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DAILY CRESCENT

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT [illegible]

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CONSOLIDATED CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1852.

Concealed Weapons.

In our local columns, yesterday, in a notice of the murderous rencontre at McDonnell's coffee-house, it was recommended that our citizens arm themselves with bowie-knives and pistols, as a necessary matter of self-protection against ruffianism in this community. Acknowledging fully our responsibility for whatever may appear in any portion of this paper, we must say that the advice was given without our knowledge and in our absence. It does not correspond with our views.

The laws strictly forbid the carrying of concealed weapons, and it does not become a public journalist to advise an infringement of them. We respect the laws as the sentinels and guardians of social order, the conservators of social peace, and the vindicators of private rights. To advise an infraction of those laws, would be virtually higher lawism, to which, above all other things, we have the bitterest antipathy. The [illegible] could possibly say upon the subject is, that every man's conscience must be his guide in the premises, and that, notwithstanding occasional scenes of bloodshed and murder, we do not believe we have reached a point at which ruffianism is to be suppressed and chastised only by every man making himself a walking arsenal.

There are armed ruffians in every community, and there are such in NewOrleans; but there are proportionately fewer in NewOrleans than in any other sea-board city of the Union. The advice we should give, would be, in general terms, to avoid them and their haunts, to give them no cause of quarrel, and to totally disregard their approaches or their threats.

A contemporary, to which we are constantly indebted for similar acts of kindness, notices the remark made in our local columns, holding us responsible to the community for the same, and complacently assumes a higher position of law and order. It makes some excellent suggestions, in reference to placing policemen in bar-rooms, electing a Governor who will not abuse the pardoning power, etc.

We would supply an omission, which will go more fully home to the heart of the matter.

Those who are fully informed of the management of the machinery of politics in large cities, know that there are a class of men, who may be designated as fighting bullies, and who drive a profitable business by parading the streets and offering violence to gentlemen who may be politically opposed to their respectable employers. We could designate several of this class who have received at times from $50 to $300 for their services, from gentlemen of the highest social position in this community. Neither whigs nor democrats, nor even the extinct race of "independent reform" men, are free from blame in this matter. We could particularise in the premises, so as to astonish all of them. We could point out men who regularly trade off their services as ruffians, are bought and rebought by all parties, and who are remarkable for nothing under heaven but amount of muscle, weight of bone, remorseless brutality, and the most feeble intellect.

There may be long and touchingly moral disquisitions upon the effects of liquor; and, doubtless, they have their point and merit. But if every coffee-house in the city were closed, and parties still continued to keep paid ruffians in their employ, the same brutal butchery would, from time to time, disgrace the streets of a christian and civilized city. In this very case, we know that persons in the confidence of certain ruffians, but not participating in their acts, sought a gentleman Wednesday evening at dusk, to intimate to him that "a row was coming" and that he would do well to go home at once. One of the leading reasons, it was stated, why he was to be made the sufferer of brutality and numbers, was the crime of whiggery. Of course, had he been a democrat, whig ruffians might have sought him in the same way, and with quite as much real courage.

In this matter we should take care that we do not come to the same point, which has been reached in large northern cities. If bullies do not find ruffianism profitable in times of high political excitement, and if the law be strictly enforced in every case of violation, we shall have greater social order and personal safety.

FOR MAILS.—The mails failed yesterday from beyond Mobile. The Montgomery cart must be out of order.

Mr. E. M., who has written us in reference to Vice Admiral Norman, will please call at this office.

Thanks to the clerk of the splendid steamer John Simonds for St. Louis papers.

We acknowledge the receipt of a catalogue of the officers and students of the St. Louis University.

We are indebted to Mr. E. B. Cook, Clerk of the steamer J. M. Relf, for river favors.

Thanks to the clerk of the Fanny Smith for Louisville papers.

We have received a poem, written by John Wilford Overall, making a neat pamphlet of some fourteen pages, and published in Mobile. As we are requested to notice, we can only say that we have seen some better and some worse poetry.

STOPPED.—The Magnolia on her recent upward trip stopped at Paducah, in consequence of low water, and her passengers were taken on to Louisville by the John Simpson.

ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY.—We have received the catalogue of the officers and students of the St. Louis University. The establishment is located in the western portion of the city of St. Louis, Mo. Its buildings are very extensive, perhaps more so than those of any other institution West of the Alleghany Mountains, and in every other requisite of convenience it is most thoroughly complete.

Its faculty is numerous, there being seventeen professors employed in the education of some three hundred and forty odd young gentlemen. It is composed of members of the Catholic clergy, gentlemen who have devoted their lives to the education of the young, and who bring to their chosen task the experience of years of professional labors and the fruits of long years of study. They are well known and kindly remembered by hundreds of the citizens of Louisiana, who claim the St. Louis University as their Alma Mater, and who can freely testify to its high position and advantages, to the admirable discipline of the institution, and to the tact, kindliness and skillful teachings of its accomplished and learned professors.

Rev. Messrs. [illegible] and Mullen, Thomas S. Elder & Co. and [illegible] are the referees in this city. Rev. M. Oakley, of the Board of Trustees, is now in this city, and parents who may wish to send their children at the opening of the next session, can obtain from him all desired information.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE CRESCENT.

By the Mobile N. O. and Ohio and People's Line. (Office 17 St. Charles Street.)

Negotiations with England.

BOSTON, July 21.

Mr. Webster and Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, are now here, and are closeted together in Mr. Webster's rooms at the Revere House.

French News per America.

NEW YORK, July 21.

The Moniteur contradicts the report of disaffection in some of the French regiments, and represents the army as universally loyal.

It is currently reported that early changes will take place in the French Ministry.

NewYork Markets.

The Cotton market is without animation, and the sales are barely 1000 bales. Flour is steady at previous rates. Corn is firm, with sales of mixed Western at 62@62½c ℔ bushel....Pork steady at $19 37½ ℔ bbl for Mess....Lard 11@12c ℔ lb.

California Steamer.

NEW YORK, July 22.

The steamer United States has arrived from Aspinwall, and brings two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in gold.

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, July 21.

In the Senate to-day, a resolution was introduced calling upon the Government for information relative to the Mexican Boundary Commission. A bill was introduced providing for establishing a line of settlements along the emigrant route to Oregon. The Senate then took up the House resolution fixing the time of adjournment. Mr. Smith moved that the 31st August be substituted for the 16th in the bill.

In the House, the River and Harbor bill have been under consideration, and Mr. Moore, of Louisiana, spoke in favor of deepening the mouth of the Mississippi river.

By the Morse Southern Line.

Death of Bishop Chanche.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 22.

The Right Rev. John J. Chanche, Bishop of Natchez, died this morning, at Frederick, Maryland.

From Mexico.

We have received files of *El Monitor Republicano* to the 3d inst.

On the 1st, a proposition was made to the Government Council to call an extra session of Congress for the 15th of August next. The matters to be laid before Congress are—the protection of the frontier from the Indians—the Tehuantepec affairs, and the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo—the change and improvement in the system of the Treasury and the public credit—the regulation and protection of the mining interests, and of public instruction—revision of the decrees of the State, etc. The proposition to call the Congress together passed its first reading, but it is not believed that the measure will be adopted.

The inhabitants of Orizaba have petitioned the Government of Vera Cruz to abolish the tax on the flour of the country.

The telegraph between Vera Cruz and Mexico is working well, and the movers in this great measure are praised without stint.

The Indians continue ravaging the frontier. On the 30th of June, two men were attacked on the Parrida. On the 12th of June, a young student was killed in Los Reyes; and in the Presidios, they killed three men, and stole an infant and their mules.

In the State of New Leon, the body of troops was called out to protect the inhabitants. Murders and robberies were of daily occurrence. In Chihuahua five men were killed by the savages, in two days.

Mr. Forstall left Vera Cruz on the 5th inst., on the Medway, which sailed for Havana with $2,500,000 in specie on freight. From Havana Mr. Forstall goes to Washington, to give an account of his mission, which, as we have already announced, proved so successful.

A pronunciamiento was expected in the town of Cosamaloapan, and a force of one hundred men started from Orizaba to suppress the insurrection.

LYNCHING.—At Brownstown, Ind., on the 2d instant, a company of about thirty regulators, disguised, entered the house of Zebadee Rush, took him from his bed, and after drawing him naked, save his shirt, through the bushes and briars by the heels, two or three hundred yards and administering a full dose of hickory timber tea, with a request that he should leave the county in ten days, or the dose would be repeated, he was released. Mr. Rush's offence was that of harboring his son, James Madison Rush, whom they had lynched a short time before. The most unkind cut of all was, that a day or two before this last lynching took place, young Rush fell out with his father, and gave him a severe castigation. Old Mr. Rush is an old citizen, is a sober man, and has considerable property.

A man in the western part of the county, suspected of knowing who were engaged in the affair of lynching J. M. Rush, was taken from his house and publicly ducked until life appeared to be extinct, but he is now recovering.

POLITICAL SEERS.—The Louisville Courier says: "It is currently reported among first political circles that an accidental interview took place between Thomas Jefferson and the mother of General Pierce, while the latter was a child in her arms, upon which occasion Mr. Jefferson kindly patted the infant Pierce upon the head, and said: 'Who knows but this child may live to be a President of the United States?' Upon being informed of which, Old Hickory is said to have remarked that he would have made the same prediction, had he been present."

A Mr. Jones, according to the Boston Transcript, has invented a new way of firing off cannon by electricity. This is certainly an improvement, but the Boston Post thinks it would be still better if he would only get up artificial men, and have the whole done by machinery.

BOATS FOR MOBILE.—The Louisville Democrat says that seven boats are now being built in that city and in Jeffersonville, for the Mobile trade.

We re-publish the following beautiful poem, in consequence of the butchery it suffered, yesterday, from the types. If its fair and gifted author will forgive us this time, we hope hereafter, by personal supervision, to do justice to her productions:

For the Crescent.

JULY.

Inscribed to Mrs. E. H. C.

BY ANNIE BRADFORD.

When the days were long and golden—
When the truant school-boy laid
Snares to catch the timid rabbit,
And the cattle sought the shade;
When amid the grain, the reapers
With their cheery songs and blithe,
Kept a lively, graceful measure
To the swinging of the scythe;

When the West wind, whose wild music
With delight the spirit whelms,
Sung his surging, deep andante
'Mid the boughs of branching elms;
When above the fruited hickories,
And beyond the poplars tall,
Hung the clouds like spirit-banners
From the bright sky's sapphire wall—

In the bosom of a maiden
Love was trembling, like the gleams
That through forest shadows stealing,
Quiver on the shaded streams;
For, a noble heart had found her,
And with words of love and truth,
Won her sweet and gentle spirit
In the freshness of its youth.

Soft and still the July moonlight
Lieth on the sloping hills,
And far down the wooded valleys
Swiftly pass the glancing rills.
'Neath the aspen sits a mother
With a fair child at her knee,
Looking up, to ask the angels
With an absent one to be.

With him many a happy summer
She had heard the linnet sing,
And the Oriole that builded
In the birch above the spring;
With him she had watched the white lids
Close above the blessed eyes
Of two little lambs, re-taken
To the fold in Paradise.

But each heavy blast of sorrow—
Though a bending reed, and frail—
She had borne with patient firmness
Till his cheek grew thin and pale;
And now, while afar he seeketh
Health in softer Southern air,
That the blessing may be granted
Is the burthen of her prayer.

High again above the hickories
And beyond the poplars tall,
Hang the clouds like spirit-banners
From the bright sky's sapphire wall;
And a wild and stricken mourner,
With a fair child at her knee,
Gazeth up, if 'mid their foldings
She an angel face may see.

In an untamed Southern forest,
Where the red flamingo gleams
Like a meteor, and the white swan
Floateth down the silent streams,
Where amid the tangled bushes
Shines the savage cougar's eye,
And the timid wild deer starteth
At the fierce Paducah's cry;

Where the white and fragrant blossoms
Of the grand magnolia lie
'Mid the foliage, like angels
Just descended from the sky;
Where the mocking-bird is singing
And the long gray mosses wave,
From the drooping forest branches,
They have dug the stranger's grave.

Baton Rouge Correspondence.

BATON ROUGE, La., July 20, 1852.

The report of the Committee of Amendments to the Constitution was passed to-day, after a slight amendment. I send it to you for publication, precisely as it passed.

Mr. Isaacks presented resolutions specifying sessions of the Supreme Court in Opelousas, Alexandria, etc., as well as in NewOrleans. They were laid on the table until the Judiciary report came up.

Mr. Delony presented a report of the minority on Internal Improvements, which confines itself to requiring the Legislature to make a law for carrying into effect the great levee purposes for which the public lands were donated by Congress. Ordered to be printed.

The resolution introduced yesterday by Mr. Risk, requiring the Public Printer to print the laws and journals, was called up to-day by Mr. King, of St. Landry. After a short discussion, one thousand copies in French and the same number in English (separate volumes) were required.

The order of the day—the Elective Franchise—came up on Mr. Jennings' sub-amendment, that the Legislature shall provide by law for the registry of the names of each voter five days before election. Mr. Sandidge's motion to strike out all in relation to the country parishes was carried.

I mentioned to you yesterday that Mr. Eustis had introduced an amendment to the effect that the Registry law should be no additional expense to the elector. Mr King, of Jackson, offered an amendment in addition to this to-day, providing that the law should be no additional expense to the State. Mr. King's amendment was rejected, and that of Mr. Eustis was retained.

Mr. Hunt read an article, from the NewYork Constitution, which he offered as a substitute for the Registry. Mr. Jennings having previously withdrawn his amendment—"five days previous to the election."

Mr. Hunt's substitute was as follows: "Laws shall be made for ascertaining by proper proofs the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage thereby established." It was lost.

The article, as amended, then came up and was carried in this shape: "The Legislature shall provide by law for the registry of the names of all qualified electors in the city of New Orleans, provided that there shall be no expense to the elector."

Mr. Collens' amendment (laid over yesterday) requiring one month's citizenship before voting, was then voted on and voted down.

The qualification of an elector in this State was then established at 21 years of age, a citizen of the United States, a resident in the State 12 months, and in the parish 6 months.

There seemed to be a general satisfaction in this settlement of a warmly contested principle in the Constitution of the State.

THE JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.—The Judiciary Report next came up and opened a field for Mr. Randell Hunt's oratory. That delegate made two or three lucid and eloquent speeches to-day, on this report. The first two articles only have been considered, and both have passed. The first article awoke a warm demand by many members for the establishment of District Courts, the minimum of salary of the judges, and the tenure of their office in the Constitution. Mr. Hunt and others showed the impracticability of the Convention doing that, and that the Legislature could do it much better. In the 2d article, the power of the Legislature to restrict the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court to questions of law only, was ably contended for by Mr. Herron of Baton Rouge. Mr. Herron remarked that they had been virtually deprived of the benefit of trial by jury by the present system, as in all cases where an appeal had been taken from his District, the Supreme Court had taken the case entirely into their hands, never sending a party back to be tried on facts.

Mr. Hunt showed, in a long speech, that the Appellate System was an admirable system, but had been abused.

I send you the first two articles of the report as they have been adopted:

TITLE IV.—JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.—Art. 62. The Judicial power shall be vested in a Supreme Court, in such Inferior Courts as the Legislature may, from time to time, order and establish, and in Justices of the Peace.

Art. 63.—The Supreme Court, except in the cases hereinafter provided, shall have appellate jurisdiction only; which jurisdiction shall extend to all cases when the matter in dispute shall exceed three hundred dollars; to all cases in which the constitutionality or legality of any tax, toll, or impost whatsoever, or of any fine, forfeiture, or penalty imposed by a municipal corporation, shall be in contestation; and to all criminal cases on questions of law alone, whenever the offence charged is punishable with death, or imprisonment at hard labor, or when a fine exceeding three hundred dollars is actually imposed. The Legislature shall have power to restrict the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in civil cases to questions of law only.

Delegates seem to be well satisfied with the reasons of the Judiciary Committee for their report, and I think that the whole report will be carried, with some not very important amendments, to-morrow. OBSERVER.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON AMENDMENTS—Adopted by Convention, July 20, 1852.—The Committee on Amendments of the Constitution, to whom were referred the proposition of the Delegate from East Feliciana, (Gen. Carter,) in regard to the mode of amendment of this Constitution, beg leave unanimously to report—

That they believe that the mode of revision in the present Constitution to be unnecessarily restrictive, that it presents too many obstacles in the way of effecting a change in the organic law, and that a speedier process of amendment, one requiring a shorter time and fewer formalities, while it would afford ample time for deliberation and obtain as fully the sanction of the people upon the changes proposed, would, at the same time, dispense with the necessity and save the expense of a convention hereafter being called to effect changes that may be desired. They therefore respectfully recommend the following as a substitute for the article on the subject as it now stands:

Article —. Any amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in the Senate or House of Representatives, and if the same shall be agreed to by two-thirds of the members elected to each House, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and the Secretary of State shall cause the same to be published three months before the next general election for Representatives to the State Legislature, in at least one newspaper in French and English in every Parish in the State in which a newspaper shall be published; and such proposed amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the people at said election; and if a majority of the voters at said election shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, the same shall become a part of the Constitution. If more than one amendment be submitted at a time, they shall be submitted in such manner and form that the people may vote for or against each amendment separately.

R. B. TODD, Chairman.

BATON ROUGE, La., July 21, 1852.

This morning, Mr. Taliaferro presented the minority report on the Legislative Department. It is a long affair, but chiefly occupied in an expression of dissent from the report of the majority on the total population basis. It contends that slaves having no political existence, they cannot count in apportioning representation, and that it is against the genius of Republican institutions for any species of property to be allowed to vote. It then enters into special pleading by taking the two counties in the State where there is the greatest excess of the number of slaves over whites, Tensas and Concordia on one side, and the two counties where there is supposed to be the greatest excess of the number of whites over whites, Claiborne and Bossier, on the other side, and shows that under the total population basis, about six hundred voters in Concordia and Tensas have more political influence than three or four thousand voters in Claiborne and Bossier—Concordia and Tensas having three, while Claiborne and Bossier would have only two Representatives. The report was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hargis offered a resolution that no member of this Convention shall be eligible to a seat on the Supreme Bench within two years after the adoption of the new Constitution. The Convention voted this down with commendable alacrity. This, at first, seemed to have the effect of a bomb thrown in, but immediately began to be treated as a good joke. I do not mean to say that this Convention would treat any resolution respectfully offered for its consideration as a joke, but this one was well laughed over after it had been rejected.

The order of the day—the Judiciary Report—then came up, when Mr. Benjamin introduced a resolution which, he said, he had intended to offer as an amendment to Art. 63 (adopted) yesterday, but which he had concluded to offer as a separate article to-day. It was this:

"The Supreme Court, when it shall set aside the verdict of a jury in civil cases, shall not proceed to render final judgment, but shall remand the case for a new trial."

It appeared that something of this kind was warmly contended for in the Judiciary Committee, and it was one of the compromises in the report that this clause should be dispensed with in the Constitution. Mr. Benjamin, one of the committee, was not present, however, when that compromise was made, yet a number of the committee thought that as Mr. Benjamin had opened up the compromises of the report, they were free from their obligation to support it. Mr. Benjamin's resolution was amended by Mr. Dufour, by adding "on matters of fact," and was adopted as amended.

But when the report came forward on this article, those who were against Mr. Benjamin's resolution opposed:

Art. 64. The Supreme Court shall be composed of one Chief Justice and four Associate Justices, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum. The Chief Justice shall receive a salary of six thousand dollars, and each of the Associate Judges a salary of five thousand five hundred dollars, annually, until otherwise provided by law. The Court shall appoint its own Clerks; the Judges shall be elected for the term of ten years.

The decided opposition of many members to the report, was shown in the number of amendments that were offered from all parts of the hall. One amendment provided for three Supreme Judges—another for a Chief Justice, two associates, and a term of four years—a third for a tenure of six years, etc. All of the amendments were voted down, many eloquent speeches were made, yet a direct vote on the article could not be arrived at, although the Convention sat beyond its usual time of adjournment.

Mr. Benjamin made an effort to-day in support of the article, which he offered, and which I have quoted above. Of course, it was a fine one. He gave a sketch of the jury system, and contended that it was an anomaly, unworthy of Louisiana, to allow the judges of the Supreme Court not only to disagree to judgments of juries, but to reverse them, and condemn where the juries had acquitted, *on matters of fact*. Messrs. Swazey, Collens and others, made able arguments in favor of retaining the power with the judges, as they said that under Mr. Benjamin's resolution, cases would be sent back and forward from jury to judge so often, that a decision need not be looked for.

Mr. Hunt made a powerful appeal in behalf of his report. The sense of the Convention was three times ascertained (although not directly) to be in favor of one Chief Justice and four associates. Beyond that nothing was developed, and the friends of the Judiciary report are beginning to anticipate some trouble in carrying it through intact. OBSERVER.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.—The Red Land Herald, published at San Augustine, Texas, of the 17th instant, gives the details of one of the most heart-rending tragedies we have ever been called upon to record. It occurred a few days since, in the Southern part of Shelby county. The Herald has the particulars from those who were present.

Aquilla and Jesse Ballard, (brothers,) were cultivating a plantation in partnership, and their feelings towards each other had always been of the most fraternal description.

The white family consisted of Aquilla Ballard, wife and child; Mrs. Haynes (sister to Mrs. B.) and child, and Jesse W. Ballard.

On Sunday evening, the 11th instant, Aquilla Ballard rode over to his mother's, a distance of five miles, to sit up with a brother who was lying dangerously ill. Shortly after he left home his brother Jesse invited Mrs. Ballard to take a walk with him, saying he had a secret to tell her. They passed down the road a short distance, and stopped some time in deep and earnest conversation, Jesse exhibiting considerable excitement. When they returned to the house, Mrs. B. was pale and melancholy, and continued so during the rest of the evening. Jesse, however, became unusually lively and spirited. The Monday morning following, Jesse inquired of a negro boy whether his gun was loaded properly, and having discharged and reloaded it, he set it against the side of the house. Soon after he had another conference with Mrs. B., when the latter returned to the house and told her sister that Jesse was going to kill the negro boy and then kill her (Mrs. B.)

About this time, Jesse called out to Clara (Mrs. B.) to come to him again, but she refused. He again, in a manner wild with frenzy, called to her, and commanded her to come, saying he had something to tell her. Mrs. B. obeyed, approached him and threw her arms about his neck. Some words passed hurriedly between them, but what those words were will only be known at that day when all things will be brought to light. As he tore himself abruptly from her, she was heard to exclaim, "Oh, Jesse don't do it." Seizing his gun he approached the kitchen, where the boy Nelson was, and asked him how he felt. The boy replied "better, and would be able to work in the morning." Jesse told him that he did not wish him to work any more—that he was going to kill him; and suiting the action to the word, and telling the negro woman to stand out of the way if she did not wish to get hurt, he raised his gun, and shot the negro dead. At the fire of the gun, Mrs. H. caught up her child, and ran out the opposite side of the house, and hid in the top of a fallen tree. Mrs. Ballard also started to run, but again returned to the house. After shooting the negro man, Jesse, with one hand on his head and the other hold of his gun, turned rapidly upon his heel four or five times—when coming to a halt, he saw Mrs. Ballard passing through the gate on the opposite side of the house. He immediately pursued her, and when within a few feet, fired the second barrel, lodging the whole load in her back, several shot passing entirely through her body. She fell dead. His next movement was to draw off one of his boots by her side, when suddenly turning, as if recollecting that both barrels of his gun were empty, he returned to the house, and procuring the only load of buck shot left, he hurried off to a branch about 200 yards distant, when having reloaded one of the barrels of his gun, he blew off nearly his entire head by placing the muzzle of the gun under his right jaw and touching the trigger with his toe.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE STATE CONVENTION.—*Baton Rouge*, July 21, P. M.—Mr. Benjamin offered the following new article to the report of the Judiciary Committee: The Supreme Court, whenever it shall set aside the verdict of a jury in civil cases on matters of fact, shall not proceed to render final judgment, but shall remand the case for a new trial.

A discussion of two hours and a half in length ensued, and the article finally passed by 56 yeas to 48 nays.

The Convention was occupied until half-past 2 o'clock this afternoon, discussing article 64, relating to the Supreme Court. Amendments to lessen the number of its judges, to reduce the term of service and the salaries were all voted down.

The article as proposed by the Judiciary Committee will no doubt pass to-morrow.

BATON ROUGE, July 22, 12 M.—The Convention was opened this morning by prayer from the Rev. Mr. Woodbridge.

The Committee on Education made a report dispensing with the office of State Superintendent of the Public Schools, and with the State University in NewOrleans.

Mr. Preaux, on this committee, made a minority report, recommending the adoption of title 7 on "Public Education," as in the present constitution. Both reports were ordered to be printed.

The Committee on the Revision of the French translation of the proceedings of the convention reported unanimously in favor of appointing a special translator to be paid $400.

This report was laid on the table.

The committee considering this action on their labors disrespectful to them personally, all resigned.

Mr. Benjamin's new article, added to the Judiciary Report, and adopted yesterday, was recommended, and laid on the table by a vote of 58 yeas to 54 nays.

After much discussion, article 64 on the Supreme Court, as reported by the Judiciary Committee, was adopted.

A DEATH.—*New York*, July 21—Jacob Bell, an extensive ship builder in this city is dead.

THE FISHERIES QUESTION.—*Boston*, July 21—Mr. Webster communicates to the Boston Courier to-day a dispatch from Edward Everett while he was Minister to England, and dated London, April 18, 1845, in which he informs Mr. Buchanan, U. S. Secretary of State, that the British Government had formally relinquished the right to the fisheries in the Bay of Fundy.

SAILING OF THE CANADA.—*New York*, July 21.—The Cunard steamer Canada sailed to-day with $50,000 in specie on freight.

NAVAL.—*Boston*, July 21—The U. S. sloop-of-war Albany arrived here to-day.

CONGRESSIONAL.—*Washington*, July 21.—Congress transacted nothing of importance to-day. [Eve. Pic.

ROMANTIC.—The Cincinnati Commercial relates the following: A person who styles himself Charles Gibson, was arrested on Sunday evening, on charge of vagrancy and habitual sporting, with no visible means of livelihood. A jury was empanneled, and the case heard before the Mayor yesterday afternoon. The evidence elicited showed that he acknowledged to sundry officers that he played cards for a living, and by sporting accumulated all the money he had, and the testimony showed that the defendant associated with thieves, and was anything but an honorable man. The principal witness was a young married lady of seventeen years, who testified that she was married; that this man, by promises and winning ways, had enticed her from her husband's roof in St. Louis, and run away with her to this city on the steamer Herald, and thus deprived her of the companionship of a fond and affectionate husband, who, in the eighteen months they had been married, always treated her with the greatest respect. By misrepresentation she was decoyed off, (as she foolishly supposed,) by an honest man, who entertained an affection for her. Coming to this city, she found she had been imposed on, and immediately telegraphed to her husband to come and get her, promising never to forsake him again. As she gave in her evidence, the tear of sympathy was visible in every eye, while the seducer sat on his chair with an air of reckless and villainous defiance. Owing to want of evidence in accordance with the ordinance, he was discharged. Mrs. Wood will return to her husband this week.

"SEWARD & CO."—The Richmond Whig says:

People are curious to know who constitute the "Co." Is Governor Joe one of the concern? He is a higher-law man. Is Martin Van Buren? He was the candidate of the higher-law party in 1848. Are Rantoul, Hallet, Bryant, Cleveland, John Van Buren, Dix, Sumner, Chase, Preston King, Townsend? They are all eminent and active freesoilers. If they constitute the "Co," they are much more numerous and influential than the solitary principal—and *they all go for Pierce*.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS ON RAILROADS.—Mr. O'Rielly has issued a circular calling the attention of the public and railway managers to the necessity of putting up lines of telegraph along railroads, with instruments at each station, so that before leaving a station the conductor of a train can ascertain whether the track is clear, and give information that he is upon it. By this means, accidents involving the loss of life may be avoided, and the destruction of property saved to an extent far exceeding the cost of erecting and operating the wire.

The Boston Post says that "Gen. Pierce was in the battle at the National Bridge." The fact happens to be that no such battle was fought. A battle was anticipated at the National Bridge, but none occurred. General Pierce immediately after passing the bridge, wrote to Gen. Scott, "I have really encountered nothing that can be construed into a serious resistance."

So the Post, in making Pierce the hero of the battle of the National Bridge, makes him the hero of a great many such battles, and he seems well fitted for them. They are the only battles in which he doesn't faint. [Louisville Journal.

WHERE'S THE SCHOOLMASTER?—We find the following in the Alabama Standard, published at Butler, Choctaw county:

A Beat.—We were presented, a few days ago, by our friend I. L. Miller, of this county, with a most delicious Beat, which was grown on his plantation a few miles from our village. It measured 18 inches round, and the same from point to point. Can this be beaten in the State?

The editor of the St. Louis Republican has lately seen two wax figures of great age, and in a most remarkable state of preservation. They were taken for, and represent William the Third, Prince of Orange, and Queen Mary, daughter of James the First, Queen of England. William was the hero of the battle of Boyne Water, and was born 1634 or '35. These figures were taken when he was in his thirtieth, and Mary in her twentieth year. They are, therefore, nearly 190 years old.

INGENIOUS.—A new invention called a geographical revolving clock, has been patented by Professor J. Hill, of Washington, D. C. On the dial, the names of different localities are given, and the precise time at any point named upon the dial being ascertained, the time at all other places named, can be seen at a glance, and this, of course, determines the time at any place in their respective longitudes.

FLAX MANUFACTURE.—A linen factory, expected to cost some $200,000, is now erecting at Fall River, Massachusetts, for the manufacture of linen out of flax, on the Clausen process. A similar factory is also going up at Marcellus, NewYork.

NEW DRESS.—The Savannah Georgian has celebrated its 35th anniversary by coming out in an entire new dress, with enlarged size and reduced subscription price.

NEW PAPER.—A new paper, called the "Alabama True Democrat," has been started at Eutaw, Ala., by J. W. Youngblood, Esq.

TRADE OF MADISON.—The amount of traffic in corn, wheat and hogs at Madison, Ind., during the past year, is estimated at $2,500,000.

Miss Julia Dean is playing a highly successful engagement at Milwaukee.

CHOLERA.—The cholera is raging at Rocheport, Boone county, Mo. Ten deaths had occurred at last accounts.

City Intelligence.

CHARGE OF PERJURY.—The case of Dr. Geo. M. Saunders, charged with perjury, and which has been undergoing examination at different intervals for some weeks past, came up yesterday for argument. The history of the case shows that Charles Stevenson, who has for some years past been engaged in the extensive manufacture of soda water, had been affected with a nervous disease. Dr. Landreaux attended him, and charged him $60. Dr. Saunders, the defendant, was also called in to attend the invalid, and charged him $250. Subsequently Dr. Saunders borrowed $10 from Stevenson, and got him to sign a letter of recommendation, lauding Dr. Saunders as a physician of profound acquirements, and of great skill in the treatment of diseases of the class of that with which Stevenson was afflicted. Afterwards Dr. Saunders having heard that Stevenson was about to leave the State, brought suit against him in the Third District Court for $140, the balance due on the $250, and made an affidavit, whereupon a writ of arrest was issued and executed against Stevenson. Plaintiff stated in his affidavit that he had received $110 on his bill, and had receipted it for the whole amount of $250, relying on the honor of Stevenson for the payment of the balance. The case was tried, and resulted in a judgment in favor of Stevenson.

A criminal prosecution was then commenced by Stevenson against Dr. S. for perjury, in making the oath for his arrest. It was shown that Dr. Saunders, when he got the last $10 from Stevenson, asked for the loan of $20, but that the prosecutor only gave him $10.

Numerous witnesses were sworn for the defence. Some physicians testified to the professional skill of Dr. Saunders, and that $250 was not a large sum for saving a man's life, especially if he was rich. The price for attending a severe case of delirium tremens was the same as for attending a severe case of yellow fever. A doctor's services could not be measured by money. They were only to be appreciated by the depth of the patient's purse.

Witnesses were examined *pro* and *con* as to the Doctors' character. Some knew the Doctor for a long time, and had heard nothing against his character for truth and veracity. Others had heard a great many things, and knew that the Doctor never kept his promises to pay money. One witness was asked if he was not prejudiced against the Doctor, because at one time they were both paying attention to the same lady. This he denied. There was much other testimony pro and con, and a great number of lawyers on both sides. The defendant was sent before the First District Court, under bonds of $1000.

THE TRAGEDY AT MCDONNELL'S.—Since yesterday nothing of especial interest has transpired relative to this bloody affair.

Captain Weymouth, formerly a pilot between this port and Nashville, and who had but recently returned from Ceuta, where he had been sent with the captured Fillibusters, was sitting outside the bar-room at the time the affray commenced, and, we are informed, went in to separate the combatants. His head and face were cut in the most frightful manner. At noon yesterday, he appeared, from his frequent groanings, to be in great pain. His wounds are all about the face and head, though no fracture of his skull has yet been discovered. He is not expected to recover.

Mr. Robert Green, of Shreveport, received no less than nine wounds, chiefly in the face, neck, left arm, and right breast. He was removed to his room in the City Hotel. It is thought that he will recover.

Another gentleman, a book-keeper in a commission house, who wishes his name withheld, was badly wounded. Several others received cuts more or less serious.

The following affidavit was made before Recorder Winter:

Michael Estalia, who, having been duly sworn, doth depose and say, that last night, between 10 and 11 o'clock, in this District, city of NewOrleans, Parish of Orleans, at the coffee-house of John McDonnell, corner of Theatre Alley and Common street, one Capt. Weymouth and Robert Green, one Thomas Cunningham, one John Moran, one John Duffy and one George Thompson, entered said bar-room, quarreling as they entered, other parties being also present. Cunningham had a small knife in his hand, with a white handle; a spring knife, I think. George Thompson took Cunningham out into the alley. They re-entered, and Green approached Cunningham and knocked him down with a heavy stick; then Cunningham's party—Thompson, Moran and Duffy—jumped on Green, and Green and Weymouth were then knocked down, and immediately the lights were put out. Then the tumblers and bottles were thrown about, and Green rushed out into the yard, where there was a negro boy with a light. Cunningham followed him out and struck Green on his left side several times. Green cried out, "For God's sake, don't kill me." The room was again lit up. Previous to this, while the light was out, Thompson seized hold of deponent's arm, and asked who he was, and when he answered, "The bar-keeper," he let him go. Deponent never left his place behind the bar, and yet found himself very bloody, especially on the arm where Thompson had hold of him. Wherefore deponent charges said parties—Cunningham, Moran, Duffy and Thompson—with assault with intent to kill.

The parties accused in the above affidavit, to wit: Thos. Cunningham, John Moran, George Thompson and John Duffy, have all been arrested, and were yesterday remanded to prison by Recorder Winter, to await the result of the wounds inflicted on the victims.

John Moran is keeper of an ice house. It was confidently asserted yesterday by several witnesses that he was not engaged in the affray. The examination will determine.

Cunningham was formerly a police officer, but recently has been engaged with George Thompson in the gold-dust business. Duffy is a cab-driver.

A knife, with a narrow blade, about four inches long, all covered with blood, is identified as the one used by Cunningham.

Cunningham, when brought into court yesterday, appeared weak from loss of blood, he having been wounded in the hand and head.

The remedies recommended by a cotemporary, of electing a Governor who will remember his oath and not pardon every murderer out of the Penitentiary as soon as sent there—of closing grog shops at a certain hour, etc., etc., together with other precautionary measures, will go far to remedy this state of things. Let the cure be applied.

SUSPICIOUS—BLACK MAILING.—Patrick O'Connor was brought up yesterday before Recorder Winter, charged with having in his possession a bundle of cut cloth, which he could not account for.

John W. Hazzard, a police officer, who is dangerous to evil doers, testified that—when he arrested the prisoner he (Hazzard) asked him what he had in the bundle. He explained; a conversation ensued, etc. Finally, after his arrest and after he had offered, first $1, next $2 50, and next $5 00, to be released, he said that he had had a quarrel with his "boss" and had left, taking the clothes from the shop.

Patrick Moyles, a witness on the part of the State, testified—that the accused had been employed by him at his house on the corner of Lafayette and Tchoupitoulas street, and that when the accused left his services he feloniously took with him certain clothing, the property of witness, consisting of two pairs of white linen pants, one pair of black cassimere pants and other specified clothing, a two barreled pistol, a hat, then in the hand of accused, and a coat, then on his back, and the other articles in Court, identified as the property of witness. At the time the above articles were stolen, witness lost $250. All the specified articles were found in possession of accused, except a pair of gray linen pants. Sent for trial before the First District Court.

COMPOUNDED.—D. Girard was, on Wednesday, arrested at the New Basin on a charge of attempting to pick the pocket of H. Cramer, and H. Cramer was arrested at the same time and place for attempting to stab D. Girard. They declined to prosecute each other, and Justice gave a wink.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held yesterday, in a house on Girod street, between Tchoupitoulas and Magazine streets, on the body of a man named Robert Barkly, aged 56 years, a native of Ireland. Verdict—"Died of an epileptic fit."

SENT UP.—Daniel Sullivan, for fighting and disturbing the peace was sent for trial before the First District Court.

HOMESTEAD EXEMPTIONS.—The following extracts exhibit the various qualifications of the Homestead Exemption Bills now in force in the several States named:

MAINE—A lot of land, a dwelling house, and out-buildings thereon, or so much thereof as shall not exceed $5000 in value.

VERMONT—The homestead of every house keeper, or head of a family, to the value of $500, and the yearly products thereof.

MASSACHUSETTS—The lot and buildings thereon occupied as a residence, to the value of $5000.

NEW YORK—The lot and buildings thereon occupied as a residence, to the value of $1000.

MARYLAND—All real estate acquired by marriage during the life of a wife, from execution for debt of husband.

GEORGIA—Twenty acres of land including dwelling and improvements, not to exceed $200—and the additional amount of five acres for each child under 15 years of age.

FLORIDA—Forty acres of land, when not in any town or city, and provided such does not exceed in value $400.

ALABAMA—Forty acres of land to every farmer, and to every house keeper, residing in a town or city, a house and lot not to exceed $3000 in value.

TEXAS—Two hundred acres of land, when not in any town lots, not to exceed $2000 in value.

OHIO—Every family a homestead not to exceed $500 in value.

MICHIGAN—Forty acres, with dwelling-house and appurtenances, when not in town or city; if in town or city, a lot or dwelling-house not to exceed in value $1500.

ILLINOIS—Lot of ground and buildings occupied as a residence, not exceeding in value $1000.

IOWA—Forty acres of land, not in town or city, or house and lot in town or city, not exceeding $2000.

WISCONSIN—Forty acres of land, not in town or city, or a town or city lot not exceeding in amount one-fourth of an acre.

CALIFORNIA—The homestead, consisting of a quantity of land, together with the dwelling-house thereon and its appurtenances, and not exceeding in value the sum of $5000.

NEW JERSEY—A homestead to each head of a family, being the family residence, to the value of $500; not to be assets in the hands of an administrator, but to remain for the benefit of the widow, and until the maturity of the minor child.

SOUTH CAROLINA—A homestead of fifty acres of land, including the dwelling-house and appurtenances, not to exceed $500 in value, and to extend to any property situated within the limits of any city or town corporate.

Something for Every Body.

An alum spring has lately been discovered on the farm of Judge Field, near Culpepper Court-house, Va.

The Bloomer costume having proved a failure, the ladies seem disposed to adopt the other extreme. Low neck dresses are now the rage.

The young men of Cincinnati have sent a beautiful address to Mrs. Clay, condoling with her on the death of Mr. Clay.

The NewYork Horticultural Society has resolved to distribute $600 worth of premiums at its next exhibition.

The Earl of Mayo has been elected a representative peer of Ireland in the place of Lord Dunsany, deceased. Lord Mayo is the father of Lord Naas.

There is a young lady up town who is so modest and polite in speech that she will not say gymnastics; she says James Nastics.

The Boston firemen are paid. There are five hundred and thirteen men in the department, and the semi-annual pay roll amounts to $12,568 95.

The statue of the Amazon, by the German sculptor Kiss, which took the prize at the late World's Fair, is now in NewYork city.

S. F. Gilchrist, Probate Judge of Knox county, Ohio, has decided that the anti-liquor law, now on the statute book of that State, is unconstitutional.

Thackeray, the English Satirist, author of "Pendennis," "Vanity Fair," etc., is in Italy. He has completed a new novel, which is about to be given to the public.

The Embassador from Austria to the United States, M. le Chevalier de Hulseman, will not return to his post at Washington. He will receive another destination, says a recent German paper.

It is stated that 58,800 dead letters were sent to the office at Washington the 7th inst, from Boston, being the number accumulating there from Jan. 1 to March 31. On 50,000 of them the postage was unpaid.

Mr. Henry White, of Hartford, Conn., formerly conductor on the railroad, has traveled during the last twenty-five years, 923,000 miles—equal to 37 times round the globe.

A very curious discovery has recently been made by Dr. LeMoldt, of Paris, by which it has been shown that a lemon, cut in two parts, contains a sufficient quantity of acid to put an electric machine in operation.

A little boy was passing through a field in Great Falls a few days since, during a severe thunder storm. The lightning struck a tree a short distance ahead of him, when he stopped, and looking into the sky, exclaimed, "I say, you've dropped something up there."

Lord North, during a severe sickness, said to his physician: "Sir, I am obliged to you for introducing me to some old acquaintances." "Who are they, my lord?" inquired the doctor. "My ribs," replied his lordship, "which I have not felt for many years until now."

The favorite digging place in Australia is Mt. Alexander; there the gold is turned up by tons. A party of five gentlemen made three hundred pounds each in five days. Beggars have actually become rich. It would seem as if, at last, Providence was reversing the order of things, and that henceforth labor is to be capital.

A case of witchcraft was brought before one of the Philadelphia Aldermen recently! The learned official gravely examined the charge, and took testimony on the subject; but after carefully examining the case and the laws of the State, the witch was discharged. Truly, Philadelphia is an enlightened city.

A couple of "colored gemmen" were overheard discussing politics in Broadway this morning. One says to the other: "What makes 'em call General Scott Ole Fuss and Feathers?" "Why, Loe! Sam, don't you know? It's kase he's fuss in war, fuss in peace, and fuss in de hearts ob de *country people*."

The French papers have spoken a good deal of the advantages of their too faithful representative in Washington, Mons. de Sartiges. One of them, the *Univers*, a Jesuit paper, a French Freeman's Journal, says: "When an Embassador is a bachelor, nothing is more natural than his trying to amuse himself out of his annoyances by killing rats on Sunday, and paying witty compliments to the young ladies." They are they same every where.

During the recent visit of the Grand Dukes of Russia to Naples, they were so profuse with their gold among the rabble, that the Neapolitan Government feared that they might be incommoded, and perhaps suffocated by their importunities. So it had the lazzaroni all put in prison, during the period of the princes' stay. It also ordered the police to see that all drivers of *corricoli* put on their Sunday's best, and that the ragged urchins that ride behind these vehicles in the capacity of valets had shoes on.

Married:

On Tuesday morning, July 20, by the Rev. J. J. Mullen, Mr. E. A. DAVIS and Miss MILDRED A. LAMPTON, both of this city.

Died:

On Wednesday, July 21, CHARLES, youngest son of Cortez N. Wyke and Emily Megarrah.

On Wednesday morning, July 21, at the residence of the late Judge Preston, Mrs. MARIA HEWES, wife of W. G. Hewes.

☞ MR. RUFUS DOLBEAR, 56 Canal street, wishes all who desire to take lessons either in WRITING or BOOK-KEEPING, during the school vacations, to begin immediately. jy23 tf

☞ The passenger packet FRANK LYON will leave for PRINCETON and intermediate landings at 5 o'clock P. M. jy23 STROTHER & BROS., Agents, 48 Poydras street.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, City of New Orleans, July 16, 1852.
☞ TO COFFEE HOUSES, GROCERIES, ETC.—In accordance with the 35th section of the Act of Consolidation, all persons doing business under a LICENSE are required to pay the said License into the Treasury. Notice is therefore hereby given, that a punctual and prompt compliance with this provision of the charter will be expected and enforced.
WM. H. GARLAND, Treasurer.
Resolved, That all Coffee-houses, Drinking Houses, Restaurants, Retail Groceries, Billiard-rooms, or any other place or places where liquor, wine or beer is sold at retail, [illegible]
[Signed] JAMES ROBB, President Board of Aldermen.
[Signed] FRANS. ALPUENTE, President Board of Assistant Aldermen.
Approved 15th July, 1852. [Signed] A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

CHALMETTE FIRE COMPANY No. 23—The annual election for officers of Chalmette Fire Company No. 23 will be held at the Engine House, on Washington Avenue, between Camp and Chestnut streets, on TUESDAY, July 27, at 4 o'clock P. M. By order. H. B. CRESAP, Secretary Pro tem.

MISSISSIPPI FIRE COMPANY No. 2.—The officers and members of this Company are hereby notified to attend the monthly meeting, to be held at the engine-house on MONDAY EVENING, July 26, at half-past 7 o'clock. Punctual attendance is particularly requested. F. J. ROBERTS, Secretary.

LAFAYETTE ENCAMPMENT No. 7—Meets at Jefferson Hall, Lafayette, on the FIRST and THIRD MONDAYS of each month....Officers—U. H. Virgin, C. P.; [illegible] W. W. Vaught, Treasurer.

R. W. GRAND LODGE OF LOUISIANA, I. O. O. F.—The Semi-Annual Session of the R. W. Grand Lodge of Louisiana, I. O. O. F., will be held at the Hall of the Grand Lodge, corner of Poydras and Tchoupitoulas streets, on TUESDAY, July 27, at half-past 7 o'clock P. M. T. H. SHIELDS, G. Secretary.

ATTENTION WASHINGTON ARTILLERY OF W. R.—You are hereby notified that the regular Drills of the Company take place on every MONDAY EVENING, at half-past 7 o'clock, and the monthly meeting on the first MONDAY of each month. The members to appear at Drills in fatigue uniform. By order of R. BANISTER, Lieut. Commanding. WM. O. DIBOLL, Secretary.

THE SCHOOL VACATIONS will enable Teachers or Pupils to become ELEGANT WRITERS. Classes during vacations expressly for such, from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M., at DOLBEAR'S WRITING AND BOOK KEEPING ACADEMY, 56 Canal street, (Established 1832.) ☞ Private Classes for Ladies. Gentlemen attended to as usual. RUFUS DOLBEAR, 56 Canal street.

University of Louisiana, COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT, SESSION 1852-'53.
☞ The Session commences on the FIRST MONDAY IN NOVEMBER, and continues EIGHT MONTHS. Full information can be obtained of Prof. WM. G. DUNCAN, who has charge of the Preparatory Classes during the summer, at the Academic Department. jy19 1w

For Sale.
☞ The IRON FRAME FIXTURES AND MACHINERY OF A SELF-SUPPORTED AWNING, for sale on the most reasonable terms, for cash. Apply to ALFRED MUNROE & CO., 34 Magazine street, corner of Gravier.

At Leighton & Co.'s.
FINE SHIRTS for $1 50....at LEIGHTON & CO.'S.
SUMMER COATS for $3....at LEIGHTON & CO.'S.
LIGHT UNDERSHIRTS for 75c....at LEIGHTON & CO.'S.
FANCY CRAVATS for 25c....at LEIGHTON & CO.'S.
ENGLISH HALF HOSE for $2 25 per doz....at LEIGHTON & CO.'S.
ALPACA UMBRELLAS for $1 50....at LEIGHTON & CO.'S.
And every article in the GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING LINE equally cheap, at LEIGHTON & CO.'S First Premium Shirt Emporium, 63 Canal street.

A Chance for Bargains, AT ALFRED MUNROE & CO.'S, 34 MAGAZINE STREET.
☞ The remaining stock of GENTLEMEN'S, BOYS' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING now on hands, will be disposed of at lower prices than goods of the same kind were ever offered before in New Orleans; as our great desire is to close it off, and all our efforts will be used to please all that call.

Norris & Way, FASHIONABLE CLOTHING STORE, CORNER OF CAMP AND COMMON STREETS, Under the City Hotel.

Fashionable Clothing.
☞ The undersigned respectfully invite the notice of purchasers to their large and superior stock of SUMMER CLOTHING, embracing all that is new and desirable, as regards goods, styles and workmanship, in FROCK AND DRESS COATS, SAC AND PALETOT COATS, PANTALOONS AND VESTS. THOMPSON & NIXON, 19 Camp street, opposite the City Hotel.

FLOUR—148 bbls. St. Louis Flour, landing ex steamer John Simonds, for sale by STONE & WALWORTH, 86 Tchoupitoulas street.

CORN—276 sacks Corn, landing ex steamer John Simonds, for sale by STONE & WALWORTH, 86 Tchoupitoulas street.

WHITE LEAD—750 kegs St. Mary's No. 1 White Lead, in store and for sale by STONE & WALWORTH, 86 Tchoupitoulas street.

BACON—40 casks and tierces Shoulders, a prime article, landing ex steamer John Simonds and in store, for sale by STONE & WALWORTH, 86 Tchoupitoulas street.

BACON SIDES—7 casks in store, for sale by STONE & WALWORTH, 86 Tchoupitoulas street.

SHOULDERS—8 casks now landing ex Buena Vista, and for sale by STONE & WALWORTH, 86 Tchoupitoulas street.

AMUSEMENTS.

SUBSCRIPTION for a Series of Twelve CONCERTS, to be given on LAFAYETTE SQUARE. The subscriber has been requested by several musical friends to give a series of TWELVE CONCERTS, to take place on Lafayette Square—EVERY WEDNESDAY in each week, from 8 till 10 o'clock, P. M. In order to defray the expenses, a subscription has been opened at the Music Store of Mr. H. D. HEWITT, 23 Camp street, where every Lover of Music can sign at pleasure. The first CONCERT will be given on WEDNESDAY, June 23, and will continue on every following Wednesday, as above mentioned. M. HOEFFNER, Leader of the Louisiana Band.

WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A very superior GARDENER. A man about 30 or 35 years of age preferred; must be well recommended and thoroughly acquainted with the planting and culture of vegetables. Apply to LONG, JOHNSON & HATCHER, 49 Commercial Place.

INFORMATION WANTED—Of ELIZA HINCH, about 22 years of age, who left Liverpool about the 15th of June last for this city, by the way of New York. Any information concerning her will be thankfully received at the corner of Perdido and Carondelet. HANNAH HINCH.

WANTED—By a young man of good education, who speaks and writes the English and German languages, a SITUATION in a Store, Foundry, or on a Plantation. Salary moderate. The best references can be given. Address JOS. SANDER, No. 30 Toulouse street.

WET NURSE WANTED—A white woman, with a young breast of milk, to take charge of a fine, healthy child, six months old. Immediate application may be made at No. 94 Constance street, between Bartholomew and Mellicerte streets.

WANTS A SITUATION.—A young man competent to attend to any kind of commercial business, wants a situation. He is a good accountant, writes an expeditious hand, and is very attentive to business. Any communication addressed to W. H. M., at the Crescent office, will be attended to.

WANTED—By a resident of the city, who can be well recommended by his present employer, a situation that will pay $60 per month. He is a competent Book-keeper, Accountant, etc., is a young man of family, and will act in any capacity, in doors or out doors. ☞ Apply at this office, by letter addressed to W. W.

WANTED TO HIRE—A Negro Girl as Nurse in a small family. One who can do plain sewing preferred. Address box J, No. 2, Post-office.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT—For the summer or longer period—The spacious, comfortable, and conveniently-located DWELLING HOUSE, in the centre of [illegible]—No. 3 Carondelet street. For terms, apply at the Store underneath, or at No. 30 Camp street.

TO RENT—Three large well ventilated FRONT OFFICES and ONE STORE in Pritchard's Building, corner Canal and St. Charles streets. Possession given immediately, or on the first of October next. Apply to JOHN S. MACNEILL, 2 St. Charles street.

FOR RENT—Board of Directors Odd Fellows' Hall Association.—The STORES in the basement story of the Odd Fellows' Hall, (eight in number,) three fronting on Camp street, one forming the corner of Camp and Lafayette streets, and four fronting on Lafayette street, are now offered for rent. Possession given 1st July. For terms, etc., apply to either of the undersigned. H. G. STETSON, 80 Chartres street; J. G. DUNLAP, 14 Camp street; RICHARD SWAIN, Crescent Insurance Company, corner Camp street and Commercial Alley.

SUMMER RESIDENCES.—Three Cottage Dwellings for rent at Mandeville, for the Summer. Apply to J. M. WEYMOUTH, 103 St. Charles street.

TO RENT—An elegantly furnished Office, suitable for a Commission Merchant. Apply to SAMUEL WOLFF, 35 Camp street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Under full guarantee—A very superior NEGRO WOMAN. She is a very good cook, washer and ironer, and is a seamstress and house-keeper [illegible]. She can cut and make clothes, and is capable of taking charge of a house and family during the absence of master or mistress, and in short can perform every duty required of an active, intelligent and trustworthy servant. Address W., box C. 63, New-Orleans Post-office.

FOR SALE—The steamboat E. D. WHITE, 3½ years old, and thoroughly repaired six months past, of the capacity of 2000 bales cotton, now running in the coast trade, well found and in good order. Terms made easy. For particulars, apply to SMITH & SIMISTER, 84 Poydras street, or J. H. MORRISON & CO.

FOR SALE.—A Lease of a residence in Canal street—good neighborhood, rent moderate—up to the 1st October, together with the FURNITURE, BEDDING, etc. To a good purchaser the terms will be accommodating, and immediate possession given. For particulars, address box T, No. 49, Post-office.

FOR SALE.—A second hand Double Cylinder PRINTING MACHINE, Hoe's pattern No. 3, bed 44×61. A credit of twelve months with approved security [illegible] will be given. Apply at this office.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—BARELLI & Co. have temporarily removed their office from 61 Common street to No. 54 Common street.

REMOVAL.—R. H. MARR, Attorney at Law, has removed from No. 11 St. Charles street to No. 27 Camp st., up stairs.

Paul E. Theard, TRANSLATOR, Office No. 112 EXCHANGE ALLEY, between St. Louis and Conti sts.
☞ Mr. THEARD offers his services to the public, and announces that he will translate from English and Spanish into French, LETTERS, CIRCULARS, PAMPHLETS, CONTRACTS, ACTS OF NOTARIES, ARTICLES OF NEWSPAPERS, COMMERCIAL NOTICES AND OTHERS LEASES, MEETINGS OF COUNCILS AND OTHER PUBLIC MEETINGS, and, in fact, all kinds of writings. He will also express Articles or Advertisements for Newspapers, Letters, Circulars, etc., etc. He will devote his evenings to the Books of any commercial firm. ☞ Office hours from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

80 Camp Street. 80
N. B. CURTRIGHT. J. W. BRADFORD.
☞ We have taken the rooms over Geo. W. Hyman, corner of Natchez and Camp streets, for the prosecution of the DAGUERREOTYPE BUSINESS, and our charges—being half the usual price—induce us to hope for a liberal patronage. ☞ Hours of operating from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. CURTRIGHT & BRADFORD, Artists.

13 Chartres street. 13
P. W. WOODLIEF,
☞ In addition to his general stock, has on hand A LARGE STOCK OF FANCY, STAPLE AND PLANTATION GOODS.
☞ A LARGE STOCK OF MUSLINS, BAREGES, JACONETS, LAWNS, GINGHAMS, BATTISTE, PUSE, PRINTS, etc., etc.

Checks
61 CAMP STREET. 61
ON BOSTON, CINCINNATI, NEW YORK, LOUISVILLE, PHILADELPHIA, ST. LOUIS.
☞ Purchased and sold by MATTHEWS, FINLEY & CO.

Lunch at the Pearl, No. 99 St. Charles Street, THIS MORNING, From half past 10 to half-past 12. ☞ All the Markets fully represented.

Lunch at the Shades. THIS MORNING, From half-past 10 to half past 12 o'clock. ☞ All the Markets fully represented.

Jas. S. Knapp
☞ Attends to the duties of his profession as DENTIST according to the best of his ability, at his office and residence, No. 16 BARONNE STREET, [illegible]. ☞ No competition with quacks in price. Terms cash.

Dr. Allen's Improvement in Artificial Teeth.
☞ DENTISTRY AT NEW YORK PRICES. CHARLES F. KELLS, DENTIST, from New York, corner of St. Charles and North streets, (entrance facing Lafayette Square,) has secured the right to use this improvement, which combines STRENGTH, BEAUTY, CLEANLINESS, and a more PERFECT ADAPTATION TO THE GUM, which renders them comfortable and useful to a degree hitherto unknown. Those interested, are invited to call and examine specimens. ☞ Entire satisfaction guaranteed.

Hats, Caps, etc. AT WHOLESALE.
☞ One hundred cases HATS, comprising a great variety of SILK, FUR, CASSIMERE, MEXICAN, WOOL, STRAW, PALMLEAF and CAMPEACHY HATS, for sale by FROST & CO., 16 Magazine street.

Boots, Shoes and Brogans, AT WHOLESALE.
Now landing from ship Norfolk, and in store, a general assortment of BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, HATS, CAPS, etc. Plantations supplied with prime RUSSET BROGANS, WOOL, MEXICAN, PALM LEAF, STRAW and CAMPEACHY HATS, at the lowest market prices, by FROST & CO., 16 Magazine street.

Boys' Clothing Exclusively.
WM. STUART & CO., No. 8, Chartres street, NewOrleans, Dealers in every description of BOYS' CLOTHING. The public will bear in mind that our assortment is for BOYS ONLY. Also, Shirts, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Suspenders, Hosiery, etc.

James J. Cload, CABINET MANUFACTURER AND UNDERTAKER, No. 37 RAMPART STREET, Three Doors from Common.
☞ Begs leave to inform the citizens of NewOrleans and vicinity that he is prepared to furnish all FUNERAL REQUISITES at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. GIVE HIM A CALL.

THE GREAT FIRE IN CHILICOTHE, OHIO. ONE-THIRD OF THE TOWN BURNT TO ASHES!
CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, April 18, 1852.
Messrs. STEARNS & MARVIN: Gentlemen—Yours of the 5th is at hand. In reply, every Safe in the fire, EXCEPT YOURS, has proved good for nothing. I lost a large Safe—it was PERFECTLY DESTROYED—but in the SMALL SALAMANDER I BOUGHT FROM YOU, NOTHING WAS INJURED. Your obedient servant, WM. T. CLEMSON.
The above letter shows that, in a real hot fire, RICH'S SALAMANDERS ARE THE ONLY SAFES TO BE DEPENDED UPON. In the Pearl street fire, ELEVEN SAFES, of different makers, were TOTALLY DESTROYED—RICH'S SAFE ALONE bidding defiance to the flames, preserving papers, books and mortgages to the value of $100,000. The Chillicothe fire is a parallel case. EVERY SAFE BUT RICH'S IS DESTROYED. These repeated occurrences prove incontestibly that Wilder's Patent Salamanders, with RICH'S IMPROVEMENT, are the best Safes made in the United States, or in the whole world.
☞ They can be had at the Depot, 146 Water street, and the Factory, corner of St. Mary's Place and Avenue A, New York. STEARNS & MARVIN.
☞ The subscriber continues to be the Sole Agent in this city of the above-named manufacturers, and has constantly for sale a large stock and good assortment of their SAFES. Those who are aware of the importance of EFFECTING INSURANCE on their books, papers and other articles of small bulk but great value, are invited to call and examine FOURTEEN TESTED SAFES, together with thirty-five certificates, from those who have saved MORE THAN A MILLION DOLLARS IN RICH'S SAFES. ISAAC BRIDGE, 26 Magazine street.

MASONIC WORKS.—Persons wishing MASONIC BOOKS OR DIPLOMAS can find the same at the NEW ORLEANS STATIONERS' DEPOT, (J. B. STEEL'S,) No. 50 Camp street, where they can find an assortment of Works suitable for the craft.