Simmons, Stewart, Talbot, Taliaferro, Todd, VanWickle, Villere, Waddill and Whittington—46 nays.

Consequently the motion prevailed, and the article as amended was adopted.

Mr. Jourdan presented the following as his reasons to vote against the above article, and asked that the same should be spread upon the journal, which was granted.

I vote nay because I am of the opinion that the word *shall* is imperative, and it restrictive upon the people, and the whole matter is legislation.

JOURDAN, of Jefferson.

The Convention then took up for consideration, the article reported by the minority of the Committee on the Electoral Franchise, with the amendment offered to the same by Mr. Collins, which reads as follows, to wit:

Who shall have been alone, at least one month a citizen of the United States.

On motion to lay the above amendment on the table, Mr. Breaux called for the yeas and nays, which resulted as follows:

Messrs. Avery, Andrews, Anderson of Carroll, Addison, Beauvais, Bell, Boyce, Bullard, Burleson, Byrne, Carter, Cotton, Dalferes, Delony, Desloucl, Dobson, Dugue, Duffel, Edwards of Washington, Estelle, Farmer, Gardere, Hatch, Morris, Hargis, Herron, Herbert, Hunt, Isaacks, Jennings, Jourdan, Jones, Key, King of St. Landry, Leefe, Leeds, Lemoine, McIlhenny, McMillen, Mathews of Point Coupee, Moss, Monage, Olivier of St. Martin, Parham, Paxton, Pierce, Phillips, Pugo, Reeves, Richardson of Ouachita, Richardson of St. Mary, Risk, Roysden, Ronquillo, Robinson, Sandidge, Smart, Shelton, Smith of West Feliciana, Smith of "Finn, Sibley, Simms, Stewart, Talbot, Taliaferro, Thompson, VanWickle, Villere, Waddill, Whittington and Wilcoxon—71 yeas.

Messrs. Anderson, of St. Landry, Akenhead, Armant, Barnard, Brother, Boudousquie, Castellanos, Campbell, Collens, Conway, Conrad, Eggleston, Guion, Hough, Hodges, Lapeyre, Lobdell, Lyle, Martin, Olivier, of St. Mary, Pulliam, Preaux, Rixner, Roman, St. Paul, Swazey, Shaw, Scarborough, Tetman, Thibodaux, Todd.—31 nays.

Consequently the motion prevailed, and the amendment was laid on the table.

Mr. Sandidge offered the following proviso to be inserted after the word "voting."

Provided, That no person shall be deprived of the right of voting for district officers, in the parish of his residence, when he has been a citizen of the District for the length of time prescribed in this article.

On motion of Mr. Hunt, the above proviso was laid on the table.

Mr. Sandidge asked and obtained leave to have his vote recorded, and voted against the motion of Mr. Hunt to lay the proviso on the table.

The article being read as follows, to wit, was, on motion, adopted.

Art. — Every free white male who has attained the age of twenty-one years, and who has been a resident of the State twelve months next preceding the election, and the last six months thereof in the parish in which he offers to vote, and who shall be a citizen of the United States, shall have the right of voting. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony, breach of surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at, going to, or returning from elections. Provided, that no voter shall lose his right of voting in any Parish until the same shall be required in another.

Mr. Preaux presented the following as his motives for voting in favor of the motion of Mr. Collens, which requires that a naturalized citizen should be at least one month a citizen of the United States before having the right of voting; and also on the article making it imperative on the Legislature to pass a Registry Law.

I vote yes because these articles are not intended as a restriction against naturalized citizens, but are only imposed to prevent the numerous frauds which were formerly perpetrated, and to protect the ballot box and to purify the electoral franchise, and remove incentives to fraudulent naturalizations only.

(Signed) ROBERT PREAUX.

Mr. Collens offered the following resolution, which, on being read, was, on motion, referred to the Committee on Style.

Resolved, That the several articles and clauses in the Constitution relative to the elective franchise be united under one head, and do form a separate title.

The Convention took up for consideration as the special order of the day the report of the Committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Hunt, the above report was laid on the table subject to the call of the Convention.

Mr. Leeds moved to take up for consideration Title 8 of the Constitution under the head of "Mode of Revising the Constitution," which motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. King, of St. Landry, the Convention took up as a substitute to Title 8 of the Constitution, the Article reported by the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, which reads as follows:

"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, and approved by the Governor, 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.

Mr. Collens offered the following amendment, to be added at the end of the above article, to wit:

The Legislature may at any time by a majority of two-thirds, approved by the Governor and by a majority of the people, call a Convention to frame a new Constitution.

On motion, the amendment was laid on the table.

Mr. Phillips moved to amend the article by striking out "two-thirds" and inserting "three-fifths."

Mr. King, of St. Landry, called for a division of the question, which, on being taken on the striking out, was lost.

Mr. Taliaferro moved to strike out in the third line the following words: "and approved by the Governor."

Mr. King, of St. Landry, moved to lay the amendment on the table, which was carried.

On motion, the article as reported by the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, was adopted without amendment.

Mr. Phillips then moved to take up the Report of the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Convention took into consideration Article 62, which reads as follows, to wit:

"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."

Mr. Eggleston moved to strike out the word "order" and to insert in lieu thereof "ordained," which motion was lost.

Mr. Olivier, of St. Mary, moved to insert after the words "Supreme Court" the following words: "District Courts."

Mr. Hunt moved to lay the amendment on the table, which was carried.

Mr. Castellanos moved to lay the above report on the table, subject to the call of the Convention, which motion was lost.

On motion of Mr. Hunt, the article was adopted without amendment.

The 63d article was then taken up and read as follows, to wit:

Article 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.

Mr. Lobdell moved to strike out the last clause, which reads as follows: "The Legislature shall have power to restrict the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in civil cases to questions of law only."

Mr. Herron moved as a sub-amendment to insert after the word "only" in the second line the following words: "And in cases tried by a jury on questions of law only."

Mr. Swazey moved to lay both amendments on the table, which motion prevailed.

Mr. Eggleston offered the following article as a substitute to the above article:

Article 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, and to all cases in which the constitutionality or legality of any tax, toll or impost, shall be in issue, and to all cases in which any fine, forfeiture or penalty imposed by a Municipal Corporation shall be in contestation, whatever may be the amount thereof; and to all criminal cases on questions of law alone, whenever the offence 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 all cases to questions of law only.

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

Mr. Key having voted in the majority on the motion to adopt the resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Richardson, of St. Mary, concerning the Evening Sessions, moved for a reconsideration of the same, which was granted.

On motion of the same delegate the above named resolution was repealed.

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

MURDER.—A man named Lyon shot his wife in Savannah, on the night of the 25th ult. It is said that both the parties were intoxicated.

DAILY CRESCENT

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT
OFFICE NO. 53 ST. CHARLES-STREET,
Will be regularly served to subscribers in this city and Lafayette at an early hour every day, (Sunday excepted,) for $8 a year, in advance, payable to the office, or 15 cents a week, payable to the carriers.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
From and after this date the following rates of charges, per square of ten lines to pearl, will be invariably adhered to, viz:
Flash insertion, in all cases $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 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 proprietor, has been steadily and rapidly on the increase, even through the dull season just closed.
October 25, 1851.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

OF THE CONSOLIDATED CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 2, 1852

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

We are again obliged to surrender most of our space to the official proceedings of the Convention. The usual editorial and most of our reading matter are excluded. We shall soon be through with the Convention proceedings, when we will endeavor to make the Crescent a more interesting miscellaneous paper.

We are indebted to the clerk of the steamer James L. Day for late Texas papers.

Thanks to the clerk of the packet Chancellor for St. Louis papers.

We are indebted to the clerk of the steamship Yacht, for late Texas papers.

THE SCOTT RANGERS.—This fine body of whigs yesterday left the city, accompanied by Messemer's Band, for Baton Rouge, to participate in the whig ratification to be held there to-day. We hope they will have a good time.

A grand barbacue and Whig Ratification Meeting was to be held in Mobile on Saturday last.

ARRIVAL OF SPECIE.—The steamship Yacht, Capt. John S. Thompson, left Brazos Santiago on the 29th ult., and arrived at this port yesterday, bring the following consignments of specie: $8900, R. H. Thorn; 7030, J. B. Pruau & Co.; 7000, F. Ferrara; 6123, Schmidt & Co.; 6100, J. M. Rasnaldo; 6241, Cramer & Co.; 4067, J. Lourean; 4000, John Marks & Co.; 3950, Phelps & Wetmore; 3900, A. Beer & Co.; 2750, Harmer Freres; 2000, Warneke & Kirchhoff; 2000, Gibson & Vier; 1500, J. Beauchery; 1300, R. D. Blossman; 900, Golding & Thomas; 700, S. Fernandez; 400, Lewis, Grant & Co.; 300, Aret & Bros.; 300, Cherry, Henderson & Co.; 150, B. Cohen. Total, $67,776.

We learn from the officers of the steamer R. H. Winslow, which arrived yesterday, that the steamer Memphis, from Cincinnati for this port, previously reported aground on Locust Bar, had broken in two, and had been abandoned. The Winslow took out her cargo.

FOR VICKSBURG, WARRENTON, ETC.—The fine packet P. Dalmas, leaves to-morrow evening for Vicksburg, Warrenton, etc. D. B. Carroll, No. 53 Union Row, Carondelet street, is the agent.

FOR ST. LOUIS.—The fine steamer Ambassador, Captain Hunter, leaves to-morrow (Tuesday) evening for Memphis, Cairo and St. Louis. White & Buchanan, No. 16 Poydras street, are the agents, as also are Messrs. Marsh Ranlett & Co., 22 Poydras street.

FOR ST. LOUIS TO-DAY.—The steamer Elephant, Capt Hayes, leaves this evening for Memphis, Cairo and St Louis. The agents are McDowell, Jr., & Co., No. 12 Poydras street.

EXCURSION OVER THE LAKE.—Jackson Fire Company No 18, accompanied by Judge Reynolds and several other judicial good fellows, yesterday indulged in an excursion over the Lake to Madisonville. A moderate quantity of champagne was furnished, and a large number of good things were said. The affair altogether was one of mutual pleasure.

SHREVEPORT.—The Caddo Gazette says that it has been rumored that Shreveport is very sickly, and that such is not the case. The town is represented to be very healthy.

RED RIVER.—The Caddo Gazette says that Red River is rising and that fears are entertained of an overflow.

SHOCKING OCCURRENCES.—The Caddo (La.) Gazette say that several shocking murders have recently been committed in the vicinity of Natchitoches. A white woman whose name was not given, was found murdered in her own house, and on the next day, in the same house, or on the same place, two negroes were murdered, and on the following day, or a few days afterwards, a white man whose name we did not learn, was found not far from the same house with his tongue cut out. He cannot write and at last accounts he had not been able to afford any clue to the perpetrator of the savage act. The whole matter is enveloped in the most profound mystery.

BRUNSWICK AND FLORIDA RAILROAD.—Mr. Ephraim Alexander has contracted, on behalf of himself and D. Collins, of Macon, with the Brunswick and Florida Railroad Company, to construct the road from Brunswick to Thomasville, in the direction of Pensacola; also a branch road from Thomasville to Albany, Ga., and another from Thomasville in the direction of Tallahassee, to the Florida line. The roads are to be finished in about three years, at a cost of somewhat over three millions of dollars.

DISCHARGE OF OLIVER H. RAND.—The Richmond Enquirer states, that on Friday the Mayor decided that there had been no evidence implicating Oliver H. Rand in the robbery of the Portsmouth Bank, and he was accordingly acquitted and discharged. The Mayor further remarked that had he the power, he should also discharge A. W Rand and John Rand; but as they were brought to Virginia under the Governor's requisition he had no control over them. They were to have been brought, on Saturday, before Judge Meredith on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and application for a discharge.

MR. WEBSTER AT MARSHFIELD.—Mr. Webster was received at Marshfield on the 24th instant, by an immense concourse of citizens, and the enthusiasm was great. The Hon. Seth Sprague delivered an address of welcome, which was responded to by Mr. Webster in the most eloquent and touching manner. He did not go into a definition of his political position, and only touched briefly the fishery question. He said that the U. S. Government would protect the American fishermen at all hazards.

A NEW IDEA.—The Chief of Police, in New York, has been ordered to advertise all stolen property recovered by them, as often as once a week in two papers having the largest circulation.

BLUE RIDGE TUNNEL.—The Taunton (Va.) Spectator states that the work on the Blue Ridge Tunnel is steadily progressing. The mountain has been penetrated on the west side some 900 feet, and on the Eastern side about 600 feet. Three sets of hands are engaged alternately during the whole twenty-four hours.

ANOTHER FISHERY SEIZURE.—By an arrival at Boston, St. Johns, N. B., papers to the 23d ult. have been received The New Brunswicker of the 22d says the United States Government will make an attempt to obtain a modification of the strict letter of the Fishery Treaty, but failing in that, they will then offer as an equivalent reciprocity in certain articles of domestic growth. The New Brunswicker thinks that the American Government will make a great noise about the rigid enforcement of the Fishery Treaty, but they feel confident it will not frighten John Bull out of his present position.

The St. Johns Morning News says that serious troubles between the two governments are anticipated, consequent upon the strict interpretation of the Fishery Treaty by Earl Derby's government. It is not at all improbable, the News thinks, that the determination of the British Ministry to enforce the treaty, has been conceived with a view to the success of the negotiation for reciprocal free trade.

SUICIDE OF A PURSER AT SPEZZIA.—A melancholy incident occurred on the 24th of April, at Spezzia, on board the frigate Cumberland, from the United States—the Purser, George T. Sawyer, having committed suicide by cutting his throat with a knife. It appears that Mr. Sawyer was a native of the State of Vermont, that he had attained his sixty-fifth year, and that his self-destruction was owing solely to an alienation of mind, occasioned by an unexpected separation from a young and beautiful wife, whom he married a few days before being ordered to sea.

SHIP DESTROYED BY FIRE.—The ship Reciprocity, of Calais, Maine, from Mobile to Liverpool, with a cargo of cotton, was destroyed by fire at sea on the 24th of June. She was insured in Boston for $75,000. The officers and crew were saved.

KOSSUTH'S FAMILY IN NEW YORK.—Kossuth's sister, Madame Zsulawszky, her husband, and children, arrived in New York from Europe some five or six days since, and, the Herald says, are comfortably provided for, Kossuth having made provision for them before sailing for Europe. Besides having purchased and stocked a farm of land for them in one of the Western States, he left with the Mayor of the city a thousand dollars for the purpose of enabling them to travel out to it, and commence life independently.

ANOTHER RAILROAD ROUTE FROM BOSTON TO NEW YORK. The railroad from New London to New Haven is completed, connecting Norwich and New London with the New York and New Haven Railroad, and forming another complete land route from Boston to New York. The Stonington boats also, it is said, are to touch at New London, and thus connect with the trains of this new land route.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE CRESCENT.

By the United N. O., Ohio, and People's Line.

Naval Movement for the Fishing Grounds.

NEW YORK, July 31.

The U. S. Steam Frigate Mississippi, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore M. C. Perry, has sailed from this port for the fishing grounds on the North-east coast, for the protection of the American fishermen. Commodore Perry's instructions have not been made public.

California Steamer.

NEW YORK, July 31.

The steamship Sierra Nevada has arrived here from Aspinwall City. Her news is not important.

Victims of the Henry Clay.

NEW YORK, July 31.

Several more bodies of those lost by the buring of the steamboat Henry Clay have been recovered, making the number of the dead, so far ascertained, seventy-five. It is believed that the loss of life has been still greater.

New Adjutant General.

WASHINGTON, July 31.

Brevet Colonel S. Cooper, late Assistant Adjutant General, has been appointed Adjutant General of the Army, in the place of General Roger Jones, deceased.

New York Flour Market.

NEW YORK, July 31.

Further sales of flour are reported at rather lower figures. The quotations are, for State brands $3 93¾@$4 12½, and for Ohio $4 12½@$4 31¼ ₱ bbl.

Ohio River Markets.

CINCINNATI, July 31.

The river here is yet falling slowly. Markets quiet. Flour dull at $3 20@$3 25 ₱ bbl. Bacon sides 9¾c ₱ lb. Whiskey 15½@15¾c ₱ gallon.

PITTSBURGH, July 31.

The river has fallen a little since this morning, but is now stationary, with three water in the channel.

Late Publications.

From J. C. Morgan's, Exchange Place, adjoining the Post-office.

NIEBUHR'S ANCIENT HISTORY, in three volumes; Blanchard & Lea, Philadelphia. Niebuhr has a wide reputation as a chronicler of the events of the past, and although to the miscellaneous reader his narratives may be dull, they are deeply interesting to the careful student of history. The work is one which should form a part of every library.

LECTURES ON THE RESULTS OF THE EXHIBITION, delivered before the Society of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce, at the suggestion of his Royal Highness, Prince Albert, President of the Society. These lectures, which are full of interest, consist of twelve numbers.

THE DISCARDED DAUGHTER; a tale of the Chesapeake by Emma D. E. Nevitt Southwith; A. Hart, Philadelphia.

HART'S CHEAP EDITION OF THE WAVERLY NOVELS, Nos. 1 and 2; A. Hart, Philadelphia. These numbers are made up of Waverly and Guy Mannering.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for August; one of the best numbers of the season.

Part XII, cheap edition of THIER'S LIFE OF NAPOLEON; the History of the Consulate and the Empire.

Morgan has also the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, PUNCH, and all the other interesting publications of the day.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for July may be also found at Morgan's.

J. B. Steel, No. 60 Camp street, has sent us HARPER'S MAGAZINE for August, and No. 5 of DREAM HOUSE, by Charles Dickens.

Steel is soon to publish a new edition of MARTIN'S REPORTS. This is a work which should be in the hands of every member of the bar of Louisiana, Texas and California.

Correspondence of the Crescent.

JACKSON, LA., July 28, 1852.

MR. EDITOR—For the last three days I have been attending the exhibition of the Centenary College, located at this place, and the occasion has altogether been so pleasing and delightful, that I have thought some account of it might prove interesting to the numerous and intelligent readers of the Crescent, and at the same time might be of some service to the great cause of Southern education. The institution is pleasantly located at Jackson, in the midst of a populous and highly intelligent region; has commodious and extensive buildings; and during the past session numbered over 200 students. The examination took place the preceding week, and judging from the report of the examining committee and visitors, was highly creditable, and gave ample evidence of the ability of the professors and the studiousness and proficiency of the scholars. On Monday night, the College Chapel was crowded, to witness the exercises of the Preparatory Department, which, with declamation, dialogue, etc., passed off agreeably and with much apparent delight to the audience. At an early hour Tuesday morning the crowd began to gather, and by 10 o'clock the hall was closely packed with such an audience as rarely comes together in the South. On the stand sat side by side the Governors of Louisiana and Mississippi, and a number of distinguished officials and divines of the two States. The immense hall was filled to its utmost capacity, a large majority being ladies; while the galleries, doors and windows were crowded by a large number that could not obtain seats. In south, an assemblage of "fair women and brave men," that I could not attempt to describe without being betrayed into extravagance.

The Literary Societies, headed by a splendid brass band composed of amateurs from the College, and attended by the Trustees, visitors and Alumni, formed in procession, and made truly a most pleasing appearance. Six young gentlemen, from the Franklin Institute Society, delivered addresses that did them much credit, and which were greeted with the generous applause of the crowd. After which, the Hon. Henry S. Foote, Governor of the State of Mississippi, was introduced, and delighted the audience with a beautiful and appropriate private address, replete with chaste beauty and elegant thought, and which fully sustained his distinguished reputation as a scholar and orator. He alluded to the Compromise, but apparently with the sole design of paying a tribute to the genius and exertions of the departed Clay, which he did most eloquently and touchingly.

The annual celebration of the Alumni Association next took place and at 4 o'clock the immense throng again assembled to listen to an able and interesting address from Robert Bowman, Esq., of Clinton, Louisiana. For chastness of style, elegance of thought and appropriateness of illustration, I have rarely heard it surpassed, and it did much honor to the talented speaker, and to the Association which he represented. At night the celebration of the Union Literary Society took place, and six other young men, selected from the College classes, delivered addresses so equally good that to particularize would be invidious. Suffice it to say that they were greeted with rapturous applause.

The grand *finale* took place on Wednesday, when seven young gentlemen took the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The following are their names and the subjects of their addresses. W. L. Nugent, St. Landry—Latin Salutatory Address, the second honor; also English Oration; The Bible, the foundation of Government. Marcus T. Carter, Hinds—No Eloquence without Virtue. A. C. Huff, Wilkinson, Miss.—Mutability. D. C. Montgomery, Washington, county, Miss.—Triumphs of Mind. J. Jay Lane, New Orleans—Genius and Piety of Bunyan. W. E. Montgomery, Washington county, Miss.—Physical Science, third honor. Charles Spencer, of Catahoula, first honor—The Southern Graduate, with valedictory addresses. The addresses were beautiful and well delivered, and indicated talents of the first order in the whole class. The valedictory address of Mr. Spencer was touching and eloquent, and claimed many a bright eye and manly cheek with irrepressible tears. The Baccalaureate address was delivered by President Rivers. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Gen. Foote, and Master of Arts on Robert Bowman, Esq., Dr. N. J. Palmer, Hon. Charles Gayarre. A. J. Harwood, W. H. Scales, H. Tutuller, Daniel Williams, Joseph Nettles and Geo. R. Ross.

In conclusion, Hon. Charles Gayarre delivered by request, to the graduating class, a short address, excellent, appropriate and beautiful, that revived the enthusiasm of the fatigued audience, and was most enthusiastically cheered. Thus terminated one of the most pleasing occasions I ever witnessed; one that I witnessed throughout with pleasure and pride, because it vindicated to my mind, most clearly and satisfactorily, the ability of the South to educate her talented and noble hearted sons, and I can but express the hope that the enterprise here in successful progress may be generously seconded throughout the two States, and continue to achieve the good results so richly promised by the past. D

SPIRITUALISM.—REV. MR. Ripley, who has been sojourning at Greenfield, Mass., tells of one of the Judges of that Commonwealth, as possessing the gift of a "medium" for the rapping "spirits," and in that capacity causing "tables to pass out of a room, descending a flight of stairs, and finally landing in the door-yard, bottom side up." The Boston Evening Journal has an allusion to this functionary, and says it is "the distinguished Chief Justice of our Common Pleas Court."

THE CROPS.—The Farmerville (La.) Enquirer says that the corn crop in that parish is most promising. There has been most too much rain for cotton, but it is thought that the yield will be an average one.

TELEGRAPHIC.

THE STEAMBOAT HENRY CLAY.—New York, July 30—Fifty-nine bodies of those lost by the burning of the Henry Clay have been recovered. It is believed that several more lost their lives, whose bodies have not yet been found. The wreck of the ill-fated steamer will be raised to-morrow (Saturday.)

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.—*Washington*, July 31.—In the House of Representatives to-day, the printing question was taken up, and disposed of, by the adoption of Mr. Marshall's substitute for the bill reported by the committee. Mr. Marshall's bill abolishes the contract system entirely. It provides for the election of a printer, and appoints a superintendent, whose duty it shall be to supervise all the work done by the printer for Congress. The prices of composition are fixed at twenty per cent. below those of 1819—the paper to be furnished by the Government. The only other business of importance transacted by the House was the passage of the bill making three additional Land Offices in Iowa.

Mr. Marshall's Printing bill received the following vote: yeas 91, nays 56. [Delta.

From the State Convention.

Baton Rouge Correspondence.

BATON ROUGE, July 29.

The Convention resolved this morning, that 10,000 copies of the Constitution in English, and 5000 copies in French, be printed, as soon as that instrument shall have been made perfect.

It resolved on evening sessions, to commence this evening.

The report of the majority of the Committee on laying out the State in Judicial districts, was considered, discussed and rejected, and the report of the minority presented by Mr. E. A. Bradford, of your city, was adopted. The only difference between the two reports was this: The majority report made one (the 1st) District out of the three old Municipalities. The report of the minority, marks the dividing line between the 1st and 2nd Districts in the centre of Julia street, and by throwing all above the centre of that street and old Lafayette into the 2nd District, gives New Orleans a voice in the election of judges for both 1st and 2d Districts. It throws St. Bernard and Plaquemines into the 1st District. Mr. Bradford sustained his minority report with great ability, showing that this was demanded by the large free population below the centre of Julia street, in New Orleans, which still was nearly as great as the 2nd District. Mr. Rozelus followed with one of these strong, compact arguments, which opponents do not like to encounter, and Mr. Benjamin also spoke. Mr. Herron and Mr. Conely defended the majority report, but the arguments of both of these able gentlemen were unavailing, and (as I before mentioned) the minority report of Mr. Bradford, was adopted.

Mr. Phillips offered a resolution which he said he thought might well be acted on at this time, as he had learned from some gentlemen that its passage would facilitate the adoption of another important article in the Constitution. It was this:

Resolved, That when the Legislature shall contract a debt to an amount exceeding $100,000 except in case of war, to repel invasion or suppress insurrection, it shall, in the law creating the debt, provide the means for payment of the current interest and the principle when it shall become due, and the law shall be irrepealable until principal and interest are paid.

This passed by 103 yeas to 6 nays.

Mr. Williams moved reconsideration of vote of yesterday by which it was resolved that when the State lends its aid for Internal Improvements, it should be in a separate measure and submitted to the people at a general election.

Mr. Williams offered a substitute, that instead of being submitted to the people, it should require to pass both Houses of the Legislature by a vote of two-fifths.

Mr. Richardson of Ouachita, moved to amend by making it two-fifths of all the members elected to the legislature. Rejected.

Mr. Dufour moved that such measure shall be good if it receive a majority of both Houses.

This was adopted and being substantially the same as Mr. Benjamin's substitute yesterday, the city members, after a hard and noble struggle, have again got what they asked for, in accordance with the wishes of the people. Mr. Hunt made a happy speech on this question.

The Free Banking question next came forward and two excellent speeches have been made on it, a powerful one by Swazey in favor of the old system of banking, while the report recommends something very like Free Banking. But the debate has as yet assumed no decided form and I leave a record of it for my next. OBSERVER.

BATON ROUGE, LA., July 22, 1852.

EVENING SESSION.—There is a general prejudice against evening sessions in legislative or conventional bodies. I am not prepared to justify them: they usually retard rather than accelerate business, their irregularities frequently requiring restification on the mornings that come after them. When the resolution for evening sessions of the Convention was introduced this morning, the argument of their inutility was advanced, and even pressed, yet the resolution passed, and the work of this evening's session has justified the resolution.

I concluded my previous letter to you to-day by telling you that we had got into the midst of our banking difficulties under the report of the Committee on General Provisions. When the Convention reassembled it had the article reported by the committee before it, and two and two amendments—one by Mr Swazey, viz:

"Corporations with banking privileges may be created, either by special laws or general laws, provided the faith of the State shall not be pledged," etc.

And one by Mr. Eustis, viz:

"The Legislature shall provide for the registry of all bills or notes issued or put in circulation as money, and shall require ample security for the redemption of the same in specie."

These two amendments were separately put, and rejected by large majorities.

Mr. Benjamin gave the Convention a lucid view of the modern banking system, contending that its design was in accordance with the highest duty of a State, when it furnished a currency to the people, to make that currency a sound one.

The article reported by the committee was then voted on and adopted.

Mr. Martin, of St. Landry, offered a separate article, thus:

"In all cases where a bank shall be created either by general law or special law, it shall establish at least one branch out of the Parish of Orleans."

This article raised a breeze for the moment, but it was comfortably laid on the table. Several other amendments were offered, and shared the same fate.

Article 125—the last of the banking articles in the report—related to the Citizens' Bank, and was threatened with serious opposition.

Mr Benjamin gave a history of that bank, and showed the necessity of the State protecting it for its own safety, the State being now liable for eight millions of dollars in its bonds.

Mr. Hunt said, although he differed with some of the most distinguished members of the Bar as to the action of the Legislature in relation to the Citizens' Bank, yet he was most anxious that this article should go into the Constitution. There was great power of *in*-persuasion as well as *ex*-persuasion in Mr. Hunt's speech, and when he finished it, the article went through the Convention like a flash.

I sent you yesterday the substance of Mr. Benjamin's substitute that was adopted for article 121, the first article on banks. This evening's session has finished the Convention's deliberations on banks. I append you the remaining articles in the words in which they were adopted. OBSERVER.

Article 122. Corporations with banking or discounting privileges may be either created by special acts or formed under general laws; but the Legislature shall, in both cases, provide for the registry of all bills or notes issued or put in circulation as money, and shall require ample security for the redemption of the same in specie.

Art 123. The Legislature shall have no power to pass any law sanctioning in any manner, directly or indirectly, the suspension of specie payments by any person, association or corporation issuing bank notes of any description.

Art. 124. In case of insolvency of any bank or banking association, the bill holders thereof shall be entitled to preference in payment over all other creditors of such bank or association.

Art. 125. The Legislature shall have power to pass such laws as it may deem expedient for the relief or revival of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, and the acts already passed for the same purpose are ratified and confirmed; provided articles 123 and 124 shall apply to that bank.

BATON ROUGE, LA., July 30, 1852.

Mr. St. Paul called attention of the Convention to the article in the Constitution which prescribes pains and penalties for persons engaged in duels. By that act die a man who has been engaged in a duel is ineligible to office, but it does not take the proper cognizance of a man who is already in office. For instance, a man may be elected to an office worth say $10,000 a year, and on the day after his installation he may challenge another who accepts and they fight, the accepting party disqualifying himself from holding office, while the challenging party is allowed to enjoy the fruits of a lucrative office for four years after he has violated the organic law. The amendment offered by Mr St. Paul was adopted, although by the rather close vote of 44 yeas, 35 nays. It will be incorporated in the article on dueling by the Committee on Style.

The "Internal Improvements" branch of the report of the Committee on General Provisions occupied earnest attention and elicited an interesting debate to-day. The old system of conducting the Internal Improvements of the State, under the supervision of Commissioners, is adopted by the report. The report makes the Board consist of four Commissioners. There was considerable opposition to this, three being deemed sufficient to conduct the business of the Board. A number of amendments were offered, but all were rejected, and the report was adopted in nearly the style and spirit in which it was presented.

The great argument on this Internal Improvement question related to the propriety of the Constitution directing the true disposition of the great Government donation of swamp and overflowed lands. Opposition was fierce on this question. Mr. Jennings made a lucid review of the manner in which some of these lands had already been disposed of, and showed that without a direction in the organic law, that vast donation would be liable constantly to be frittered away, according as the weaknesses or necessities of legislations might regard the temptation. He stated that to his knowledge, about 50,000 acres of these lands had been sold off hand, at a dollar and a quarter per acre, without the necessary formalities of the Governor's proclamation offering to the highest bidder, etc., and he contended that without a Constitutional provision, the same would be done again. His arguments and the report prevailed over a strong opposition, and the Constitutional direction to the General Assembly and the Commissioners, is both special and positive, "in order to employ to the best advantage, (I quote from the adopted report,) *and for the purposes for which they were granted* the swamp and overflowed lands conveyed by the United States to this State." This is well ordered.

"Public Education" next came under consideration. The majority report proposes to abolish the office of State Superintendent, and say nothing about the University. Mr. Preaux's minority report is strong for recognizing the University in the Constitution. The debate has been quite animated, and was interrupted for an adjournment. OBSERVER.

REWARD OFFERED.—We see by the South Western American that Gov. Bell, of Texas, has offered a reward of $300 for the apprehension of Geo. P. Lynch, who committed the late flagrant murder in Washington.

Mr. Graham's Resignation.

The following is the letter of the Hon. Wm. A. Graham, tendering the resignation of his office as Secretary of the Navy, to which is subjoined the President's reply. The country will ratify the encomiums which are bestowed by the Executive on this faithful and efficient public servant at his retirement:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, June 28, 1852.

SIR: Having accepted the candidancy for the second office in the gift of the American people, I deem it proper to relieve your administration from any possible criticism or embarrassment on my account, in the approaching canvass, by retiring from my place as the head of the Navy Department. I therefore beg that you will approve my resignation, which is hereby tendered.

Be assured, Mr. President, that I leave of you and my colleagues at the Council Board, with whom I have labored in harmony for the past two years, with sensations of deep regret; that I shall cherish the liveliest interest for the fame and success of your administration during the residue of your term; and that I shall ever bear my testimony to the disinterested devotion, patriotism and ability with which you have given your faculties to the consolidation of the Union and the interest, honor and renown of the whole country.

With considerations of the sincerest respect and esteem, I am, very faithfully, your obedient servant,

WILL. A. GRAHAM.

To MILLARD FILLMORE, President of the United States.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington City, June 30, 1852.

SIR—I received last evening, with unfeigned regret, your letter of the 28th instant, tendering your resignation as Secretary of the Navy. Our official intercourse has been so intimate and so entirely harmonious, that it seems like parting with one of my own family to lose you from the Council Board, and I am quite sure that every member of the Cabinet will share with me in this feeling.

I owe you many thanks for the able, faithful, and impartial manner in which you have administered your Department; and I take this occasion to say that your efficient conduct has, at all times, met my entire approval.

I appreciate, most fully, the high sense of delicacy and propriety on your part, which induces you to separate from the Administration at this time, lest it might be embarrassed by your connection with it in the coming contest. I cannot regret the cause which compels you to this act, however I may regret the act itself. It would have been gratifying to me if the constitutional advisers with whom I commenced my Administration, and who have acted so cordially together, could have remained a unit in person and sentiment until its close. But fate and the sovereign people have ordered otherwise. I yield to the necessity of the case, and shall, but not without great reluctance, comply with your request by accepting your resignation as soon as I can find a successor to supply your place.

Hoping that the country may appreciate your merits, as I have done, and reward you accordingly,

I remain your sincere friend,

MILLARD FILLMORE.

Hon. W. A. GRAHAM, Secretary of the Navy.

INTERESTING INCIDENT IN THE LIFE OF HENRY CLAY.—We find in the New York Times some interesting reminiscences in the life of the Hon. Henry Clay. The following toast, given in 1843, at a Fourth of July dinner in Virginia, by Mr. R. Hughes, forcibly illustrates some traits in his character and history:

"Henry Clay—He and I were born close to the slashes of old Hanover. He walked bare-footed, and so did I—he went to mill and so did I—he was good to his mamma and so was I. I know him like a book, and love him like a brother."

Mrs. Watkins, the mother, his kindness to whom is thus commemorated, died in 1827. Mr. Clay was always a man of deep feelings, and sustained heavy afflictions during life in the loss of his children. Two of his daughters, born in 1806 and 1816, died in their infancy. Two other daughters, born in 1809 and 1813, died at the age of 14. The first of these died at Ashland; the other, in 1825, while on her way to Washington. She was taken sick at Cincinnati, and her father was obliged to leave her behind at Lebanon. Nine days after, news of her death reached him, and the next day brought intelligence of the death of another daughter at New Orleans. On hearing of this fresh bereavement, Mr. Clay fainted and did not leave his room for many days. Upon his first subsequent appearance in the Senate, he alluded touchingly to his afflictions; and some time afterwards, during his trial of a cause in one of the Kentucky Courts, having occasion to use the expression "the vicissitudes of human life," in allusion to domestic afflictions, he was overpowered with the emotion which it excited, and sat down in a flood of tears. His apology for this unexpected emotion drew with it the sympathy of all present.

Mr. Clay was always frugal in this personal habits and family expenses, and averse to contracting debts. He was never involved in any difficulty on his own account, but was twice seriously embarrassed in consequence of responsibilities assumed for others. On the first of these occ