indulgence and respect with which you have ever listened to and ever abided by the decisions of the Chair.

"You are now, gentlemen, about to separate—many of you never to meet again. May health and happiness attend you all. May you long live to see our State prosper at home, and respected among the other States of the Union.

"Gentlemen, it becomes my duty, in response to the vote just given, to announce that this Convention stands adjourned sine die."

The Convention then adjourned at 10 o'clock P. M.

J. B. WALTON, Secretary of the Convention.

DAILY CRESCENT

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE OFFICE, NO. 26 ST. CHARLES STREET, and will be regularly served to subscribers in the city and Lafayette at the rate of Twenty cents per week, payable to the carriers, or Ten dollars for the year, in advance, payable to the agents, or $8 payable to the carriers.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

Transient advertisements will be inserted at the following rates of charges, payment of which, in advance, will be invariably adhered to, viz:

[illegible] $1 00

[illegible] 50

Yearly advertisements and yearly advertisers will be charged in new and elegant type, and payments will be made with those who advertise by the year, half yearly, or quarterly.

All communications intended to attract notice will be published as news and charged as such.

The Crescent being a large circulation, cheap advertising medium, and having a large circulation among the public. Its circulation, which was large when it passed into the hands of the present proprietor, has been steadily increasing, and is now on the increase, even throughout the Confederate States since October 16, 1861.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

OF THE CONSOLIDATED CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1852.

THE CONVENTION.

To-day, we conclude the publication of the proceedings of the Convention; the Constitution as adopted finally occupying its proper place in them.

We have heretofore forborne any remarks upon the new Constitution, with a view of first laying all the proceedings (including the votes) before our readers. We knew that these would to the observant throw much light upon the former, make plain what might be obscure, and, perhaps, vindicate what might otherwise appear unreasonable or unjust.

At least this has been our own experience in the premises, and after reviewing the proceedings and the votes, and thereby obtaining something like a partial insight into the motives and designs of the members from the different sections, we feel reconciled to, if not satisfied with, some features which were previously unacceptable to us. We have no doubt but that the publication of the debates will yet further vindicate and recommend the new Constitution.

We can illustrate by one provision—the total population basis. When we first learnt the adoption of this basis we were somewhat astonished, and inclined strongly to the conclusion that a wrong had been done to the rights and interests of NewOrleans. Such would have seemed to be the natural conclusion, but knowing that our city had an able and faithful delegation in the Convention, and that the members were generally fair-minded and intelligent gentlemen, we concluded that it was proper to wait for the explanation or vindication which could not fail to be forthcoming in due season.

The reasonableness of patience has been amply proven in the detail of facts. The total population basis was the result of a Compromise; and a large portion of our delegation entered into that Compromise in order to protect our city, embracing nearly one-fourth of the entire population of the State, and paying one-third of the taxes, from an unjust, narrow and odious restriction of her representation in the Legislature.

Had they not entered into this Compromise—had they gone, as they preferred to go, for the electoral basis—the doom of NewOrleans was sealed. Seventy-four members were pledged in that event to impose upon her the most illiberal and annoying restrictions; and their purpose was arrested only by a sudden combination of the larger portion of the city members with others from the country to establish the total population basis.

It is idle to say in the *ad captandum*, Furioso style, that the total population basis is a damning outrage upon freemen, because slaves go to make up the basis. The slaves do not vote, and the total population basis is merely the production, in a new form, of the principle of representation secured by the Southern slaveholding States in the adoption, or rather formation, of the Constitution of the United States. The same principle, variously modified, expanded or contracted, exists in other slave States; and is mainly supported upon the argument, that the State legislates not merely for electors, but for women, children, unnaturalized citizens, slaves, etc., and that those who represent the interests of such are entitled to a measurable representative power in behalf of those interests.

However, the total population basis cannot be a favorite with us. But suppose the electoral basis had been adopted, and then (as would inevitably have been the case,) the representation of NewOrleans had been permanently fixed in an unjust proportion to other sections of the State, and arbitrarily made a feature of the Constitution for the present and the future. Then it might have been that our citizens of NewOrleans would not have had as much electoral influence as one citizen of the country, and it would be idle to expect any future amendment of so unjust and odious a clause. In the clashing of unfortunate sectional jealousies, with two divisions of country members, both willing to wound and yet, for their own interests, afraid to strike, the position of the NewOrleans delegation was that of an armed neutral, waiting to see how it could best protect and secure the rights of the great interests it represented. It could get no terms but those of wrong and restriction from the electoral basis gentlemen, and consulting the law of self preservation, of two evils choosing that which could work the least injury and be the most easily remedied. It responded to the invitation of the advocates of the total population basis, and thereby, it cannot be denied, secured something like justice to New Orleans.

In addition to these views, it should be remembered that to reject an organic law on account of one or even two objectionable features, is anything but common sense, when to do so is to fall back upon the much worse organic law, which now rests like an incubus upon the State. The New is certainly vastly superior to the Old Constitution. It may have its defects, but no instrument can be perfect; and if we reject it, we fall back to the point at which we halted helplessly before. It will be almost impossible to call another Convention and certainly, able and competent gentlemen will not be very easily persuaded to again attempt the ungrateful task of forming a Constitution. The instrument now offered to the people of Louisiana contains all the important reforms they have so long and so earnestly demanded; and a fair comparison of it with the one it is designed to supercede, cannot fail to win for it popular favor. That comparison we shall hereafter make.

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

Thanks to the Fanny Smith for late Ohio river papers.

THE PACIFIC'S NEWS.—We give a full summary of the intelligence brought by the Pacific, as it will be found of unusual interest. See third page, last column.

Thanks to the Sultana for late St. Louis papers.

FASHION STABLE.—This establishment has been removed to the new brick building recently erected on Gravier st., between Baronne and Philippa, where the proprietor, Wm. N. Rogers, would be pleased to see his friends. We believe at this establishment all tastes can be suited, from the 2.40 crack to the family "hackey." So you who are disposed to ride, have only to hitch up and "go along."

MOBILE YACHT RACE.—The match race which came off between the yachts *Kate* and *Vixen*, on last Friday, near Mobile, was won by the latter, beating the *Kate* 6½ minutes. The purse was $500 a side.

OBSEQUIES OF THE LATE VICTOR KERR.—To-day, at half past seven o'clock, A. M., solemn services will be had in memory of the gallant young Creole of Louisiana, whose name heads this notice. They will be had in the beautiful ceremonies of the Catholic church, at the Cathedral. Doubtless, notwithstanding the early hour, many of those who knew the lamented deed, mingled with him in daily intercourse and shared with him the conversation of mutual friends, will join in the ceremonies to take place.

The remembered dead, was one of our college mates, and we have known him long and well as a frank, chivalrous, impulsive young man. The decided character of his quick and enthusiastic temperament easily betrayed him into a participation in the Cuban expedition. The love of adventure, the ambition of glory, the vision of liberating an oppressed people colored the enterprise to him in the most attractive and fascinating lights. He imagined that the banner of the liberating Army would be to the enslaved Cubans an Orifiamme, at the first gleaming of which they would rise up in insurrection, give out the battle-cry of freedom and revolt, and throng eagerly to their newly arrived friends as to saviors.

This was a terrible mistake. It betrayed Kerr, Crittenden and many other gallant and adventurous spirits into a wild and fatal expedition and an early and fearful death. With singular indifference, or in a spirit of the grossest and most treacherous cowardice, the Cubans left the brave followers of Lopez to contend hopelessly against overwhelming odds and perish by starvation, the fusillade and the "garote vil." The fate of those martyr-victims—deceived but not dishonored—must be forever a dark stain upon the character of the native Cubans. It is almost impossible not to believe that they invited the expedition, and it is absolutely certain that they left it, unaided, to its disastrous fate. In this they have forfeited all claim to the world's sympathy; and if they suffer oppression for centuries, the generations of the future may well remember that they expiate the crime of the generation of to-day.

The solemn roll of the loud-toned organ, the chaunt of of choir and surpliced priests, the religious ceremonies at the altar, the fervent prayers of the afflicted and the ceremonial sympathy of friends, cannot summon back to life, and place, erect and breathing, amid the multitude of men, one of those who sleep, "in an undistinguishable mass," in the shallow trench in the shade of Havana's walls.

But still, as testifying affection, remembrance and respect, such ceremonies have a beautiful significance They symbol home affections and the sympathies of friendship, which survive the death of their object, and go down with prayer and chaunt, and incense, into the darkness and darkness of the incolorous grave, and looking up and beyond it, see a thousand bright and cheering hopes shared upon the unexplored hereafter. They are a testimony of faith and love, unsullied (even to those who know another ritual at the altar) of regretful remembrance and manly sorrow. They testify that the dead are buried only in the earth, but not in memory; and that Affection and Honor have garlands for the humblest grave, if he who sleeps in it, died well, died bravely and honorably, and in the faith of a good cause. In such a faith, however deceived by respect of Cuban sympathies, died the unfortunate victims of the hopeless expedition. The fixation of triumph they thought they saw reflected in the future, is sadly darkened and reversed in the unmarked graves outside the walls of Havana and in the mournful obsequies of to-day. A lesson for the future. A warning to enthusiasm!

MRS. A. D. PAGAUD'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—The second annual session of this institution will commence on Monday the 6th September next. The success predicted for Mrs. Pagaud by her friends at the commencement of the school, has been more than verified; the rapidly increasing number of her pupils rendering a more capacious house necessary. It is her intention, we understand, to remove on the 1st October next to the airy and comfortable brick house on Prytel Circle, between Triton Walk and Nayades street. Mrs. P. has acquired so high a reputation as a teacher, that commendation from us would be superfluous. For particulars see advertisement in another column.

SCHOOL OF THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.—It will be remembered that the exercises of this excellent institution begin, at the Lyceum Hall, at 10 A. M., to-day. The exercises will be interesting, and as we understand their system of teaching to be peculiar, many will doubtless be attracted to the Hall by curiosity and a spirit of observation and comparison. It will be an interesting sight to watch some four hundred to five hundred scholars prove the results of twelve months' study and twelve months' teaching.

ORLEANS HIGH SCHOOL.—The exercises in this literary institution, it will be remembered, commence to-day are continued to-morrow, and will close with an exhibition on Wednesday.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.—*Upper Mississippi.*—The St. Louis Union of the 7th August says:

The continued subsidence of the river above Keokuk has at length compelled the large passenger boats belonging to the Galena trade, to limit their trips to the foot of the Lower Rapids above which freight and passengers will be carried by light boats, connecting with those that run below.

St. Louis and New Orleans Freights.—At St. Louis on the 7th instant, the Sultana, Pacific and Alton were receiving freight, and in the absence of large receipts, all found it very difficult to complete their cargoes. Shippers were contending for a reduction in rates, but did not succeed in getting the consent of carriers to a decline. Flour was taken at 55 cents, pork 40c, corn 10c, lead 12½c, pound freight 20c, potatoes 30c per sack, tobacco 2c per 100 lbs, or $3 50 per hhd., and hemp $6.

The river again commenced swelling, caused by the recent rise in the Missouri. The boats reported 7 to 7½ feet water on the principal bars to Cairo.

Alabama River.—A telegraph dispatch from Montgomery, August 6, represents the river as having risen two feet at that point, and still rising.

Tombigbee River.—This stream, on August 5, was falling, with about 4½ feet water in the channel. At Fort Smith, August 1, the river was in good boating order, there being a small rise at that place.

New Boats.—Capt. Mason is building a new boat, built 170 feet, for the Louisville and Wheeling trade. Her name is to be The Falls City. She is said to be a beautiful model.

The Belle Gordon, a new boat, for the St. Louis and Illinois river trade, is highly spoken of by the Louisville papers. She is 210 feet long on deck, with 29 feet breadth of beam, and 5 feet depth of hold. She has two engines, with 19 inch cylinders and 6½ feet stroke; and three boilers, 26 feet long, 40 inches in diameter, with a dome for supplying them with water. Her wheels are 27 feet in diameter, with 9 feet bucket.

CROPS—KENTUCKY.—The Louisville Journal learns that the corn and tobacco are suffering severely from drought, in Grayson and adjoining counties. There had been no rain for forty days. The farmers despaired of making any crop at all.

HAY—In several of the NewEngland States, and New York, the crop of hay has been light, probably below the average amount in their usual seasons. This fact has caused some speculative movement, and parties are now engaged in buying up entire crops, deliverable in September, at unusually high prices. The Ogdensburg News says new hay sold there as high as $8 per ton.

THE RICE CROP.—The Savannah News says that in consequence of the frequent rains during the season, the rice crops on the Savannah river are backward, and that little, if any, harvesting will commence before the first of September. The crop, it is thought, will not be more than an average one.

THE WHEAT HARVEST.—The wheat harvest in the southern and middle States is now over, and from nearly all quarters accounts concur in representing an abundant yield. In the sections of the country where the crop has been garnered, says the NewYork Express, the grain is reported as being of an excellent quality, and as more wheat was sown in the United States last year than ever before known, the conclusion is inevitable that the crop is the largest one ever harvested. These facts naturally induce the belief, that in the absence of any extraordinary foreign demand, the prices of wheat and flour will rule very low for the next year.

MISSISSIPPI.—The Aberdeen Independent, of the 7th instant, says that an immense crop of corn will be raised in that section and if the balance of the cotton season proves to be as favorable as the preceding part, an abundant crop will be raised. Prospects of plenty were never so promising.

ALABAMA.—The Clayton Banner says that in some places not a great distance above that town, the boll worm has made considerable havoc with the cotton crop.

SPIRITUAL HAPPENS.—A convention of believers in the so called "spiritual manifestations" was commenced in Boston, August 6, at Washington-hall. The Rev. Adin Ballou presided; and Mr. John M. Spear and Andrew Jackson Davis were among the persons on the platform. According to report, some very odd things were done and still odder things were said. The male mediums were arranged on one side of the platform, and the female on the other. A lady from Dedham was among the speakers, and she professed to have a large circle of correspondents in the spiritual world, and among them Baron Swedenborg. They called spirits from "the vasty deep" of air, but the spirits didn't feel inclined to operate. They shut the doors and windows, and then, the spirits, preferring darkness to light, rapped immensely. We have "spirits" here, and they are much accommodating. They sometimes produce "rappings" when they are neither called upon nor expected to do so. By the way, we may note that the spirits have appeared in South Carolina, Kentucky. The editor of the Georgetown Herald attended the manifestations of the spirits at the house of a very respectable citizen, and gives his views in an editorial of over two columns in length. He wishes to investigate the matter further before venturing to give an opinion. The mediums were a girl, twelve years of age, daughter of the gentleman at whose house the rappings took place, and two bare-footed negroes.

DYSENTERY.—The Fredericksburg (Md.) News says: "We learn from the counties of King and Queen, and Essex, distressing accounts of the dysentery, which is making sad havoc among those counties."

Political Items.

It has been generally understood that Mr. Cabell, of Florida, would refuse to support General Scott. The Tallahassee Sentinel gives an extract from a letter recently written by him, which says: "The whig party of my State have decided to sustain him (Gen. Scott) and I will acquiesce in that decision. I certainly cannot support Gen. Pierce, said gross with you as to the probable consequences of his election." Good sense and true whiggery.

Norman Eddy has been nominated for Congress by the democrats of the 9th district of Indiana.

The nomination of Judge Conklin, as Minister to Mexico, was on the 6th Aug., confirmed by the Senate. Mr. Letcher is on his way home.

Col. Smith Miller has been nominated by the democrats to represent the Evansville, Ind., district in the next Congress.

Accounts from Iowa state that both the whig candidates for Congress are elected, and that the whigs have carried the Legislature. These reports are not vouched for as correct.

Gen. Commander has published an address in the Winyah (S. C.) Observer, justifying his course in seeking admission to the Democratic National Convention. He promises now to devote himself to securing for the people of South Carolina the exercise of the right to vote directly for their Presidential electors.

Francis Markoe, of the State Department, will shortly be nominated as Charge d'Affaires to Denmark, in place of Ogle, who has resigned.

The Democratic Convention of Hamilton county, Ohio, on the 6th inst. nominated David T. Disney for Congress, from the First District, and E. C. Roll for Sheriff in place of C. J. W. Smith, the present incumbent.

David Wilmot, (the author of the Proviso,) in a speech at Coudersport, Pennsylvania, announced that he should support Pierce and King.

Messrs. Benton, Phelps and Lamb, democrats, and Messrs. Oliver and Miller, whigs, are elected to Congress from Missouri. The result shows a loss of two whig members, namely, one in the place of Col. Benton, in the First District, and one in the Second District in place of Mr. Porter, while the whigs gain one in the Fourth District in place of Mr. Hall.

A Whig Convention for the State of New Jersey is called for the 21 of September, at Trenton, to select electors of President and Vice President.

At a Convention of the Free, or as they now style themselves, the "Independent Democracy" of the Third District of Vermont, A. Judson Rowell, of Troy, was nominated for Congress.

In Alabama, the East Alabamian and the Winston Banner, whig papers heretofore refusing to support Gen. Scott, have finally come out boldly and vigorously for "the Old Hero of Lundy's Lane." The latter, with telling effect, asks fire-eating democrats, if Pierce is a fire-eater! and if he is not, why they support him? and if he is, why the Union and Compromise democrats support him? Answer, gentlemen.

There is a division in the democratic party in Cincinnati, and the two sections are known as the "Miamis" and "Sauerkrauts."

It is said that the only strictly teetotaller among the four candidates for Governor of Maine, is Mr. Chandler, the anti-Maine law candidate.

In Michigan, George Bradley accepts the whig nomination for Congress in the fourth district.

Gen. Ward, of Westchester, is spoken of as the Democratic candidate for Governor of NewYork.

At a recent meeting of the Whig State Central Committee, John Minor Botts and William Ballard Preston were appointed electors for the State at large—the former in the place of James Lyons, resigned, and the latter in the place of George W. Summers, elected judge. Other vacancies in the electoral ticket were also filled by appointing Edward R. Chambers, of Mecklenburg, in the second district, and Robert Mayo, of Westmoreland, in the eighth.

We add a few more items of interest:

THE HOLLANDERS.—*Der Niederlander*, the Dutch paper published at Kalamazoo, Michigan, and extensively circulated among the Hollanders in that vicinity, has expounded the election of Scott and Graham. This paper is strongly in favor of river and harbor improvements and land reform. There are very few papers published in America in the Dutch language.

GEN. SCOTT AND THE ITALIANS.—*L'Eco d'Italia*, the only Italian paper published in the Union, and a faithful organ of the whig party, expounds in strong language the election of General Scott as President of the United States. The Italians are very numerous in our city, and we hope that they will follow the standard of General Scott as they supported the election of Gen. Taylor. *L'Eco d'Italia's* preference was for Fillmore, but preferring principles to men, it sustains the whig nominee. [NewYork Express.

From Kentucky we report the following: *Louisville City and Jefferson County*—Quirey, Sheriff; White, Marshal of Louisville. Constable in the 1st and 2d Wards—Osborne, 541; Cruxton, 462; Thurman, 16. Magistrate in the 7th and 8th Wards—Kinney, 412; Harrison, 258; Speaker, 81. Oakland District—Magistrate—Roberts, 60; Constable, Ray, 5. Constable—Scarce, 104; Harding, 87. Harrod's Creek District—J. Miller elected Magistrate without opposition. Goldman's District—Oldham and Kerr elected Magistrates, and A. G. Grimes, Constable, without opposition.

Sherifs—Kenton, Mr. Brown; Campbell, Chas. Striker; Washington, W. L. Kidd; Henry, Mr. Jenkins; Hardin, John Geoghegan; Hart, Thos. Rowlett; Mason, W. B. A. Baker; Fleming, Mr. Botts; McCracken, George H. Morrow; Grayson, Charles Wortham; Boyle, Thos. B. Harrison; Bourbon, Richard H. Haggard; Harrison, W. R. Grave; Montgomery, Jos. Anderson; Nicholas, Mr. Secrest; Nelson, Sylvester Johnson.

GEN. SCOTT'S ELOQUENCE.—Says the NewYork Times:

"If eloquence be not mere rhetorical flourish, but efficient speech, at the right time and at the right place, let us see how Gen. Scott stands the test. At Chippewa, at a critical moment of great hazard, Scott delivered this speech to the brave Eleventh: 'The enemy say that we are good at long shot, but cannot stand the cold iron! I call upon the Eleventh instantly to give the lie to that slander! charge!' The British army broke and fled, and the reputation of American troops at Long Bonnering, aim, but for valor in the terrific bayonet charge, was settled forever. If this was not true eloquence, on what page of oratory can it be found?

"Take another instance. At Queenstown Heights, when 300 Americans were contending with 1200 British and Indians, and complete annihilation seemed inevitable, Scott mounted a log and delivered to his troops the following oration: 'The enemy's balls begin to thin our ranks. We number as yet overwhelming in a moment the shock must come and there is no retreat. We are in the beginning of a national war. Hull's surrender is to be redeemed. Let us then die arms in hand. Our country demands the sacrifice. The example will not be lost. The blood of the brave shall water the laurels of the living. Those who follow will avenge our fall and our country's wrongs. Who dare to stand?' And the gallant audience shout unanimously, 'All!' Search the speeches of Pericles, Demosthenes, Cicero, Pitt, Fox, and all the heroes of the tongue, for a speech of equal compression and power. We know of no speech of the same length so freighted with meaning. Every sentence is a battery. The whole subject is covered, and all appropriate considerations presented to encourage and animate the little band that stood before him. If this is not eloquence, strike the word from our vocabulary."

RAILROAD ITEMS.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—In Hawamba county, Miss. between $90,000 and $100,000 have been subscribed for stock in the Mobile and Ohio Railroad by the citizens individually, and in the County of Pontotoc, the people have voted to tax themselves, independent of individual subscriptions, $100,000 for the purchase of stock by the County in the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

The Paducah Democrat learns from Col. Childs, the chief engineer of that work, that negotiations are now on foot for putting the whole line of road, from Mobile to Paducah, under contract during the coming twelve months.

The Democrat says that the vote of the people of Paducah and McCracken counties in favor of the issue of $300,000 bonds, to be invested in stock in the road, already manifests itself in the increased valuation of property in Graves county.

The bridge on the Hamilton and Eaton (Ohio) Railroad gave way while the down train was passing over it, on the 6th inst. Two freight and baggage cars were smashed, and four persons badly injured. The passenger cars fortunately became detached when the forward cars fell, or the result would have been more serious.

A dispatch of August 7, from Albany, N. Y., says: "The express train coming east met with a casualty to-day at Waterloo. In consequence of a misplaced switch the engine ran off the track, smashing it, together with the tender and baggage car. One of the passenger cars was literally demolished. A number of passengers were injured—three so dangerously that they were left at Waterloo. Mr. Erastus Corning, of this city, had one of his legs injured, but was able to reach home in the train.

The laying of the track on the St. Louis and Pacific Railroad was to have been commenced on the 15th inst.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Washington, August 9.—Mr. Edney, of North Carolina, has been nominated as Charge d'Affaires to Guatemala.

Lieut. Hunter (Alvarado) has been reinstated in the Navy.

Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, has informed the President, that his Government has taken the control of the Fisheries question from him and referred it to the Colonial Government.

The two Houses of Congress met, and after appropriate proceedings on the announcement of the death of the Hon. Robert Rantoul, member of the House from Massachusetts, adjourned without doing any business.

NEW YORK MARKETS—*New York*, Saturday, Aug. 14—Cotton is still in fair request at steady prices. Flour has sold at $3 87½ to $4 per bbl. for State brands. Ohio brands scarce and nominal. Corn in demand at high rates—sales to-day at 65 to 68c. per bushel for mixed Western. Pork steady, with sales of Mess at $20 per bbl.

THE LAFAYETTE SPEECH—*Washington*, Saturday, August 14—The Republic of this city publishes this morning a correspondence that has passed between Mr. De Leon, late editor of the Southern Press, and Franklin Pierce, in which General Pierce declares that the reports of his New Boston speech are grossly and absurdly false, and points to the fact that the Manchester and Concord democratic papers have always denounced him as a pro-slavery man.

OHIO RIVER—MARKETS—*Pittsburgh*, Aug. 14—There are now only two feet six inches water in the channel, and still falling.

Cincinnati, Aug. 14—The river here is yet falling. Markets quiet. Flour is selling at $3 12½ to $3 18¾. Whisky held out of the market.

STEAMER SAILED—*Philadelphia*, Saturday, Aug. 14—The steamer City of Glasgow sailed to-day, taking out only $50,000 in specie.

SAILING OF THE ARCTIC.—The steamer Arctic sailed from NewYork, Aug. 7, with 80 passengers and $300,000 in specie.

RESIGNATION.—We learn from the Montgomery Advertiser that the Hon. R. Pickens has resigned the Judgeship of the Second Judicial Circuit of Alabama.

AMERICAN VESSEL FIRED UPON, ETC.—An arrival at Boston, Aug. 7, reports that an American fishing schooner was fired into by a British schooner for refusing to heave to when ordered.

ARRESTED FOR LIBEL.—It is stated that Messrs. Raymond, Jones & Wesley, proprietors of the NewYork Daily Times, have been arrested at the suit of Lola Montez for libel—damages $50,000.

REVENUE CUTTER TANEY.—The United States Revenue Cutter Taney, which was capsized by a squall, and sunk in nine fathoms water, about a mile below Governor's Island, recently, was raised on August 7, by means of a floating derrick, and towed into the Atlantic dock, NewYork.

BENTON AND MATRIMONY.—The St. Louis Intelligencer has the following: Twelve petitions for divorce have been filed in the Circuit Court since the election. We are at a loss to determine in what manner the election of Colonel Benton to Congress can possibly affect matrimonial ties. Will somebody inform us?

DR. GARDINER'S CASE.—The Criminal Court of Washington has granted the application of the counsel of Dr. Gardiner, to postpone his trial to the next term, so far as the indictment for forgery is concerned; but in regard to the indictment charging him with obtaining money under false pretences, no decision has yet been made.

CITY MORTALITY.—During the week ending on Saturday, Aug. 7., the number of deaths in the four principal Atlantic cities were as follows: NewYork, 372; Philadelphia, 227; Baltimore, 144; Boston, 92. In NewYork the deaths were 33 more than those of the previous week, and 122 more than those of the corresponding week of last year.

A SLAVE STAMPEDE.—It is said there was a regular stampede on the night of the 28th ult., among the slaves of Pendleton county, Va. Among those who left were three belonging to Y. Dyer, Esq., late clerk of the county; two were owned by Cyrus Hopkins, Esq., and one by Elijah Sonestreet. About a year since, A. W. Dyer, Esq., of the same county, lost four valuable slaves in the same way.

THE FREE SOIL CHIEFS.—Senator Chase a short time since addressed a terribly long letter to Benj. F. Butler to learn how he would act in the Presidential "crisis." Mr. Butler has replied in a letter equally long, the drift of which seems to be that he accepts the nominees of the Democratic National Platform, but not its platform, and that he believes the triumph of the democracy will finally prove the triumph of free-soil.

DANGERS OF CAMPHENE.—The NewYork Times contains a statement of the various accidents that have occurred during the last twelve months, from the explosion of camphene, spirit gas, etc., which sum up as follows: Fourteen persons are recorded as having died of their burns Sixty-two burned—most of them very badly; many of whom have probably died. Nearly all the accidents recorded occurred in NewYork and Brooklyn. No doubt there were many more which escaped being noticed.

CHOLERA.—There were twenty-seven deaths among the emigrants on Ward's Island, near NewYork, in charge of the Commissioners of Emigration, during the week ending Aug. 3, of a disease not named, but generally regarded by the physicians as Asiatic cholera. Twelve of the deceased, however, were children, and their death may be ascribed to cholera infantum.

At Rochester (N. Y.) on Aug. 7th and 8th, there were sixteen new cases, and eleven deaths.

SEVERE STORM AND DESTRUCTION OF A COLLEGE BUILDING.—On the 26th ult., Cambridge, Ohio, was visited by a storm, which, for severity, has not been equalled for many years. The large three story College building, erected on the hill at the east end of the town by the Methodist Protestant Church, is a mass of ruins, the roof story and most of the second story were carried to the ground. The new Methodist Episcopal Church was injured to the amount of some $40 to $50.

THE SEIZURE OF AMERICAN FISHING VESSELS.—Late Halifax papers contain an official return, published in the office of the Court of Vice-Admiralty at Halifax on the 20th ult., which states the number of vessels seized since the Convention of 1818 and prosecuted in that Court. The first was the Hero, seized June, 1838, and condemned Jan. 28, 1839. Two vessels were seized in 1838, nine in 1839, five in 1840, seven in 1841, one each in 1843, '48, '49, '50, and '51. Of these, three were restored; and the last named case, that of the Tiber, seized Oct. 29, 1851, has not been acted on.

THE BRAZIL TRADE.—A letter from Rio Janeiro, published in the NewYork Times, draws attention to the subject of the very great inequality of the trade between the United States and Brazil. While our country takes of Brazil fully one half of its immense coffee crop, amounting to value to millions of dollars, and admits it duty free, Brazil imposes a duty of from thirty to one hundred and fifty per cent. on the different articles of commerce she receives from us. Mr. Schenck, our Minister at Brazil, has made repeated efforts to get these restrictions removed, but so far without success.

LARGE SNAKE FAMILY.—A few days since, as Mr. S. Perkins was mowing, near Rocky Pond, Mass., so called, in the westerly part of Hollis, he was attacked by a huge water-snake, which sprung towards him, following him to some distance, lashing the ground with his tail, and hissing fearfully. With some difficulty Mr. P. succeeded in transfixing the snake with his scythe, and finally dispatching it. The snake measured four feet in length and fifteen inches in circumference. After removing the scythe, fifty-six young snakes crawled from the wound, averaging some more than six inches in length.

PRINCE JOHN SC CONSCRIBER.—John Van Buren when at Cleveland in 1848, used this very explicit language in the way of a personal pledge to his own course:

"I am, however, the unmitigated enemy of slavery, and would have it abolished without delay. I say, therefore, for myself—and I wish to be understood as speaking for myself alone—that, let what will come, a shall, under no necessity whatever, support a man who does not believe slavery to be an unmixed curse, and who will not, by virtue of his office, use all Constitutional power to abolish it."

We wonder if Prince John feels entirely comfortable and "at home" on the democratic platform.

AUSTRALIAN GOLD.—The editor of the Philadelphia American has been shown several beautiful pieces of Australian gold, weighing in all three ounces, and imported from London by the United States Mint as specimens. This is believed to be the first that has ever been seen in this country, as it does not reach us in the course of commerce. It was received at the Mint on the 5th instant, and it has been ascertained, by an assay of part of the quantity, that that the proportion of pure metal is 996 thousandths fine; which is equivalent to twenty dollars per ounce, or thereabouts.

UNITED STATES FINANCES.—It is stated the revenue of the United States Government, for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June last, amounts to between forty-nine and fifty of millions of dollars. The customs have yielded forty-seven millions; the public lands over two millions, and other sources about three quarters of a million. The surplus of the year will be about four and a half millions of dollars. When the country finishes the payment of the legacy of debt left by Polk's administration, and settling but the ordinary expenses of Government are to be paid, our finances will be in a truly flourishing condition.

CONGRESS.—The Senate did not sit on Saturday, Aug. 7. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Duncan reported from the Committee on Commerce the annual light-house appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The House then further considered the bill to regulate the fees and costs of the officers of the Courts of the United States, which was debated by Messrs. Haven, Letcher, Seymour of NewYork, and Meade. The morning hour expired before Mr. Meade closed his remarks.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union (Mr. Phelps in the Chair) wherein the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill was further debated, in five minutes speeches, by various members, on many amendments which were offered. The Committee were thus engaged until a late hour. When they rose, the House adjourned.

THE MURDER ON THE PLAINS.—A telegraphic dispatch was yesterday received by the City Marshal from Independence, giving further particulars in relation to the murder of the Indians on the Plains, for which the two Sioux Indians, 9 days ago, were brought in this city. The fourth man, in custody at Independence states that they murdered two Delaware Indians and cut the throat of a squaw and left her for dead on the Plains. They were traveling with thirteen mules and a quantity of peltries, with several hundred dollars, all of which were taken by the prisoners. The squaw has since recovered, and will be a witness against them. Great excitement has been created among the different tribes of Indians, and fears are entertained of the consequences. The person in custody at Independence is to be examined on the 10th ult.

One of the Smiths was a dragoon in company F., and deserted at Fort Massachusetts. The other Smith and Dodge were also deserters from Fort Union. [St. Louis Intelligencer, Aug. 7.

AMERICAN PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.—The last intelligence from the United States brings tidings of two important facts—first, that the democratic candidate, Gen. Pierce, a name unknown to European fame, had pronounced a funeral oration over the ashes of Henry Clay; and, secondly, that the whigs of the Union, disgusted with the nomination of Gen. Scott, had determined, unfettered by the nomination at Baltimore, to start as a candidate for the Presidency the brilliant and accomplished Daniel Webster. These are very important results, and those who read the great volume of human nature, as it passes under their eyes, cannot fail to be struck with the extraordinary anomalies which such incidents present.

As regards England, public sympathy, it is needless to say, is enlisted on the side of the democratic candidate. Not that Gen. Pierce is considered the better man. Far otherwise. He is merely accepted as the nominee of that great party in the Union who desire to push the principle of free trade to its utmost limits—to afford justice to every class, and to give to the great Saxon community on the western shores of the Atlantic the same benefits resulting from unfettered commerce, which the people of England during the last few years have enjoyed. Looking at the position of the two countries, it is marvellous that anything in the shape of a protectionist can be found to exist in America. [Liverpool Times.

Something for Every Body

The average attendance of children at the NewYork Public Schools during the last quarter, was 50002

Up to July 30 there arrived at Quebec 25,184 emigrants, an increase of 20 over the same time in 1851.

The Steubenville (Ohio) Messenger says all the laborers on the railroad have struck for higher wages.

The Pittsburgh Chronicle says that the river is so low at that city that it is confined to its bed.

The man who always drives a good bargain, has at length procured a whip.

The grand fancy dress ball at Saratoga will take place about the 20th inst.

Why are "culled pussons" first rate to whisper a secret to? Because they always keep dark.

The British Government intends sending 2000 constables to Australia, to keep the peace among the miners.

If girls would have roses in their cheeks they must do as the roses do—go to sleep with the lilies and get up with the morning glories.

Mr. Wm. Simpson, of Lawrence county, Indiana, on the 21st ult. cradled ten acres and a half of oats in ten hours. Can anybody beat it?

The Virginia State Temperance Convention met at Staunton on the 4th instant. Gen. John H. Cocke, of Fluvanna, was chosen to preside.

Somebody called Gen. Scott a humbug, and somebody else retorted by calling Gen. Pierce a tumblebug.

The Womans' Rights Convention held last year at Worcester, is to meet again this year at Syracuse, on the 8th of September.

The man who *harbors* an evil thought, it is reported, has consented to let out a pew or two if a good price is offered.

Mr. John Morrison, of Leicester, who was bitten by a spider some ten days since, died from the effects of the bite.

Miss Baldwin, of Virginia, a niece of President Madison, is teaching a missionary school in Athens, Greece.

Emile Prudent, the celebrated French pianist, who ranks among the first in Europe, is coming to this country with Madame Sontag.

Here lies poor M——, as good a soul
As ever filled a flowing bowl,
Tread lightly, stranger, I beseech you,
Or else, by George, he'll rise and treat you.

The man who always tells an *uncomfortable* tale, has just been presented with five cents by the Mendax Whopper Society, in order to procure some of the needed material.

A rather dull young fellow was asked if he knew the history of his ancestors. He replied he knew nothing of his *relations* sisters, except his mother, and she was dead.

Bishops Selwyn and Tyrrel, of NewZealand, have had a narrow escape from being eaten by the natives of one of the Polynesian islands, where they were attempting to convert.

No less than thirty-six men connected with Barnum's Menagerie, were arrested and caged on the other side of the river at Detroit recently, for maltreating a landlord, and thrashing a regiment of his friends.

If you are a precise man, and wish to be certain of what you get, never marry a girl named Ann. for we have the authority of Lindley Murray and many others, for the assertion that Ann "is an indefinite article."

A jury at Neenesha, Wis., has given a mulatto woman a verdict of $100 against Captain Lundy, of the steamboat Eddie, for turning her out of the common cabin on account of her color. Under this decision, the cabins of the Eddie are likely to become very common, indeed.

A copper-head snake was lately killed by Jacob Foster, on the property of James Sykes, Esq., near Sykesville, in Howard county, Md., which had seventy young ones in her, each measuring from five to six inches in length.

"Colored ladies," says an exchange, "may be compared to many roses, because they were 'born to blush unseen.' It is the fragrance rather than the hue that makes the rose; and if colored women are 'born to blush unseen,' they are not 'born to blush' unscent." A fact we vouch.

In a town in Connecticut a loafer was brought before a justice for being drunk in the street—the fine being one dollar for each offence. The fine was paid, and he was drunk in the street again. "No you don't! Judge," said he: "I know the law—one dollar for each offence—and this is the same old drunk."

"How do you like the new furniture, carpets, etc., my dear," said a wife to her husband, on his return from a voyage. "Don't you think I've made a great change for the better?" "Very pretty—very fine, indeed, my dear," said Benedick, feeling his empty pocket book "but how much cheaper did you take to make it?"

At the Middlesex (England) Assizes, a pickpocket, on hearing that he was sentenced to ten years transportation, seized an inkstand, and threw it with great force at the Judge, making a hole in the wall. The learned Judge calmly took another inkstand and altered the sentence to fifteen years.

A man out West, who advertises a store to let in the delightful village of "Pleasant Ridge," adds to his announcement: "The late occupant having been suddenly taken off by the yellow fever, a densely populated community of many miles are left to mourn the