Scott, on taking the chair, physicked the Convention with a speech, in substance as follows—first pulling out his spectacles and making no use of them:

Fellow-citizens of the Democratic party—In electing me to preside over your deliberations, you have done yourselves less and me more than justice. When we met here on a former occasion, we felt the fullest confidence in our success with Gen. Cass, a man endowed with the highest qualities for meritorious service.

Unfortunately our party was divided and we were defeated. In the contest before us we have the names of Cass and Douglas and Buchanan upon any one of which we can unite. It is our duty to be united, that we may succeed. We have seen, under the present administration, our citizens murdered without a hearing, and, what is worse, their bodies mutilated after death. [Applause.] Let us look to democracy to protect ourselves. The beautiful fabric of our Government rests on the principles of the democratic party! [Applause.]

The President went on then to say something about "force-fathers," which caused several knuckles to come down on several desks; when he and his ruffled shirt and spectacles sunk full of satisfaction into the Speaker's chair.

It was next moved "that Governor Walker take a seat along side the President," which was carried, and accordingly the Governor of the people of Louisiana very complacently descended, for the time being, into the Governor of the *democratic party*, and made the required exhibition of himself, amid a great deal of racket, through which he passed most smilingly.

Things being thus in ship-shape, there was a glory to be achieved in getting the start, and members from all sides endeavored to obtain the floor. They seemed to regard it as a "quarter race," in which the "bulge" is every thing. In fact, there was a fine collection of "quarter horses" in attendance and "jocky" was the word.

Mr Snyder, of Madison, first arrested the attention of the Chair. He proposed that they now proceed to take the sense of the meeting as to its choice for President of the United States.

Judge Walker, (suddenly)—Before that can be done, we must determine how we shall vote.

He offered a resolution fixing the basis on the democratic vote of 1849, and that a majority of each delegation should control its vote.

Mr. Corcoran said that the committee had the subject under consideration, and would report.

Further action on the resolution was postponed, until the committee reported.

Mr. Snyder moved that as soon as the committee should report, that the vote be taken by parishes, and when there was a tie in any delegation, it should be considered a dead vote.

Dr. Deloney said the object of the Convention was, first, to appoint delegates and electors, and then the claims of candidates for the Presidency could be considered.

The committee reported forty-four Parishes represented, Tensas, Concordia, and St. Martin, unrepresented.

Mr. Snyder insisted on his resolution. He said it was as well to meet the question of choice here as elsewhere, and whoever received a majority, the delegates should be instructed to support. Let the vote be taken, and if no one received a majority of the whole, drop the hindmost and ballot between the two.

Dr. Deloney said he had learned, for the first time, that the object of this Convention was to make a choice for President, and he offered to amend so as to send a certain number of Delegates from each Congressional District.

Judge Richardson—I move to lay the amendment on the table.

Mr Moise, in a very loud, quick tone, hoped the substitute would be withdrawn until we could know how we were to vote. There was—

Loud cries of "Question! Question!"

Mr. Moise, turning very red, and getting very angry—Gentlemen may cry question, but I stand here in possession of the floor to sustain a democratic principle. The resolution did not express clearly how the city should cast its vote.

Repeated cries of "Question!"

Mr. Corcoran said his object was to kill the resolution, which smothered the voice of the minority. He wanted every man to cast his vote for his choice of President.

Several gentlemen tried to speak. Great confusion, with cries of "Question;" "No;" "I have the floor;" "Mr. President;" "Sit down."

Mr. Clack here whirled into the arena, immediately in front of the Speaker's stand, all glittering in metal buttons and a handsome cravat, and with the gesture and stentorian voice of a major general, moved to lay the amendment on the table. The motion was carried, and Mr. C. whirled back to the side scenes. He was evidently encouraged, and having no seat, stood proud and erect amid his admirers

Several voices—"Who is he?"

Mr. Clack almost instantly took the floor again, and there leaped from the deep caverns of his lungs, as well as it could leap through a cravat tied just to that point between strangulation and comfort, a proposition that we proceed to business. Considerable fuss, and voices inquiring—"Who is he?"

Mr. Peck said he would like to understand how the Convention was to decide in voting for Cass, Buchanan, and Douglas—[Voices, "And Marcy."]—Is every body to vote? How—

Judge Walker, violently—No, sir; we are to vote *per capita*, and I thought every man of common sense understood that.

Mr. Peck looked much indignation, was about to utter the same, but was prevented by the increased confusion, out of which rose that voice which always swells above the mob, and is owned by Mr. W. H. Wilder. His head seemed to be jarred, and his long locks shaken, by the power of that voice, which seemed to "kick" on the principle of a badly loaded fowling piece. He thought the Convention should proceed to business. We were making ourselves puppets to be laughed at by every body.

Judge Walker—Let us proceed with our business. I nominate for President—

Mr Clack, imploringly—Oh, no! Let me do it!

Judge Walker—For President, Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois [cheers].

Mr Clack, rushing forward—I have the floor! Mr President, have I not got the floor?

Judge Walker, in a very loud voice—Has the gentleman a *fee simple* right to the floor?

Mr. Clack, pointing to the door and looking as fierce as a cock on his own dunghill—No, sir. I have a standing right! Then, facing the entire Convention, and stretching out his arms, much like a concert singer, he made an effort, as if to shoot off the last bit of voice he had left—Mr. President, I have been anticipated, but I now nominate to the young democracy of Louisiana, Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois [applause].

Mr. Wilder commenced speaking against the right to nominate before the delegates were elected, but was put down by cries of "Out of order." "Nothing before the Convention."

Mr. Wilder—I nominate Lewis Cass, of Michigan. [Cheers.]

Mr. Mott—I nominate James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania. [Slight cheers.]

Mr. Reese—I nominate Gen. Gideon J. Pillow, of Tennessee. [Laughter.]

Mr. Dorsey—I beg leave to offer the name of William O. Butler, of Kentucky.

Col. Oakey—I nominate Isaac T. Preston.

Mr. Mott—I nominate Col. S. W. Oakey.

The balloting then commenced. It was soon evident that Buchanan had no chances, and Judge Penn, before the balloting was concluded, asked to withdraw the name of Mr. Buchanan and cast the vote of St. Tammany for Cass.

Here arose many objections, mingled with confusion and fury, in which Mr. Clack took a conspicuous share. The chair finally decided that any name could be withdrawn and any vote changed before the result was known.

Mr. Clack—I appeal from the decision of the Chair.

Mr Moise said the rules sustained the Chair. Much noise and cries of "go on!" "go on."

The Chair put the question: Will the Convention sustain the Chair? Universal shout of "yes!"

Mr. Clack—Put the negative of that, if you please, sir. But the Chair did not comply, and the roll call proceeded.

Mr. LaSere came forward and asked to record his vote, as he and his colleague were divided. [No, no; "he's dead vote."] And he was refused.

Mr. Ryan said there was but one delegate from Rapides, and he desired his right to cast the vote of the Parish. There had been a meeting and a resolution was adopted that if a majority of the delegates were not present, the members of the Legislature were to cast the vote, and he would vote for Cass.

Mr. Moore said, he and Mr. Prescott were members of the Legislature from Rapides, and they had agreed to vote for Douglas.

There were here a great number of calls for Parishes, not yet called by the Secretary. Cass's prospects increased, and there was applause at each vote.

The balloting resulted as follows:

For Cass	101
For Douglas	72
Majority for Cass	29

Judge Penn offered a resolution, expressing the fullest confidence in Cass, Douglas and Buchanan.

Mr. Masterson moved that Douglas be declared the second choice of the Convention.

Mr. Wickliffe said the selection of the second choice should be left to the delegates.

Judge Walker offered a substitute for the resolution of Judge Penn—that while the Convention expresses its preference for Gen. Cass, they will cordially support the National nominee, whoever he may be.

Although this pledges the democracy of Louisiana to swallow anything from an abolitionist to a free-nigger, it was accepted and adopted.

Mr. Clack—I call on this Convention to give an expression on Douglas as second choice—[cries of "No, no." Mr. C. becoming very vehement, and mustering a great deal of voice,] and that the vote be taken by Parishes.

Mr. daPonte insisted that they had a right to know if Douglas was the second choice.

Messrs. Dorsey, Herron and others, mingled in efforts to be heard, when the chair said the Convention had decided not to vote on the question. It was plain to see that the chairman had been put in the wrong box by his friends and was in no way competent to hold the reins over the team before him.

Mr. Chaplin—Why, Mr. President, that vote virtually decided that Douglas was not the second choice.

Chair—The subject is not before the Convention and is not debatable.

Mr. Deloney offered a series of resolutions, adopting the platform of the Baltimore Convention, and proclaiming the doctrines of the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798-9; which were adopted.

Here the Convention became chaotic with confusion out of which came the election of forty-eight delegates—John Slidell declining the use of his name—to whom were added the democratic Members of Congress.

The Douglas men got the jump in the election of delegates, having crowded in over two-thirds of their friends. So that the slightest excuse to abandon Cass, will find them true to their feelings and their power.

The following electoral ticket was selected without opposition:

First Electoral District—E. W. Moise; Chas. Bienvenu, alternate.

Second Electoral District—J. B. Plauche; Wm. Dunbar, alternate.

Third Electoral District—Trasimon Landry; J. A. Scudidy, alternate.

Fourth Electoral District—T. Greene Davidson; P. C. Wickcliffe, alternate.

Fifth Electoral District—T. O. Moore; C. H. Mouton, alternate.

Sixth Electoral District—R. W. Richardson; H. Phillips, alternate.

Judge Walker rose. Mr. President—(The President did not hear.) Mr. President—(Very loud.) Mr. President—(Vociferously loud.) Have I the President's ear?

The Chair assuring him that he had, the Judge proceeded:

Having gotthrough our business so satisfactorily, it was the duty of the Convention to set forth the principles of the party as to State policy. He had proposed this on a former occasion, and he had been laughed at, and we had all seen the effect of it. He proposed in substance:

The election by the people of all State officers.

The extension of suffrage so as to abolish the distinctions between native and naturalized citizens.

Prohibition of chartered monopolies.

To prohibit the Legislature from pledging the faith of the State, except for Internal Improvement.

Annual sessions of the Legislature.

There were one or two other fly-catching molasses spots in this platform which I could not hear in the general din.

Voice—Lay it on the table.

Mr. Dorsey—I see no new principle in the resolutions.

Voices—Motion to lay on the table not debatable.

Judge Walker said he understood the democratic members of this Legislature would prepare an address, and would withdraw his resolution—[No, no, no]—the whig party had become very much liberalized by the example of the democracy, and had been very successful, and it was necessary for the democracy to proclaim their principles.

After appointing an Executive Committee of eleven to be located in NewOrleans, the Convention adjourned.

Voice—Three cheers for Cass. It was responded to with about one cheer and a quarter.

Voice—Nine cheers for young democracy of Louisiana. About twenty voices uttered one cheer, and got about three-fourths through a second, when faintly died the sound of democratic enthusiasm, and the partisan farce was ended.

H.

NEW LINE OF ATLANTIC STEAMERS.—We learn, from Quebec, that the government has advertised for tenders for three steamers to run from Montreal and Quebec, via Halifax, to Liverpool. During the season for navigation of the St. Lawrence the steamers are to run twice a month, and during the Winter are to run between Portland and Liverpool.

GEN. SCOTT AND THE NORTHWEST.—The Chicago Journal (whig) says: "From present appearances Gen. Scott will have a large majority of the delegates in his favor as a candidate for the Presidency in the National Convention chosen from the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, and Iowa.

IN HIS SANCTUM.—Mr. C. Garber, editor of the Madison (Ia.) Courier, who was reported dead from injuries he received in an affray some time since, has recovered, and is again in his sanctum.

LOLA MONTES.—The enchanting Lola Montes has been hissed by a Baltimore audience, or, as the papers say, by the grosser part of said audience. She became miffed at some real or imagined neglect, and tried to come the "pout."

ARRESTED.—The murderers of Mr. Brewer and his wife, near Greensburg (Ky.) have been arrested on the confession of the principal villain, named Collins. Their aim was originally only to rob Mr. B.'s hen-roost.

ARREST OF A CUBAN EXPEDITIONIST.—Capt. Henry Robinson, of Cincinnati, was arrested in that city on the 24 instant, and conveyed to Columbus for trial, on a charge of having been engaged in getting up the Cuban expedition.

THE STRIKE IN ENGLAND.—The engineers' strike appears likely to be a failure. At Manchester about 3000 men had returned to their employment, after signing a declaration that they had abandoned the combination.

TEXAS CREDITORS.—The creditors of Texas holding first-class certificates, have called a meeting to be held in Washington on the 5th of April, to decide upon accepting the terms of the late act of the Legislature of Texas.

ATTEMPTED MUTINY.—A serious mutiny was discovered on board the French emigrant vessel, Gen. Fay, bound for California, having on board a portion of the Lilliput diorama lottery passengers. They formed a plan of seizing the vessel and throwing the officers overboard, but it was disclosed by a cabin boy in time to prevent its execution.

FORGERY.—A negro was arrested in St. Louis on the 1st inst., for attempting to get the cash on a forged check for $1300, purporting to have been drawn on Ewing & Co., by Chase & Co. The forger managed to make his escape.

LYNCH LAW.—On the 29th ult., a man in St. Louis was terribly thrashed in the street by two German women. The reason assigned by the fair flagellators was, that he was in the habit of inducing their liege lords when intoxicated, to frequent bad company.

Gen. Houston arrived in Nashville on the 4th inst.

CELESTIE.—This charming actress was to make her appearance at the Mobile Theatre last night.

THE CITY OF NASHVILLE.—The Nashville Banner states that in 1840 the population of that city was 6900, and that at present it will not fall much short of 18,000. It numbered 10,000 in 1850.

OUTRAGE.—Some one entered the clerk's office of the Circuit Court in Covington, Ky., on Sunday night, the 29th ult., built a fire in the stove, and deliberately burned all the books and papers, worth, it is supposed, $75,000.

SENTENCED.—McGrath, convicted of manslaughter in Sumner county, Tenn., for killing Robert H. Peyton, has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. It is thought that an appeal will be taken.

THE FRENCH CONVICT COLONY.—A Paris correspondent of the NewYork Express says that sailing packets are advertised for the colony of Cayenne. As the colonists, provisions etc., are sent out by the Government, these private packets must be for the accommodation of the wives and relatives of the expatriated.

THE STEAM FIRE ENGINE.—A second trial of the Steam Fire Engine took place in Cincinnati, on the 2d inst. The machine was put into operation in presence of the committee and a large number of citizens. The committee report the following: Steam was raised and the engine put into motion in 4 minutes and 16 seconds from time of lighting the fire, and in 48 seconds more water was thrown from the pipe at the end of 250 feet of hose; the stream of water was continued indefinitely. The committee are strongly of the opinion that the principle of applying steam to the working of fire engines, on the plan proposed by Messrs. Shawk, Latta & Co., is a good one, and they recommend the City Council to make an appropriation of a sum sufficient to make a proper working machine, at as early a day as practicable.

Death resulting from a disregard or inattention to Ruptures.

EXTRACTS FROM THE WORKS OF SIR ASTLEY COOPER, THE EMINENT SURGEON.

CASE I.

A man brought into St. Thomas's Hospital, who had fallen from a ladder, struck a piece of wood and bruised his Rupture; he complained of violent pain and died in four hours.

CASE II.

A middle-aged man, who had been afflicted with Hernia for many years, was injured by a violent push; within an hour after he was injured I saw him, his countenance was that of a dying man—but nothing that we could devise had the effect, during the three days that he survived, of alleviating, in any degree, his torture.

CASE III.

Mr. Gibbon died from a neglect of his Rupture. When we reflect upon the talents and foresight of that great historian, we are forced to the conclusion that there must be something in the nature of the affliction that stupifies the senses against the actual dangers and overwhelming ills.

CASE IV.

A man was brought into the Hospital with a Strangulated Hernia, was operated upon, suffered intense pain, and shortly after died in great agony.

CASE V.

A man about fifty years of age had been subject for many years to a Rupture which could be returned without difficulty. Constipation took place on the 24th of January, it could not be returned, and he was brought to St. Bartholomew's Hospital; strong cathartics having failed in procuring any relief, the operation was performed on the seventh day from the strangulation. It proved fatal. The patient died on the following evening.

CASE VI.

A person was taken into St. Thomas's Hospital for a Strangulated Inguinal Hernia; the attempts made to reduce it were unsuccessful, and the operation was performed on the day of his admission. All efforts to give him relief failed, and on the eleventh day he sank in the arms of death.

CASE VII.

A man twenty years of age was admitted into St. Thomas's Hospital for a Strangulated Crural Hernia; upon performing the operation, the quantity of omentum was found to be so large that there was no possibility of its being returned, and for the purpose of its removal a ligature was applied around it. He experienced no relief from the operation, and died on the seventh day from that on which it had been performed.

CASE VIII.

Mrs. Rice, who had Strangulated Femoral Hernia, and was operated upon, the symptoms of strangulation were relieved; but, on the third day of the operation, the patient was seized with vomiting of fecal matter, which continued for several days, when she sank from exhaustion.

CASE IX.

Richard Bygrave died from Incarcerated Congenital Hernia, of sixteen hours' strangulation.

CASE X.

A person by the name of Ashley, aged fifty years, had a Hernia which became strangulated, and which resisted every attempt to reduce it; an operation was performed in the most satisfactory manner. By the eighth day after the operation the wound was healed, excepting at one small spot; but, upon the morning of that day, he complained of stiffness and soreness about the neck, with a difficulty in swallowing, and the jaw became soon completely locked. Opium and the cold bath were tried with some slight temporary abatement of the symptoms, but without any permanent advantage, and the unfortunate fellow was a victim to the disease.

☞ The best means to avert a similar fate, by those who are unfortunately afflicted, is to apply at Dr. SHERMAN'S Office, 76 ST. CHARLES STREET, and procure his

NEW PATENT TRUSS AND RUPTURE WASH.

You may have used an ordinary Truss for years, without meeting with any accident or serious injury from an imperfect retention or undue pressure upon the bowels; but then again, you may be taken during the next day or week with all the horrible and fatal sym