DAILY CRESCENT

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT
OFFICE NO. 88 ST. CHARLES STREET.
[illegible] Saturday, (Sunday excepted,) at 10 o'clock, in advance, [illegible] cents a week, payable to the carriers.
TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
[illegible] following rates of charges, payable as [illegible] will be invariably adhered to, viz:
[illegible] $1 00
[illegible] 50
[illegible] 25
[illegible] will be made with those who advertise by the year or for a shorter time.
[illegible] will be published [illegible] and charged accordingly.
[illegible] Subscribers will [illegible] upon abscondence or a change of residence, which was large when it came into the hands of the present proprietor, has been steadily [illegible] since the 1st of July, when nearly the full number published October 30, 1851.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
FOR THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 30, 1852

Seat of War on the Mississippi.

We have the following from the Delta of yesterday evening:

We have very sincere pleasure in referring to the announcement below, of Messrs. Converse and Place, commissioners for the sale of city bonds, now in New York—a fortnight they have performed with so much credit to themselves, and in a manner so highly advantageous to the interest and credit of the city. The several bids for these bonds will be found in our commercial article this evening. The city of New Orleans is now where she should be; Yellow Fever is almost out of the grasp of Shylock's fangs, her outlawed debts all paid, or about to be paid, her financial credit and character re-established. Messrs. Converse and Place are paying off the obligations of the several former Municipalities, and of the late city of Lafayette, as they are presented to them in New York, and that fastened, the able and efficient City Trea. is equally actively engaged in a similar duty here.

Friday in past year $600,000 of the old debt, Friday in this year Wednesday paid much day about $[illegible]. The demand on the Treasury has since, we [illegible], ceased, and but few claims were presented to-day. Take now, some of the finances of the city cannot fail to be [illegible] beneficial effect on the general business of the city.

NOTICE.—The holders of matured obligations and interest coupons of the city of New Orleans, in order of the late Municipalities Numbers One, Two and Three, or of the late city of Lafayette, will receive payment for the same on presentation to the undersigned, at the office of Post & Converse, No. 145 Pearl street, prior to the 1st day of August next.

On these payable in New Orleans, the current exchange is the latter city will be charged.

New York, July 21, 1852.

WM. P. CONVERSE, } Commis-
H. H. PLACE, } sioners.

In copying the above, we cannot refrain from congratulating our readers that NewOrleans is no longer a city of four separate governments, and that consolidation—the perfect and necessary consolidation, not only of the old three Municipalities, but of Lafayette with them as well—has been accomplished so successfully, and with such flattering results. When every one of our four divisions sought credit abroad, upon its separate account and responsibility, it found itself unknown, and with no larger credit than might be accorded to a city, ward, or backwoods county; whilst the very fact of every one of them making application for such credit, confessed capitalists, and made them disregard that old defunct shadow of a name called the city of NewOrleans.

Under the new state of things, with perfect consolidation, (including what we so stoutly made battle for—union with Lafayette,) we may see our way clear before us in the opening light of a new day of commercial prosperity. Our city is now a unit, and so is our credit; and it is as much better as would be the credit of four merchants than the credit of any one, or two, or three of them, to the exclusion of one or more.

We feel sincerely rejoiced at the improved state of things. If our State Convention does its duty—if reasonable projects of internal improvement, and well-secured free banking have fair play—we have full confidence in a prosperous future, in multiplied resources, largely swollen population, easier trade and steadily increasing prosperity. NewOrleans will yet be the Queen City of the South, and the centre of a magnificent commercial empire.

We append the particulars of the bids for the New City Bonds.

We are indebted to Mayor Crossman for the following list of the bids made in NewYork for the new consolidated loan of this city, which was finally awarded to Messrs. Jas. G. King & Sons, of NewYork, as it is believed on foreign account:

	Amount.	Rate.		Amount.	Rate.
S. Y. Shields	$5,000	90	C. L. Frost	$10,000	88.11
Brander, Wm. Hasse & Co.	10,000	80.20	J. Thompson	100,000	90.30
	10,000	81.30		100,000	88.75
	10,000	82.60	C. W. Stokes	10,000	89.12
	..	..		10,000	89.27
H. B. Glover	1,000	79.12½		10,000	89.82
	1,000	79.12½		5,000	90.07
J. A. Hughes	200,000	90		5,000	90.17
F. Schedy	10,000	90.50		5,000	90.19
	10,000	91.01		5,000	90.25
	10,000	91.32		5,000	90.37
	10,000	91.01	C. H. Logan	5,000	82.65
C. A. Rodbell	50,000	90		5,000	83.75
	50,000	90		5,000	84.25
	20,000	75		5,000	83.82
	20,000	70		5,000	84.07
	10,000	90		5,000	84.37
A. Wolfe	100,000	90.25		5,000	86.02
Hungerford, R. Farrave	5,000	75		5,000	86.07
	5,000	75.20		5,000	87.07
	5,000	76		5,000	88.07
	5,000	76.60		5,000	90.07
	5,000	77	W. A. Britton	25,000	87
	5,000	77.50	Cammon & Whiteman	20,000	87.30
	5,000	78		20,000	87.80
	5,000	78.50		20,000	88.10
	5,000	79		20,000	88.15
	5,000	80		20,000	88.30
Sam. Arnold	5,000	84		20,000	88.75
	5,000	85		20,000	89
Jno. Ferguson	5,000	90.05		20,000	89.20
	5,000	90.02½	Jas. G. King & Sons	2,000,000	100.68
	5,000	92		2,000,000	100
	5,000	93	M. Morgan	30,000	80
	10,000	85.05		20,000	85
	10,000	88		10,000	88
W. A. Britton	50,000	85		5,000	90
Robert & Wh. Hasse	10,000	85.07		30,000	80.50
	10,000	85.20		20,000	83.40
	10,000	85.56		10,000	88.30
	10,000	85.76		5,000	90.20
	10,000	86.06		2,000	91.10
	5,000	90.27		3,000	90.25
	5,000	90.32	Ward & Co.	2,000,000	99.10
	5,000	90.52	DeLong, Islin & Clark	350,000	87.75
	5,000	90.65		250,000	88.25
	5,000	90.82		10,000	90.17
C. E. Rebeck	4,000	91.07		20,000	88.32
	4,000	91.17		10,000	91.20
	4,000	91.22		10,000	90.26
Stephen Price	15,000	88.04		200,000	90.27
	20,000	87.19	Jacob Sitter & Co.	50,000	87.63
Saml. Smith & Co.	50,000	81		50,000	90.15
C. E. Rebeck	14,000	82.51	W. Hope & Co.	1,000,000	100
	10,000	83.20	W. H. Nielson	10,000	86.25
	10,000	83.15		5,000	87.50
	10,000	88.10			

Partisan Ultraism.

We never saw the first number of the Southern Democrat until last night. Our friend, Hon. Besançon, will not overflow with excess of modesty, if we say it is a remarkably overwhelming brilliant issue. As we do not wear spectacles, we will be excused for saying that we were overpowered "by excess of light." Let us take "a brick from the house."

Stand up, Mr. Harry Hill, before those immensely large slave-owners, the editors of the Southern Democrat. You own some twelve hundred slaves, and we have good reason to believe that not one of them, by accident of unsouthern birth and bad luck, owns none. But stand up, owner of one thousand slaves, and a man holding mortgage upon three thousand more, and learn how coolly non-slaveholders (unless by the comfortable accident of marriage) can put you down as an abolitionist—a Seward and Greeley man. Can you read? Then, read as follows:

"The meeting was called to order by Col. J. B. Walton, and who, reader, do you imagine was called to act as President over a meeting of rejoicing at Seward's success in freeing his candidates down the throats of the Southern whigs? Guess long and you will not hit the man. It was Harry Hill, who has acquired a gigantic fortune from the labor of slaves—from the produce of our cotton plantations—who is himself the largest slaveholder in the city. There is good company for Seward, Johnson and Greeley. Here cotton planters of the southwest, of Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee and Louisiana, is the way in which those who have been so liberally built up and endowed by you return your kindness. We have great personal respect for Col. Hill, and we deeply regret to see his name linked by the office-holders into such a great association. We predict that before the campaign is over he will say that it was the foolishest thing he ever did in his life.

"There you are, Mr. Harry Hill. Really, the largest slaveholder in the South, ruined, impoverished, without a penny to-morrow, if the principles of abolitionism prevail, "writ down" an abolitionist, by magnificently Southern gentlemen—large slaveholders who have not a known piece of slave property upon the books of any tax collector in the State!" "There you are—charged by such disinterested and intelligent, such largely interested and justly sensitive witnesses!—don't you feel badly?"

"You are an old merchant. You are generally held in the highest esteem; but those, neither born nor educated in the South, gentlemen known only as the conductors of a newspaper, and owning no slaves—gentlemen coming from quarters in which slavery is unknown—pronounce you an abolitionist, and in the rear of their noble selves. Good-night, Mr. Harry Hill. Old merchant—the largest of slaveholders—the mortgagor of at least three thousand slaves—the nearest neighbor of ruin, if abolition prevail—you are an abolitionist and seek your own destruction. Support a Northern man—such as Pierce—with Southern principles (*a la Van Buren*) and you may recuperate."

☞ For Sheriff's, Constable's, and Public Auctioneers' Sales, see Third Page.

We are indebted to Capt. Curtis, of the brig Tehuantepec, for Mexican papers.

We have received from the publisher in Cincinnati, the July number of Dyer' Bank Mirror and Illustrated Counterfeit Detector. This is a really valuable publication which should be in the hands of every business man.

Thanks to the officers of the steamer Oregon for Mobile papers.

SCOTT RANGERS.—The Scott Rangers meet at half past seven o'clock to-night at their headquarters over the "Pearl," St. Charles street, to make arrangements to leave on Sunday morning to attend the Great Whig Ratification Meeting at Baton Rouge. Those who intend going are requested to leave their names at the "Pearl" to-day, or attend the meeting this evening.

ST. XAVIER COLLEGE.—We have received the annual catalogue of this excellent institution, located at Cincinnati, Ohio. During the past year there were 192 students (many of them from Louisiana) within its walls. Its faculty numbers twelve professors, gentlemen of learning, tact, and experience. Knowing them personally, we can testify to their excellent combination of powers of instruction, authority and kindliness. Attached to the College, within a short distance, is a most splendid farm in the most beautiful scenery eye ever rested upon.

One of the professors, Mr. F. P. Gazzeché, is now in the city, and may be found at the corner of Carondelet and Common streets.

DEATH OF CHRISTOPHER ADAMS, JR.—A telegraphic dispatch received in this city announces the death, in Philadelphia, on Wednesday last, of this valuable and much esteemed citizen. Mr. Adams was formerly a resident of NewOrleans and a successful merchant, but for some years past has resided in the parish of Iberville, where he owned a fine plantation. He has filled several public stations in the city, with much ability, among them, Manager of the Union Bank, and after the removal of Mr. Freret last fall he was offered the Collectorship of the Port, which he refused. He was for some years an able and vigilant member of our State Senate and was recently chosen President of the Opelousas Railroad Company, and his great abilities will be a serious loss to the Company. His health had been feeble for some time, and his trip North was made with the hope of improving it. The citizens of Iberville have lost a highly useful member of their community.

THE FIGHTING THOUSAND.—St. John, N. B., papers to the 19th instant, have been received in Boston. The Morning News of the above date says that "A swarm of British cruisers is about to fight down upon the fagots of lawless fishermen that infest their waters, from the land of notions."

The Halifax Morning Chronicle gives a list of the vessels that are to cruise on this service in British American waters during the present summer: It includes one frigate, 70 guns; the sloop Sappho, 12 guns; steam-sloops Devastation and Hazard, each 4 guns; steam-sloop James, 4 guns; besides one Ketch, three brigantines, and eight schooners, making a total of 16 armed vessels to be engaged in this service.

The St. John's News says that Mr. Webster is about to visit that city, and that a steam-frigate has been offered to him for a cruise in the St. Lawrence for the benefit of his health.

ANOTHER OF THE LIFE-GUARD HORSE.—Died, on Sunday, July 11, at his residence, in Hartford, Oxford county, Maine, Seth Sturtevant, in the 93d year of his age. He was with Washington at Valley Forge, and was in the battles of Stillwater and Monmouth. He was perfectly well on the day of his death; he arose from his seat, wound up his clock, recreated himself and fell asleep, and the first intimation the family had of his death was in his unusual silence. He died while sleeping in his chair.

DEATH OF AMERICAN CITIZENS ABROAD.—Information has been received at the Department of State, from T. B. Livingston Esq., United States Consul at Halifax, of the death of Dr. Joseph Prescott, late a pensioner on the Medical Staff —— in the revolutionary war between the United States and Great Britain, in the 90th year of his age. D. O. Kelleg, Esq., United States Consul at Glasgow, reports the death, at that place, of John Myers, whose effects are in the hands of the Consul. It is believed that his relatives was on Long Island.

THE SHIP PRESIDENT.—The Charleston Courier of Saturday last, says: "The fire on board this ill-fated vessel has been extinguished, and she is now on her beam-ends filled with water. The injury sustained by her is very considerable. Her mizen mast is gone, her cabin destroyed, and her hull seriously damaged, so much so, that an experienced shipwright, who we met on board, kindly examined it, is of opinion that the ship cannot be repaired at a less cost than from seven to ten thousand thousand dollars."

FUGITIVE SLAVE EXCITEMENT.—It having been announced at Boston on the 16th, by handbills and bulletins, that a warrant was out for the arrest of a fugitive slave, considerable excitement was manifest among the colored people, and at night a meeting was held to make such preparations as were considered expedient to meet the contingency. The Transcript says there was no foundation in truth for the alarm.

SIR WM. DON IN TROUBLE.—At Cleveland, on Tuesday evening, after the performance at the "Melodeon," Sir William Don and one of the French Ballet Troupe were arrested, on the charge of fraudulently obtaining passage for that troupe on a boat between NewBrunswick and Cincinnati. The amount thus obtained was placed at $150. The Baronet was lodged in jail, where he remained until the following morning, when no one appearing to prosecute, he was discharged.

A NEW SPECULATION.—A company is now forming in NewYork city, with a capital of $100,000, to be called the "NewYork Wood Fuel Company." The founders of this enterprise propose to take a large lot with a water front, near or in the city, to buy wood by the cargo and prepare it for use, sawing and splitting it by machinery.

POPE.—Boston papers of Monday, the 19th inst., complain of the cold. The temperature that morning, at sunrise, was 45 degrees. The air was so cold that moisture condensed on the inside of chamber windows which were closed. This is July. Lucky Boston.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—We learn from the Noxubee (Miss.) Beacon that the subscriptions of Pontotoc county to this road have been increased to $325,000.

Judge Hall, the Postmaster General, it is said, will be appointed U. S. Judge of the Northern District of New York, in place of Judge Conklin, appointed Minister to Mexico. Hon. Francis Granger is mentioned as the successor of Judge Hall for Postmaster General.

SAILING OF THE CANADA.—The Canada sailed from Boston the 21st instant, with 39 passengers and $512,000 in specie, for Liverpool, and 30 passengers and $20,000 in specie for Halifax.

THE EXTRADITION CASE.—*Notice to be given.*—A communication has been received at New York from Mr. Hunter, acting Secretary of State, directing that the Marshal or other persons having charge or custody of Thomas Kaine, surrender him up to Anthony Barclay, Esq., her Britannic Majesty's Consul, or any other person duly authorized to receive the said fugitive and conduct him to Great Britain.

NEWS FROM HAYTI.—The schooner Susan, Capt. Mickerson, arrived at New York on the 20th inst., from Port au Prince, after a passage of seventeen days. She brings the old story from Hayti—the threatened invasion of the Dominican republic.

DEATHS FROM LIGHTNING.—Benj. Woolsey, a master carpenter of Jersey City, was killed by lightning at Tarrytown, NewYork, on Wednesday the 21st inst. A daughter of Mr. Crisp, in Boston, was killed by lightning on the same day.

HEAVY WORK.—During the recent session of the grand jury of Philadelphia, they returned 660 indictments; 408 were for keeping tippling houses.

THE HUDSON RIVER.—Several citizens of Albany have employed Mr. McAlpine, State Engineer, to make a survey of the Hudson river, as far down as Coxsakie, with a view of ascertaining the practicability of constructing a ship channel to the former city.

A WEALTHY MERCHANT DEAD.—George Collier, a wealthy and well known merchant of St. Louis, died in that city on the 18th inst. He leaves property estimated at over a million of dollars.

In 1848, Mr. Ritchie, then editor of the Washington Union, thought that Gen. Scott was an alert soldier, a better civilian, and more of a whig than Gen. Taylor.

STEAM PLOWS.—Steam plows are not uncommon now in England. Lord Wallingthy D'Eresby employs two of them three days every week.

A CHALLENGE.—The owners of the Francis Skiddy, a NewYork steamboat, challenge the owners of any other steamboat to a test of speed, for from $10,000 to $100,000. The race to be run with passengers.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE CRESCENT.
By the United N. O. and Ohio and People's Lines.
(Office 77 St. Charles Street.)

More Captures of Fishermen.

NEWYORK, Thursday, July 29.

Further accounts have been received from the fishing grounds on the Northern coasts, which state that more vessels have been seized by the British cruisers, and sent into the British American ports for condemnation. The British vessels are very active in their movements, and strict in the execution of their orders, to prevent American vessels from fishing within the limits assigned by the Colonial Governments.

Disaster of the Henry Clay—Southern Passengers Saved and Lost.

NEWYORK, Thursday, July 29.

Twenty-three of the bodies of the passengers who lost their lives by the burning of the Henry Clay have been recovered, among whom are Wm. B. Prescott of Louisiana, and Miss Moore of Tennessee. Fifty or sixty passengers are still missing, and it is believed that a large portion of this number were burned to death or drowned. The boat was crowded, and the passengers seem to have been so terrified as to have lost all command of themselves. The scene was frightful in the extreme.

Among the passengers saved are J. W. Whiting and lady, and E. Cooper of NewOrleans

NewYork Markets.

NEW YORK, July 29.

The Cotton market has been quiet this morning, parties waiting for the accounts by the Europa, now over due. Flour is in fair request with sales at $4 18¾ per bbl. for State brands. Mixed Corn has sold at 63 to 64c. per bush. Mess Pork steady at $20 per bbl.

Europa Coming Up.

NEW YORK, July 29.

The Europa is just announced as in sight coming up the Bay.

Ohio River—Markets.

PITTSBURGH, July 29.

The river is still falling, with barely 1 foot 10 inches water in the channel.

CINCINNATI, July 29.

The river here is yet falling slowly. Markets quiet and unchanged. Flour $4 20 per bbl.

From the State Convention.

Baton Rouge Correspondence.

MONDAY, July 26, 1852.

The Convention assembled this morning with every assurance on the countenances of members that grave business was on hand. It seemed to be the desire of Delegates from all parts of the State that the great question of Apportionment of representation in the House of Representatives would be brought to a vote to-day. Strong efforts had been made by the advocates of the "Total Population" basis of voting, on one side, and the "Qualified Electoral Basis" on the other side, to get the city to unite with them on a vote, for, it was believed that the whole city vote would be enough to turn the scale either way. Many of the city members, however, did not feel perfectly assured that if the qualified electoral basis were adopted, they would not be restricted, even though Mr. Sandidge, the Senatorial Delegate from Bossier, Claiborne and Sabine, openly declared that the friends of the qualified electoral basis would not ask a restriction of the city's representation in the lower branch of the Legislature.

Mr. Carter soon brought on a vote, by the following proviso:

"Provided that no parish or city shall be entitled to more than one-fourth of the whole Representatives."

This was the restriction on New Orleans, and offered by Mr. Carter, with the view of getting a test vote. It had not the effect of a test between the friends of the two bases, however, for it was laid upon the table by a vote of 70 to 23.

Mr. Gulon then renewed his motion to strike out "qualified electors," and insert "total population" as the basis of voting under the new Constitution. Several gentlemen—Mr. Jennings of your city among others—explained the harassing position in which they had been placed by the changes of opinion, and divisions that had occurred among the country members. Thereafter Mr. King, of St. Landry, made one of the most eloquent and stirring speeches of the session, in favor of the total population basis. I am persuaded that Mr. King's really powerful speech (which the Convention urged him to continue by cries of "Go on," "Go on," when his half hour had expired,) this morning, was not without its weight in the vote on the question. Mr. King directed himself chiefly in reply to Mr. Hunt's great speech in favor of the electoral basis, on Saturday. Mr. Preaux, of your city, followed Mr. King, on the side of "total population," and presented his views with a clearness and force that gave him the most earnest attention of the Convention. Messrs. Cotton and Pearce followed, in favor of the electoral basis, and the previous question was carried.

There was a breathless attention and anxiety during the voting, but the majority in favor of "total population" was quite large—unexpectedly large—a close vote having been looked for. It stood 74 yeas—43 nays. More than one-half of the city delegates voted for "total population." I did not take the record, but recollect that Messrs. Hunt, Price, Rick, Hayes, Andrews, McIlhenny, Loeb and others, voted the qualified electoral basis. The votes and the reasons will soon be given, so that all your delegates will receive justice. The article was afterwards adopted, and the whole apportionment bill went rapidly through, with little amendment. OBSERVER.

BATON ROUGE, LA., July 27, 1852.

The report of the majority of the Committee on General Provisions came forward this morning and the first article was submitted. It reads thus:

"The credit of the State shall not in any manner be loaned to or given in aid of any individual association or corporation, except those exclusively instituted for purposes of Internal Improvements within the limits of the State; and the faith of the State shall not be pledged for the benefit of any such corporation or joint stock company for more than one-fifth of the capital thereof, nor shall bonds be given or payments made but in the same ratio of the capital actually paid in by the stockholders."

Mr. Hunt moved to strike out the words "within the limits of the State," and ably supported his amendment. He showed that the restriction "within the limits of the State" would curtail our ability to carry on the great Public Improvements, the Opelousas Railroad, and the Junction Railroad, and unnecessarily shackle all our public operations.

Mr. Herron offered a substitute that the faith of the State should not be pledged at all. I regret that I have not a copy of Mr. Herron's substitute, which was rejected by 65 yeas to 41 nays.

Mr. Phillips offered as a substitute, article 113 of the present Constitution, which runs:

"The Legislature shall not pledge the faith of the State for the payment of any bonds, bills or other contracts of obligation for the benefit or use of any person or persons, corporation or body politic whatever." etc.

Mr. Phillips supported his amendment in a very able speech, and was replied to with great earnestness by Mr. Benjamin. Mr. Phillips' amendment was rejected by a vote of 65 yeas, 48 nays.

Mr. Roman then addressed the Convention in support of his majority report and hoped that Mr. Hunt's amendment to strike out "within the limits of the State" would not be adopted. He said that article, or especially that clause of it, was the result of a compromise in committee, and argued that if power were given to pledge the faith of the State outside of its limits, the Tehuantepec Road might come in and we would not know where to stop or where the faith of the State might be committed.

Mr. Hunt's amendment was rejected by 75 yeas to 34 nays.

Mr. Eustis then offered an amendment, that in all cases where the faith of the State might be pledged for a portion of the stock of the company, the State should be secured by transfer or mortgage of the whole property of the company.

This was answered by Mr. Benjamin, who spoke warmly and with much severity upon the amendment, as one of the shackles which the progressive democracy in this Convention were trying to fasten on the will and action of the people.

Mr. Jennings moved to lay the amendment on the table. To the surprise of the city delegation and many others, the Convention refused to lay the amendment on the table, by a vote of 51 yeas to 60 nays.

Mr. Benjamin strongly opposed the motion to adopt Mr. Eustis's amendment.

During the argument to-day, Mr. Benjamin asserted that the removal of the restrictions in regard to public improvements in the old Constitution, was one of the main objects of this Convention. This was stoutly denied.

The amendment of Mr. Eustis has not been adopted. There will be warm work in the Convention to-morrow. Preparations are under way now for the Popular Whig Ratification Meeting here on Monday next, which is to be a great affair. The State Central Committee, Scott Rangers and others are specially invited. Kenner, Hunt, Benjamin, Price, Duchanel and other eloquent speakers will be there, and ratify in excellent speeches. It will be a political treat worthy of the great occasion, and all good whigs who can leave their business to behave on Monday, should enjoy it. OBSERVER.

BATON ROUGE, July 28, 1852.

The report of the Committee on General Provisions was taken up again almost immediately after the Convention met this morning. The amendment of Mr. Eustis which, unexpectedly, the Convention had refused to lay on the table yesterday, was the subject immediately before the Convention. That amendment provided that, in cases where the State should subscribe for stock in an association for internal improvements for one-fifth (or less) of the amount of the capital stock of said companies, the State should be secured by a mortgage or transfer of the full amount of the property of the companies. The vote on Mr. Eustis' amendment yesterday, had filled the city members with amazement, and I will give you now a sketch of the warm and earnest proceedings of to-day, which, owing to the excitement that prevailed, resulted in nothing.

Mr. St. Paul offered an amendment that, in case any company in which the State might be a stockholder, should become insolvent, then the State should have preference as a creditor. This was laid on the table without a division.

Mr. Delony offered an amendment, providing that all liabilities of the State now outstanding, for works of internal improvement, be discharged before the State shall pledge its faith for stock, or give its credit to associations. Laid on the table.

Mr. Hunt, before going to vote on the amendment by Mr. Eustis, addressed the Convention at much length, and with great effect. He took a general view of the advantages of railroads, and showed the folly of the State demanding additional security for its one-fifth of stock, when private individuals had already subscribed four-fifths. That was always inducement enough for the State to subscribe one-fifth. Always a sufficient guarantee to the State that the enterprise was a feasible one. He called on those who asked that the friendly aid of the State should be clogged with additional securities to embarrass the operations of railroad companies, to point out to him a single railroad protected by the guarantees that were already given here, that was bankrupt or was not making money. He went over the whole ground of the benefits diffused by railroads, and enraptured his audience by his impassioned oratory so completely, that when he had concluded, Mr. Simms, who is opposed to Mr. Hunt's views, asked the Convention not to vote while the influence of that gentleman's powerful appeal was yet upon them.

Mr. Benjamin offered a substitute to the article in the report. The substitute allowing the State to pledge its faith, or subscribe to stock to the extent of one-fifth Capital Stock of an Association for Internal Improvements, "wholly or partially within the limits of the State;" and leaves it to the Legislature to say what security the State may require.

Mr. Bullard offered an amendment providing that a portion of the funds for which the State should be allowed to pledge its faith should be applied in continuing the Opelousas road up to the Tensas line.

This was laid on the table.

Mr. Herron offered an amendment providing that no company in which the State should take stock to any amount should have banking or discounting privileges.

This amendment the Convention refused to lay on the table.

Mr. Palfrey then offered an amendment to Mr. Benjamin's substitute to strike out the words, "or partially."

Mr. Benjamin made a masterly speech against this amendment, showing the uselessness of any provision at all for internal improvements being inserted in our Constitution, if our operations were to be tied down to geographical State lines. It was the attempt made by the democrats in 1845, to fetter the people against their will renewed. Local measures, he said, did not require State aid. It was that extensive improvement that looked over State lines and brought the commerce of other States to our doors, which called upon the State for help. Mr. B. was very animated in his elucidation of the effect of this restriction, which would leave the people and the Legislature powerless, as they had been left by the Constitution of 1845. He showed that the possibility of the State pledging its faith for stock in the Tehuantepec road and other projects did not apply, for they were *wholly without the limits* of the State.

Mr. Palfrey's amendment, which had the effect to restrict improvements "within the limits of the State," by striking out the words "or partially," was laid on the table by a vote of 72 yeas to 44 nays.

Mr. Eustis then offered the same proviso to Mr. Benjamin's substitute that he had offered yesterday to the article of the report. Mr. Eustis' proviso was rejected—40 yeas, 69 nays.

Mr. Benjamin's substitute (leaving security to be given to the State for its amount of stock to be fixed by the Legislature) was then adopted by 69 yeas to 40 nays.

This was all well, and regained to the friends of improvements all that they had lost yesterday, besides securing substantially all that they wanted on this head.

The Convention then passed to the second article of the Report on General Provisions, which reads:

Art. 114. No liability shall be contracted by the State as above mentioned, unless the same be authorized by some law, for some single object or work, to be distinctly specified therein, which shall not take effect until it shall, at a general election, have been submitted to the people, and have received a majority of all the votes cast for or against it, at such election. And the aggregate amount of debts or liabilities hereafter incurred under this and the preceding article, shall never at any one time exceed the sum of eight millions of dollars.

Mr. Palfrey offered a substitute to this article. The substitute leaves the matter to a majority of both Houses of the Legislature, instead of submitting it to the people at a general election.

Mr. Benjamin spoke again earnestly and eloquently on this subject—said that it was well known that when single measures of improvement were left to the people of the entire State, they were always liable to be rejected, and that such provisions as this would paralyze the hand of improvement.

The vote was taken on Mr. Benjamin's substitute, when there appeared 57 yeas, 56 nays.

The President of the Convention then said—

"The substitute is not adopted. He voting, it became a tie vote to adopt, and of course was lost."

The Article as above quoted was then adopted.

A motion to reconsider was made, and the whole of this day's warm work varied a little, and perhaps with a little more excitement will be gone over again to-morrow.

OBSERVER.

Louisiana Interior.

SHREVEPORT.—A private letter from Caillou Island informs the editor of the Thibodaux Minerva, that the schooner Henry Delaney, Capt. A. Dole, with a full cargo of sugar and molasses, from Matagordis Bay, and bound to New York, was wrecked off that island on the morning of Saturday, the 17th inst. Vessel and cargo a total loss. No lives lost.

DEDICATION.—A Presbyterian Church is to be dedicated at Thibodaux, to-morrow.

CROPS.—The Thibodaux Minerva, of July 24th, says: "We were shown a sugar cane from Caillou Island which numbered fifteen red joints, and measured five feet in height.

The Markeville (La.) Villager, of July 22d, says, cotton, corn and cane on the bayous never promised a larger yield than this season. In the Prairie, in consequence of the protracted drought, the yield of corn will fall short of an average—that planted late being only fit for fodder. The showers of Tuesday and Wednesday last cannot improve the condition of rice and potato crops, and the quantity raised will hardly be sufficient for domestic consumption. Tobacco has stood the drought remarkably well.

Later from Mexico.

By the arrival yesterday of the brig Tehuantepec, Capt. Curtis, we have received files of papers from the city of Mexico to the 14th inst., four days later than previous advices.

THE FRENCH EXPEDITION TO SONORA.—From the *True Flag of Union* we learn that on the 23d ult. Count Rousset Boulbon arrived at Guyamas with a force of 180 armed men, all well drilled and under the best discipline. The Count intends exploring the whole State of Sonora with a view of discovering gold and other minerals as exist in that region. It is said that he acts under the instructions and for the Society *Restauradora Franco Mexicana*, but the real condition and plan of operations of the expedition are not known.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS IN ZACATECAS.—A letter from Presnillo, dated the 1st inst., says that on the day previous a party of about 60 Indians showed themselves near that place, and it was soon after learned that they had murdered an Englishman, named Roberts, and his whole family. Mr. R. had been for several years a resident of the country and occupied the Rancho de Simares. The Indians afterwards divided, and in separate bodies reached the environs of Presnillo. The English and American merchants, uniting with the Native Mexicans, raised a squadron of forty men and marched out to meet the Indians. They encountered the savages, who received them with determined coolness, and but few of the whites escaped. The survivors owed their lives to the fleetness of their horses.

The next morning the Indians attacked the Rancho Calera, seven leagues from Zacatecas, and killed two Mexicans. They afterwards attacked the Hacienda del Maguey, near Zacatecas. Several other haciendas were attacked, and many persons killed. Only 25 men belonging to the Government force could be brought against the Indians.

By a letter dated 21 of July, we learn that another party of Indians attacked the Rancho Casa Blanca, and that 21 persons were killed. Several other murders had been committed in the vicinity.

OBSEQUIES OF HON. HENRY CLAY IN NEWYORK.—The funeral honors to Mr. Clay in NewYork, on the 29th inst., are said to have been the most imposing ever witnessed on this continent.

Stevens' Marble Palace was decorated with rosettes, with folds of white and black crape suspended from every window. A marble shaft twenty feet high, surrounded by an iron railing, was erected on a scaffolding over the main entrance, at each corner of which were large weeping willows, made entirely of black crape, the whole being designed to represent a monument to Henry Clay.

The Astor House was covered with black from the roof to the pavement, the windows only being exposed to view.

The Irving House, American Hotel, City Hall, Lovejoy's Hotel, French's Hotel, Chatham Bank, and the Chatham and Broadway Theatres, were also handsomely decorated.

The Broadway House, the headquarters of the whigs, was draped in mourning, and displayed the flags of the various whig clubs shrouded in crape.

Thousands of persons from the adjacent towns and cities as well as from long distances in the country, were present to behold the spectacle, and it is estimated that the whole number of spectators including citizens, could not have been short of 500,000.

Business was entirely suspended, the stores, banks, public offices, etc., being all closed. The flags of the shipping in the harbor were displayed at half-mast, minute guns were fired from various points and the church and other bells tolled during the progress of the procession.

The procession, which was composed of fifteen divisions, exceeding, in respect to number and appearance, anything ever seen in NewYork, commenced moving at 3 o'clock. It moved down Broadway, around the Park to Chatham street; thence to the Bowery; up Bowery and Fourth Avenue to Union Square; around Union Square to Broadway, and thence to the City Hall, where it arrived about 6 o'clock.

An immense stand was erected in front of the City Hall, which was first occupied by the Rev. Dr. Krebs, who delivered an appropriate prayer. N. Bowditch Blunt, Esq., the orator of the day, then arose and delivered a beautiful and eloquent oration upon the life and services of the lamented deceased, after which the vast assemblage was dismissed, with a benediction by the Rev. Dr. Jos. M. Price.

Nothing occurred during the progress of the procession to mar the solemnity of the occasion, and the effect produced by this mournful but magnificent pageant was one that could not fail deeply to impress all who beheld it.

Highly interesting ceremonies took place the same day in Brooklyn.

In Norfolk, Va., on the 21st, the most imposing ceremonies were observed. An eloquent eulogy was delivered by Dr. Francis Mallory.

The Fishery Difficulty.

The Boston Courier of the 21st contains the following important document:

BOSTON, July 20, 1852.

To the Editor of the Boston Courier:

SIR—Since my return to the city this morning I have received a copy of a dispatch from Mr. Everett, then United States Minister in London, to Mr. Buchanan Secretary of State, which adds a very important feature to the subject of the fisheries, and which I send to you for immediate publication.

Yours, very respectfully, DANIEL WEBSTER.

No. 305. LONDON, April 23, 1845.

James Buchanan, Esq., Secretary of State:

SIR—With my dispatch, No. 278, of March 25, I transmitted the note of Lord Aberdeen of the 10th of March, communicating the important information that this Government had come to the determination to concede to American fishermen the right of pursuing their occupation within the Bay of Fundy.

It was left somewhat uncertain by Lord Aberdeen's note, whether this concession was intended to be confined to the Bay of Fundy, or to extend to other portions of the coasts of the Anglo-American possessions, to which the principles contended for by the Government of the United States equally apply, and particularly to the waters on the Northeastern shores of Cape Breton, where the "Argus" was captured. In my notes of the 25th ultimo and 2d instant, on the subject of the "Washington" and the "Argus," I was careful to point out to Lord Aberdeen that all the reasons for admitting the right of Americans to fish in the Bay of Fundy, apply to those waters and with superior force, inasmuch as they are less landlocked than the Bay of Fundy, and to express the hope that the concession was meant to extend to them, which there was some reason to think, from the mode in which Lord Aberdeen expressed himself, was the case.

I received, the last evening, the answer of Lord Aberdeen, informing me that my two notes had been referred to the Colonial Office, and that a final reply could not be returned till he should be made acquainted with the result of that reference; and that in the meantime, the concession must be understood to be limited to the Bay of Fundy.

The merits of the question are so clear, that I cannot but anticipate that the decision of the Colonial Office will be in favor of the liberal construction of the Convention. In the meantime, I beg leave to suggest, that in any public notice which may be given that the Bay of Fundy is henceforth open to American fishermen, it should be carefully stated that the extension of the same privilege to the other great bays on the coast of the Anglo-American dependencies, is a matter of negotiation between the two Governments. My notes of the 25th of March and 2d instant, will suggest the reason for presenting the actual state of the controversy in this form.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obd't serv't,
(Signed,) EDWARD EVERETT.

Transmitted with dispatch No. 305.
The Earl of Aberdeen to Mr. Everett, April 21, 1845.

THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW.—The Newport (R. I.) News thus exhorted its readers a few days before the Maine liquor law went into operation in that State: "Fill up your demijohns, all ye thirsty and weary ones—for there are only three days more in which you can provide against the *anticip