DAILY CRESCENT

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT
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Will be published every morning (Sundays excepted) in this city and Lafayette at an advance on the following terms, viz: $10 a year, in advance, or $12 if not in advance; 25 cents a week, payable to the carriers.

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All advertisements not specified will be published one month and charged accordingly.
The Crescent has strong claims upon advertisers as a medium of communication with its patrons. Its circulation, which was large when it was in the hands of the present proprietor, has been steadily and rapidly on the increase, even through the dull season just closed October 31, 1851.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
OF THE CONSOLIDATED CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 19, 1852.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION VINDICATED.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Yesterday, we examined (in continuation of a preceding article) the proposition that "the total population basis degrades the white man to the level of the negro."

We attempted to show, that, whatever might be the feeling or design of those urging it, that it was false in fact and of a most dangerously abolitionist tendency. We urged that no argument could be adduced in favor of the proposition, which would not go to the injury of the basis of three-fifths of slave population, secured by the Southern slave-holding States in the formation of our present Union.

Leaving further discussion of this matter until some other time, we, to-day, begin to institute a comparison between the new and the old Constitutions. We commence with the title "Legislative Department."

The first important point of contrast under this head, is the substitution of annual for biennial sessions of the Legislature. When the length of a session is, as is the case in both the new and the old Constitutions, limited by law, the ex-parte arguments in favor of biennial sessions, which can properly be urged against annual ones.

The latter have the advantage of securing, easily and within reasonable time, such legislation as may be required by the daily development of new public wants and the discovery of previously unknown public annoyances. Besides, leave is a large class of private rights, equitable claims for relief, etc., which can be properly acted on only by the Legislature; and it would be the greatest injustice to impose upon them a constitutional delay of two years. In a new and growing country, such as is to be found in Louisiana, change is the history of every day and the rule of events; and, therefore, it is that whilst infrequent sessions of Legislative bodies may answer very well, in older states and countries, where things are less changeable and their course more easily to be ascertained, here they are in every way undesirable.

In this, we consider the new a decided improvement upon the old Constitution.

Upon the rights of franchise and the conditions of eligibility to office, the new makes improvements upon the old instrument which are wisely and liberally made. Of all the changes effected none are, perhaps, more important or commendable. These are worthy of the special attention of the public, and, of themselves, should largely command its favor.

Let us make the points of contrast, first, in reference to the rights of franchise.

By the old Constitution, a residence in the State of two consecutive years preceding the election, is necessary to confer a right to vote. Notwithstanding this long and unexampled probationary term, the acquisition of the right to vote is still further embarrassed by a singularly jealous and restrictive provision, that the acquisition should be, as it were, annihilated in its process, in case of ninety days' consecutive absence from the State, unless a person be rich enough to leave members of his family, or servants, in the house of his residence or business; and even then, necessarily, he must be in business on his own account, or be a house-keeper.

In the new Constitution, only one years' residence previous to an election is required; and the odious, Chinese-like provision, concerning ninety days (consecutive) absence, is totally obliterated.

Under the old Constitution, an emigrant may have been five years a resident of Louisiana, and be then made, by naturalization, a full citizen of the United States; but then, the Constitution of Louisiana, violating the true spirit of the Constitution, intervenes, and for two years more he cannot, upon the soil of this State, vote for either State or federal officers.

The new Constitution proposes to do away with this unjust and illiberal provision, to destroy this odious distinction between naturalized and native born citizens, and to place both upon one same footing, as they are under the Constitution.

The old Constitution requires one year's residence in a Parish previous to the acquisition of the right to vote in it; the new Constitution, more sensibly, requires but six months of the already qualified elector of the State.

Under the old Constitution, a voter removing from one parish to another, loses his right to vote in the parish he has left, without acquiring any such right, for twelve months, in the parish to which he has removed. Under the new Constitution it is wisely and equitably provided, that he shall not lose the right to vote in one parish until he has acquired it in another.

If the reader will turn back, and review the rapid contrast we have drawn, he cannot fail to realize how much more liberal in tone and responsive to the demands of an age of movement, is the new than the old Constitution. He will see patent in the old Constitution an absurd jealousy of all *incomers* to the State; an extension (as singular as unjust) of the actual term previous to coming into full possession of the rights of a naturalized citizen of the United States; and a positive, if temporary, suspension of all rights of franchise to the citizen removing from one parish to another. In the new, all these obnoxious features are destroyed, and their place supplied by others more liberal and justly popular.

In the matter of eligibility to office, the new is, again, vastly superior to the old Constitution.

In the old Constitution, it is required, there to be a Representative, a previous residence of three years in the State; to be a Senator, four years, *but if a naturalized citizen ten years*; to be Governor or Lieutenant Governor, fifteen years residence previous to election, and, *if a naturalized citizen*, fifteen years must have elapsed since naturalization.

In the new Constitution all of this in the old one which is justly obnoxious, is swept out of existence. Every qualified elector can be elected a Representative or Senator; and no odious distinction is made between native born and naturalized citizens. The term of four years previous residence, and the age of 28, are required of candidates for Governor or Lieutenant Governor, but no distinction is left between the native born and naturalized. It certainly does seem to us, that no naturalized citizen can forget that the new Constitution removes from him the odious ban pronounced upon him in the old one.

In the old Constitution, ministers of religion are formally divested of the right to hold a seat in the General Assembly. This we consider anti-republican, and violative of the cardinal principles of equal freedom. Not that we desire to see ministers abandoning their sacred calling, and engaging in the heat and smoke of political contest; but we hold that no free government has any right whatever to proscribe from office any class or set of men. The new Constitution, consistent in its liberality and wisdom, obliterates this dangerous and objectionable provision.

On the matter of representation, it will be seen that, unlike the old Constitution, the new one is partially just to NewOrleans.

Upon this brief and hurried contrast of the new with the old Constitution, we would be willing to quietly submit the title under notice—the Legislative Department—to the verdict of the intelligent freemen of Louisiana. This title is to the remainder of the Constitution what the columned portico is to the temple. In the old we have found it contracted in its proportions and ignoble in its view; in the new, large in its proportions and harmoniously noble in its view. In the course of the contrast, we shall see that, in both, it fitly indicates what lies beyond and behind the introductory view.

THE CONSOLIDATED DEBT OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.—Those holding matured obligations of the old city, of any of the late Municipalities, or of the former city of Lafayette, will find an important notice from the City Treasurer in another column. They are called upon to present them for payment, and notified that no interest will be allowed on them from and after the 25th inst. Such an announcement must read queerly but pleasurably to the citizens of NewOrleans.

The Commissioners of the consolidated debt deserve great credit in the premises, as we think every unprejudiced mind will, upon a summary of the facts, promptly admit.

It is just thirty days since the opening of the bids for the bonds, and they have secured these results. They have paid all obligations which have been presented, either here or in NewYork. They have remitted to England money to meet the interest due there, in November next, on the State bonds issued to the Second Municipality. They have left $100,000 in NewYork, to meet the interest due there, as it matures. They have transferred every dollar brought from NewYork to NewOrleans, at par, and are now prepared to pay any matured obligations. The Commissioners entered upon their duties about the 1st of May, and have negotiated the bonds at above par, provided to pay off the debts of the city, and raised its obligations, from being from 10 to 12 per cent. discount, to be worth a premium. These are gratifying results.

☞ For the new Constitution, in French and English, see Supplement.

The List of Letters will appear in to-morrow's Crescent as usual.

We are indebted to the Hon. J. C. Moorehead for public documents.

Boats Leaving Port To-day.

For Vicksburg, Milliken's Bend and all intermediate ports, the regular packet D. S. Stacy, Capt. J. M. White. Smith & Finalster agents. The Stacy leaves Vicksburg for New Orleans on Monday.

For Ouachita river, the light draught steamer Osceola, Capt. Kirby. Smith & Finalster agents.

A NEW PAPER.—We are pleased to state that, in about ten days, Major J. A. Kelly will commence the publication of a weekly campaign paper, to be called the "True Issue," devoted to the support of the whig nominees for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. The price for a single copy, during the campaign, will be one dollar. City subscribers will be furnished through the Post-office.

ROW AT NEWPORT.—A year or two since, a Southern gentleman was most grossly outraged and insulted at Cape May, and this morning we chronicle a recent occurrence, of a similar character, at Newport.

We have no indignation to spare in the premises. In the South, near at home, we have the most pleasant summer resorts in the world. If Southern gentlemen will, year after year, carry their money to the North and year after year find themselves insulted, they deserve no waste of sympathy.

FIRE ENGINE IN SHREVEPORT.—The election held on Thursday, the 12th inst., to get the sense of the citizens of Shreveport upon the proposition to levy a tax of $3000 on real estate for the purchase of a fire engine, resulted in favor of the tax by a majority of two votes.

THE ST. CHARLES COMPANY.—We find the following in a Northern exchange: Sol Smith has engaged a superior company for the St. Charles, at NewOrleans, and has secured all the stars of note. He opens in November. Mr. J. E. Nagle, late of the Baltimore Museum, has been engaged to lead the business. This will be Mr. Nagle's first appearance in the South.

We understand that among the stars engaged, is Mr. A. J. Neafie.

CRUEL.—The NewYork Sunday Dispatch has the following: "We have thus far believed that the P. Body of London, the correspondent of the Spirit of the Times, who is a wag, as we know, was most bitterly sarcastic in his puffs of the great American tragedian, Mr. Buchanan, who appeared for three nights at the Marylebone Theatre, and 'did' Shylock—ye gods—as well as the elder Kean. But the wag continues his 'sells,' until some of his readers almost think he means it. Stop that fun, Mr. P., as if we did not know Mr. Buchanan. 'A joke is a joke,' but there's something too much of this. If you are in earnest, something must have *blinded* you very much. Nobody in this region will believe your yarn on that subject."

THE EXTRADITION CASE.—The case of Kaine is to be brought before a full bench of the United States Supreme Court, the next term of which commences at Washington in December next.

DEATHS OF CLERGYMEN.—Rev. John Walsh, pastor of St. Paul's (Catholic) Church at Harlem, N. Y., died on Sunday, the 8th inst., of dysentery, aged 67 years. Rev. B. Creagh, of the M. E. Church, died in New York on Tuesday, the 10th inst. He was a native of Ireland, and formerly Secretary of the New York Conference.

MR. WEBSTER AND MR. FILLMORE.—A correspondent of the NewYork Herald, writing from Washington under date of the 10th inst. says: "It is stated that Mr. Webster and the President have had a pretty plain conversation—Mr. Webster's language bordering on the profane—the result of which will be the immediate withdrawal of that gentleman from the cabinet. In confirmation of this, several wagon loads of furniture left Mr. Webster's house this morning, for Georgetown, there to be shipped on board a Boston packet. Mr. Webster wrote to a friend here, some days ago, that he would only visit Washington to wind up his business and retire."

Wonderful! [RD. CRESCENT.

DECISIONS UPON THE LIQUOR LAW.—The Supreme Court of Maine have decided that the inhabitants of that State may keep liquor in their houses for their own use, and that liquor may be brought into and transported within or through the State, if it be not intended for sale. The amount of the decision seems to be, that the Legislature may prohibit the sale, or keeping, or offering for sale, of liquor, but cannot prohibit its use. This decision makes the law analogous to the laws concerning other poisons. Only licensed druggists and apothecaries can sell arsenic. These can only sell it under certain regulations, and others cannot sell it at all. But the law does not prohibit the use. Hence, any body may use arsenic in any set; and it is much used in preparing the skins of animals and birds for stuffing. And any body may take it, even with the felonious intent of suicide, without incurring any penalty. Hence, if one should take arsenic or other poison with such intent, and should be saved from death, no prosecution for taking the poison could be sustained.

WEST POINT ACADEMY.—The Northern papers publish the able report of the Board of Visitors for the West Point Academy for the present year, which has been transmitted to Congress by the Secretary of War. The Board consists of sixteen gentlemen from as many different States, of which the Hon. M. C. M. Hammond of South Carolina is President. After reviewing the history of the Institution, the circumstances under which it was founded and the services it has rendered, the Board state that the accumulating experience of fifty years carefully noted, and improved upon in practice from time to time, when possible to do so, has left little now to be altered, and proceed to enumerate a number of recommendations for the improvement of the Institution and the increase of its usefulness, the most important of which are the following:

The increase of the number of cadets by the appointment of two additional from each State, and the augmentation of their pay to $28 20 per month. An increase in the pay of the Superintendent and the several instructors. The erection of a riding hall for winter use, for which an appropriation of $12,000 will be required; and the construction of permanent stables. The allowance of a double set of horses, one for artillery and the other for cavalry exercises. The erection of additional buildings for the use of officers, and the enlargement of the professors' residences. The introduction of cavalry tactics among the studies, the extension of the period of study to five years, and that the study of logic be dispensed with, and that ancient and modern history, army papers, astronomy, etc., physiology, and the evidences of Christianity, be introduced with the increased term.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE CRESCENT.

By the National Line.
(Office corner St. Charles and Gravier streets.)

NewYork Markets.

NEW YORK, August 17.

The demand for Cotton has been moderate, and the sales have been limited to 900 bales. Flour steady, at $3 93¾ to $4 06¼ per bbl. for State brands. Corn is still advancing, and Mixed Western has sold to-day at 68 to 70c. per bushel. Mess Pork has sold a shade lower, some lots having been disposed of at $19 87½ per bbl. Lard 11½c. per lb.

Destruction of Property.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, August 17.

A large storage building, used as a warehouse by the Conway Manufacturing Company of this place, caught fire this morning, and was destroyed, with its contents. There were 50,000 pounds of wool in the warehouse at the time of its destruction.

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, August 17.

In the House to-day, the bills granting lands to the various States, for the support of the insane, was defeated.

The Senate has been engaged in the discussion of the bill for a Ship Canal at Sault St. Marie, on which no definite action has as yet been taken.

France and Belgium.

The Canada brings the information that the Belgian Government has rejected the Commercial Treaty with France.

Ohio River—Markets.

CINCINNATI, August 17.

The river is still rising slowly. Flour steady, at $3 12½ to $3 15 per bbl. Bacon Sides, 9½c. per lb. There has been a good demand for Whisky this afternoon, at the advanced rates, with sales of 1200 bbls at 18c. per gallon.

NewYork Markets.

NEW YORK, August 17—r. M.

The total sales of Cotton to-day are 1500 bales, at full prices. Middling Orleans is quoted at 11, and Middling Uplands at 10¾c. per lb.

The sales of Flour sum up barely 6000 bbls, at former rates.

Corn firm at 60 to 70c. per bushel for mixed Western, with sales of 20,000 bushels.

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, August 18.

The House last evening again took up and passed the bill granting ten millions of acres of land to the different States, for the support of the indigent insane. The Navy bill was then taken up and discussed.

In the Senate yesterday a message was received from the President in reply to a recent call for information respecting a proposition from the King of the Sandwich Islands. The President states that he deems it unadvisable to inform the Senate whether the King referred to has made overtures to the Government of the United States to transfer the sovereignty of the Sandwich Islands to the United States. The General Appropriation was then reported.

Heavy Robbery.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.

A dispatch from the Buffalo states that the jewelry store of D. B. Castles was robbed yesterday, and $9000 worth of goods were carried away.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 18.

The Cotton market is firm, but the demand continues moderate and the sales are limited to 800 bales. Middling Orleans is quoted at 11c. per lb. Flour is firm, and most of the transactions are at $4 to $4 6¼c. per bbl. for State brands. Corn is still advancing and 50,000 bushels have sold at 71 to 72c. per bushel for Mixed Western. Mess Pork is firmer, and sells at $20 ⅞ bbl. Lard steady at 11¼c. per lb. Kentucky Tobacco is firm, and some lots have sold at 8¼c. per lb.

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, August 18.

In the Senate, to-day, the bill was passed for the construction of a Ship Canal at Sault St. Marie. The Senate then took up the River and Harbor Bill, and Mr Cass opposed the amendment providing for a ship canal from the Mississippi River to the Gulf of Mexico. He said that the bill as it stands is moderate and might be got through, but that additional amendments would endanger its passage, and he would oppose all further amendments.

In the House, the Wheeling Bridge Bill came up, and after debate was referred. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Navy Bill. An amendment was introduced providing that no appointment of Midshipmen to the Naval School should be made, except upon the recommendation of the member of Congress from the district where the candidate may reside.

By the Southern Line.

Appointments by the President.

WASHINGTON, August 17.

The President has appointed Postmaster General Nathan K. Hall Judge of the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of the State of New York, and E. A. Bradford, of New Orleans, Justice of the Supreme Court, in place of McKinley, deceased.

THE LOBOS ISLANDS—MR. WEBSTER'S OPINION.—The following is the letter of Mr. Webster, in which he gave the opinion that the Lobos Islands, being more than a marine league from the coast of Peru, and that government never having exercised any control over them, vessels from the United States had a right to go there for guano, and take it without paying tribute to the Peruvian Government:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 5, 1852.

Capt. Jas. C. Jewett, Master of the bark Philomela—Sir: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24 instant, inquiring whether citizens of the United States can take guano from the Lobos Islands, which are situated near the coast of Peru, without infringing upon the rights of the citizens, or subjects, or government, of any other nation. In reply, I have to inform you, that if those islands should be within the distance of a marine league from the continent, or if being further that that distance, they should have been discovered or occupied by Spain or by Peru, the Peruvian Government would have a right to exclude therefrom the vessels and citizens of other nations, except upon such conditions as it may think proper to prescribe.

There can be no doubt that the title of Peru to the Chincha Islands, whence guano is now chiefly taken, is founded upon the basis of discovery and occupancy. That article was taken from those islands, and used as a manure by the Peruvians, anterior to the conquest of Peru by Spain. It continued to be so taken and used throughout the Spanish dominions in that country, and this practice has been kept up to the present day.

Although those islands are uninhabitable, the custom of resorting to them from the neighboring continent, for the purpose of procuring guano, may be said to have constituted such an occupancy of them, as to give the sovereign of the continent a right of dominion over them under the law of nations. This department, however, is not aware that the Lobos Islands were either discovered or occupied by Spain, or by Peru, or that the guano on them has ever been used for manure out of the adjacent coast, or elsewhere. It is certain that the distance from the continent is five or six times greater than is necessary to make them a dependency thereof, pursuant to public law.

On the other hand it is quite probable that Benjamin Morrell, Jr., who as master of the schooner Wasp, of New York, visited those islands in September, 1823, may justly claim to have been their discoverer. He gives a full account of them in his narrative, published in NewYork in 1832. Under these circumstances it may be considered the duty of this Government to protect citizens of the United States who may visit the Lobos Islands for the purpose of obtaining guano. This duty will be more apparent, when it is considered that the consumers of Chincha Island guano in this country might probably obtain it for half the price they now pay, were it not for the charges of the Peruvian Government. I shall consequently communicate a copy of this letter to the Secretary of the Navy, and suggest that a vessel of war be ordered to repair to the Lobos Islands, for the purpose of protecting from molestation any of our citizens who may wish to take guano from them.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) DANIEL WEBSTER.

P. S.—It is considered important that this letter should not be made public at present.

In consequence of this opinion the Secretary of the Navy recently directed Commodore McAuley, of the Pacific squadron, to send a war vessel to those islands to protect the interests of American citizens who might be there. The Government of Peru has lately, however, endeavored to give proof to the United States Government that they have exercised, long since, rights of ownership of the Lobos Islands, thus changing the whole aspect of the case, and showing that Mr. Webster's opinion was not correct. The President has as yet sent no reply to the Senate's call.

OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, August 9, 1852.

OUTRAGEOUS ATTACK UPON A SOUTHERNER.—*Mob of Northerners—Southerner Insulted.*—This morning quite a large mob was this morning full of excitement, occasioned by an attack of waiters upon the person of E. M. Yerger, Esq., a young planter from the South. The circumstances are as follows: On Sunday, at dinner, Mr. Yerger was helping some lady friends to a dish, when a waiter attempted to take it from his hands. He very promptly and properly raised the case-knife which he held, and struck the waiter's face. The waiter was taken from the room, and dinner went on as usual. The next morning, Mr. Yerger went to breakfast, and being seated, discovered a movement among the waiters, and having armed himself in anticipation of attack, he prepared for self defence. He had a pistol in each hand, and as the mob advanced, he told them that he would kill the first man who came within five feet. By this threat I believe his life was saved, for none of them dared to overstep the mark. The cry of "Southrons" was immediately made, whereupon Col. Christy of Kentucky, Lieut. Nelson of the Navy, Mr. Pollard of Alabama, and many other friends of Mr. Y., came to the rescue. The mob was kept at bay by Yerger's pistols until he was surrounded by his friends; he was thus deprived of the use of his arms, and the mob closed upon him. A pistol was secreted from his right hand, the guard bearing his finger severely. The waiter who got possession of the pistol made several attempts to fire upon Mr Yerger, but was prevented from fear of killing some one of his accomplices. Mr. Yerger was taken from the room by his friends, *en masse*, and the waiters were soon expelled by the remaining Southerners. They gathered, however, in another part of the house, and being in number about a hundred, created great consternation among the ladies. Mr Yerger was compelled to leave the place by advice of his friends, about fifty of whom accompanied him. Many Southerners are still preparing to leave. Mr Weaver did all he could to arrest the movement, but being a man of not much decision, he of course failed. I must say, that if guests are to be treated as what visiting Newport for their health or pleasure, it would be wise for them to remain at home. I understand the mob have threatened the lives of Col. Christy and Lieut. Nelson, who were warm personal friends of Mr. Y., and stood by him in the midst of the difficulty. Several waiters were knocked down whilst attempting to follow Mr. Yerger to his room. Altogether, we have had an exciting time—truly disgraceful and outrageous upon the feelings of the visitors. Nothing new or important in the fashionable world—the same routine of bathing, riding and hopping, occasionally unloosed by an Irish episode. [Correspondence of the Boston Post.

David Stuart, of Detroit, has been nominated for Congress by the democrats.

UNCLAIMED.—A letter directed to "Modesty" has been lying a long time in the Baltimore Post-office. No one lays claim to it.

SLAVES KIDNAPPED.—Five slaves, belonging to Charles J. Armstrong, Esq., of Louisville, Ky., were kidnapped on the 10th inst.

SUICIDE.—Jabez Thompson, the coalition Senator from Plymouth county, Mass., hung himself at Halifax on the 10th inst. No cause is assigned.

THE CHOLERA.—During the twenty-four hours ending on the 11th inst., there had been twelve new cases of cholera and three deaths at Rochester, N. Y.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.—Charles C. Upham, Esq., of Montpelier, formerly attached to the Boston Customhouse, has received an appointment as purser in the navy.

THE DIFFERENCE.—There arrived at Saratoga Springs on the 7th and 8th instants, four hundred and five visitors, while the number of arrivals at Newport, during the same time, were but forty-three.

CHOLERA IN SMYRNA.—Advices from Smyrna to July 12 have been received at Boston. The cholera was raging with terrible effect, but business continued encouraging. The Hon. A. Dwight Foster, a citizen of Worcester, Mass., is dead.

HAYNAU.—We learn from a German paper that Haynau, the Austrian butcher, has been spending some time at the baths of Hamburg. On Sunday, May 30, he won in the gambling saloon forty thousand francs, nearly eight thousand dollars.

CREW SAVED.—An arrival at Holmes' Hole, reports falling in on the 8th instant, off Cape Elizabeth, with schr. Morse, of Bangor, reported wrecked, and took off the captain and crew, and brought them into that port. They were supposed to have been lost.

PARDONED.—Dipsion and Sayres, who were convicted, and sentenced, two years ago, for the attempted abduction of 70 slaves, by the steamer Pearl, and whose term of imprisonment would extend to 50 years, were pardoned on the 11th inst., by President Fillmore.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—A fire occurred at Elkhart, Indiana, on the 9th inst., which destroyed the greater part of the business section of the town, including the stores of Messrs. Davenport, Baldwin, Chapman, Cooper, Strong, and Newton's Hotel. Loss, $80,000; mostly insured.

YACHT RACE.—The Yacht race between the Bianca, of NewYork, and the Browne, of Philadelphia, has been decided. The race was to the Breakwater Lake, for a wager of $500 a side. The Bianca beat the Browne one hour and three minutes, taking the wager of $500, and coming off with flying colors.

MORE ARREST.—It is said that warrants have been issued by the U. S. Commissioner in NewYork, for the arrest of James Ellmendorf, assistant pilot, and Charles Merritt, assistant engineer, of the burned steamer Henry Clay, who are charged with participation in the same offence as the other officers arrested.

A FEMALE ADVOCATE.—A French lady, Madame de Grandin, has been allowed to plead her own cause in the Court of Common Pleas, in Paris. She was so persuasive that she got a verdict in her favor, as might have been expected when a beautiful woman, as she is described, sends to the other sex for justice.

SEIZURE OF LIQUOR.—Quite an excitement was created at Newport, R. I. on the 11th inst., in consequence of the seizure at the Ocean House of a quantity of liquor in pursuance of the provisions of the Maine liquor law. Rotten eggs were thrown at the officers, and one man was held to bail for threatening them with a pistol.

THE "RULING PASSION."—In bewailing the loss of an estimable citizen, the Evening Post finds two of his traits worthy of especial mention. One is the fact that he "was always strongly attached to democratic principles;" and the other, that "he was a subscriber to the Post, since the first year of its publication, 1801."

AMERICAN DENTIST IN ITALY.—A letter from Rome says that Mr. Albert C. Kemble, a young American dentist, settled at Rome, is now on a professional visit to Turin, where he has received a formal appointment as "dentist to the royal family," though he declines, with characteristic modesty, to use the title publicly. He is confessedly the first dentist in Italy, where he proposes to remain some years.

THE SMALL POX.—It is estimated that no less than 3,500 persons suffered from this malignant disease in New York City during the last year. Dr. Kelly, under whose charge is the Small Pox Hospital on Blackwell's Island, states in his last annual report that 544 cases came under his treatment, and it also appears from the report of the City Inspector that 886 deaths occurred from the same cause.

PERILOUS LEAP.—A man leaped from the Suspension Bridge into the middle of Niagara River, on Monday week, for the entertainment of a crowd of people. Owing to a strong current of air under the bridge, he was unable to retain a perpendicular position, and he struck the water upon his back. He was able to swim to a boat in waiting for him, but thinks he will decline any further feats of the kind.

A CONGRESS TO REGULATE THE COIN.—Several European Powers have accepted the proposition of the English Government to convoke a Congress at London, in order to come to an agreement respecting the regulating of the coin. France, Denmark, Sweden, Spain and Portugal have been specially nominated. The Congress will not commence its deliberations till the month of November next: meanwhile a statistical bureau will be established for the purpose of making the necessary preparations.

COLLISION.—The bark Zanzibar, which arrived at Salem, Mass., on the 11th instant, reports that when in latitude 7 degrees, long 20, on the 16th of July, she ran into the bark Rainbow, twenty-seven days from Baltimore, for Rio. The Rainbow lost every thing forward clear to her mainstep. Her foretop-gallant mast was carried away; she lost her sails and was badly split. She determined to keep on to Rio, and would be in a condition to proceed in about thirty hours. The Zanzibar was much damaged.

QUITE AFFECTING.—The NewHaven Courier of Friday last, contains a series of well-drafted resolutions, and an affecting obituary, upon the death of Mr. Sands, the equestrian. They are part of the proceedings of a meeting of the equestrians attached to Welch's Circus, which assembled in that city upon the receipt of the intelligence of Mr. S.'s reported sudden fall from a wall. Sands doubtless indulged an extra tumble upon the pavement of so feeling a "tribute to his memory."

EXPENSIVE FUNERALS.—The Cincinnati Catholic Telegraph, in noticing "the vanity of having long lines of carriages at funerals," says very justly: "More money is spent in idle and ridiculous display on such occasions than would be necessary for the support of all the widows and orphans in the city. When will our people understand that in most of these instances, where survivors are left so utterly destitute, the larger the funeral, the deeper the shame and the greater the disgrace?"

SEVERE DROUTH IN OHIO.—We learn from the Dayton Gazette that the Miami Valley is suffering sadly from the absence of rain. The pastures, in many places, are burnt up, and many of the streams are failing. The corn between Dayton and Cincinnati appears to be beyond the benefit of rain; the under leaves are dead, and the top leaves are rolled up. At best there can not be much more than half a crop of this staple in the Miami Valley. The stock of old corn on hand will be likely to advance in price, as the prospects of the new crop become apparent.

EXTRAVAGANCE OF THE NEWYORK ALDERMEN.—The "Tea-Room" expenses of the NewYork Board of Aldermen, for July, amounts to $1620 42, independent of the refreshments at the Clay obsequies. The "refreshments" and the boat excursion to Albany, alone, amount to $3491 74. A bill for carriage hire amounts to $800, and the *Kill Globe* bill is $195; seven dozen pairs having been purchased for the forty Aldermen and Assistants. What was done with the forty-four surplus pairs, the Tribune says, does not appear.

OLD PLYMOUTH.—Plymouth is Plymouth still, with no shadow of a change except in the erection of some thirty dwellings this season. The population of the town is now 6000, and it is gradually increasing. It is the largest town in the Commonwealth, it being eighteen miles in length by six or eight in breadth. The vast extent of woods in the southern part of the town, and in Sandwich, affords about the only range for the wild deer in the State. One of their number wandered down as far as Plymouth Rock a winter or two ago.

The business of Plymouth is now principally the manufacture of ropes, nails, etc., fishing, domestic trade, and agriculture. Some fifty vessels are engaged in the fishing business the present season.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—We find in the Boston Traveler the following additional items of Cape of Good Hope news: It is stated in the Cape Town papers that the rebels have been permitted to commit outrages within fourteen miles of the headquarters of the British Army unmolested. Guerilla parties so infest the roads that it is necessary to send considerable detachments of troops to protect the wagons. Even this precaution is not always successful.

The colonists complain that the regular English troops have for the past six months eat much and done little save in dinners, races, hunting and gambling. It is further stated that some heavy guns are to be dispatched from Cape Town to the scene of the war, but whether to blow up the Amatica mountains or batter down some of the other rocky passes is not known. The Cape Town Mail says: It is really time that the farmers should look out for themselves, and that those who have families should retreat from this scene of confusion, which seems interminable, for each Governor having his own plans makes confusion confounded to such an extent as brings the forces of government into ridicule in Kaffir eyes.

THE FISHERY OUTRAGES.—A dispatch from Gloucester, Mass., dated the 11th inst., says:

Arrivals from the fishing grounds bring information that the schr. C. N. Rogers was boarded in the Bay Chaleur, by an officer of the steamer Devastation, and ordered out of the bay, together with twenty others. The schooners at the time were four or five miles distant from the shore. Her papers were called for by the English officer, who looked at them, crumpled them in his hand, and threw them on the deck in an insulting manner.

An Eastern schooner, getting water in one of the bays, was ordered out by the English cutter, and was not allowed time to take in her supply. A Gloucester vessel, which had put into Port Head for harbor, was allowed by the officers of the cutter to remain, but the people on the shore objected, and compelled the officers to order her off immediately. Other vessels were served in the same way.

It is also reported that an American schooner was fired into, while escaping from the cutter, and a man at the helm wounded.

The following dispatch of the same date, has been received from St. John N. B.:

The St. John papers unite in denouncing the course pursued by Mr. Crampton, in requesting Admiral Seymour to suspend the capture of what they term marauding American vessels. They are quite bitter, and urge his speedy recall by the government. The New Brunswicker has received private advices from England, stating that the Portuguese has made application to the British to leave the port of Isle to New Foundland, and to return the offer to abolish the duty imposed by the English on fish.

The American frigate Mississippi arrived in this harbor on Saturday—all well. The general belief is, all will be adjusted amicably.

FREE SOIL NATIONAL CONVENTION.—The National Free Soil Convention assembled at Pittsburgh on the 11th instant. It is estimated that two thousand persons were present. A dispatch dated at 11 o'clock A. M. says:

Samuel Lewis, chairman of the National Committee called the Convention to order, and explained that the call for the Convention was intended to include all the friends of freedom under whatever name they should be known. In alluding to the fact that Gerritt Smith, Lemoyne, Tappan, Giddings, and several other distinguished men were present, with delegates from four slave States, the announcement of each name was received with enthusiastic cheering.

Mr. Tappan, of NewYork, explained that the objection of himself and other anti-slavery men who at first declined to attend this Convention, was because the call was for those that approved of the platform, which he did not oppose. That matter having been explained satisfactorily, he withdrew his objections, and hoped that they would be able to form a platform from which nothing could jump without breaking his neck.

Judge Spalding, of Ohio, was then called to the Chair, and Mr. Booth, of Wisconsin, appointed temporary Secretary. Judge Spalding, on taking the Chair, briefly returned his thanks, accepting the post as one of both duty and honor.

Rev. Mr. Nevins addressed the Throne of Grace. A resolution was offered by Mr. Woodman, of Maine, for the appointment of a Committee on Organization, which was adopted. At this moment a banner was brought into the Hall, with the following inscription: "No Compromise with Slaveholders or Dough-faces," by the delegation from Ohio, which was received with great cheering.

The list of States was then called, and the following gentlemen named as the Committee on Organization: D. W. Buffum, New Hampshire; Jabez Woodman, Maine; Francis W. Burr, Massachusetts; Joseph R. Holley, Connecticut; D. B. Harris, Rhode Island; Nicholas Windham, Vermont; Chas. O. Shepard, NewYork; Alexander Platt, Delaware; Dr. J. E. Snodgrass, Maryland; Chas. C. Jackson, Pennsylvania; Wm. G. W. Lewis, Ohio; A. A. Copeland, Michigan; James H. Paine, Wisconsin; Isaac Kinley, Indiana; Abraham Smith, Illinois; J. R. Whiting, Iowa; John Parkinson, Virginia; John H. Rolfing, Kentucky.

Fred Douglass was present, and as usual very conspicuous. A Committee on Platform, consisting of one from each State, was appointed. The Convention then adjourned till evening, and in the mean time several mass meetings were held—one, a mass meeting of females. A dispatch, dated 9 o'clock, P. M., says:

The mass meetings to-night are largely attended. Speeches are being made, and great enthusiasm is evinced. A young girl addressed the multitude from the Theatre stage. Douglass is addressing the ladies to-night at the Masonic Hall. A number of delegates have their wives and daughters with them.

The Platform Committee, after seven hours' closeting, have prepared to report. They are divided on the name—one party for Free Democracy, and the other for Friends of Freedom. The people of Pittsburgh take but little interest in the Convention.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FURTHER BY THE CANADA.—*New York*, August 17.—The general news brought by the Canada is not of much importance. The following are the most interesting items:

THORNY QUESTION.—Lord Derby's Government is censured by most of the English press for the course it has pursued on the subject of the North American Fisheries, out of which much excitement has grown in England, and to an extent to affect the funds considerably. Consols had fallen off ⅜@⅝ in consequence of the report of the difficulty from America.

DEATH OF COUNT D'ORSAY.—The Canada brings intelligence of the death of the celebrated Count D'Orsay.

PORTUGAL.—Don Miguel has made over his claims to the Portuguese crown to his infant son. The Portuguese Ministry have resigned, and the Cortes dissolved. A new election has been ordered.

MEDIAN AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.—It was rumored that England and France were about to call a Convention of the maritime powers, to protest against threatened aggressions upon Mexico.

OHIO RIVER—HARBORS.—*Pittsburgh*, August 17.—The river is still falling, with barely two feet five inches water in the channel.

WEBSTER MEETING.—The telegraph, yesterday, left out an important word in our report of the Webster Meeting. It was at Boston and not Baltimore that this demonstration was made. [Evg. Delta.

Washington, August 17.—Senator Borland, of Arkansas, made another assault upon Mr Kennedy, of the Cenate office, while before the grand jury. [Eve. Pic.

NORTHERN TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS.

We make up, from the Charleston Courier and Mercury, the following summary of foreign and domestic news:

BY THE ARCTIC.—The returns of the Bank of England show a further increase of £75,000 in bullion. The Funds were steady: Consols 100¼. The Paris Bourse was active at an advance.

The elections for the British Parliament have resulted in the return of 329 Liberals and 325 Ministerialists. There are 170 new members. It is believed that Earl Derby will command a majority in both Houses. It is expected that Parliament will assemble on the 3d October.

The riots on the Isle of Wight continued until the military were compelled to disperse the mobbers at the point of the bayonet.

There had been a hurricane at Gloucester, accompanied by a great loss of property. The Earl of Pomberton was dangerously ill. The Daily News says that Cardinal Wiseman has expended $80,000 in the Newman and Achilli trial. The depot of the Southern Railroad has been destroyed, with a loss of $23,000.

From France we learn that the report of the intended marriage of Louis Napoleon with the Princess of Wasba is considered certain. Fould has returned to the Ministry. The cholera is raging in Russia and Poland. Russia is exercising the strictest surveillance over Polish emigrants. A fire at Carlist, Russia, destroyed 130 houses.

The Ministerial crisis in Florence continues.

The French elections are thought to be favorable to the Government.

The Spanish Cortes are prorogued.

The Paris *Moniteur* announces the resignation of M. de Casabianca, one of the Ministry.

Commodore Perry, in command of the steam frigate Mississippi, had a warm reception at St. Johns, N. B. He intends proceeding to Halifax, and probably to Newfoundland. He will return to NewYork about the 1st of September.

CONGRESSIONA