NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY, SUNDAY EXCEPTED, AT NO. 93 ST. CHARLES STREET, BY J. H. MADDOX.

VOLUME V. TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 21, 1852. NUMBER 173.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. W. ARTHUR. JOHN THOMAS.
ARTHUR & CO., I. W., Commission, Provision and Grocery Merchants, 28 and 29 New Levee.

CARROLL, D. R., Cotton Factor and Commission Merchant, 53 Union Row, Carondelet street. au30

CADE, S., Repairer of all kinds of Furniture, Hevia street, near corner of Circus. my1 1y1p

CONVERSE & CO., Grocers and Dealers in Western Produce, 97 Tchoupitoulas street, corner of Lafayette street. mr14

CARRELL, EDWARD J., Attorney at Law, Commissioner for Tennessee, No. 21 Gr... street, New Orleans, Louisiana. n8 tf

CRARY, J. W. & J. A., Brick Layers and Builders, No. 269 Baronne street, New Orleans. In conjunction with the above business, we will build BRICK CISTERNS and warranty them. Communications through the Post-office will meet prompt dispatch. Refers to—Messrs. H. R. W. Hill, D. F. Burthe, Lyal & Davidson, J. A. Beard & May, Joseph Fabian. tf

DUNBAR & CO., A. F., Commission Boot and Shoe Warehouse, 54 and 64 Common street, New Orleans.

EICHELBERGER, J. K., Builder, Nos. 46 and 48 Perdido street, between Carondelet and Baronne streets, New Orleans. Repairing and Store Fitting done with neatness and dispatch on the most reasonable terms. au30 1y

F. B. FIRTH. H. H. KING.
FIRTH & KING, Storage, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, and General Dealers in Groceries and Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Liquors, No. 40 South Levee, St. Louis, Mo. au11

FENCING ACADEMY—By Messrs. G. & A. ROSIERE, corner of Common and St. Charles streets, No. 97, Professors of the noble Art of Self-Defence.

GREENWOOD & CO., MOSES, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, 66 Gravier street. s2 1y

A. D. GRIEFF. G. A. KINGSLAND. W. H. GREENWOOD.
GRIEFF & CO., A. D., Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants; dealers in Goshen and Western Butter and Cheese, and Agents for Taylor's Albany Ale, Porter and Newark Cider, Nos. 38, 40 and 42 Ad Levee, and No. 10 Front Levee, New Orleans. m12

HARALSON, F. N., Notary Public and Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner for Mississippi and Arkansas, No. 12 Exchange Place, opposite the Postoffice. s28 tf

E. J. HART. I. W. HARRIS. D. R. HART.
HART & CO., E. J., 79 Tchoupitoulas street, Wholesale Dealers in Groceries, Drugs, Chemicals, Paper, etc.

JONES, SAMUEL, Jr., (late TALBOT, JONES & Co., Baltimore,) Grocer and Forwarding Merchant, 45 Poydras street, New Orleans. n31 1y

HENRY E. KELLY. ANDREW J. ISACKS.
KELLY & ISACKS, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Alexandria, parish of Rapides, La., practice in the parishes of Rapides, Avoyelles, Natchitoches, Catahoula and Winn. Refer to ... Pierre Soulé, Dagger, McKeever & Co., J. B. Plan... & Co., Gustavus Schmidt, Esq., J. S. Halsey, Esq., Kimme & King, Hammer & Haye, Moses Eastman, Esq., Samuel Locke, Esq., Louis Lesassier, Esq., Edward J. Carroll, Esq., J. L. Carman & Co., New Orleans. je29 tf

KENNETT & CO., FERDINAND, No. 93 Magazine street, Agency of the St. Louis Shot Tower, have constantly on hand a complete assortment of DROP and BUCK SHOT, and BAR LEAD, from the St. Louis Shot Tower.

JONES, J. R. & J. D., Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, No. 4 St. Charles street, New Orleans, and ... Covington, Louisiana. sep16 1y

JOHNSON, EDWIN, Auctioneer and General Broker in Real Estate, Slaves, Stocks and Notes, No. 22 Commercial Place. no17

MASSEY, P. L., Wholesale and Retail Apothecary and Druggist, (late of corner Camp and Gravier streets,) No. 53 (next door corner of Gravier) St. Charles street. sep21 tf

MOREAU, TH., 151 Royal street, corner of Toulouse, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fancy Articles and Perfumery Store. ja9 1y

R. S. MARR. W. L. A. ROBERTS.
MARR & ROBERTS, Attorneys at Law, 27 Camp street, New Orleans. mh2

M. H. MEYER, No. 100 Camp street, Watchmaker and dealer in JEWELRY, GOLD PENS, FANCY ARTICLES, and WATCHES. All Jewelry repaired at moderate prices.

NICHOLS, B. F., Architect, Office 27 Camp street, up stairs, continues to furnish Plans for Public Buildings, Stores, Dwellings, etc., etc., and to superintend their erection, and will endeavor to render a satisfactory service to all who may favor him with patronage.

EDWARD H. OLCOTT. LEWELLYN W. SMITH.
OLCOTT & SMITH, Attorneys at Law, No. 15 St. Charles street. oc9 1y

PIERSON, J. O., Real Estate, Note and Exchange Broker, No. 4 Duncan Row, Exchange Alley, below Custom house street. sep10 tf

EDWARD H. POMROY. WM. CONWAY.
POMROY, EDW. H. & CO., Commission and Forwarding Merchants, 85 Gravier street. sep20 1y

RAYMOND, W. C., Family Grocer, 71 Camp street. no16

RACE & FOSTER, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law—Office 14 Exchange Place, New Orleans. mh23 1y

T. G. SMITH. J. S. FIMISTER.
SMITH & FIMISTER, Commission and Forwarding Merchants and Steamboat Agents, 21 Poydras st. sep7

THEODORE G. STARK, Notary Public. GEORGE W. CHRISTY, Attorney at Law.
STARK & CHRISTY, Office No. 10 Banks Arcade, New Orleans. ap20

TOOLE, JOHN, Commission Merchant, Emigration and Remittance Office, 25 Bank Place. s12

WOLFF, SAMUEL, Importer of Wines, Brandies, etc., and General Commission Merchant, No. 82 Common street. s12

WILDE, JOHN P., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, 37 Gravier street, New Orleans. a20 1y

JAMES WRIGHT. A. J. WRIGHT.
WRIGHT A. J., & CO., Cotton Factors and Commission and Forwarding Merchants, 67 Gravier st. jl7 1y

JOHN WATERMAN. CHAS. W. WATERMAN.
WATERMAN & BRO., J., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Hardware, Cutlery, Iron, Steel, Nails, (sign of the Anvil), No. 14 Magazine street, corner of Common, New Orleans. 1yd&W

MEDICAL CARDS.

DOCTORS A. C. & L. HENSLEY, 46 Canal street. jan 1y

W. K. F. FRYER & W. A. WILLIAMS, INDIAN DOCTORS, cure all curable chronic and acute diseases of men, women and children. Residence and office, No. 35 FRENCHMEN STREET, Third District, New Orleans, La.

MEDICINES.—P. L. MASSEY, Druggist and Apothecary, No. 53 St. Charles street,—Just received a full and fresh supply of MEDICINES, selected with care and carefully compounded. P. L. MASSEY, Apothecary, next door to corner St. Charles and Gravier sts.

MEDICAL NOTICE—DR. LOCKWOOD, who has obtained so great a reputation in Louisville, Ky., and many of the towns of the South, in BILIOUS, YELLOW and TYPHUS FEVERS, as well as in the following diseases: Rheumatism, Gout, Fits, Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, ... and all the inflammations of the Internal Viscera. [illegible] Office hours from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, ETC. The subscriber would respectfully call the attention of Planters, Physicians and Families to his recently received stock, comprising every article in his line of business; all of which, on examination, will be found FRESH and GENUINE; he would particularize the following: English Quinine, Howard's Blue Mass, ... Rousel and Jules Hauel's Perfumery, Patent Medicines in variety, ... THOS. RANKIN.

EGYPTIAN EYE BALSAM.—D. COHEN, having had thirty years' experience, offers the only infallible remedy for all Diseases pertaining to the EYE. [illegible] Office No. 184 CIRCUS ST. my19 1y

REMOVAL—DENTISTRY.—A. L. PLOUGH, Sr., respectfully informs the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has removed from Carondelet street to a more commodious residence, No. 32 CANAL STREET, a few doors from the corner of Royal street. [illegible]

J. D. BULLOCK, Dentist, Erato street, corner of Prytania, just above the Camp Street Asylum. Plate Work done for the trade. 1y

DR. A. FOUX, PRACTICAL DENTIST, No. 8 Bar... street, near Canal street, New Orleans.

LAFAYETTE ENCAMPMENT No. 7—Meets at Jefferson Hall, Lafayette, on the FIRST and THIRD MONDAYS of each month. Officers—H. H. Virgin, C. P.; F. Bienard, H. P.; J. J. Burnes, S. W.; W. T. Gilmore, Scribe; D. Leady, J. W.; W. W. Wright, Treasurer.

I. O. O. F.—HOWARD LODGE No. 18 meets every THURSDAY EVENING in the Grand Lodge Hall, corner of Tchoupitoulas and Poydras streets, at 7½ o'clock. Officers—George B. Bowdish, N. G.; George G. Levi, V. G.; Dr. Samuel Harby, Secretary; W. Fuhrouty, Per. Secretary; James Davis, Treasurer. ja10

LONE STAR.—The General Assembly will hold its sessions on the FOURTH THURSDAY of each month, alternately at Crescent Hall, corner of Camp street and Commercial Alley, and at Hall of Division No. 1 Tchoupitoulas street, between Jackson and Philip streets, (late City of Lafayette,) the first session being held at Crescent Hall on the Fourth Thursday in May. By order of the President, A. W. JOURDAN, Secretary. my11 1y

Pelican Division No. 18, of T.—Meets every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at the Hall No. 93 St. Charles street.... Officers elected for the present quarter, ending Sept. 30, 1852: R. Moth, W. P.; H. R. Bailey, W. A.; B. J. West, R. S.; Pascual Carpenter, A. R. S.; J. Dupart, F. S.; W. Watkins, T.; J. Wood, C.; A. Manning, A. C.; J. J. Janvier, I. S.; John Brown, O. S.—VISITING COMMITTEE—E. Moth, 21 Conti street; H. E. Bailey, 10 Magazine street; B. J. West, 25 Poydras street; W. C. Watkins, corner of Apollo and ... streets; P. Carpenter, 274 Carondelet street; ... Tchoupitoulas street; Wm. Smith, cor. St. Mary and Poydras.

Union Division No. 2 S. of T.—Meets every FRIDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at the Temple Hall, No. 124 Tchoupitoulas street.... The following are the officers for the present term: Thos. R. Reid, W. P.; F. H. Carass, W. A.; M. McQuarter, R. S.; A. Roseman, A. R. S.; A. Burns, F. S.; Wm. Whitaker, T.; Brickmeyer, C.; Donnie, A. C.; Hugh Graham, I. S.; A. Lambert, O. S.—SICK VISITING COMMITTEE—Brothers Brickmeyer, No. 121 New Levee; Nicholas Lambert; John Coulter, corner of Common and Magazine streets. jy13

Crystal Fount Division No. 4, S. of T.—Meets every THURSDAY, at 8 o'clock P. M., at Temperance Hall, No. 95 St. Charles street. Officers for the ensuing quarter: W. H. Ellis, W. P.; S. H. Brown, W. A.; G. P. Ring, R. S.; H. W. Kerr, A. R. S.; R. Boone, F. S.; J. S. Harris, T.; D. W. Brown, C.; A. Herd, A. C.; Wm. Watson, I. S.; R. W. Powell, O. S. jy24

Odeon Temple of Honor No. 5.—Meets every THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at Temple Hall, 124 Tchoupitoulas street. Officers for the present term, ending Oct. 31, 1852: Thomas Friend, W. C. T.; W. Davis, W. V. T.; C. H. Allmand, W. R.; J. R. Caldwell, W. A. R.; F. S. Morgan, W. F. R.; R. Pollard, W. T.; J. A. Sender, W. U.; Joshua Dow, W. D. U.; J. B. Pattison, W. G.; N. W. Woolverton, W. S. my3

Harmony Division No. 15, S. of T.—The following are the officers of this Division for the present term: James Biggs, W. P.; Wm. S. Mount, R. S.; Wm. F. Hornbeck, A. R. S.; James Govan, F. S.; Henry Altmuller, T.; Chas. Barnes, C.; Robt. Gregg, A. C.; John Meyer, I. S.; Cornelius Golding, O. S.... This Division meets EVERY MONDAY EVENING, at Temperance Hall, 95 St. Charles street.

HOTELS AND BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A small family, or a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with Board and pleasant Rooms, on reasonable terms, by applying at No. 12 Carondelet street. A few DAY BOARDERS can be accommodated also. jy21 3m

BOARDING—Several Families can obtain Board, and also several Gentlemen, by applying at No. 331 Baronne street, above Girard, where they will have an agreeable home and comfortable rooms. n17 1y

SAM'S OYSTER SALOON.—This NEW AND EXTENSIVE SALOON, which is on a scale greatly superior to any other establishment of the kind in the South, is just opened at 161 ST. CHARLES STREET.

Mr. WEIR, better known as "SAM," has been connected with the business in this city for the last nine years, having commenced with Mr. Holbrook, when he established the first Oyster Saloon in the Second Municipality, remaining with him till his death, and has continued at the business ever since. With such an experience, and an inflexible determination to serve the public faithfully with the best in his line, "Sam" solicits of his numerous friends a share of their patronage. A large sum has been expended in fitting up the SALOON and providing its BAR with the CHOICEST LIQUORS that can be procured. SERVANTS, well known for their excellent qualities, have been employed, including the very best Cooks. The LARDER will always be supplied with the CHOICEST FISH AND GAME; and the OYSTERS SERVED are obtained exclusively for this establishment; in short, no expense or trouble will be spared to render this Saloon worthy the patronage of this liberal and ... community.

CONTI STREET VERANDA, (formerly the Conti Hotel,) CONTI STREET, between Chartres and Old Levee. V. HEBERT, Agent.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL, situated at the corner of GIROD and NEW LEVEE STREETS.—The Proprietor of the above Hotel, thankful to his friends and the public for their patronage, hopes for a continuance of the same. His House will be always ready to receive the public, and his Bar will be supplied with the choicest of Wines and Liquors. A. DOYLE, Proprietor.

MANDEVILLE HOTEL.—This Hotel, having been recently fitted up and furnished, is now open for the reception of visitors. There is a BAR, TEN PIN ALLEY and BATHING HOUSE attached, and all the accommodations may be considered excellent. It is but two hours' sail from the city—two steamers plying between daily, and fare only twenty-five cents. The FISH are fine and served up by an experienced hand, and the BATHING is the best on the Lake, no other place excepted. Suitable accommodations for families and private parties. Terms moderate.
BOARD—PER DAY........$1 50
" " WEEK........7 00
jy 3m Z. BLOCK & CO., Proprietors.

IMPORTANT TO PROPERTY OWNERS!
Bridgewater Paint,
FOR WOOD, BRICK AND OTHER BUILDINGS, STEAMBOATS, SHIPS, RAILROAD CARS, DEPOTS AND ALL OUT DOOR WORK, ALSO FOR ALL KINDS OF IRON WORK, ABOVE AND UNDER WATER.

The attention of the public is respectfully called to the following testimonials in favor of the celebrated BRIDGEWATER PAINT. It is unnecessary for the Agents to more than add, that after EIGHT MONTHS use in the South, the character of the Paint is firmly established, and it is now offered to the public as the best FIRE AND WEATHER PROTECTOR EVER DISCOVERED.

CERTIFICATE OF JNO. F. MILLER, OF ATTAKAPAS.
In July last I was induced to apply the Bridgewater Mineral Paint to my sugar-house, and, in every respect, it has exceeded my expectations and the representations made by the Agents, Messrs. G. C. BOGERT & CO. I cheerfully add my testimony to the numerous ones embraced in the Agents' circular, and recommend the same to planters and others as the best FIRE AND WEATHER PROTECTOR I have ever known. Where I have applied it, it has been exposed to the weather since last July, and has neither blistered nor cracked, and has formed a solid metallic surface, which has proved entirely impervious.
(Signed) JOHN F. MILLER.
Newiberia, Attakapas, March 16, 1852.

CERTIFICATE OF CAPTAIN ST. CLAIR THOMASSON, OF STEAMER MAGNOLIA.
Having painted the hurricane deck of the passenger steamer MAGNOLIA, under my command, with the BRIDGEWATER PAINT, I cheerfully recommend it for its IMPERVIOUS qualities, and have no hesitation in pronouncing it SUPERIOR, in my judgment, to any mineral paint before the public, and believe it to be a CERTAIN PROTECTION AGAINST THE EFFECTS OF SPARKS AND CINDERS. It has proved ENTIRELY WATERPROOF on my decks, after three months use.
(Signed,) ST. C. THOMASSON.
New Orleans, December 3, 1851.

CERTIFICATE OF CAPTAIN WILLIAM BROWN, OF TOWBOAT PORPOISE.
I have used the BRIDGEWATER PAINT, for which Messrs. G. C. BOGERT & CO. are Agents, on the hurricane deck of the Towboat PORPOISE. The Paint has been on about three months, and SPARKS and CINDERS CONSTANTLY falling upon it has had NO EFFECT WHATEVER.
In about four weeks it became a PERFECT SLATE, and I am satisfied of its possessing all the qualities necessary to insure it a CERTAIN PROTECTION against the effects of SPARKS and CINDERS. I confidently recommend the BRIDGEWATER PAINT for the purposes set forth in the Agents' Circular.
(Signed) WM. BROWN, Captain of Towboat Porpoise.
NewOrleans, December 1, 1851.

CERTIFICATE OF THE MANAGERS AND AGENTS OF LOUISIANA DRY DOCK CO.
Having had the LOUISIANA DRY DOCK painted with the BRIDGEWATER PAINT, and its merits thoroughly tested, we fully concur in opinion with Captain Thomasson of the MAGNOLIA and Captain Brown of the PORPOISE. We cheerfully recommend said PAINT as a SUPERIOR ARTICLE.
(Signed) HUGHES, VALLETT & THOMAS, Louisiana Dock Yard.
J. P. WHITNEY & CO., Agents Louisiana Dry Dock Co.
NewOrleans, February 6, 1852.

CERTIFICATE OF JOSEPH BENSON, PAINTER.
I have used the BRIDGEWATER PAINT, for the past five months, on brick and plastered buildings, and on tin, shingle and canvas roofs, and in every instance it has given me full satisfaction. ... I consider it far superior to any Mineral Paint I have ever seen, and invaluable for all outdoor purposes—possessing qualities that particularly recommend it for use in a Southern climate. JOSEPH BENSON, Painter, 188 Camp street.
New Orleans, February 4, 1852.

UNDERWRITERS' CERTIFICATE.
The undersigned, Underwriters, having confidence in the BRIDGEWATER PAINT, for the covering of shingle roofs and frame buildings, will at all times give it such a preference where the Bridgewater Paint is used.
(Signed) J. MATTHEWS, Agent Sun Mutual Insurance Company.
[illegible], President Crescent Mutual.
EDW. [illegible], Agent General Mutual.
A. BROTHER, President Home Mutual.
JOHN PEMBERTON, President Merchants' Mutual.
J. E. LAFAYE, President NewOrleans Mutual.
CHAS. BRIGGS, Agent Liverpool & London.
SAMUEL F. ASHTON, Agt. Delaware Mutual.

In addition to the above, the Agents have in their possession numerous certificates from equally respectable parties, which may be seen on application at their office; among which are those of Captain N. B. Robbins, of ship Leader; Captain Wm. Cutts, of ship Charles Cooper; D. C. McCallum, Assistant Engineer New York and Erie Railroad; Brevet Lieut. Col. G. H. Talcott, New York Arsenal; R. S. Smith, Lieutenant and Quartermaster, United States Military Academy, West Point; Oliver H. Lee, late Superintendent (now Secretary) of the Hudson River Railroad Company, etc., etc.
G. C. BOGERT & CO., 76 Camp street, Agents for the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Texas.

SUB-AGENTS IN NEW ORLEANS.
Messrs. PRIESTLY & BIEN.
Messrs. J. WATERMAN & CO.
JOHN STROUD & CO.
H. RICHARDS.
E. MACPHERSON, No. 99 Camp street.

AT MOBILE—JAMES G. WHITAKER.
VICKSBURG—BYRNE & ANDERSON.
GALVESTON—JONES & UFFORD.
BATON ROUGE—LEVI SELLEM.
ATTAKAPAS—C. H. S. WHELDEN. au25 d&wtf

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.—Let every body READ IT.

NO. 1.
R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
IS THE FIRST AND ONLY REMEDY EVER RECORDED IN THE MEDICAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD THAT HAS STOPPED THE MOST VIOLENT PAINS IN A FEW SECONDS.

It will stop THE MOST SEVERE PAINS IN FIVE MINUTES OR LESS, and will cure the most obstinate and painful RHEUMATIC, NERVOUS, NEURALGIC and BILIOUS COMPLAINTS IN A FEW HOURS.

INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL.
It never fails in giving instant ease to the most tormenting and agonizing PAINS.

TO THE SICK AND PAIN-SUFFERING OF NEW ORLEANS.
To who are suffering with either of the following complaints, if you will call on JOHN WRIGHT, 151 CHARTRES STREET, and make one trial of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, we will guarantee that IT WILL FREE YOU FROM PAIN IN FROM THREE TO FIVE MINUTES.

IT HAS CURED,
IN NINETY CASES OUT OF A HUNDRED,

RHEUMATISM	IN FOUR HOURS.
NEURALGIA	IN ONE HOUR.
CROUP	IN TEN MINUTES.
DIARRHŒA	IN FIFTEEN MINUTES.
TOOTHACHE	IN ONE SECOND.
SPASMS	IN FIVE MINUTES.
CRAMPS	IN FIVE MINUTES.
SICK HEADACHE	IN FIFTEEN MINUTES.
CHILL FEVER	IN FIFTEEN MINUTES.
CHILBLAINS	IN FIVE MINUTES.
SORE THROAT	IN FOUR MINUTES.
INFLUENZA	IN ONE HOUR.

SPINAL COMPLAINTS, STIFF JOINTS, STRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS, WOUNDS, FROST BITES, CHOLERA MORBUS, DYSENTERY, TIC DOLOREUX, and all other complaints where there is severe pains. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will instantly stop the pain, and quickly cure the disease.

SICK HEADACHE.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF WILL STOP THE MOST DISTRESSING PAINS IN A FEW MINUTES, and prevent renewed attacks. It will cleanse and sweeten the stomach, and neutralize the poisonous acids of the system.

PREVENTION.
By inhaling the pleasant and agreeable perfume of R. R. R., it will refresh and enliven the senses—remove the dull and heavy feelings of torpor and fatigue.

IN BATHING.
Mix a tablespoonful of R. R. R. with a Bowl of Water, and bathe the Head, Neck and Temples, wash the Face, Hands and other parts of the body every morning, and you will keep the skin pure, sweet and healthy, prevent disease and sickness, headache and [illegible].

ALL BOWEL COMPLAINTS.
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, BLOODY FLUX, CHOLERA MORBUS, PAINFUL DISCHARGES. It relieves the most severe pains in a few minutes—checks the most distressing discharges, and will speedily remove the cause.

NEURALGIA.
PAIN STOPPED INSTANTLY.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF possesses an almost miraculous influence over the sharp darting pangs of pain of this cruel complaint. [illegible] the effects of the READY RELIEF is to stop the pain immediately, to strengthen the nervous system, and supply the nerves with nervous energy and vitality, the loss of which is the cause of the nervous pains.

RHEUMATISM.
PAINS RELIEVED IN FIVE MINUTES.
[illegible]

CHILL FEVER.
CHILLS STOPPED IN A FEW MINUTES—PAIN RELIEVED INSTANTLY.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF acts like a charm in all cases of Chills and Fever. It breaks the Chills immediately—warms up and invigorates with health and vigor every organ and function of the system.

PAINS OF ALL KINDS.
Whenever you feel pain, apply RADWAY'S READY RELIEF; it is sure to relieve you in a few minutes. If you have pains in the Stomach, Intestines, in the Liver, Kidneys, Bowels, Joints, Bones, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, taken either internally or applied externally, will in a few minutes stop pain and quickly [illegible].
RADWAY & CO., 162 Fulton street, New York.

SOUTHERN DEPOT,
JOHN WRIGHT & CO., 151 Chartres street, NewOrleans, General Agent, who will supply dealers in the country at New York prices.

PRICE:
LARGE BOTTLES........$1 00
MEDIUM " 0 50
SMALL " 0 25
Sold also by G. N. MORRISON, 12 Magazine street, and by DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
Ask for R. R. R., or RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. mh27 1y&W

DAILY CRESCENT.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CONSOLIDATED CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

OFFICIAL.

DEBATES OF THE STATE CONVENTION OF LOUISIANA.

TUESDAY, July 13, 1852.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS, LEVEES, ETC.

Mr. Avery offered the following resolution:
Resolved, That the Committee on General Provisions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for a system of internal improvements and public works, and report thereon."

Mr. Herron moved to lay the above resolution on the table, and the vote being taken, it appeared that 42 delegates voted in the affirmative and 42 in the negative; and there being a tie, and the President voting nay, the motion was lost.

Mr. Simmes then offered the following substitute:

"*Resolved*, That a committee shall be appointed by the Chair, of —— members, whose duty it shall be to inquire into the expediency of making some constitutional provision in reference to the liberal donation by Congress of the overflowed lands within the limits of the State of Louisiana, and report to this Convention as soon as practicable."

Mr. Simms presumed that the object of the delegate from NewOrleans was to awaken such an investigation, as all had in view, on the subject of the vast interests that had been created in this State by the magnificent donation of public lands of which it had been the recipient. He would say that he had observed, with regret, an indisposition on the part of the Convention to give the prompt and decided attention to the great interest of that donation which the subject assuredly demanded. Delegates were aware that, last year, the Legislature authorized the sale of one million of acres of these lands. He now desired to show that the subject was of sufficient importance to awaken the attention of this Convention, and to give us such a committee of investigation as would do full justice to our great and growing agricultural interests.

He knew that it was the opinion of some gentlemen that the action which he desired the Convention to take was a species of legislation. But with all due deference to these opinions, he believed and would assert that there was no public interest which more properly called for both the attention and protection of this Convention. He did not desire to engraft anything like legislation upon the Constitution, but he *did* think that it was nothing more than an act of sheer justice for this Convention to make such a provision as would prevent the splendid donation of lands which had been made to us from becoming a bone of contention, or worse, instead of a blessing.

The large portion of the State that was interested in this donation laid this subject with peculiar claims before the Convention. From an extract from the assessment roll for the year 1851, which he held in his hand, it appeared that the parishes interested were assessed, in that year, to the amount of $190,180 18.

	ACRES.
The amount of swamp lands approved to the State, and patented, was..........	6,547,654.58
Amount sold in warrants at $1 25 per acre was..........	28,813.67
Amount claimed by pre-emptions was..........	3,917.25
Amount of cash paid for lands...	$38,418 22
Amount of cash paid for pre-emptions..........	4,876 56

Deeply interested as he was in the administration of this subject, he voted a few days ago against the proposition of the delegate from West Baton Rouge. He was constrained to go against it, for he thought it went too far. In some features of the gentleman's proposition he was most anxious to concur, but when he spoke of issuing bonds pledging the faith of the State, he went against it at once. All that he would ask was a Committee of Enquiry. The Convention reserves to itself the right to reject the report of the Committee. But simple justice required that such a Committee should be appointed. These swamp lands must be applied to the purpose for which they were most beneficently intended.

Mr. Lobdell said that his desire went no farther than for a proper protection to the agricultural interests of the State. Congress had donated to us upwards of nine millions of swamp lands. That donation was entitled to protection from inconsiderate legislation. We wish now to have some constitutional provision by which that protection may be had. We wish some constitutional provision not only to secure great levees and the protection of the lowlands of Louisiana, but also for school and other important purposes. That donation was a trust fund and he considered the State the trustee, and this Convention was therefore called upon to take special cognizance of the subject. We are at present restricted by a provision in the Constitution from making the proper application of this immense donation of lands. The people of the lowlands themselves could not accomplish the objects designed. If the State were to give the proper help, it would be impossible for it to sustain any loss in doing so. It was high time that the important trust was attended to.

Mr. Hubert said that this was a subject which had engaged his attention for some years past, and he looked upon it as one of the highest importance, most especially to lower Louisiana, the alluvial portion of our State—in fact, to every part of it subject to inundation, whether from the Mississippi, Red River or other streams. In 1846 and '47, he had the honor, when State Engineer, of submitting two reports to the consideration of the Legislature. In one of these he strenuously and to the best of his ability, opposed the completion of the "Raccourci Cut-off," then in process of creation. In the other, he submitted a plan to reclaim lower Louisiana from the annual disastrous inundations to which it is exposed.

In his Report of 1846, among many reasons urged against the utility and expediency of the Raccourci Cut-off. He used the following language, amounting, in fact, to so many predictions since, unfortunately, but too seriously, verified:

"Lower Louisiana, composed of that rich and extensive sugar district stretching from Point Coupee to the Balize, including the city of New Orleans, is, at every annual rise of the Mississippi river, in imminent danger of inundation. Every day levees are extended higher and higher up the river—natural outlets closed, and every danger to the city of NewOrleans and to all the lower country is increased. Who can calculate the loss by an overflow to the city of New Orleans alone? Instead, therefore, of throwing suddenly a large quantity of water into the lower Mississippi and elevating its level by opening cut-offs above, we should, on the contrary, endeavor to reduce this level, already too high and too dangerous, by opening all the outlets of this river. We are every year confining this immense river closer and closer in its own bed—forgetting that it is fed by over 1500 streams—and regardless of a danger becoming, every year, more and more impending."

In his report of 1847 he submitted a general system for preventing, permanently, overflows or inundations, and to reclaim the swamps and lowlands of Louisiana. He had given the subject his serious and undivided attention. He had looked up every available authority upon the subject, consulting the opinions and experience of foreign engineers as well as those of our country. After mature deliberation he came to the conclusion that the system of outlets was the best calculated to accomplish the great object in view, the benefit of which, in point of wealth, would be incalculable to this State. He would respectfully refer the Committee, previous to forming an opinion or recommending a system to this report, where the theory of the system is fully set forth.

He did not claim the merit of originality in the matter. As far back as 1810, Mr. William Darby, of Washington City, who, by the way, has written the best natural history extant of Louisiana, mentions and recommends this system. In his book, he goes so far as to locate points where outlets should be made. Last year, when in Europe, he (Mr. H.) took the trouble to collect all the information and get such reports as he could find, bearing upon the improvement of rivers, etc. He found that as far as the Po in Italy, the Loire and Garonne in France, were concerned, the ultimate disastrous effects of the levee system, applied by itself, were fully proved. For the present he would advise a combination of the outlet and levee system.

The present organization or rather effectiveness of our engineering department is lamentably deficient. In 1847, he wrote as follows:

"As the undersigned intends resigning his commission as State Engineer soon after the expiration of the present quarter, he would in this, his final report, respectfully recommend to the Legislature a continuation and vigorous prosecution of the internal improvements of the State. In no State is it more necessary. The whole country, from our Northern boundary to the Gulf, is a complete net-work of streams, all subject to being made navigable, and watering lands unequalled in the world for fertility. Shall we refuse so develop the immense resources placed by nature at our disposal? Shall we neglect the means of making Louisiana what it should be—the wealthiest State in the Union?

"The present system of internal improvements labors under many serious disadvantages. The State Engineer has no discretion whatever as to the improvements to be first accomplished, nor as to the time to be employed on any particular work. Too many works of a local nature are ordered without preliminary surveys or examinations; each work is considered the most important by its particular advocate, and of course expected to be accomplished immediately. Upon many, the time is limited without regard to the magnitude of the work or its necessity; works are left unfinished to fly to others of more or less importance; and the final result is that the State hands, after passing from bayou to bayou and oscillating from point to point, leave at the end of the year no tangible traces or permanent improvement behind them. It is a positive fact, and the result of accurate estimates that to finish properly and effectually the improvements already ordered by the Legislature and now on record, would with the present force and means at the disposal of the department, employ the best part of a quarter of a century. There is, therefore, no reputation to make in the State Engineer Department when it is expected that all these works shall be accomplished in one or two seasons, and for no other reason but that they are obviously necessary. The Legislature will, it is hoped, adopt a remedy for this. Improvements should always be based upon correct preliminary surveys, the most necessary commenced first and permanently completed previous to passing to the others of minor importance."

During recent sessions of the Legislature, committees were appointed by both Houses to take this matter into consideration. The opinions of scientific and practical men were taken, authorities consulted and no means neglected to collect information. The result was that long and elaborate reports were made, good enough in themselves, but no permanent plan or system was recommended or adopted. Sir, *we must have some system*, and this should come immediately into action and be followed up with perseverance and energy. Any system is better than none. Let us try something. We cannot remain as we are now. We are certain of getting right and falling upon the proper method of protection in course of time. Legislation on the part of the Convention in this matter is not wanted. It is desired simply that the attention of the Convention be directed to it in a general manner, and that some article be introduced into the Constitution making it imperative upon the Legislature to fix and adopt a system. The ways and means may be left to their sagacity and wisdom.

Mr. Sandidge said that but yesterday the Convention seemed wild to lop off all restrictions. To-day we seem disposed to do something that probably the people do not wish to be done. He would ask if the proposed action by the Convention would not be a restriction. He moved to lay the whole subject on the table.

Mr. Conrad could not see how gentlemen could call the subject of this resolution a restriction. It was anything but a restriction. It was in fact the removal of a restriction. He hoped that the magic word "restriction" would not be potent to prevent the Convention from doing its duty on the subject now brought before them. He had listened with interest to the resolutions which had been presented to the Convention by various gentlemen; but among all the projects that had been submitted he approves most cordially of that of Mr. Simmes. He came at once to the grand subject, the Levees—a subject which Delegates seemed afraid to approach. The others contented themselves with recommending attention to internal improvements. That word he decidedly objected to. It was barren of meaning. The gentleman from Point Coupee had come forward on the subject of the Levees openly and that subject was of more importance than nine-tenths of the questions that this Convention will bring under its notice.

A great duty is to be performed in regard to this valuable donation and the Levees. Why impose it upon the Legislature? The Legislature will never come forward manfully on this subject. It is afraid of sectional influences. It will never take more than a narrow view of the matter. But here is the place for an enlightened consideration of it. What relates to the interests of so large a portion of the State must affect the whole. He hoped, therefore, that the Convention will see its duty, and not be frightened by words from doing it.

We want to make no Legislative action here. But we want to show our sense of the perilous condition of the alluvial country. And what do we ask? Do we ask in the proposition of the gentleman from Point Coupee for any taxation? Do we ask the Convention to pledge the faith of the State to carry out the purposes of the donation? Nothing of the kind. We ask that the lands shall be appropriated as they were intended to be appropriated. All the delegates seem anxious that the Legislature should act on this great question. Why not now avail ourselves of this only golden opportunity to make Legislative action certain?

He differed from the gentleman from Point Coupee as to the committee. The gentleman at the head of the Committee of General Provisions had given much attention to this subject. He was confident that under his care the subject would be treated with the most worthy consideration. He therefore moved that the subject be referred to the Committee on General Provisions.

Mr. Bullard said that when the delegate from West Baton Rouge introduced his project, he opposed it. It looked to him like special Legislation. It looked as if the Convention was betaking itself to legislative action instead of enacting a fundamental law. But he now appreciated the object which was to take this vast donation from being a great electioneering fund, to apply it to the purposes intended. So long as that donation remains an electioneering fund, it will be a curse to the State. What is the history of Internal Improvements in Louisiana? Has it not been a constant system of squandering the means of the State for the most contemptible purposes? There are few men of experience in this State, who have not some idea of the corruption that has been practiced in the name of Internal Improvements. He recollected something of the clearing out of the Bayou Rapides and of his own vote on this Internal Improvement subject. It has been the custom in all parts of the State to devote the Internal Improvement fund to political purposes by pretending to minister to the *wants* of the people, in clearing out their bayous, enabling them to get their sugar to market, etc. The fund has been nothing else than an electioneering fund from the time of its creation; and if God and his constituents would forgive him for ever having believed otherwise, he would be grateful. He was opposed to the Convention taking any specific action as to levees, railroads and canals. He would give a constitutional guarantee, but would not say how it ought to be applied. He would however insist upon unity of design and unity of action in anything that the Legislature might do on this subject. He would like to see no more trifling under the guise of Internal Improvements—no more of the practice of calling off State hands from one part of the State to another, at any moment, because some individual, high in party influence, had promised his constituents that some bayou would be cleared out or other improvement made. He would have this donation freed from the suspicion or risk of ever becoming an electioneering fund, and the proceeds of the lands applied to the purposes intended. Our improvements ought to go along, systematically and hand in hand. He approved specially of railroads as most admirably adapted to the great interests of Louisiana. They would swell the general prosperity and make NewOrleans what she ought to be, not only the metropolis of Louisiana but the leading city of the South-west.

But some action must be had. This magnificent donation must not be allowed to become totally useless. Who doubts that we shall receive more? The policy at Washington seems to be to give away the public domain. We'll have our share for schools and other purposes. Let us protect what we have.

The resolutions of the gentleman from Point Coupee were too limited in their scope. He thought that his were much more comprehensive; but he cared not. All that he wanted was, that the subject of this donation should go before a proper committee in framing the fundamental law, and such general attention be given to it as to insure action of the right kind.

The resolution was then referred to the Committee on General Provisions.

ORDER OF THE DAY—QUALIFICATIONS FOR GOVERNOR, ETC.

The Convention proceeded to take into consideration Art. 39 of the Constitution, which was made the Order of the Day.

The question stood on the sub-amendment offered by Mr. Jennings, which read as follows: "No citizen shall be eligible to the office of Governor who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and been a resident of this State six years next preceding his election."

Mr. Jennings, in rising, requested the delegate from Claiborne to accept, as a substitute, the resolution now offered by himself.

He was induced to believe, by the vote of yesterday, that the substitute, in its present form, might receive a more favorable consideration of the Convention. He had bestowed some attention upon the examination of the Constitutions of the several States of the Union, and he would give the result of his researches as briefly as possible.

The States of Virginia, Maine, Arkansas and Alabama, for the qualifications of Governor, require that he should be a native-born citizen of the United States, and have had a residence in the State from four to five years.

Delaware, Illinois, Missouri, Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, require from fourteen to ten years' citizenship, and a residence in the State varying from ten to five years.

New Jersey and Mississippi, in addition to the residence in the State, the one for seven, the other for five years, require that he should be a citizen of the United States for twenty years. NewYork requires a residence in the State for five years, and New Hampshire and Tennessee for seven years, and Kentucky six years.

All the above-named States have established the qualification of age for the Governor at thirty years. California is the only State in the Union where age is mentioned as one of the qualifications, that fixes it at twenty-five.

Let us look, then, to Maryland and Virginia, Indiana and Michigan, whose Constitutions were amended in 1851, and see what progress was made by them in removing the restrictions of qualifications for the responsible office of Governor.

By the old Constitution of Maryland, which existed up to 1851, the age of the Governor was fixed at twenty-five, with a residence in the State for five years. After the experience of a number of years, the Convention selected to amend it finding such qualifications wholly unbecoming so elevated an office, and notwithstanding the progress of the times in removing restrictions, changed the age from twenty-five to thirty years, a residence of five years in the State, and in addition thereto, farther required that he should have been a citizen of the United States for five years.

And how was it with Virginia, that noble State, whose eulogy has been the theme of democrats as well as whigs? In 1829-30, when Madison and Monroe were members of her Convention, it was required that the Governor should be a native-born citizen, and five years a resident of the State. In 1851, when a Convention was called to amend her Constitution, after an experience of twenty years, and after making many important changes in her organic law, this article in the Constitution remained untouched, and the Governor is still required to be a native-born citizen and a resident for five years in the State.

With these examples before the Convention, Mr. J. would call upon gentlemen to hesitate before they adopted the sweeping resolution which had been offered, viz: that every qualified elector should be eligible to the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor. The elevated office of Governor requires that he should possess that knowledge and judgment which, in part, can be acquired only by experience. Thirty years is the spring-time of existence, when all the faculties, mental and physical, are in their most vigorous state. When he sends his messages to the Houses of Assembly, they ought to show that he understands well the laws and history of the State, its agriculture and commerce, and all the various interests in a great State and country. Can such knowledge be acquired at the early age of twenty-one or twenty-five?

The debates on the old Constitution of 1845, which we have assembled here to remodel, contain some powerful arguments upon many subjects, and especially upon the one which we are now discussing. When the delegate offered his resolution yesterday, "that every qualified voter should be eligible to the office of Governor," it appeared to Mr. J. that it would be carried almost by acclamation. Several important articles in the old Constitution as to the age of Senators, which had occupied many days of debate during the Convention held in 1845, have been altered; and when the resolution under discussion was presented, and none of those who had labored in that very Convention came to the support of the 39th article, which they had struggled so earnestly to adopt, he was reminded of a part of John Randolph's speech in the Virginia Convention, when, in his efforts to sustain the old Constitution, and finding that neither Madison nor Monroe were disposed to support it, he said that Shakspeare, the great master of the human heart, in representing King Lear deserted by his offspring, presents the picture of our old Constitution deserted by her sons. Indeed the *simile* would seem to apply to our Constitution of 1845, until my colleague from NewOrleans, Mr. Roselius, who sustained so conspicuous a part in that body, most eloquently and powerfully came to the support of this resolution. There was now some hope of success, and he trusted that the experience of other States would not be lost upon this Convention. Be it as it might, he could never give his vote that any qualified elector of the State should be eligible to the high office of Governor.

Mr. Collens said that while it was the prerogative of majorities to govern, proper guarantees of the rights of minorities should always be given. The people should be protected by full guarantees that those who govern them shall, in all cases, have full capacity to do what is right and proper in the administration of affairs—that they are men who have gained experience from years, and acquired a thorough knowledge of the country and its wants. Let us then, not establish in this Constitution, the tyranny of a majority—let us provide that the men who may be put forward for the office of Governor shall always be men of experience and safety. He hoped that delegates would remember that the many restrictions in the Constitution are only guarantees to the minority.

Mr. Beale was surprised to hear delegates say that this was only a qualification. He did not look upon it in that light. He thought it a restriction, and one of the worst sort. The people have sent us here to make a new Constitution, and in doing so, to frame the qualifications for the office of Governor. When, in doing this, we attempt to restrict the right of the citizen—the rights of our constituents—we strike a blow at the root of republicanism, and I oppose the principles of representative government.

He wanted to see the qualifications of Governor and other officers tested at the ballot box. Let the people there say what qualifications they required in their officers. It was a safe place for the test to be made. Experience, itself, of which delegates had told us so much, assured us of its safety. But his (Mr. B.'s) object was to assert a principle rather than to advocate a practice. It was not that he wanted to see the helm of State committed to youthful guidance. By no means. But he wanted to see the people unrestricted in their choice, and had no fears in abiding the issue of their choice. Farther, we are now in a state of progression, and find the people doing away with all restrictions in most of those Constitutions made many years ago. A delegate who has addressed the Convention on this topic expressed his surprise and regret at seeing all of the restrictions incorporated in our Constitution of 1845 falling away around him. For his (Mr. B.'s) part, he had experienced no such sensation. He felt when he saw these restrictions taken away, that we were doing just what the people had sent us here to do. Let us go on, let us abolish wherever we see the attempt to restrict, and if it shall be necessary for that purpose, let us blot out the old Constitution altogether, and get a new one.

Mr. Castellanos was surprised at the seeming alarm entertained by delegates at anything in the shape of a restriction. But for prudent restrictions, he did not see how we could politically exist. Society was a restriction. The banding together of people for any legitimate purpose, was a restriction. He called attention to one remark made by the gentleman from West Baton Rouge, viz: that the people should always be heard. He responded to this sentiment. But if the gentleman carries it the whole length, he must advocate the abolition of the veto power, for the people speak through their representatives. What is the Senate but a restriction on the House? And what is the veto but a restriction on both Houses? These are restrictions, and perhaps even the delegate from West Baton Rouge will admit that if they are evils, they are necessary evils.

But he would refer to Art. 10 of the Constitution, which says: "In all elections by the people, every free white male who has been two years a citizen of the United States, who has attained the age of 21 years and resided in the State two consecutive years next preceding the election, and the last thereof in the parish in which he offers to vote, shall have the right of voting."

He understood it to be the almost unanimous wish of this Convention to make the qualifications of an elector, two years residence in the State and six months in the parish. If this should be the decision of this Convention, any citizen who may come to this State and remain in it two years, although he might have had no opportunity and had not been able to learn its wants, might be raised to the office of Governor. Now, he would ask if any citizen, within the short space of two years—he cared not what his capacity or ability might be—he would ask if such person, being elevated to the office of Governor, could reasonably be expected to have information enough to give sound reasons for his veto of any bill that might be passed by the Legislature for the benefit of any portion of the State? Or if he would be likely to even understand the subject? If, in that short time, he could become thoroughly *one of us*? No! He would say decidedly no. And, with these views, would vote for giving the Governor time to properly fix his residence among us. He could not sympathize with those who would lop off the veto power—lop off every qualification—destroy everything and leave nothing in its stead.

Mr. Conrad said: In this discussion, we have been enveloped in a fog of words. The cry of restriction and all that sort of thing has so confounded us that we have some difficulty in viewing properly the very simple question before us. It has been proved by the gentleman from New Orleans, Mr. Jennings, and I trust Mr. Jennings is satisfied that that "old fogy," Mr. Roselius, proved successfully that Constitution-making is nothing after all but a process of imposing restrictions. This word "restriction" has been one of mighty meaning within this hall for the two days past. Why, sir, people are laughing at us outside. We have lost our charts. When I came here I expected to form a very inconsiderable portion of a practical body. When I came here I thought it was to unite in giving rational expression to public opinion. I find that I came here with a sense of duty different from that entertained by some delegates. I came here not to pull down the Constitution of 1845, for I knew it contained many excellent provisions. I knew it also contained many of the provisions in the Constitution of 1812. I am not afraid of progress, but was glad that there was much of the Constitution of 1812 contained in the Constitution of 1845. The people said that the Constitution of 1845 was too radical for their use—too ultra in its character. This complaint was a general one. Now, I'm coming to inquire how the word "restriction" has assumed so much importance in speaking of that Constitution.

The Constitution of 1812 was copied from the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Kentucky. In the Constitution of 1845 the people thought they saw a wild spirit of radicalism and innovation upon the system of American liberty. We have been sent here to avoid extremes. And I would enquire, in what did the radicalism of the Constitution of 1845 consist? I shall look to certain articles in that Constitution which were deemed ultra restrictive. It will be seen that the party crying out against all restrictions were those who made them. Look, for instance, at the restriction against corporations. It has been said that the restriction policy was then carried too far. Where was the restricting power? The majority of delegates in the Convention of 1845 were democrats. They thought the whigs were too fond of corporations, and that was the cause of their carrying out their restrictions on corporations. Then they thought the whigs favored banks, and because they thought the whigs wanted banks, they placed such restrictions on the Constitution that the people could not have them. But the people have thought that many of these restrictions were too *ultra*, and have sent us here to remove them.

Among the ultraisms charged by the people upon the Constitution of 1845 were the restrictions upon banks and corporations. The ultraisms of this Convention are in removing restrictions sanctioned by experience. I think that the people will not approve of the ultra spirit manifested in this Convention. The Constitution of 1845 certainly went far enough for the boys. It is my sincere belief that the people will not sanction our inroads upon the safe path of experience. Why, sir, what have we done? We have marched into the Senate chamber, taken away all qualifications from the Senator, and left no difference between the two Houses of the Legislature; and now, we have come to the Governor, and propose to strip him of all qualifications. In the name of God, was there not enough of that in the Constitution of 1845?

Mr. Herron said that he was not at all astonished at his colleague being in favor of restriction. He could easily account for *that*; but he could not so easily understand his colleague when he spoke so favorably of the Constitution of 1845, and said that the Constitution of 1812 was a capital one. Did his colleague mean what he said? What! With the property qualification and the judicial tenure for life, and other odious features, did his colleague really think that the Constitution of 1812 was a capital one? Does he think it was equal even to the Constitution of 1845? The Constitution of 1845 was radical and progressive to a great extent, but the objection to it was that it did not go far enough. There were restrictions which the Constitution of 1845 failed to take away, but which ought to have been taken away. He could easily conceive why his colleague desired those restrictions to remain, but he did not think that he settled the blame of their being in that Constitution on the right shoulders. He believed that the whigs of NewOrleans could enlighten his colleague as to the manufacture of the planks in the Constitution of 1845. His colleague charged the restrictions in the Constitution of 1845 upon the democrats. Did his colleague mean to say that the President of this Convention was a democrat? Did he say that the delegate from NewOrleans, recently elected to the United States Senate, was a democrat? And yet no two gentlemen more than they advocated and urged the restrictions in the Constitution of 1845. The President of this Convention even went so far as to favor the idea of making it a penal offence for a person to pass a bank bill issued by a bank in another State. It was therefore unfair, uncandid in his colleague to say that the restrictions in the Constitution of 1845 were put there by the democrats.

But in now proposing to take away some of these restrictions, we are gravely told to look above all other things, to age and experience. What a farce! How much more experience do we find in a man of thirty than in one of twenty-five years? Now if these gentlemen would say that it would be unsafe to elect a man under forty-five years of age, they would not violate a principle, but when they speak so loudly of experience and make thirty years their standard, they take a ridiculous position. If they are as anxious as they seem to guard against the dangers of inexperience, they ought to make forty-five their standard. But it is believed that would not quite suit them.

We are now making a Constitution for the people. Why stamp it with restrictions which are insulting to the intelligence of the people? Why stamp it with that which is not radical? Why not leave the Constitution as free as the people wish it? We are attempting to take out of the hands of the people, the power which belongs to them. He (Mr. H.) was not afraid to trust the people with that power. He was not afraid that they would take up a boy of twenty-one years of age for Governor. He had never known an instance of the kind. Gentlemen had spoken of States where the restriction does not exist. Has an instance ever been known in one of these States of a Governor having done anything injurious to the interests of the State on account of his youth? Not one can be named.

Gentlemen who are opposing the removal of these restrictions are interfering with the harmony of a radical Constitution. The Constitution ought to bear radicalism on its face, and he hoped that it would be allowed to be so radical in its composition that his colleague would not require to come here again to remove restrictions.

Mr. Conrad rose to correct some misstatements made inadvertently by the gentleman from East Baton Rouge. Mr. C. did not intend to say—nor did he say—that there were no errors or faults in the Constitution of 1812. On the contrary, he was aware that there were many and grave faults in that Constitution. What he principally said was that there were many excellencies in that Constitution. It had been modeled after the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Kentucky, and many of its provisions had been incorporated in the Constitution of 1845.

The sub-amendment by Mr. Jennings was then put to the vote, and lost by a vote of 51 yeas to 63 nays.

After several other amendments had been offered and rejected, a substitute offered by Mr. Carter, and amended by Mr. Guion, was adopted, and is Article 39 of the New Constitution, in the following words:

"Article 39. No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor who shall not have attained the age of twenty-eight years, and been a citizen and a resident within the State for the space of four years next preceding the election."

EXTRAORDINARY SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATION.

We find the following *authentic* communication from the "Rapper's" Celestial world, in the last number of the Knickerbocker Magazine. It is highly edifying, and quite as orthodox as any we have seen from "them diggins."

Spiritual Communications.—Sitting solitary and alone the other evening in the sanctum, with no sound to illustrate the silence, save the faint stir of the night-wind among the leaves of the Alanthus and Linden trees before the open windows; sitting thus and thinking of "diverse things foredone," and also of the future, there came suddenly from underneath the table on which we do our scribbling, three distinct noises rap! rap! rap! We started up, and took a hasty glance beneath; fancying that belike "Young Knick," or little Rose had quietly hidden there, to startle us into a sudden jump, for their amusement. But there was nothing to be seen; and all again was still. Just at that moment, "Tu-whit? tu-whit! tu-who-o-o!" echoed through the apartment. We looked around; and from the branching antlers of a "stag of ten tines" peered down upon us the Owl, with eyes of preternatural brightness. Slowly he raised his wings, closed them again, winked deliberately once, and then, opening his bill, said, dryly:

"The Rap-scallions!"

"The thing was out!" We had been reading the "Spiritual Telegraph," and there was a medium somewhere about the house. We gave full "head" to the gas, and left the sanctum to scrutinize other adjacent apartments; but there was no clue to the "mysterious rappings;" only upon our return, there lay on the table before us, in a fair and transparent "hand of-write," the subjoined celestial communication, which we give verbatim:

At a convention of Spirits held in Third Circle, No. 9999, Dome Bolak, Upper Department, on the Fifty-third Chiliad, Benjamin Franklin was called to the chair, and John Hancock appointed secretary.

The meeting was very fully attended. The Patriarch Abraham declined to come, owing to great distance, being many billions of miles off, and it would cost him a couple of hours in the transit; which, owing to pressing business, he could not spare. Mr. Wilberforce also declined, from the peculiarity of his position, being in Abraham's bosom.

Benjamin Franklin briefly addressed the meeting, which was very fully attended.

George Washington came from the planet Washington, which has never yet come within the range of earthly glasses; but it probably will. Napoleon Bonaparte was present from the planet Mars. A number of the literati were on hand "on mighty pens:" Hafiz, from Jupiter, Anacreon from Venus, and Edgar A. Poe from the Milky Way.

Benjamin Franklin, in his peculiarly succinct way, stated the object of the meeting. He declared that, while he was upon the earth, it was a maxim of his, or one which he had adopted, that "honesty is the best policy." Owe no man anything. Do not be cheated in turn. With respect to the present distinguished attendants, they had left their bones on earth, which had kindly purified them, with their sinews and integuments. The places of their sepulchre were pure. The flowers of the field grew over them. Their reputations acquired on earth they left in the hands of men. Beatified as they at present were, it was enough to make their bones rise out of the grave, and their spirits which, although sublimated, had a regard for their earthly fame, to have them both ransacked and violated and abused.

"Every respectable spirit," said Mr. Franklin, "adapts himself to the sphere in which he is. When he is on the other side of Jordan, he attends to the duties which bind him to the earth; when he is on this, he does not recur to that bourne to which no reasonable traveler desires ever to return. Since we came here, strange things have come to pass in the lost planet, which we know, gentlemen, is composed of the grossest and most material dirt. (Applause.) The spell of those who mutter, poor imbecile witches, magicians, *et id omne genus*, had for a long time been dispelled, and the explosion of the Salem witchcraft had put an end to the same."

Cotton Mather (without rising from his seat.) "Good! good!"

Benj. Franklin. "In our own day on the earth, and it was an era of considerable importance, gentlemen, (long and continued applause,) we thought that the folly of magnetism and metallic tractors, for any practical purpose, had been exposed to the satisfaction of sensible men."

La Place. "Undoubtedly."

"Nevertheless, the old humbug is revived, and the devil and all his angels are at work to destroy the living and to defame the dead. (Tremendous rappings under foot.) That sublimated spirits can go back to earth any fool knows. But for what purpose do the sons of men?"

Departed Missionary. "If they believe not Moses and the prophets, neither will they believe though one rise from the dead."

Dr. Johnson. "That is true."

Boswell. "That is true."

Dr. Johnson. "I used to desire for more light and knowledge, and now wonder at my weakness."

Boswell. "The same with me."

Benj. Franklin. "The Doctor will allow me to proceed. I say that no elevated spirits would so demean themselves as to descend to hob-nob with a set of fellows on the earth whom they would not associate with while living."

Apostle Paul. "And who, the more spiritual they pretend to be, the more gross and earthly they become."

Benj. Franklin. "To come to the point, gentlemen, our signatures have been forged to a piece of writing."

(Benj. Franklin here held up a copy of the "Spiritual Telegraph," with a *fac simile* of the signatures of those present. John Q. Adams smiled benignantly when he looked at his, and said that his "hand used to tremble in that manner during his old age in the flesh, but that in his present immortal youth he wrote a good stout hand." John Hancock said that they had done full justice to him. The members of the convention declared that the signatures in general were remarkably correct, and calculated to deceive.)

Benj. Franklin. "Our time is valuable. I have an engagement in Mercury to-night. I hold in my hand a set of resolutions." (He here unfolded a shining, transparent parchment like gold-beaters' skin in a balloon, seen against