Lucas, Leffingwell, McMillen, Mathews of Ohio, Nichols, Olivier of St. Martin, Parker, Patterson, Phillips, Pugh, Pugh, Richardson, Robertson, Rousseau, Rousquito, Robinson, Smark, Smith, Stanton, Stephens, Sterling, Taylor, Tillotson, Tilton, Tobin, Tucker, Vance, Wells, Wilson, Wardell and Whittington—54.

So the motion prevailed, and the substitute was declared as adopted.

Mr. Sandidge then took up the following articles, which were read, and on motion severally adopted:

Article 46. The Governor shall at stated times receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the term for which he shall have been elected.

Art. 47. He shall be Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of this State, and of the militia thereof, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States.

The 50th article being next in order, and read as follows, viz:

Article 50. He shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint all officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by the Constitution, and whose appointment is not therein otherwise provided for; *Provided*, that if any such office shall be created by the Legislature, shall have a right to prescribe the mode of appointment to all other offices established by law.

Mr. Sandidge offered the following substitute:

Article 50. He shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint all officers whose election or appointment may not be otherwise provided for in this Constitution, or by the General Assembly.

On motion the substitute was laid upon the table, and on a further motion, the article was adopted without amendment.

The Convention next proceeded to take into consideration the following articles of the Constitution, which, on being read, were, on motion, severally adopted:

Article 51. The Governor shall have power to fill vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate.

Art. 52. Commissions shall expire at the end of their next session, unless otherwise provided for in this Constitution; but no person who has been nominated for rejection by the Senate, shall be appointed to office during the recess of the Senate.

Art. 53. He may require information in writing from the officers in the Executive Department, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

Art. 54. He shall from time to time, give to the General Assembly information of the state of the State, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he may deem expedient.

Art. 55. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the General Assembly at the seat of Government, or at a different place, if that should have become dangerous from the enemy or from epidemic; and in case of disagreement between the two houses as to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he may think proper, not exceeding four months.

Art. 56. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

The 57th article being next in order, and read as follows:

Article 57. Every bill which shall have passed both Houses shall be presented to the Governor; if he approves, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it with his objections to the House in which it originated, which shall enter the objections at large upon its journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of all the members elected to that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of all the members elected to that House, it shall be a law; but in such cases the vote of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days (Sundays excepted,) after it shall have been presented to him, it shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the General Assembly, by adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall be a law, unless sent back within three days after their next session.

Mr. Sandidge moved to insert after the words "every bill," in the first line, the following words:

"Order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of both Houses may be necessary, except on a question of adjournment, or on an amendment of the Constitution."

Mr. Sandidge moved to lay the above amendment on the table, which motion was not provided.

The Chairman moved to strike out in the article the words "and" and insert in lieu thereof the word "five."

The Chairman moved to strike out "two-thirds" and to insert in lieu thereof the word "a majority."

On motion, both amendments were laid on the table, and on a further motion, the fifty-sixth article was adopted without amendment.

The Convention next proceeded to take into consideration the following articles, which, on being severally read, were, on motions, severally adopted, to wit:

Article 57. Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of both Houses may be necessary, except on a question of adjournment, shall be presented to the Governor, and before it shall take effect, be approved by him, or being disapproved, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the members elected to each House of the General Assembly.

Art. 58. There shall be a Secretary of State who shall hold his office during the time for which the Governor shall have been elected. The records of the State shall be kept and preserved in the office of the Secretary; he shall keep a fair register of the official acts and proceedings of the Governor, and when necessary shall attest them. He shall when required, lay the said register, and all papers, minutes and vouchers relative to his office, before either House of the General Assembly, and shall perform such other duties as may be enjoined on him by law.

Art. 59. All commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the State of Louisiana, and shall be sealed with the State seal, and signed by the Governor.

Art. 60. The free white men of the State shall be armed and disciplined for its defence; but those who belong to religious societies whose tenets forbid them to carry arms, shall not be compelled so to do, but shall pay an equivalent for personal service.

Art. 61. The militia of the State shall be organized in such manner as may be hereafter deemed most expedient by the Legislature.

On motion, the Convention adjourned until to-morrow at 9 o'clock A. M.

Louisiana Interior.

MURDEROUS AFFRAY.—On the 27th inst., in the town of Pointecoupee (Iberville Parish), an altercation took place between one Bordeni and John Brinsen, which resulted in the immediate death of the latter, he having been mortally stabbed in five different places by the former. It seems from the verdict of the Coroner's inquest, that there was no accessory to this act. The parties have been arrested.

CORRECT.—The editor of the Clinton (La.) Floridian received on the 16th inst. an open boll of cotton, from the plantation of Mr. A. D. Palmer.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONVENTION.—The last issue of the Baton Rouge Gazette has the following well deserved compliment to the energetic and accomplished President of our State Convention:

"It is admitted on all sides that Hon. Duncan F. Kenner makes a most excellent President of the Convention. Gentlemanly and courteous, he is ever ready to preserve order and decorum, and enforce the rules. A striking proof of his capacity in that capacity was given on Tuesday last. A motion was made to adjourn until to-morrow morning at nine o'clock. This motion was made in face of the fact that the Convention had the day previous adopted a rule for a long evening session. The President reminded the gentlemen who made the motion of the existence of this rule, and that his motion could not be entertained without a suspension of the rule. Immediately a half dozen rollers moved to repeal the rule. The President stated the question, the question until gentlemen took their seats. Order being restored, the rule was repealed with but one or two dissenting voices. Cause, hate, etc., were new ethics, and motions made for a departure, when the crowd of the hammer fell upon the ears of the hasty and ungoverned members. The President, with a stern yet pleasant look, requested gentlemen to take their seats, as the Convention had not yet adjourned, and he would not put a question while the House was in such an uproar. Hats were taken off, seats resumed, silence restored, and the motion to adjourn put, carried, and announced by the President, when each member took his hat, quietly, and with the dignity of a judge, walked out—quite a contrast to the schoolboy conduct of a few minutes before; a contrast similar to that we noticed more than once during the session of the last Legislature."

HORRIBLE MURDER.—At Richmond, Va., on the morning of the 19th instant, the bodies of Joseph Winston and his wife Virginia, and their infant daughter, five months old, were found in their bed horribly gashed about their heads and breasts, apparently by an axe or hatchet, by some unknown hands. Mrs. Winston and her daughter died soon after being discovered, from the effects of their wounds, and Mr. Winston's life is despaired of, his injuries being of a dreadful character, rendering recovery almost impossible. Two negroes, man and wife, the property of Mr. Winston, have been arrested and committed to prison on suspicion of being the perpetrators of the diabolical outrage.

FARMING IN CALIFORNIA.—Agriculture is gradually yielding its operations in California. We see by the Placer Times that the State will probably produce more barley this season, than any State in the Union—more than will be required for home consumption. In Cache Creek valley there are six thousand acres of it growing; in Suisun valley, ten thousand acres. In Napa, Sonoma and Santa Rosa valleys, portions of land, for miles in extent, are represented as covered almost without interval, with vast fields of waving grain, now just ripening for harvest.

BRIDE OF A SLAVE.—A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from St. Catherine's, Canada, glories at great length over the arrival in that place of a slave girl, who was brought in the family of a gentleman, to use his own language, from the great Southern Sodom, New Orleans. It appears that it took considerable persuasion to induce the girl to escape, and we doubt not that she will be glad to get back. This valiant abolitionist speaks of two or three Southern gentlemen, but from some cause gives initials instead of full names.

A GOOD JOKE.—An exchange says that an invention to secure the great position of standing collars, during these "all-fired" hot days, would meet with a ready sale.

DAILY CRESCENT

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT
OFFICE NO. 38 ST. CHARLES STREET,
Will be regularly served to subscribers in the 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 in prose, will be invariably adhered to, viz:
First insertion, $1 00 ... $1 00
Every subsequent insertion ... 50
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 with the number desired will be published one month and charged accordingly.
The Crescent has strong claims upon advertisers as a medium of communication 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.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

OF THE CONSOLIDATED CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 27, 1852

Naturalized Citizens.

We are glad to see that our fellow-citizen, Saml. G. Risk, has battled manfully and successfully for the just and equitable rights of naturalized citizens. In our late Constitution, an invidious distinction was made between them and citizens native born. When a man, by the laws of the United States, is declared a voter, we consider, waiving the mere claims of residence, that he is entitled to a vote.

It is, in our opinion, semi-un-constitutional to argue otherwise. Naturalized, a man is a citizen of the United States. A citizen of the United States, he is fully entitled to privileges as such. Why should he be a citizen of the Union, and not a citizen of Louisiana, a portion of the Union as well. If false to the Union, he could not but be false to Louisiana. If false to Louisiana, he could not but be false to the Union, of which Louisiana is a part.

We have no humbug sentiment to impose upon our naturalized citizens. We *know* that they are most frequently imposed on by native and imported demagogues, and we wish now to speak to them, as to others, words of sober common sense. Naturalization is equivalent to the broadest rights of citizenship. Why not march boldly up to the point, and emphatically demand an elongation of the term anterior to the right of voting? Such a course would be truer, manlier, more honorable and fearless.

But the truth of the matter is, and particularly as regards the naturalized Irish, that demagogues consider them a specially reserved game for their individual sport. They will pay them the most florid compliments—speak to them in the most honied accents—bespatter them with treacherous eulogy—plaster them with "soft soap"—and laugh merrily at them afterwards, as most preciously gullible fools.

We are telling truths which may not be altogether palatable. But we care not. We are speaking out what we know and believe. We prefer to speak one unpopular truth to forging one hundred palatable untruths; and if we offend, we can only say, we have done justice by all parties—thought, reason, experience will vindicate us.

We should be false to our own self-respect, false to the principles of truth, false to every memory and a thousand associations, if we did not dare tell the naturalized citizen, and particularly the Irish, that the electioneering demagogue considers him his special game, and regularly, on the approach of an election, insults him with hypocritical flattery. We have never, never, taken part in any such game, and we would prefer that our right arm should be withered in its strength and our manliness be unnerved into womanhood, than be guilty of the paltry art, the smooth-tongued deceit, of the native and naturalized or emigrant demagogue. We can always speak what we believe, and we do believe that the men who, in this country, speak of "the Irish vote," who seek to mark out naturalized Irish as a distinct class of citizens, isolated from others, and entertaining peculiar prejudices or sympathies, offer a gross insult to, perpetrate a great wrong upon, excite unnecessary animosities against, the very men they treacherously and demagogically pretend to befriend.

If a man becomes a naturalized citizen of this country, what is he? We answer, an American. We know him only as such. He is neither Irish, nor German, nor Dutch, nor French to us. He is an American, nothing more, nothing less—or a traitor at heart, and unworthy of citizenship in the great Republic within the broad limits of which he has sought an inviolable sanctuary. He is to us like other men; if honest, respected; if dishonest, contemned and driven beyond the pale of our sympathies.

As for the Irish, the German, the French votes, we know nothing of any of them. No vote—from the native-born or naturalized should be any thing but an American vote—an American vote, heart and soul. We would scorn ourself if we dare make a cowardly and demagogically appeal—an appeal which might win a momentary advantage, but which could not fail to marshal citizens of different origin into hostile clans—for mere personal ends. We know—whatever our sympathies may be—no Irish, no German vote—nothing but an American vote, in this country; and the man who, naturalized or native-born, does not vote as an American is a traitor in our eyes—and we hold him unworthy of any claims upon the national sympathies or protection of the glorious Republic which is the only Ægis of Freedom, and personal security upon the surface of the globe.

What created Native Americanism? Why, demagogues, native-born and naturalized, sought to bring forward "the Irish vote" as a distinct power in American politics; the first, in prejudice and passion; the second, in selfishness and greedy lust of office and influence. That was the origin of Native Americanism; and many intelligent men, believing the vote of naturalized citizens was a distinct power, hastily embraced the new dead body of Native Americanism. The whole controversy was one of the grossest follies of the age.

Our vast and sparsely settled country required new comers; and emigrants had every call of good feeling, liberality, generosity and common sense upon them to be at peace with the native-born of the land which sheltered and welcomed them. Why should the invader of wide forest lands and unconquered wildernesses scout at a new recruit? Why should the welcomed fugitive quarrel with his hospitable host? The whole matter is purely ridiculous, and was kept alive only by the demagogue's desire to win notoriety at any cost, and by the folly of inflated vanities from over the water, who, distrusting the slow chances of regular progress, look to humbug as their trump card.

We say plainly and believe fully, that the game we have noticed is but too successful. We have neither part nor lot in it, and conscious of this, we leave to time and experience the application of the proper correctives.

THE SULTANA.—This magnificent steamer, J. M. Martin, (one of the safest, cleverest and most experienced of officers,) master, arrived at our port yesterday evening. She has had her cabin lengthened—her furniture and bedding handsomely renewed—fine boilers put in the place of the old ones—a nursery and bath-house made—and every comfortable improvement supplied. The draught is only 3 feet, and Captain Martin is as an officer and a gentleman, a desirable person to travel with. His boat leaves for Louisville to-morrow.

We are indebted to the Clerk of the steamer Florida for Mobile papers.

We have received the speeches of the Hon. Henry Bennett and Hon. W. W. Snow, of New York, on the public land bill.

LUNDY'S LANE CELEBRATION.—The news that Gen. Scott had consented to be present at the great Lundy's Lane Celebration was every where received with enthusiasm. Military companies were expected from a large number of the Northern States and a grand review was to take place yesterday.

Late Publications.

FROM J. R. Steel, 60 Camp street.

APPLETON'S MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, AND ENGINEERS' JOURNAL.

This is one of the most valuable serials which has come under our notice. Our friend Steel has forgotten our irregular receipt of the numbers.

THE ARTIST, or Strife and Will; by A. S. Roe. D. Appleton & Co.

A moral novel, handsomely published.

We receive these works from the publishers, through Mr. Steel, 60 Camp street.

THE TEXAS CREDITORS.—Gen. Hamilton publishes a card to the Texas creditors, in which he says it is useless to struggle longer for the full amount of their demands, and calls on all who are willing to accept the portion offered by Texas to inform him of the fact at Washington, so as to enable him to memorialize Congress to relieve from suspension the $5,000,000 detained, and to procure the money for the creditors as soon as practicable. Such compulsory action will not deprive the creditors of future appeal to Texas and the United States for the balance of their claims.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.—*By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.*—Henry M. Howard, naval officer, Charleston, South Carolina, re-appointed; Nathaniel Jackson, surveyor, Newburyport, Massachusetts, re-appointed; Alfred Palmer, surveyor, Urbanna, Virginia, vice John E. Segar, declined; Hume R. Hill, surveyor, Memphis, Tennessee, vice James T. Bourne, who did not qualify; Nicholas DuBois, surveyor, Milwaukie, Oregon, vice Alonzo Leland, removed.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.—The Charleston Courier says, we have received from a most reliable source, the following most satisfactory statement of the business of this road:

Receipts of the South Carolina Railroad for the six months ending 30th June, 1852	$602,000
Same time last year	489,000
Increase for last six months	$132,000

RELIGION AND VENISON.—It is stated, as a positive fact, that the following announcement was made in a village church in Ohio: "Prayer meeting at Brother Woods's next Thursday evening; also, a 'shooting match' at Brother Rem's on Christmas. We hope the lovers of the good cause, and the good venison, will turn out generally on both occasions. With respect to the latter, we may remark, Brother Ren is a worthy man, though poor, and any assistance in this way will be thankfully received."

ANOTHER VETERAN GONE.—Gen. Benjamin Whiteman, a native of Pennsylvania, and an Ohio Pioneer, died on the 1st inst., at his residence near Clifton, Greene county, in that State, in the 84th year of his age. He served in the old Indian wars under Harmer, and Wayne; and in March, 1792, was in a desperate engagement with a party of Redskins headed by Tecumseh. The deceased was a Major General in the war of 1812, and served with distinction until its close.

THE FREE-SOIL CONVENTION.—A meeting of the free-soil democracy was held at Philadelphia, on the evening of the 19th inst., and delegates to the Pittsburgh National Convention, to assemble about the 10th of August, appointed. They are instructed to cast the vote of Pennsylvania for John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, for President, and Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, for Vice President of the United States.

DEMOCRATIC SECESSION.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune, furnishes that paper with the following list of democratic members of Congress who have seceded from the ticket: Truman Smith, of Connecticut; Wm. Cullom, of Tennessee; Israel Washburn, Jr., of Maine; George Briggs, of New York; S. W. Parker, of Indiana; W. T. Ward, of Kentucky; H. D. Moore, of Pennsylvania.

SINGULAR.—The Dayton (Ohio) Item relates the following singular case: A citizen of that county, now in the 108th year of his age, who has for the last two years been deprived of the power of speech, was lately thrown out of a wagon, and striking on his head, was severely injured. Since the accident he has been able to converse as fluently as ever.

PERILOUS POSITION.—A dispatch from Buffalo, N. Y., dated the 19th inst., says: "Late last night a man was discovered in a boat in the rapids, near the brink of the Falls of Niagara. The boat stuck fast on a rock, and was still there at daybreak this morning, when arrangements were at once commenced to rescue the man from his perilous situation."

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—The Natchez Courier of Friday last says: "We learn that during the storm on last Tuesday evening a lot of hands engaged in ploughing on the plantation of A. L. Ringeman, Esq., sought shelter in a rain shed in the field, when the shed was struck by lightning, knocking down all who were in it, and killing one of the hands, five mules, one horse and a dog.

MELANCHOLY.—The Cincinnati Commercial, which paper discovers all the queer things in its vicinity, relates the following desperate case: "The man that asked a printer to loan him a hundred dollars, was seized, yesterday, and sent to the Lunatic Asylum by express. This is the most desperate case of lunacy on record!"

NARROW ESCAPE.—Capt. Nathaniel Wythe, of the Fresh Pond Hotel, near Boston, has a pair of grizzly bears, and is in a habit of going into their cage and playing with them. A few days since, while amusing himself in this way, they made an attack on him, stripped him entirely of his clothes, and he narrowly escaped with his life.

ADULTERATION OF PALE ALE.—Dr. Liebig writes to a gentleman in London, on the subject of the adulteration of pale ales, by the use of strychnine. This poisonous alkaloid is largely used, so it is said, as a substitute for hops, in the manufacture of beer, and great alarm has been excited by late developments among the lovers of ale.

BERSERKISM.—The noted California Indian Chief, Baptiste, while intoxicated at a feast, lately, drew his sword and plunged it into the body of his wife, killing her instantly. Next day her body was buried upon a funeral pile, with all her effects, even to some gold dust she had collected the day before.

HAYTI.—A petition has been sent to the United States Senate, signed by many merchants of Boston, praying for the recognition of the independence of Hayti, for the sake of her large and increasing trade with this country. It is said that the chances for its favorable reception are very slim.

GOVERNOR OF NEW MEXICO.—William Carr Lane, Esq., has received the appointment of Governor of the Territory of New Mexico, in place of Hon. James S. Calhoun, deceased. The appointment has been confirmed by the Senate.

FROM ST. DOMINGO.—Capt. Bacon, of the schooner Col. Harrison, from St. Domingo June 26th, recently arrived at New York, reports that the fever was raging at St. Domingo City when he left. Capt. B. and nearly all his crew were down with the fever during the passage, but have recovered.

BIG LUMP OF GOLD.—The New York Journal of Commerce states that the American Exchange Bank received per steamer Illinois, in addition to about $600,000 in gold dust and bars, a single lump of pure native gold, weighing about sixty ounces, and valued at $1000.

SALE OF BONDS.—The Pacific Railroad Company offered at St. Louis on the 14th, $100,000 six per cent. Missouri State bonds, which are to be negotiated for the purpose of proceeding with the construction of the Pacific Railroad. The bids ranged from 4½ to 6¾ per cent. premium.

STOLEN PROPERTY RECOVERED.—The police of the city of Washington recently arrested a large number of colored thieves, and recovered property of various descriptions to the amount of $10,000. It had all been stolen from private dwellings.

SAM PATCH NO. 2.—A man named George Garrabrants, living at Patterson, N. J., has announced his intention of jumping over Niagara Falls some time during the next month. He recently made a fearful leap at High Bridge, near where he resides.

MAINE LIQUOR LAW.—The celebrated Maine Liquor Law went into effect in Rhode Island on the 18th instant. It is intimated, however, that those desirous of refreshing themselves with a little of the stimulant, can obtain it without going to the expense of buying thirty gallons.

The Government of France now restricts newspapers from publishing poetry which is contrary to common sense. If the rule were in force in this country how the poetical department of the newspapers and magazines would suffer.

LATER FROM HAYTI.—Advices have been received at New York from Hayti to the 3d instant, which state that the Emperor Soulouque was making active preparations to attack the Dominicans in August.

HEALTH OF CITIES.—In New York there were 466 deaths during the week ending on the 17th inst. Of this number, 240 were children under ten years of age. During the same week, there were 74 deaths in Boston.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER.—The last boats at St. Louis from the Missouri, report that river rising from Kansas and Grand rivers down. A rise may therefore be expected at St. Louis.

TO BE QUARANTINED.—Advices by the Humboldt state that the Sardinian Government has ordered that all vessels arriving from Mobile and New Orleans should be placed in quarantine.

PITTSBURGH GAS WORKS.—The Pittsburgh Gas Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. clear of State tax, besides having laid aside five per cent. to be added to its contingent fund.

MURDER BY A NEGRESS.—A Mrs. Beasley was murdered a few days since in Powhattan county, Va., by a negro girl whom she had hired. Mrs. B. was confined to her bed at the time. The girl confessed the murder, and is in jail.

Baton Rouge Correspondence.

BATON ROUGE, LA., July 24, 1852.

I did not write you yesterday, as you do not publish on Sunday.

The Convention reconsidered its resolution as to a Translator of the Constitution into the French language, and appointed (the former) Committee to employ a person at $250.

The article about Sheriffs and Coroners was altered so as to give power to the Legislature, at any time, to employ a greater number of Sheriffs and Coroners. This was intended to apply to New Orleans, but is made general to avoid the objection to local exemption.

There was a hot debate as to the time when Judges should be elected. Mr. Hunt and others contended that Judges should have elections for themselves only, separated from all other elections. This was carried, and Judges of the Inferior Courts are to be elected by the people at a time appointed by the Legislature.

The Attorney General and District Attorneys are to be elected by the people on the day of election for Governor.

THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.—This subject was brought forward yesterday. It was expected to be the most exciting question that would engage the Convention. This expectation has been realized.

Mr. Guion, the delegate who signs the majority, brought it forward, and that report was read by the Secretary. It was agreed to take it, article by article. Here is article 1:

"Representation in the House of Representatives shall be equal and uniform, and shall be regulated and ascertained by the total population of each of the several parishes of the State. Each parish shall have at least one Representative. No new parish shall be created with a territory less than 625 square miles, nor with a population less than the full number entitling it to a representative, nor when the creation of such new parish would leave any other parish without the said extent of territory and amount of population."

Mr. Guion led off with an able speech in favor of the total population basis. Mr. Sandidge immediately attacked the basis which counts slaves in the representation, and offered as a substitute the electoral basis. A number of speakers followed. Mr. Benjamin at length "lifted the veil," as he said, and showed that all their patriotism amounted to as follows:

When the members of the Convention assembled here, all the country members held a caucus, from which the city delegates only were excluded. At that caucus, all agreed upon restricting the representation of New Orleans, as it was dreaded that the system of public improvements would make her, in ten years, so great a city that her political position in the Legislature would overwhelm the country influence.

The Convention might be the only one to revise the Constitution that any one of the present day would see, and therefore, now or never was the time to tie down the City of New Orleans, so that, under any circumstances, should her population reach ten millions, she could never have more than the number of representatives that they were now to fix for her. This was satisfactory to all the country gentlemen. They gloried in their unanimity—it was all right—the City of New Orleans was doomed.

But, Presto! the delegates from the parishes in the North-west found that in this coalition they had been doing far worse than what they desired to avoid. They had been agreeing to a total population basis which would preserve the influence of lower Louisiana, the slavery portion of the State, while the North-west had a large white population and few slaves. They foresaw what effect this would have on the white voters in their section, and cut loose from the caucus coalition, denounced the slavery basis, and yesterday the scenes of the caucus were exposed to the Convention with great bitterness of feeling on both sides. This State capital was in a high state of excitement all yesterday, and the excitement is still greater to-day. Both country parties are now courting the city delegation, and agreeing not to restrict them if they will unite on *their* basis. Messrs. Rosellius, Price and Hunt made grand speeches, in favor of the electoral basis, to-day, and at a late hour the Convention adjourned, to meet in a cooler condition on Monday; but every one is as hot as pepper. You can see excited cliques every where. I believe that on Monday the excitement will be "more so."

OBSERVER.

For the Crescent.

The Algiers Charivari.

Permit me through the columns of your journal to rectify certain false statements which appeared in the Picayune of the 25th, and the Crescent of the 26th, inst., in regard to the *so-called* expedition against Algiers. I will, therefore, state the facts just as they occurred, and for further proof I annex the certificate at foot.

On the 24th instant, the Sheriff received a communication signed by four members of the Police Jury of Algiers, asking for assistance, their force being insufficient to suppress frequent riots and unlawful assemblies in Algiers; and the communication of the Mayor, addressed to said Police Jury, stating that the police of this city had no jurisdiction in Algiers, but if the Sheriff would determine to suppress the same, he would detach a certain number of officers under his orders; and he, therefore, gave the Sheriff eleven police officers, accompanied by Officer Bolless. Being an inhabitant of Algiers myself, I was directed by the Sheriff to take charge of the command. I, therefore, remained at the Sheriff's office, waiting for orders from the Police Jury. At about 9 o'clock, Captain Dumas (who is the person who made the affidavit to suppress said riot) came and reported that they were again making a great disturbance; and that he was dispatched to notify me to cross the river immediately with my force. I, therefore, went over the Third District Ferry, accompanied by the undersigned Deputy Sheriffs, and twelve policemen, under the command of Lieut. Bolless, and we found every thing quiet in Algiers, and having met one of the members of the Police Jury, he confirmed our belief that every thing was quiet.

We, however, went round as far as the Second District Ferry, to see if there was any charivari organizing, and seeing none, we went back to the Third District Ferry, and when we had passed the coffee-house of Mr. Vail, in which there were several persons, we were whistled at, and called rats and loafers, and I begged the gentlemen with me not to notice them; but at the Third District Ferry, a man having insulted us several times by calling us names not fit to be repeated, was taken off, and arrested by Mr. Hanckes, a deputy sheriff. The prisoner, seeing that he was arrested, called on his friends to assist him, which I must confess they did not attempt to do; several of his friends followed the man in custody, abusing the officers, who I again begged not to notice it, and to go over the river, which they did, and I remained in Algiers, my place of residence. These, sir, are the facts, just as they occurred.

NORBERT TREPAGNIER,
Deputy Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

We, the undersigned Deputy Sheriffs, certify the foregoing statement to be true and correct; any statement to the contrary is false.

EDWARD HANCKES, J. SARAFARU,
JNO. F. MCCLELLAND, P. AUGOUY,
Deputy Sheriffs of the Parish of Orleans.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

SAILING OF THE ATLANTIC—*New York*, July 26.—The steamship Atlantic has sailed for Liverpool, with 120 passengers. Among them was Major Heard, of New Orleans, bearer of dispatches to England, in reference to the disputed fisheries.

CONGRESSIONAL.—The Senate yesterday passed a resolution offered by Mr. Mason, calling on the President for information with regard to the fishing difficulty, and asking what steps have been taken to protect American citizens.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.—The Senate has confirmed the appointment of Mr. Kennedy as Secretary of the Navy.

DISCONTENT IN NEW BRUNSWICK.—The New Brunswick papers comment with considerable feeling on Mr. Webster's Dispatch.

LOUISIANA STATE CONVENTION—*Baton Rouge*, July 26.—The Convention was opened this morning with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Chadbourne.

The apportionment clause coming up as the order of the day, Gen. Carter offered as a test question, a proviso that no parish should have more than one-fourth of the total representation of the State. It was laid on the table—yeas 90, nays 23. The whole morning was occupied with the debate. A vote will be had to-day.

TOBACCO IMPORTATION—*New York*, July 26.—The English Board of Trade has issued a new order relative to the importation of Tobacco, which is favorable to the United States.

INSURRECTION IN GREECE.—There has been an insurrection in Greece.

RECEPTION OF MR. WEBSTER.—Mr. Webster had a splendid reception at Marshfield on Wednesday. He said the time had not yet arrived for him to speak upon the Presidential question. He alluded to the fishery troubles, and took strong American grounds. He says that for recent acts of petty local tribunals in the British provinces, in seizing our vessels, the British Government will be held responsible.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY.—The Empire City arrived to-day. [Eve. Pic.

NEW YORK MARKETS—*New York*, July 24.—The Cotton market is without change, with a fair inquiry, but with few sales this morning. Flour has sold in moderate lots at $5 25 per bbl. for Ohio Brands. Corn still tending upward, with sales of Mixed and Western at 63½c. per bushel. Mess Pork steady at $19 50 per bbl. Lard firm at 11¼ to 11½c. per lb., in bbls.

OHIO RIVER—*Pittsburgh*, July 24.—The river here is falling, with two feet two inches water in the channel.

Cincinnati, July 24.—The river here is still falling. Markets quiet, and prices unchanged.

THE FISHERIES—*Boston*, July 24.—Advices are received from St. Johns, New Brunswick, stating that the British cruizers have seized another American vessel engaged on the fishing grounds, and sent her into that port for condemnation. Much excitement prevails here on this subject.

STEAMBOATS PASSING—*Vicksburg*, July 26.—The following steamboats have passed this place during the last twenty-four hours, bound to and from New Orleans: The Glendy Burke, bound down, at 2 yesterday afternoon; the Iowa, bound up, at 2 yesterday afternoon; the Frank Lyon, at 5:30 yesterday afternoon; the Swallow, at 6 this morning. [Eve. Delta.

Foreign News by the Humboldt.

ENGLAND.

When the Humboldt sailed the United Kingdom was engaged in the excitement and turmoil of a general election. The polling in most of the cities and towns was to take place either on the 7th or 9th inst., and in the counties some days later. It was thought the election would result in Lord Derby's government not obtaining a working majority.

It was feared the election would not pass off without disturbances, the Stockport riots having fearfully aroused the religious animosities of both Protestants and Catholics in the north.

Large numbers of pikes had been seized by the police of Liverpool on the 3d inst., which it was said were intended for the Orangemen, to be used either for defence or aggression at the coming election.

The Eastern Steam Navigation Company of London have proposed a plan to the share holders for the building of two steamships 700 feet long and of 14,000 tons burthen, each vessel to have two sets of paddle wheels and a screw propeller of an aggregate of three thousand horse power. The vessels to run from Milford Haven to Alexandria, and from Suez to Calcutta. It is expected that they will go at the rate of thirty miles an hour, and cost one million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The London Daily News gives a list of seventeen liberals and seven Derbyites returned without opposition to the new Parliament.

The Herald is sanguine that the election will result favorably to the present government.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The dates from the Cape of Good Hope are to the 29th of May. The news from the frontier is of an uncertain character.

General Cathcart is forming camps all around the frontiers. No casualties of moment had occurred during the preceding month, but the indications of insubordination among the Kaffirs were very prevalent.

FRANCE.

The President has caused an official notice to be inserted in the Moniteur declining any public banquets that may be offered on his approaching tour in the Departments.

Business affairs at Paris were favorable. The change in the weather had produced a good effect.

The Paris papers were full of comments on the plots discovered by the police of Paris.

It appears that notwithstanding the numerous arrests which were made, the affair was at first greatly exaggerated, and in place of the parties engaged in having designs against the President's life, it is thought by some that the whole plot was got up by the police in order to justify Louis Napoleon for taking still more vigorous steps against the democracy.

Paris Bourse, July 6.—Four and a half per cents, 102f. 90c.; Threes, 72f.

The French Senate has closed its sessions.

GERMANY.

From Berlin, Vienna and the German States, the accounts are unimportant.

SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss government, at the demand of the French government, are endeavoring to expel M. Thiers from Switzerland.

ITALY.

It is stated that a recent attempt to poison the French Minister in Rome was made by putting arsenic in his coffee.

Murray is still in prison. The Pope has not yet determined as to his fate.

The Citadel of Turin has been disarmed.

City Intelligence.

FUNERAL OF CAPTAIN WEYMOUTH.—A very large procession of citizens and members of the orders of Odd Fellows and Masons, turned out yesterday to the funeral of Captain J. M. Weymouth, who died yesterday morning of wounds received during the affray on Wednesday night in Theatre Alley. He was buried with due honors—the long lines of mourners, with the solemn accompaniments, making altogether a most impressive and imposing display. The deceased was a native of the State of New York, and about fifty years of age. He had been long known as a pilot between this port and Nashville, and was universally esteemed as a man of quiet manners and of correct moral principles. His hard fate will be mourned by a host of friends.

INQUEST ON CAPTAIN WEYMOUTH.—The Coroner yesterday held an inquest on the body of Captain Weymouth, who died at the Charity Hospital, at 6 o'clock in the morning. Several witnesses were examined. It appeared from the testimony, that the deceased was not a party to the quarrel that resulted in the affray, but that when the row commenced he rushed into the Coffee-house to part the combatants, whereupon he was knocked down by a blow from a slung shot, and held down by George Thompson, while, with the slung shot, he was beaten by John Duffy on the head until he was senseless. He never spoke afterwards, but lingered in great agony up to the moment of his death. Verdict of the Coroner—"Died of contusions of the head, inflicted by a slung shot, in the hand of one Duffy."

INQUESTS.—Deputy Coroner Loze held an inquest yesterday on the body of a free colored boy named Luke, aged 12 years, who fell into the river and was drowned, at the foot of Bienville street, on Friday last. Verdict, "Died by drowning."

Another inquest was held on the body of a man named Christian Chauder, found dead in a skiff at the Lake. The deceased was 38 years old, and a native of Germany. Verdict, "Died of pernicious fever."

MORE OF THE THEATRE ALLEY AFFRAY.—George Thompson *alias* Isaac Allison, John Duffy and Thomas B. Cunningham, charged with being concerned in the affray at McDonnell's Coffee-house, on Wednesday night, which resulted in the death of Captain Weymouth, the dangerous wounding of Mr. Robert Green, and of several others, were yesterday sent to the Parish Prison for better security, on an affidavit made by Captain Forno. As they will have to answer to the charge of murder, bail cannot be taken.

THE CHARIVARI.—George Law, Robt. Nicholson and William Girard, accused of making the music at Algiers as reported yesterday, have been arrested by Deputy Sheriff Trepagnier, of the First District Court, on the affidavit of Captain Dumas, who charges them with rioting.

LAND SLIDE.—On Saturday last, in the Fourth District, a land slide took place between Jackson and Phillip streets. A small slice of land, about one hundred and twenty feet along the shore, and from forty to sixty feet wide, went down, taking with it the wharf and about one-third of Levee street. Yesterday the pile drivers had gone heavily to work to repair the breach.

DROWNED.—About 5 o'clock on Sunday evening, a white boy, son of Captain Taylor, fell accidentally into the river, at the foot of Montegut street, in the Third District, and was drowned.

FINED.—Otto Lessings, for prowling about the Treme Market, in the petticoat of a female, was yesterday fined $5 by Recorder Genois. Several other parties were fined $3 and $5 each for drunkenness and disturbing the peace.

FIRST DISTRICT—*Recorder Winter—Fined.* John Finnigan, for fighting and disturbing the peace, and for carrying a hoss-tile weapon, called a *colt*, was required to give bonds to keep the peace, and fined $20.

Wm. Mitchell and Dennis McGee, for disturbing the peace and using obscene language, were fined $5 each.

SENT UP.—Mrs. Margaret Cook, for an assault and battery on Thomas McGuire, was sent for trial before the First District Court.

SENT UP.—Richard Hawkins, charged with having gone on board the schooner Bonita on Saturday night, with intent to lay felonious hands on property not his own, was yesterday committed by Recorder Genois for trial before the First District Court.

Henry Shelling was arrested yesterday in the Fourth District, charged by Frederick Spegerer with drawing a sword on him designing to kill him.

ROW ON A FERRY BOAT.—The following particulars of a disgraceful row we take from a contemporary of yesterday evening:

"We are not aware whether the same exertions