G. F. WEISSE, Proprietor, No. 88 Chartres Street.

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DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance) $12 00

COUNTRY PAPER, semi-weekly, (one year in advance) $5 00

In all cases the subscriber must give one week's notice, in writing, before he shall be allowed to discontinue. [illegible]

The New Orleans Bee.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Dollar for every TEN lines, in each language, on the first insertion, and HALF that price for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each language.

☞ Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines for each language for each insertion.

☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to their immediate business strictly with the line of their business and in each case to one square every other day. [illegible]

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE. — NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3, 1852.

No. 1860, Vol. 10.—NEW SERIES. Vol. XXX.—Whole No. 6007. [?]

THE DAILY BEE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.

Tuesday Morning, August 3, 1852.

FOR PRESIDENT
WINFIELD SCOTT,
Of Virginia.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT
WM. A. GRAHAM,
Of North Carolina.

Electors for President and Vice President.

First District.—Jacques Toutant, of St. Bernard; (substitute, J. B. Wilkinson, Jr., of Plaquemines.)

Second District.—Christian Roselius, of Orleans; (substitute, Cyprien Dufour, of Orleans.)

Third District.—Duncan F. Kenner, of Ascension; (substitute, Fergus Gardere, of Jefferson.)

Fourth District.—Geo. W. Watterston, of Livingston; (substitute, R. J. Barrow, of West Feliciana.)

Fifth District.—Alexander De Clouet, of St. Martin; (substitute, J. K. Elgee, of Rapides.)

Sixth District.—John Ray, of Ouachita; (substitute D. F. Reynolds, of Caddo.)

THE COMPROMISE.
WHIG PLATFORM.

8. The series of acts of the 31st Congress, commonly known as the COMPROMISE or adjustment, (the act for the recovery of fugitives from labor included,) are received and acquiesced in by the Whigs of the United States, as a final settlement, in principle and substance, of the subjects to which they relate, and so far as these acts are concerned, we will maintain them, and insist on their strict enforcement, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against the evasion of the laws on one hand, and the abuse of their powers on the other—not impairing their present efficiency to carry out the requirements of the constitution, and we deprecate all further agitation of the questions thus settled, as dangerous to our peace, and will discountenance all efforts to continue or renew such agitation, whenever, wherever, or however made—and we will maintain this settlement as essential to the nationality of the Whig party, and the integrity of the Union.

☞ The Northern Mail came through yesterday with the latest dates.

THE PROSPECT.

All the signs and portents of the times are full of promise for the Whig National nominees. The Whig phalanx at the North and West not only stands firm, but is largely strengthened by continual accessions from Democrats. In the South the first impressions of disappointment have subsided, and the Whigs are every where rallying with ardor around the glorious banner of Scott and Graham. The defection of a few dissatisfied Southern men—nearly all of whom had practically abandoned the Whig party for some time before they openly proclaimed their treachery has not caused the rank and file to waver. With the solitary exception of Georgia, where all parties seem to have fallen into a state of confusion and utter disorganization, there is not a Southern State usually Whig, in which the prospect is not fair and cheering. Locofocoism may vapor and brag, but our distant friends can feel assured, that the Whigs of the South are true to their faith, and that their noble standard-bearers will obtain their earnest and enthusiastic support.

Admitting, however, for the sake of argument, that Tennessee and Louisiana have been rendered doubtful by the nomination of Scott, we apprehend that the fact gives but cold comfort to Locofocoism, when it reflects that this same nomination secures New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and gives the Whigs a splendid chance in Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Maine, and even in Michigan. We can afford to lose both Tennessee and Louisiana, and gain Ohio, though we do not think that Gen. Pierce will carry either of these States. If the Whigs work with a will, they will achieve in November next, a Harrison victory.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on the 26th ult., the bill for the relief of the legal representatives of Gen. James C. Watson, of Ga., was passed.

The Senate then took up the resolution of Mr. Weller to refer to a select committee of five Senators the charges filed against Mr. Bartlett, the present Commissioner to run the Mexican boundary.

Mr. Clark addressed the Senate in defence of Mr. Bartlett against the charges contained in the speech of Mr. Weller some time since.

He had not concluded when the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the River and Harbor bill was debated until the hour of adjournment.

Sickness in Iberville.—The *Sentinel* says: We are sorry to say, from too many unmistakeable evidences, that sickness of various types prevails in this community at this time, and to a considerable extent. Our population cannot be too careful in protecting themselves from the heat of the sun, and in meeting the various changes of the weather by proper clothing.

Fatal Rencontre.

We learn from Doctor Gould, a passenger by the Steamship *Falcon*, arrived last evening from Aspinwall, that a street fight took place at Aspinwall on the 10th of June, between Col. H. R. Wood, formerly of Apalachicola, but more recently of this city, and Joseph Dyer, formerly a butcher of this place. It appears that Dyer was indebted to Col. Wood to the amount of $700, which claim the Col. had frequently pressed Dyer to pay, and Dyer refused. Col. Wood told Dyer if he did not pay the amount, he would shoot him. The Col. went to Dyers house and called him out but Dyer refused to come. Col. Wood then drew a revolver and fired at Dyer, the ball taking effect in his breast the wad in the pistol not being sufficiently strong to penetrate through the body. Dyer immediately raised a gun and fired at Colonel Wood, at the same instant Col. W. fired and broke Dyers arm. The shot from Dyers gun killed the Col., blowing his brains in every direction. Col. Wood was followed to the grave by Mr. Gleason, the American Counsul, at Chagres, and a large number of the most respectable inhabitants of the Isthmus. Dyer still remains in a very precarious situation, and is not expected to severe.

Harper's Magazine.—Our thanks are due the publishers, through J. B. Steel, No. 60 Camp street, for the August number of this prince of periodicals. The readers will find in it, amongst other entertaining matter, part 5 of Bleak House, the continuation of "My Novel," and another chapter of Mr. Abbott's admirable sketch of Napoleon. The August number of Harper is very handsomely illustrated.

☞ The Madison (La.) *Journal*—which is dead against Scott—deplores the readiness with which the Whigs are falling into line.—Hear it:

When we heard the whigs, in the intensity of their wrath and disappointment, denouncing the nomination of Scott, we really believed them in earnest; but like a crowd of runaway school boys, they have been dropping back, one at a time, until they are nearly all at their accustomed places, ready to swear that the nomination suits them exactly.

When another nomination is made for President, we shall wait thirty days before we put pen to paper in expression of public sentiment.

An Offer.—As it is customary at present with our contemporaries on either side, we offer to send our paper to any or all men of this Parish, of whatever political stripe, for the volume commencing next week—*to be paid for when Winfield Scott is elected President of the United States.* Any one subscribing in this manner must do so in writing.—*Iberville Sentinel.*

New Books.—Our thanks are due the publishers, Blanchard & Lea, through J. B. Steel, No. 60 Camp street, for the following new publications:

The Classical Manual—A very valuable school book, presenting an epitome of ancient Geography, Greek and Roman Mythology, Antiquities, and Chronology, and arranged so as to be readily and profitably consulted.

Shaw's Outlines of English Literature.—This is a rude summary of the progress of British literature commencing with the origin of the English language, and coming down to the present time. Professor Tuckerman has added three chapters on American literature, which contain brief sketches of its rise and rapid growth, and just views of the leading authors of our country.

Niebuhr's Ancient History, 3 vols.—Of this great work we need only say, that it is translated from the original German, by Dr. Leonhard Schmitz, with additions and corrections from the authors own notes. These volumes comprise the history of the Asiatic nations, the Egyptians, Greeks, Macedonians and Carthaginians.

Meyers Universum.—Mr. Louis Schwarz has kindly sent us part 3, of this beautiful and interesting publication. It contains four splendid engravings, viz: The Walhalla, in Bavaria, scenery in Richmond Park, near London; The temple of the Sun at Balbec; Street scenery in Constantinople.

☞ We are indebted to Mr. Darlastrue [?], Mexican Consul, for a pamphlet, entitled "a memorial setting forth the rights and just reasons which the Government of the U. States of Mexico has, for not recognizing the validity of the Garay Grant, &c., &c. It is published in English and Spanish."

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.
Arrival of the Falcon.

The steamship *Falcon*, Lieut. Rogers, arrived on Sunday evening, from Aspinwall, 23d ultimo, via San Juan 25th ult., bringing three days later intelligence from San Francisco, and 22 passengers.

The steamship *Columbia*, with the mails of the 1st of June, and 88 passengers, arrived at Panama on the 20th ult.

The steamship *Sierra Nevada*, with 60 odd passengers and the mails for New York, left Aspinwall on the 23d ult.

Lieut. Rogers reports it very sickly on the Isthmus, and business dull, when he sailed.

The following vessels were in port at Aspinwall on the 23d: ship *Afghan*, and bark *Volunteer*, discharging coal—the latter to sail for New York on the 25th ultimo.

The *Falcon* brought the following passengers: Messrs. Rinault, Green, Snyder, J J Palmer, A Dwyer, P Basser, Bowlin, Almar, F Soto, Azoulin, M Santiago, P Carcel, J W Lincoln, P M Plude, W Cooper, G Morrison, J Delapp, P A Wall, J Mathews, R Alexander, R S Jons, M. Lemercier, Dr Gould, Miss Moon.

Arnaud Chapoulier, a passenger, belonging to New Orleans, died on the evening of the 27th ultimo.

By this arrival, we have received papers to the 1st July, but they contain little news of interest. In Mariposa, a number of foreigners, some of them very respectable people, have been driven forcibly away, although they offered to pay the license tax. Among the sufferers is a Senor Llagano, who had erected machinery at the mines, at a cost of 1,300.

A specimen of gold weighing eighty-five pounds was dug up near the Yuba river.

A railroad is in contemplation from Sacramento to Maysville. Already a considerable sum towards this enterprize has been subscribed.

The papers record the usual number of murders and robberies.

Texas and the Rio Grande.—By the *Yacht*, we have received dates from Galveston to the 30th ult., and from Brownsville to the 26th.

Gov. Bell has written a letter to Mr. Bigelow of Brownsville, assuring him that Gen. Smith promises to send five companies to the protection of the frontier, and that he (the Governor) intends calling into service several companies of mounted volunteers, to co operate with the regular force.

Crescent Insurance Company.—The annual expose of the affairs of this Company, as may be seen by our advertising columns, exhibit a highly prosperous condition—the result no doubt, of a prudent and skilful management. In view of the profits of the Company, the Directors have resolved to pay an interest of six per cent on the certificates of profits for the years 1850 and 1851; and a dividend of thirty per cent on the earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 12th July 1852.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

Through the attention of our Baton Rouge correspondent, we are enabled this morning to furnish our readers a complete and correct copy of the New Constitution. The document is so voluminous that it encroaches on most of our disposable space, and absolutely excludes all commentary for the present.

☞ We tender our thanks to Wm. C Jones, for a copy of his argument before the Commission on Private Lands in California, on the case of Cruz Cervantes, claiming the rancho of Rosa Morada.

The Whigs of Mobile opened the campaign on Saturday by a handsome barbecue at the City Garden, which was very numerously attended. The *Tribune* says: The presiding officer was C. LeBaron, Esq. The speaking was opened by Col. Breedin, who was followed by Mr. Duncan, Mr. Bermudez and Col. Wheate of New Orleans—gentlemen of eloquence, and very earnest in their admiration of Gen. Scott. At the close of the speech of Col. Wheate, J. Y. Blocker, Esq., read the names of the officers of a Cerro Gordo Club, of which J. C. Hodges, Esq., was nominated for President. He also offered resolutions recommending that the Whigs of the State hold a general Convention at Montgomery, on the fourth Monday of August, to select a Scott electoral ticket for Alabama. It was subsequently recommended that the Whig young men of the city form a club, to be called the Scott and Graham Club. These various propositions were received with unanimity.

The meeting was altogether a very pleasant affair. Col. Wheate's speech was full of good humor and liberality of sentiment.

BALTIMORE, July 28.

The Niagara Celebration.—A telegraphic despatch from Niagara states that the celebration up to its close this evening was grand and enthusiastic beyond conception. Eighty thousand persons, it is said, were present.

BALTIMORE, July 28.

The Fisheries Difficulty.—The New Brunswick papers say that Mr. Webster misunderstands the nature of the instructions of the British Government, and that the Naval force are instructed to exclude the American vessels only from those Bays that are less than six miles wide; and reiterate their opinion that Brother Jonathan will doubtless offer reciprocal free trade to save his fisheries.

Telegraphic Items.

BOSTON, July 26.

The Newburyport Herald announces that the steamer Saranac and sloop of war Albany had been ordered to the Gulf of St. Lawrence to protect the fishermen, in compliance with the request of Com. J. C. Long, who is to command them. The owners of fishing vessels at Newburyport had appointed Capt. George W. Knight and Captain Robert Bayley a committee of two to wait upon Commodore Long to-day, to advise him as to the nature and position of the fishing grounds and all matters relating thereto.

The schooner lately seized by the English steamer Nettle was, at the time, off Grand Menan. The Captain says he ran in for bait, but the English says he was fishing. The case is to be tried in the Admiralty Court of St. Johns.—A large number of vessels are ready to sail from Eastern ports as soon as they are assured of protection from seizure.

NEW YORK, July 25.

The extradition case of Kaine, demanded by the British Government as a fugitive from justice, has been postponed till Wednesday. An immense mob of his excited countrymen attempted to rescue him, but were prevented by a force of 400 armed police who safely lodged him in prison.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.

Two young men of Moyamensing named Wm. Gallagher and Anthony McCall, drank more than a pint of liquor each on Saturday night on a wagon. Gallagher died this morning from the effects.

NEW YORK, July 26.

A fire occurred at Peckeville on Saturday last by which 20 buildings were burnt and property to the amount of $100,000 destroyed.

BUFFALO, July 26.

A steady stream of strangers bound to Niagara have been pouring into the city since Saturday. Our hotels are filled to overflowing. Among the military companies are the Cleveland Light Infantry, the Detroit Guards, and the Kentucky volunteers. There were three incendiary fires last night.

CLEVELAND, July 26.

Fredk. Emmons, steamboat agent of Buffalo, was knocked down and robbed here on Saturday night. His life is despaired of. Three arrests have been made.

PITTSBURGH, July 26.

J. Woodhouse, of the firm of A. & J. Woodhouse, tinners, of Allegheny, while measuring the roof of a new building at the foot of Seminary Hill, stepped on a slightly nailed board and was precipitated to the ground, and died of his injuries in a few minutes.

CINCINNATI, July 24.

This morning three boilers in the saw mill of the Miami Railroad and Dry Dock Company at Fulton exploded. They were torn to fragments and the whole building was shattered. Several pieces of the boilers were thrown a distance of three hundred yards. The foreman, a German, was instantly killed, his body being torn to pieces; but out of about forty other hands employed, a few only sustained injury. The loss is about $4000.

BUFFALO, July 26th—8 P. M.

Visitors are arriving in large numbers by every train. The Camp ground is already covered with the Military, and the streets are thronged with people. The Committee is in session arranging plans for to morrow. Letters have been received from Governor Hunt, and others, stating that they will arrive to morrow morning. Several prominent Whigs have already arrived. The utmost enthusiasm prevails. The weather is dry and pleasant.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 26th.

A great Democratic Mass Meeting was held here to-day, Augustus Shell presiding, assisted by 30 Vice Presidents and 14 Secretaries.—From 25 to 30,000 persons were present, and much enthusiasm prevailed. Among the speakers were Horatio Seymour, Hon. John A. Dix, Jno. Van Buren, and Hon. S. A. Douglass.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26th.

Great excitement was created here this evening by the circulation of a false report that the steamer Roger Williams, for Cape May, had been lost [illegible]. The report is, however, contradicted by a telegraphic despatch from [illegible] stating that she passed up at 7 o'clock this evening.

[illegible]ston, Pa., July 26th.

The funeral procession in honor of Henry Clay took place to-day. A grand military and civic procession was formed which marched to St. John's Church, where an eulogy was pronounced by A. E. Brown.

LOUISVILLE, July 26th.

Nearly two hundred will leave here to-morrow to attend the Bundy's Lane celebration. The Louisville delegation take with them the Saxhorn Band, second only to Dodworth's.

Constitution of the State of Louisiana.
Preamble.

We, the people of the State of Louisiana, do ordain and establish this Constitution.

Title I. Distribution of Powers.

Art. 1. The powers of the Government of the State of Louisiana shall be divided into three distinct departments, and each of them be confided to a separate body of magistracy, to wit: those which are Legislative to one; those which are Executive to another, and those which are Judicial to another.

Art. 2. No one of these departments, nor any person holding office in one of them shall exercise power properly belonging to either of the others, except in the instances hereinafter expressly directed or permitted.

Title II. Legislative Department.

Art. 3. The Legislative power of the State shall be vested in two distinct branches, the one to be styled the House of Representatives, the other the Senate, and both "the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana."

Art. 4. The members of the House of Representatives shall continue in service for the term of two years from the day of the closing of the general elections.

Art. 5. Representatives shall be chosen on the first Monday in November, every two years; and the election shall be completed in one day. The General Assembly shall meet annually, on the third Monday in January, unless a different day shall be appointed by law, and their sessions shall be held at the seat of Government.

Art. 6. Every duly qualified elector, under this Constitution, shall be eligible to a seat in the General Assembly; provided that no person shall be a Representative or Senator unless he be, at the time of his election, a duly qualified voter of the Representative or Senatorial district from which he is elected.

Art. 7. Elections for members of the General Assembly shall be held at the several election precincts established by law. The Legislature may delegate the power of establishing election precincts to the parochial or municipal authorities.

Art. 8. Representation in the House of Representatives shall be equal and uniform, and shall be regulated and ascertained by the total population of each of the several parishes of the State. Each parish shall have at least one Representative. No new parish shall be created with a territory less than six hundred and twenty-five square miles, nor with a population less than the full number entitling it to a Representative, nor when the creation of such new parish would leave any other parish without the said extent of territory and amount of population.

The first enumeration by the State authorities under this Constitution shall be made in the year 1853, the second in the year 1858, the third in the year 1863; after which time, the General Assembly shall direct in what manner the Census shall be taken, so that it be made at least once in every period of ten years, for the purpose of ascertaining the total population in each parish and election district.

At the first regular session of the Legislature after the making of each enumeration, the Legislature shall apportion the representation among the several parishes and election districts on the basis of the total population as aforesaid. A representative number shall be fixed, and each parish and election district shall have as many Representatives as its aggregate population shall entitle it to, and an additional Representative for any fraction exceeding one-half the Representative number. The number of Representatives shall not be more than one hundred, nor less than seventy.

Until an apportionment shall be made, and elections held under the same, in accordance with the first enumeration to be made as directed in this article, the Representation in the Senate and House of Representatives shall be and remain as at present established by law.

The limits of the parish of Orleans are hereby extended, so as to embrace the whole of the present city of New Orleans, including that part of the parish of Jefferson, formerly known as the city of Lafayette.

All that part of the parish of Orleans which is situated on the left bank of the Mississippi river shall be divided by the Legislature into not more than ten Representative districts, and until a new apportionment shall be made according to the first census to be taken under this Constitution, that part of the city of New Orleans which was comprised within the former limits of the city of Lafayette shall vote for Senators from the Parish of Orleans and shall form the tenth Representative District and shall elect two out of the three Representatives, now apportioned by law to the Parish of Jefferson; the other Representative Districts shall remain as they are now established.

Art. 9. The House of Representatives shall choose its Speaker and other officers.

Art. 10. Every free white male who has attained the age of twenty-one years, and who has been a resident of the State twelve months next preceding the election, and the last six months thereof in the Parish in which he offers to vote, and who shall be a citizen of the United States, shall have the right of voting, but no voter on removing from one Parish to another within the State, shall lose the right of voting in the former until he shall have acquired it in the latter. Electors shall in all cases, except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest, during their attendance at, going to, or returning from elections.

Art. 11. The Legislature shall provide by law, that the names and residence of all qualified electors of the city of New Orleans, shall be registered, in order to entitle them to vote; but the registry shall be free of cost to the elector.

Art. 12. No soldier, seaman or marine in the army or navy of the United States, no pauper, no person under interdiction, nor under conviction of any crime punishable with hard labor, shall be entitled to vote at any election in this State.

Art. 13. No person shall be entitled to vote at any election held in this State, except in the Parish of his residence, and in cities and towns divided into election precincts, in the election precinct in which he resides.

Art. 14. The members of the Senate shall be chosen for the term of four years. The Senate, when assembled, shall have the power to choose its officers.

Art. 15. The Legislature, in every year in which they shall apportion representation in the House of Representatives, shall divide the State into Senatorial Districts. No Parish shall be divided in the formation of a Senatorial District—the Parish of Orleans excepted. And whenever a new Parish shall be created, it shall be attached to the Senatorial District from which most of its Territory was taken, or to another contiguous District, at the discretion of the Legislature; but shall not be attached to more than one District. The number of Senators shall be thirty-two, and they shall be apportioned among the Senatorial Districts according to the total population contained in the several Districts—Provided, that no Parish shall be entitled to more than five Senators.

Art. 16. In all apportionments of the Senate, the population of the city of New Orleans shall be deducted from the population of the whole State, and the remainder of the population divided by the number twenty-seven, and the result produced by this Division shall be the Senatorial ratio entitling a Senatorial District to a Senator. Single or contiguous Parishes, shall be formed into Districts, having a population the nearest possible to the number entitling a District to a Senator; and if, in the apportionment to be made, a Parish or District fall short of or exceed the ratio one-fifth, then a District may be formed having not more than two Senators, but not otherwise. No new apportionment shall have the effect of abridging the term of service of any Senator already elected at the time of making the apportionment. After an enumeration has been made as directed in the (eighth) Article, the Legislature shall not pass any law until an apportionment of Representation in both Houses of the General Assembly be made.

Art. 17. At the first session of the General Assembly after this Constitution takes effect, the Senators shall be equally divided by lot into two classes; the seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class, at the expiration of the fourth year; so that one half shall be chosen every two years, and a rotation thereby kept up perpetually. In case any District shall have elected two or more Senators, said Senators shall vacate their seats respectively at the end of two and four years, and lots shall be drawn between them.

Art. 18. The first election for Senators shall be general throughout the State, and at the same time that the general election for representatives is held; and thereafter there shall be biennial elections to fill the place of those whose time of service may have expired.

Art. 19. Not less than a majority of the members of each house of the General Assembly shall form a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and shall be authorized by law to compel the attendance of absent members.

Art. 20. Each house of the General Assembly shall judge of the qualification, election and returns of its members; but a contested election shall be determined in such manner as shall be directed by law.

Art. 21. Each house of the General Assembly may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish a member for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member, but not a second time for the same offence.

Art. 22. Each house of the General Assembly shall keep and publish weekly a journal of its proceedings; and the yeas and nays of the members on any question shall, at the desire of any two of them, be entered on the journal.

Art. 23. Each house may punish by imprisonment any person not a member, for disrespectful and disorderly behavior in its presence, or for obstructing any of its proceedings. Such imprisonment shall not exceed ten days for any one offence.

Art. 24. Neither house, during the session of the General Assembly, shall without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which they may be sitting.

Art. 25. The members of the General Assembly shall receive from the public treasury a compensation for their services, which shall be four dollars per day during their attendance, going to and returning from the session of their respective houses. The compensation may be increased or diminished by law; but no alteration shall take effect during the period of service of the members of the House of Representatives by whom such alteration shall have been made. No session shall extend to a period beyond sixty days, to date from its commencement, and any legislative action had after the expiration of the said sixty days shall be null and void. This provision shall not apply to the first Legislature which is to convene after the adoption of this Constitution.

Art. 26. The members of the General Assembly shall, in all cases except treason, felony, breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sessions of their respective Houses, and going to or returning from the same, and for any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

Art. 27. No Senator or Representative shall, during the term for which he was elected, nor for one year thereafter, be appointed or elected to any civil office of profit under this State, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during the time such Senator or Representative was in office, except to such offices or appointments as may be filled by the elections of the people.

Art. 28. No person who at any time may have been a collector of taxes, or who may have been otherwise entrusted with public money, whether State, Parish or Municipal, shall be eligible to the General Assembly, or to any office of profit or trust under the State Government, until he shall have obtained a discharge for the amount of such collections, and for all public moneys with which he may have been entrusted.

Art. 29. No bill shall have the force of a law until on three several days, it be read over in each House of the General Assembly, and free discussion allowed thereon, unless in case of urgency, four-fifths of the House where the bill shall be pending, may deem it expedient to dispense with this rule.

Art. 30. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose amendments as in other bills; provided they shall not introduce any new matter under color of an amendment, which does not relate to raising revenue.

Art. 31. The General Assembly shall regulate by law, by whom, and in what manner writs of election shall be issued to fill the vacancies which may happen in either branch thereof.

Art. 32. The Senate shall vote on the confirmation or rejection of officers, to be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, by yeas and nays, and the names of the Senators voting for and against the appointments respectively, shall be entered on a journal to be kept for that purpose, and made public at the end of each session, or before.

Art. 33. Returns of all elections for members of the General Assembly shall be made to the Secretary of State.

Art. 34. In the year in which a regular election of a Senator of the United States is to take place, the members of the General Assembly shall meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on the Monday following the meeting of the Legislature, and proceed to the said election.

Title III. Executive Department.

Art. 35. The Supreme Executive power of this State shall be vested in a Chief Magistrate, who shall be styled the Governor of the State of Louisiana. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and together with the Lieutenant Governor chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:—The qualified electors for Representatives, shall vote for a Governor and Lieutenant Governor, at the time and place of voting for Representatives; the returns of every election shall be sealed up and transmitted by the proper returning officer to the Secretary of State, who shall deliver them to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, on the second day of the session of the General Assembly, then next to be holden. The members of the General Assembly shall meet in the House of Representatives, to examine and count the votes. The person, having the greatest number of votes for Governor, shall be declared duly elected, but if two or more persons shall be equal and highest in the number of votes polled for Governor, one of them shall immediately be chosen Governor by joint vote of the members of the General Assembly. The person having the greatest number of votes for Lieutenant Governor shall be Lieutenant Governor; but if two or more persons shall be equal and highest in the number of votes polled for Lieutenant Governor, one of them shall be immediately chosen Lieutenant Governor by joint vote of the members of the General Assembly.

Art. 36. 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 his election.

Art. 37. The Governor shall enter on the discharge of his duties on the fourth Monday of January next ensuing his election, and shall continue in office until the Monday next succeeding the day that his successor shall have taken the oath or affirmation prescribed by this Constitution.

Art. 38. The Governor shall be ineligible for the succeeding four years after the expiration of the time for which he shall have been elected.

Art. 39. No member of Congress or person holding any office under the United States shall be eligible to the office of Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

Art. 40. In case of the impeachment of the Governor, his removal from office, death, refusal or inability to qualify, resignation or absence from the State, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor for the residue of the term, or until the Governor, absent or impeached, shall return or be acquitted. "The Legislature may provide by law for the case of removal, impeachment, death, resignation, disability, or refusal to qualify, of both the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, declaring what officer shall act as Governor; and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or for the residue of the term.

Art. 41. The Lieutenant Governor, or other officer discharging the duties of Governor, shall, during his administration, receive the same compensation to which the Governor would have been entitled, had he continued in office.

Art. 42. The Lieutenant Governor shall, by virtue of his office, be President of the Senate, but shall have only a casting vote therein. Whenever he shall administer the Government, or shall be unable to attend as President of the Senate, the Senators shall elect one of their own members as President of the Senate for the time being.

Art. 43. While he acts as President of the Senate, the Lieutenant Governor shall receive for his services the same compensation which shall for the same period be allowed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and no more.

Art. 44. The Governor shall have power to grant reprieves for all offences against the State, and except in cases of impeachment, shall, with the consent of the Senate, have power to grant pardons and remit fines and forfeitures, after conviction. In cases of treason he may grant reprieves, until the end of the next session of the General Assembly, in which the power of pardoning shall be vested.

Art. 45. The Governor shall at stated times receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the term for which he shall have been elected.

Art. 46. He shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of this State, and of the Militia thereof, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States.

Art. 47. He shall nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint all officers whose offices are established by this Constitution, and whose appointment is not therein otherwise provided for: Provided, however, that the Legislature shall have a right to prescribe the mode of appointment to all other offices established by law.

Art. 48. The Governor shall have power to fill vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of the next session, unless otherwise provided for in this Constitution; but no person who has been nominated for office, and rejected by the Senate, shall be appointed to the same office during the recess of the Senate.

Art. 49. He may require information in writing from the officers in the Executive Department, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

Art. 50. He shall from time to time, give to the General Assembly information respecting the situation of the State, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he may deem expedient.

Art. 51. He may on extraordinary occasions convene the General Assembly at the seat of Government, or at a different place if that should have become dangerous from an enemy or from epidemic; and in case of disagreement between the two houses as to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he may think proper, not exceeding four months.

Art. 52. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

Art. 53. Every bill which shall have passed both Houses shall be presented to the Governor; if he approve he shall sign it, if not, he shall return it with his objections to the House in which it originated, which shall enter the objections at large upon its journal, and proceed to reconsider it; if after such reconsideration two thirds of all the members elected to that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of all the members elected to that House, it shall be a law; but in such cases the vote of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the member voting for and against the bill, shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, it shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the General Assembly, by adjournment, prevent its return; in which case it shall be a law, unless sent back within three days after their next meeting.

Art. 54. Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of both Houses may be necessary, except on a question of adjournment, shall be presented to the Governor, and before it shall take effect, be approved by him, or being disapproved, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the members elected to each House of the General Assembly.

Art. 55. There shall be a Secretary of State who shall hold his office during the time for which the Governor shall have been elected. The records of the State shall be kept and preserved in the office of the Secretary; he shall keep a fair register of the official acts and proceedings of the Governor, and when necessary shall attest them. He shall when required, lay the said register, and all papers, minutes and vouchers relative to his office, before either House of the General Assembly, and shall perform such other duties as may be enjoined on him by law.

Art. 56. There shall be a Treasurer of the State who shall hold his office during the term of two years.

Art. 57. The Secretary of State and Treasurer of State, shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State. And in cases of any vacancies caused by the death, resignation, or absence of the Treasurer or Secretary of State, the Governor shall order an election, to fill said vacancy.

Art. 58. All commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the State of Louisiana, and shall be sealed with the state seal and signed by the Governor.

Art. 59. The free white men of the State shall be armed and disciplined for its defence; but those who belong to religious societies whose tenets forbid them to carry arms, shall not be compelled so to do, but shall pay an equivalent for personal services.

Art. 60. The Militia of the State shall be organized in such manner as may be hereafter deemed most expedient by the Legislature.

Title IV. Judicial Department.

Art. 61. The Judicial power shall be vested in a Supreme Court, in such Inferior Courts as the Legislature may from time to time, order and establish, and in Justices of the Peace.

Art. 62. The Supreme Court, except in cases hereinafter provided, shall have appellate jurisdiction only; which jurisdiction shall extend to all cases when the matter in dispute shall exceed three hundred dollars; [illegible] fine exceeding three hundred dollars is actually imposed. The Legislature shall have power to restrict the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in civil cases to questions of law only.

Art. 63. The Supreme Court shall be composed of one Chief Justice and four Associate Justices, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum. The Chief Justice shall receive a salary of six thousand dollars, and each of the Associate Judges a salary of five thousand five hundred dollars, annually, until otherwise provided by law. The Court shall appoint its own Clerks; the Judges shall be elected for the term of ten years.

Art. 64. The Chief Justice shall be elected by the qualified Electors of the State. The Legislature shall divide the State into four districts, and the qualified Electors of each district shall elect one of the Associate Justices. The State shall be divided into the following districts, until the Legislature shall otherwise direct;

FIRST DISTRICT.

The Parishes of Plaquemines, St. Bernard, that portion of the Parish of Orleans on the right bank of the Mississippi river and that portion of the City of New Orleans, which lies below the line extending from the River Mississippi, along the middle of Julia street, until it strikes the New Orleans Canal, and thence down said Canal, to the Lake.

SECOND DISTRICT.

That portion of the City of New Orleans which is situated above the line, extending along the middle of Julia street, until it strikes the New Orleans Canal, and thence down said Canal to the Lake, and the Parishes of Jefferson, St. John the Baptist, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Lafourche Interior, Terrebonne, West Baton Rouge and Iberville.

THIRD DISTRICT.

The Parishes of St. Tammany, Washington, Livingston, St. Helena, East Baton Rouge, East Feliciana, West Feliciana, Pointe Coupee, Avoyelles, Tensas, Concordia, Lafayette, Vermillion, St. Mary, St. Martin, and St. Landry.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

The Parishes of Calcasieu, Rapides, Sabine, Natchitoches, De Soto, Caddo, Bossier, Claiborne, Bienville, Caldwell, Union, Ouachita, Morehouse, Jackson, Franklin, Catahoula, Madison, Carroll and Winn.

Art. 65. The office of one of the Associate Justices shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of another at the expiration of the fourth year, of a third at the expiration of the sixth year, and of the fourth at the expiration of the eighth year—so that one of the Judges of the Supreme Court shall be elected every second year.

Art. 66. The Secretary of State, on receiving the official returns of the first election, shall proceed immediately, in the presence and with the assistance of two Justices of the Peace, to determine by lot among the four candidates having the highest number of votes in the respective districts, which of the Associate Justices elect shall serve for the term of two years, which shall serve for the term of four years, which for the term of six years, and which for the term of eight years: and the Governor shall issue commissions accordingly.

Art. 67. Any vacancy that may occur in the Supreme Court from resignation or otherwise, shall be filled by election for the remainder of the unexpired term, but if such remainder do not exceed one year the vacancy shall be filled by Executive appointment.

Art. 68. The Supreme Court shall hold its Sessions in New Orleans, from the first Monday of the month of November to the end of the month of June, inclusive. The Legislature shall have power to fix the Sessions elsewhere during the rest of the year: until otherwise provided, the Sessions shall be held as heretofore.

Art. 69. The Supreme Court and each of the Judges thereof, shall have power to issue writs of *habeas corpus*, at the instance of all persons in actual custody under process in all cases in which they may have appellate jurisdiction.

Art. 70. No judgment shall be rendered by the Supreme Court, without the concurrence of a majority of the Judges comprising the Court. Whenever a majority cannot agree, in consequence of the recusation of any member or members of the Court, the Judges not recused, shall have power to call upon any Judge or Judges of the Inferior Courts, whose duty it shall be, when so called upon, to sit in the place of the Judges recused, and to aid in determining the case.

Art. 71. All Judges by virtue of their office, shall be conservators of the peace throughout the State. The style of all process shall be "The State of Louisiana." All prosecutions shall be carried on in the name, and by the authority of the State of Louisiana, and conclude against the peace and dignity of the same.

Art. 72. The Judges of all Courts within this State shall, as often as it may be possible so to do, in every definitive judgment, refer to the particular law in virtue of which such judgment may be rendered, and in all cases adduce the reasons on which their judgment is founded.

Art. 73. The Judges of all the Courts shall be liable to impeachment, but for any reasonable cause, which shall not be sufficient ground for impeachment, the Governor shall remove any of them, on the address of three-fourths of the members present of each House of the General Assembly. In every such case, the cause or causes for which such removal may be required, shall be stated at length in the address, and inserted in the Journal of each House.

Art. 74. There shall be an Attorney General for the State, and as many District Attorneys as may be hereafter found necessary. They shall hold their offices for four years; their duties shall be determined by law.

Art. 75. The Judges, both of the Supreme and Inferior Courts shall, at stated times, receive a salary, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office; and they are prohibited from receiving any fees of office, or other compensation than their salaries for any civil duties performed by them.

Art. 76. The Legislature shall have power to vest in Clerks of Courts authority to grant such orders, and do such acts as may be deemed necessary for the furtherance of the administration of justice, and in all cases the powers thus granted shall be specified and determined.

Art. 77. The Judges of the several inferior Courts shall have power to remove the Clerks thereof, for breach of good behavior, subject in all cases to an appeal to the Supreme Court.

Art. 78. The jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace shall be limited in civil cases to cases where the matter in dispute does not exceed one hundred dollars exclusive of interest, subject to appeal in such cases as shall be provided for by law. They shall be elected by the qualified Electors of each Parish, District, or Ward, for the term of two years, in such manner and shall have such criminal jurisdiction as shall be provided by law.

Art. 79. Clerks of the District Courts in this State shall be elected by the qualified electors in each Parish, for the term of four years, and should a vacancy occur subsequent to an election, it shall be filled by the Judge of the Court in which such vacancy exists, and the person so appointed shall hold his office until the next general election.

Art. 80. A Sheriff and a Coroner shall be elected in each Parish, by the qualified voters thereof, who shall hold their offices for the term of two years, unless sooner removed. The Legislature shall have the power to increase the number of Sheriffs in any Parish. Should a vacancy occur in either of these offices subsequent to an election, it shall be filled by the Governor; and the person so appointed shall continue in office until his successor shall be elected and qualified.

Art. 81. The Judges of the several inferior Courts shall be elected by the duly qualified voters of their respective Districts or Parishes.

Art. 82. It shall be the duty of the Legislature to fix the time for holding elections for all Judges at a time, which shall be different from that fixed for all other elections.

Art. 83. The Attorney General shall be elected by the qualified voters of the State, and the District Attorneys by the qualified voters of each District, on the day of the election for Governor of the State.

Art. 84. The Legislature may determine the mode of filling vacancies in the offices of the inferior Judges, Attorney General, District Attorneys, and all other officers not otherwise provided for in this Constitution.

Title V. Impeachment.

Art. 85. The power of impeachment shall be vested in the House of Representatives.

Art. 86. Impeachments of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of the State, State Treasurer, and of the Judges of the inferior Courts, Justices of the Peace excepted, shall be tried by the Senate; the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, or the senior Judge thereof shall preside during the trial of such impeachment. Impeachments of the Judges of the Supreme Court, shall be tried by the Senate. When sitting as a Court of impeachment, the Senators shall be upon oath or affirmation, and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators present.

Art. 87. Judgments in cases of impeachment shall extend only to removal from office, and disqualification from holding any office of honor, trust or profit under this State, but the parties convicted shall, nevertheless, be subject to indictment, trial and punishment according to law.

Art. 88. All officers against whom articles of impeachment may be preferred shall be suspended from the exercise of their functions during the pendency of such impeachment. The appointing power may make a provisional appointment to replace any suspended officer until the decision on the impeachment.

Art. 89. The Legislature shall provide by law for the trial, punishment and removal from office, of all other officers of the State, by indictment or otherwise.

Title VI. General Provisions.

Art. 90. Members of the General Assembly, and all officers, before they enter upon the duties of their offices shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I (A. B.,) do solemnly swear (or affirm,) that I will support the Constitution of the United States and of this State, and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as ——, according to the best of my abilities and understanding, agreeably to the Constitution and laws of the United States and of this State; and I do, further solemnly swear (or affirm) that since the adoption of the present Constitution, I, being a citizen of this State, have not fought a duel with deadly weapons within this State, nor out of it, with a citizen of this State, nor have I sent or accepted a challenge to fight a duel with deadly weapons with a citizen of this State, nor have I acted as a second in carrying a challenge, or aided, advised, or assisted any person thus offending, so help me God."

Art. 91. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or his own confession in open court.

Art. 92. Every person shall be disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit in this State, who shall have been convicted of having given, or offered, a bribe to procure his election or appointment.

Art. 93. Laws shall be made to exclude from office and from right of suffrage, those who shall hereafter be convicted of bribery, perjury, forgery, or other high crimes or misdemeanors. The privilege of free suffrage shall be supported by laws regulating elections, and prohibiting, under adequate penalties, all undue influence thereon, from power, bribery, tumult, or other improper practices.

Art. 94. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in pursuance of specific appropriations made by law, nor shall any appropriation of money be made for a longer term than two years. A regular statement and accounts of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published annually, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

Art. 95. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to pass such laws as may be necessary and proper to decide differences by arbitration.

Art. 96. All civil officers for the State at large shall reside within the State, and all district or Parish officers within their Districts or Parishes, and shall keep their offices at such places therein as may be required by law.

Art. 97. All civil officers, except the Governor and Judges of the Supreme and inferior Courts, shall be removable by an address of a majority of the members of both Houses, except those the removal of whom has been otherwise provided for by this Constitution.

Art. 98. In all elections by the people the vote shall be by ballot, and in all elections by the Senate and House of Representatives, jointly or separately, the vote shall be given viva voce.

Art. 99. No member of Congress, nor person holding or exercising any office of trust or profit under the United States, or either of them, or under any foreign power, shall be eligible as a member of the General Assembly or hold or exercise any office of trust or profit under the State.

Art. 100. The laws, public records and the judicial and legislative written proceedings of the State, shall be promulgated, preserved and conducted in the language in which the Constitution of the United States is written.

Art. 101. The Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House of Representatives, shall be conversant with the French and English languages; and members may address either House in the French or English language.

Art. 102. No power of suspending the laws of this State shall be exercised, unless by the Legislature or its authority.

Art. 103. Prosecutions shall be by indictment, or information. The accused shall have a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the vicinage; he shall not be compelled to give evidence against himself; he shall have the right of being heard by himself or counsel; he shall have the right of meeting the witnesses face to face, and shall have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor.

Art. 104. All prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offences, where the proof is evident, or presumption great, or unless after conviction, for any offence or crime punishable with death or imprisonment at hard labor. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

Art. 105. No *ex post facto* law, nor any law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall be passed; nor vested rights be divested, unless for purposes of public utility, and for adequate compensation previously made.

Art. 106. The press shall be free. Every citizen may freely speak, write, and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for an abuse of this liberty.

Art. 107. The Seat of Government shall be and remain at Baton Rouge, and shall not be removed without the consent of three-fourths of both houses of the General Assembly.

Art. 108. The State shall not subscribe for the stock of, nor make a loan to, nor pledge its faith for the benefit of any corporation or joint stock company, created or established for banking purposes, nor for any other purposes than those described in the following article.

Art. 109. The Legislature shall have power to grant aid to companies or associations of individuals formed for the exclusive purpose of making works of internal improvement, wholly or partially within the State, to the extent only of one-fifth of the capital of such companies, by subscription of stock, a loan of money or public bonds; but any aid thus granted shall be paid to the company only in the same proportion as the remainder of the capital shall be actually paid in by the stockholders of the company; and in case of loan such adequate security shall be required as to the Legislature may seem proper. No corporation nor individual association receiving the aid of the State as herein provided, shall possess banking or discounting privileges.

Art. 110. No liability shall be contracted by the State as above mentioned, unless the same be authorized by some law for some single object or work to be distinctly specified therein, which shall be passed by a majority of the members elected to both houses of the General Assembly; and the aggregate amount of debts and liabilities incurred under this and the preceding article shall never at any one time exceed the sum of eight millions of dollars.

Art. 111. Whenever the Legislature shall contract a debt exceeding in amount the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, unless in case of war to repel invasion or suppress insurrection, they shall in the law creating the debt provide adequate ways and means for the payment of the current interest and of the principal when the same shall become due.

And the said law shall be irrepealable until principal and interest are fully paid and discharged or unless the repealing law contain some other adequate provision for the payment of the principal and interest of the debt.

Art. 112. The Legislature shall provide by law for a change of venue in civil and criminal cases.

Art. 113. No lottery shall be authorised by this State, and the buying or selling of lottery tickets within the State, is prohibited.

Art. 114. No divorce shall be granted by the Legislature.

Art. 115. Every law enacted by the Legislature shall embrace but one object, and that shall be expressed in the title.

Art. 116. No law shall be revived or amended by reference to its title, but in such case, the act revived or section amended, shall be re-enacted and published at length.

Art. 117. The Legislature shall never adopt any system or code of laws by general reference to such system or code of laws, but in all cases shall specify the several provisions of the laws it may enact.

Art. 118. Corporations with banking or discounting privileges may be either created by special acts, or formed under general laws, but the Legislature shall in both cases provide for the registry of all bills or notes issued or put in circulation as money, and shall require ample security for the redemption of the same in specie.

Art. 119. The Legislature shall have no power to pass any law sanctioning in any manner, directly or indirectly, the suspension of specie payments, by any person, association or corporation issuing bank notes of any description.

Art. 120. In case of insolvency of any bank or banking association, the bill holders thereof shall be entitled to preference in payment over all other creditors of such bank or association.

Art. 121. The Legislature shall have power to pass such laws as it may deem expedient for the relief or revival of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, and the acts already passed for the same purpose are ratified and confirmed; Provided that the Bank is subjected to the restrictions contained in articles 119 and 120 of this Constitution.

Art. 122. No person shall hold or exercise, at the same time, more than one civil office of emolument, except that of Justice of the Peace.

Art. 123. Taxation shall be equal and uniform throughout the State. All property on which taxes may be levied in this State, shall be taxed in proportion to its value, to be ascertained as directed by law. No one species of property shall be taxed higher than another species of property of equal value, on which taxes shall be levied; the Legislature shall have power to levy an income tax, and to tax all persons pursuing any occupation, trade or profession.

Art. 124. The citizens of the city of New Orleans shall have the right of appointing the several public officers necessary for the administration of the police of the said city, pursuant to the mode of elections which shall be prescribed by the Legislature; provided, that the Mayor and Recorders shall be ineligible to a seat in the General Assembly; and the Mayor, Recorders, and Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen shall be commissioned by the Governor as Justices of the Peace, and the Legislature may vest in them such criminal jurisdiction as may be necessary for the punishment of minor crimes and offences, and as the police and good order of said city may require.

Art. 125. The Legislature may provide by law in what case officers shall continue to perform the duties of their offices until their successors shall have been inducted into office.

Art. 126. Any citizen of this State who shall after the adoption of this Constitution, fight a duel with deadly weapons with a citizen of this State, or send or accept a challenge to fight a duel with deadly weapons, either within the State or out of it with a citizen of this State, or who shall act as second, or knowingly aid and assist in any manner, those thus offending, shall be deprived of holding any office of trust or profit, and of enjoying the right of suffrage under this Constitution; and the office of any State officer, member of the General Assembly, or of any other person holding office of profit or trust under this Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof, shall be *ipso facto* vacated by the fact of any such person committing the offence mentioned in this article; and the Legislature shall provide by law for the ascertaining and declaration of such forfeiture.

Art. 127. The Legislature shall have power to extend this Constitution, and the jurisdiction of this State over any territory acquired by compact with any State, or with the United States, the same being done by the consent of the United States.

Art. 128. None of the lands granted by Congress to the State of Louisiana for aiding it in constructing the necessary levees and drains to reclaim the swamp and overflowed lands in this State, shall be diverted from the purposes for which they were granted.

Art. 129. The Constitution and Laws of this State, shall be promulgated in the English and French languages.

Title VII. Internal Improvements.

Art. 130. There shall be a Board of Public Works, to consist of four Commissioners. The State shall be divided into four districts, containing as nearly as may be an equal number of voters, and one Commissioner shall be elected in each district, for the term of four years; but, of the first elected, two, to be designated by lot, shall remain in office for two years only.

Art. 131. The General Assembly, at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, shall provide for the election and compensation of the Commissioners and the organization of the Board. The Commissioners first elected shall assemble on a day to be appointed by law, and decide by lot the order in which their terms of service shall expire.

Art. 132. The Commissioners shall exercise a diligent and faithful supervision of all public works, in which the State may be interested, except those made by joint stock companies. They shall communicate to the General Assembly, from time to time, their views concerning the same, and recommend such measures as they may deem necessary, in order to employ to the best advantage the fund for the purpose of which they were granted, the swamp and overflowed lands, conveyed by the United States to this State. They shall appoint all officers engaged on the public works, and shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law.

Art. 133. The Commissioners may be removed by the concurrent vote of a majority of all the members elected to each House of the General Assembly; but the cause of the removal shall be entered on the journal of each House.

Art. 134. [illegible]

Title VIII. Public Education.

Art. 135. There shall be elected a superintendent of Public Education, who shall hold his office for the term of two years. His duties shall be prescribed by law, and he shall receive such compensation as the Legislature may direct; provided that the General Assembly shall have power by a vote of the majority of the members elected to both Houses to abolish the said office of superintendent of Public Education, whenever in their opinion said office shall be no longer necessary.

Art. 136. The General Assembly shall establish free Public Schools throughout the State, and shall provide for their support by general taxation on property or otherwise; and all moneys so raised or provided, shall be distributed to each Parish in proportion to the number of free white children between such ages as shall be fixed by the General Assembly.

Art. 137. The proceeds of all lands heretofore granted by the United States to this State for the use or support of schools, and of all lands which may hereafter be granted or bequeathed to the State, and not expressly granted or bequeathed for any other purpose, which hereafter may be disposed of by the State, and the proceeds of the estates of deceased persons to which the State may become entitled by law, shall be held by the State as a loan, and shall be and remain a perpetual fund, on which the State shall pay an annual interest of six per cent; which interest, together with the interest on the trust funds deposited with this State by the United States, under the act of Congress approved June 23, 1836, and all the rents of the unsold lands shall be appropriated to the support of such schools, and this appropriation shall remain inviolable.

Art. 138. All moneys arising from the sales which have been, or may hereafter be made, of any lands heretofore granted by the United States to this State, for the use of a Seminary of Learning, and from any kind of donation that may hereafter be made for that purpose, shall be and remain a perpetual fund, the interest of which, at six per cent per annum, shall be appropriated to the support of a Seminary of Learning for the promotion of Literature and the Arts and Sciences, and no law shall ever be made diverting said fund to any other use than to the establishment and improvement of said Seminary of Learning.

Art. 139. The University of Louisiana in New Orleans, as now established, shall be maintained.

Art. 140. The Legislature shall have power to pass such laws as may be necessary for the further regulation of the University, and for the promotion of Literature and Science, but shall be under no obligation to contribute to the support of said University by appropriations.

Title IX. Mode of Revising the Constitution.

Art. 141. Any amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in the Senate or House of Representatives, and if the same shall be agreed to by two thirds of the members elected to each House, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and the Secretary of State shall cause the same to be published three months before the next general election for Representatives to the State Legislature, in at least one newspaper, in French and English, in every parish in the State in which a newspaper shall be published; and such proposed amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the people at said election; and if a majority of the voters at said election shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, the same shall become a part of the Constitution. If more than one amendment be submitted at a time, they shall be in such manner and form that the people may vote for or against each amendment separately.

Title X. Schedule.

Art. 142. The Constitution adopted in eighteen hundred and forty five is declared to be superseded by this Constitution; and in order to carry the same into effect, it is hereby declared and ordained as follows:

Art. 143. All rights, actions, prosecutions, claims and contracts, as well of individuals as of bodies corporate, and all laws in force at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, and not inconsistent therewith, shall continue as if the same had not been adopted.

Art. 144. In order that no inconvenience may result to the public service from the taking effect of this Constitution, no office shall be superseded thereby, but the laws of the State relative to the duties of the several officers, Executive, Judicial, and Military, shall remain in full force, though the same be contrary to this Constitution, and the several duties shall be performed by the respective officers of the State, according to the existing laws, until the organization of the Government under this Constitution, and the entering into office of the new officers, to be appointed under said Government, and no longer.

Art. 145. Appointments to office by the Executive under this Constitution, shall be made by the Governor to be elected under its authority.

Art. 146. The Legislature shall provide for the removal of all causes now pending in the Supreme or other Courts of the State under the Constitution of 1845, to Courts created by or under this Constitution.

Art. 147. The time of service of all officers chosen by the people at the first election under this Constitution, shall terminate as though the election had been holden on the first Monday of November, 1851, and they had entered on the discharge of their duties, at the time designated therein. The first class of Senators designated in article 17, shall hold their seats until the day of the closing of the general elections in November 1853, and the second class until the day of the closing of the general elections in November 1855.

Art. 148. The first election for judges of the Supreme Court, shall be held on the first Monday of April next (1853), and they shall enter into office on the first Monday of May 1853.

Art. 149. The first term of service of the District Attorneys, and the clerks of the Inferior Courts to be ordered and established under this Constitution, shall be regulated by the term of service of the first Governor; so that a new election for these officers shall be held on the first Monday of November 1855.

Title XI. Ordinance.

Article 150. Immediately after the adjournment of the Convention, the Governor shall issue his Proclamation, directing the several officers of this State, authorized by law to hold elections for members of the General Assembly, to open and hold a poll in every parish of the State, at the places designated by law, upon the first Tuesday of November next, for the purpose of taking the sense of the good people of this State in regard to the adoption or rejection of this Constitution, and it shall be the duty of the said officers to receive the votes of all persons entitled to vote under the old Constitution, and under this Constitution. Each voter shall express his opinion by depositing in a separate box to be kept for that purpose, a ticket whereon shall be written "the Constitution accepted," or "the Constitution rejected," or some such words as will distinctly convey the intention of the voter. At the conclusion of the said election, which shall be conducted in every respect as the general State elections is now conducted, the commissioners designated to preside over the same, shall carefully examine and count each ballot so deposited, and shall forthwith make due returns thereof to the Secretary of State, in conformity to the provisions of the existing law upon the subject of elections.

Art. 151. Upon the receipt of the said returns, or on the fifth Monday of November, if the returns be not sooner received, it shall be the duty of the Governor, the Secretary of State, the Attorney General and the State Treasurer, in the presence of all such persons as may choose to attend, to compare the votes given at the said poll, for the ratification and rejection of this Constitution, and if it shall appear from said returns that a majority of all the votes given is for ratifying this Constitution, then it shall be the duty of the Governor to make proclamation of that fact, and thenceforth this Constitution shall be ordained and established as the Constitution of the State of Louisiana. But whether this Constitution be accepted or rejected, it shall be the duty of the Governor to cause to be published in the official paper of the Convention the result of the polls, showing the number of votes cast in each parish for and against the said Constitution.

Art. 152. Should this Constitution be accepted by the people, it shall also be the duty of the Governor forthwith to issue his proclamation, declaring the present Legislature, elected under the old Constitution, to be dissolved, and directing the several officers of the State, authorized by law, to hold elections for members of the General Assembly, to hold an election at the places designated by law, upon the fourth Monday of December next, for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, members of the General Assembly, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer, and Superintendent of Public Education.—And the said election shall be conducted, and the returns thereof made in conformity with existing laws upon the subject of State elections.

Art. 153. The General Assembly elected under this Constitution shall convene at the State House, in Baton Rouge, upon the third Monday of January next (1853), after the elections; and the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, elected at the same time, shall be duly installed in office during the first week of their session, and before it shall be competent for the said General Assembly to proceed with the transaction of business.

Art. 154. All the publications herein ordered shall be made in the official journal of the Convention.

Art. 155. This Constitution shall be published in French and English in the official Journal of the Convention, from the period of its adjournment until the first Tuesday of November, 1852.

A Card.

The undersigned passengers on board the steamer OPHELIA, upon an excursion to Madisonville of the 1st instant, feel it a duty we owe to Captain Warren A. Grice, to make an expression of our admiration of his conduct in directing the important and responsible duties devolving upon him as the commander, under whom we had placed ourselves for the occasion. Being aware that the Ophelia was equally as swift as her antagonist upon Lake Pontchartrain we could but admire the prudence displayed by Capt. Grice in attending strictly to his own business, without any effort towards racing, or exhibiting any ambition to excel in speed. Its passengers were soundly and safely conducted to their several places of destination, better pleased at the absence of haste and confusion than if hurried and disturbed by the noise of surplus steam, [illegible]. We most cheerfully recommend the steamer Ophelia, under charge of Captain Grice, as a safe, commodious and pleasant boat for an excursion over the Lake.

M. M. Reynolds, President of Jackson, Fire Company No. 18 and ninety members; W. W. Wilwood, Henry Forbes, L. Lecatd, E. J. Foldrey, W. Tuite, P. H. Foley, F. B. Saxon, R. Adams, John T. Gould, Edw. Goslier, A. F. Morgan, George Weightman, Geo. W. Shaw, W. C. Leonard, J. S. Whittaker, Thomas Connolly, R. J. West, William Salomon, L. Bozonier, G. M. Kennedy, Geo. E. Russell, A. A. Duchiron and twenty other [illegible]

LOST [illegible]

Details by the Steamship Baltic.

England.—The weather is fine for the growing crops, and consequently the grain markets are depressed.

The ship Rattler has arrived from Hobart Town, Van Dieman's Land, whence she sailed the 4th of March last, with £12,000 in gold on freight.

An engineer is at present surveying the port of Plymouth, previous to reporting on its capabilities as a port of departure and arrival for the packets of a new steamship company, about to establish a line of paddle wheel steamships to Australia. The Eastern Steam Navigation Company have also under consideration a plan for the establishment of a line of large steamers to ply between England and Calcutta, via Cape of Good Hope, making the passage in shorter time than can be attained by the overland route, which, even under favorable circumstances, occupies thirty-five days, and is accomplished at a cost of double what the fare by steamer would be.

Ellis, the theatrical caterer for the Cremol de Orleans, and originator of "casinos," in London, has just sailed for the Australia gold diggings, with a fully appointed theatre. The information may be interesting to our speculative Thespians.

The government returns, just published, show that the emigration from Liverpool to the United States during the past month, was 20,847, a falling off, as compared with the month of June, of upwards of 6,000; the emigrants, the past month, being chiefly Irish, of the poorest class. Emigration to Australia continues to flow without abatement. The government depot at Birkenhead is continually full of intending emigrants, chiefly from the Highlands of Scotland. The Rip Van Winkle, "a splendid American frigate built clipper ship," (as the English papers call her,) will sail on the 20th instant, and the Great Britain steamer on the 21st of August—both having already every berth on board engaged.

Ireland.—The news from Ireland by this arrival is rather meagre. The Dublin city election resulted in the return of E. Grogan and J. Vance, tories: Mr. Reynolds, of course, is defeated. In Belfast, the tory candidates, Davidson and Cairns, are reported to be elected. In Armagh City, Moore, tory, has been returned.—This is a bad beginning for the liberal cause in Ireland. The tory and landlord party are working fiercely to defeat Sharman Crawford in County Down. Tenant right meetings have been broken up by hired mobs.

France.—Rumor begins to point to the approaching fete, on the 15th of August, with the same omen it did to the 10th of May, as a day on which some great coup d'etat may be attempted. Gen. Schramm, former Minister of War, Gen. Castellane, commander in-chief at Lyons, Gen. St. Arnaud, and Gen. Magnan, are spoken of as likely, on that day, to be appointed Marshals of France; a report is also in circulation that a certain number of the representatives who were exiled after the events of 2d of December, will be allowed to return to France on the same occasion. Amongst others spoken of is Victor Hugo. It is also said that several more members of the mountain party are prepared to become supporters of the present government.

The President has pardoned or commuted the punishment of ninety-one political prisoners, sentenced in the mixed commission in the Ierault.

M. de Morney, ex-Minister of the Interior, has been in London the past week. Whether charged with an official mission or not has not transpired.

A rumor that government was about to seize the estates of Arc and Chateauvillain, belonging to the Prince de Joinville, is contradicted by the Echo du Peuple of Chaumont. The properties of Joinville and Saint Dizier are, however, to be taken possession of. M. Bochier, administrator of the Orleans property, who was condemned to a fine of 500 francs and a month's imprisonment for circulating documents having reference to the confiscation decree, has just surrendered to fulfil his sentence. On Monday, the chateau Bizy, near Vernon, formerly the residence of the Duchess d'Orleans, was seized by the authorities, backed by troops.

The President goes to Strasburg on the 18th instant, to assist at the inauguration of the Strasburg Railway. A deputation from Lisle has invited him to visit that city after the *fete* of August, and the Municipal Council of Dijon had set aside 4000 francs for the expense of his reception, should he visit that town.

The French fleet under the command of Admiral de la Suisse, and consisting of six ships of the line, two steam frigates, and a steam corvette, was at Port Mahon, in the Balearic Islands, on the 3d inst.

Spain.—From Spain the only news that comes directly this week is respecting the movements of the Queen and Court. We notice that her Majesty presided at a ball fete, and was accompanied by her husband and infant daughter, the Princess of Austria.

A letter in the Pays Constitutionnel, from Madrid, states that Bravo Murillo is all-powerful in the government, and changes his colleagues any hour he pleases; the Queen and Queen mother supporting him in all his measures.

Italy—Sardinia.—The Mediterranean, of Genoa, relates that a collision had taken place between the troops and the people in the commune of Kilera, province of Savona, Piedmont. The difficulty arose from an alleged intention, on the part of the Communal Council, to cut down the public forests, a measure which the people determined to prevent. The matter ended in a general riot, in which the people fired on the carabineers, and many were wounded on both sides. Reinforcements of soldiers have arrived from Savona, and quiet was restored.

The Sardinian squadron was at Genoa on the 9th ready for sea.

Papal States.—Prince Jerome Adalcalchi died at Rome on the 2d ult, aged 65.

The Ancona Railroad, the Gas company, the Duce de Braschi's contract for four suspension bridges across the Tiber, with several other public projects, are in a state of torpor, owing to the disastrousness of the authorities.

Tuscany.—A decree of the Grand Duke is just issued, regulating public instruction. It appoints a primary in each commune, a gymnasium in certain towns, and a lyceum at Florence, Lucca, Leghorn, Pisa and Arezzo, all to be under the surveillance of the clergy.

Austria.—The Emperor left Buda on the 6th for the mining towns of Schemnitz and Kremnitz. After his return from his first visit journey in Hungary, he is said to have assured the Minister of the Interior and the Chief of Police of Pesth, that the feeling of the people was better than he had been led to expect.

Switzerland.—The ordinary session of the Federal Councils opened at Berne on the 5th inst.

Prussia.—The Zollverein Congress continues its sittings, without bringing the business any nearer to a conclusion, nor do the discussions increase in importance, being confined to subordinate points of detail.

Russia.—We learn through the medium of the Paris Patrie that the Russian Government has made known to its agents abroad that competitors of all nations may send their productions to the great exhibition that will take place at Moscow towards the close of the year, but they will be required to conform to the laws of the Empire, and to the special regulations that have been determined upon.

Turkey.—Letters from Constantinople to the 25th ultimo, state that the relations between the Divan and the Court of Austria, are nearly re-established on the former footing of harmony.

State of English Trade.—The cotton manufacturers in the provinces are in a healthy state. On Friday the hands in one of the mills, who had been on a strike of twenty weeks, resumed work, the masters having acceded to the prices demanded. There is every prospect of a speedy satisfactory arrangement between the masters and operatives in several other mills. The flannel and fulling mills are fully employed.

Insurrection in Greece.—The following is an extract of a letter from Patras, dated June 19th, 1852.—Another insurrection has broken out in the Morea, which threatens to spread rapidly and give some trouble to this government, if not to Europe, from the spirit of religion it involves. It is headed by priests, who wander up and down the country, preaching vehement doctrines, and exciting the Greeks against King Otho, and his government, declaring that as he is actually a Roman Catholic, therefore he must naturally be an enemy to the Greek Church and doctrine; and should he not consent at once to be baptised according to the rites of their church, they will not lay down their arms until they shall have dethroned him. These priests are led by one Papa Cristofore, who, with their followers, already amount to upwards of 2,000 men. They have hitherto defied all the attempts of the government to put them down. Rumor says that Russian agents are at the bottom of it all.

City Intelligence.

Fined.—Recorder Winter yesterday fined Michael Nolan $10 for beating a watchman and robbing him of his club. Ned Barns, for throwing stones at a watchman, was fined $5. John Bush, for disturbing the peace, had also to fork over a V.

Adjudication.—Comptroller DeBuys yesterday sold a contract for laying a plank road on Greatmen street, from Elysian Fields to Poland street. Contractor, Patrick Carmody, at the rate of $1 74½ per running foot.

Also, a contract for opening and cleaning Orleans street, from the Metairie Ridge, at the rate of $31 75 per running acre; and for ditching said street, 40 cents per foot. Same Contractor as above.

Fire.—A fire occurred on Sunday night in the two story building situated at the corner of Camp and Common streets. It originated in the Daguerrean rooms, in the second story, of Mr. Washburn. They and their contents were entirely destroyed. Mr. W. was insured to the amount of $2,000. The rooms beneath were occupied, respectively, as a jewelry store, soda shop, and notary office—that of Mr. Bosh. The firemen deserve great praise for their promptness and energy in extinguishing the flames, which, at one time, it was thought, would involve several fine, large buildings in the immediate vicinity of the fire.

Stabbing.—Louis Bouillon, f. m. c., yesterday complained before Recorder Genois, that when lying in his bed in a house on Esplanade street, he was attacked and grievously stabbed by Joseph Foster, f. m. c., who, without rhyme or reason, stabbed him in the arm. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Joseph.

Larceny.—A boy, supposed to be named Joseph, on Sunday stole a bag containing $46 from Johanna Gerbat, who sells papers at the foot of St. Ann street, in the 2d District. Warrant issued.

House Burned.—A house was burned in the 3d District at an early hour yesterday morning. It was owned by Mr. John Thomas, and situate on Urquhart street.

Inquest.—An Inquest was held yesterday in the First District, at the corner of Gravier and Girod streets, on the body of a [illegible]

Murder.—Yesterday, [illegible]

POSTSCRIPT.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE N. O. BEE.]

Scott Ratification Meeting.

BATON ROUGE, August 2d, 1852.

The great Whig barbecue took place to-day, about a mile from town. There was an immense gathering of the friends of Scott and Graham, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed throughout the entire proceedings. Messrs. Hunt, Kenner, Hays and King addressed the meeting, and were loudly applauded. From three to five thousand persons were on the ground. The prospects of the Whig party are represented by the various delegations as very cheering throughout the entire State.

[By the united N. O. and Ohio and O'Reilly Lines.]

The Harney Massacre Contradicted.

LOUISVILLE, August 2.

Advices are received from Fort Smith of the 25th of July, contradicting the report previously received from the Little Rock Whig, Extra, that Captain Marcy and his command had been murdered by the Indians.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, August 2.

The Cotton market remains quiet and prices are unchanged. Flour is in steady request at $3,94 a $4.31 per bbl for State and Ohio brands. Mess Pork $20 per bbl. Mixed Corn 64 and White 65c per bushel. Lard 11 @12c per lb. Rio Coffee 9¼ @9¾c per lb.

Cholera in Buffalo.

NEW YORK, August 2.

We have reports from Buffalo, stating that the Cholera has broken out there, and that a number of fatal cases have occurred during the last two days.

More Gold.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.

The steamer Brother Jonathan has arrived, bringing $350,000 worth of gold.

Ohio River—Markets.

PITTSBURG, August 2.

There are now 4 feet water in the channel, but the river is again falling.

CINCINNATI, August 2.

The river here is stationary—markets quiet and unchanged. Flour $3 20 per bbl—Whisky 15¼c per gallon.

COMMERCIAL.
The Markets.

BEE OFFICE. MONDAY EVENING, August 2, 1852.

COTTON—The market continues quiet, and sales confined to a few small lots at irregular prices. Our quotations are entered nominal. The first bale of the new crop received in this market, arrived to-day, consigned to E. Girard & Co. This is eight days later than the receipt of the first bale last year.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Inferior	6—@6¾	Fair	—@—
Ordinary	7—@—	Fully Fair	—@—
Middling	8@8¾	Good Fair	—@—
Good Middling	9¼@9½	Good and Fine	—@—
Middling Fair	9@9¾		

TOBACCO—The enquiry is limited, and prices are feeble, business being confined to a few small sales.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—The usual limited retail business has been done in these articles, at unchanged prices.

FLOUR—We have noticed some small sales of superfine St. Louis at $3 90, and 300 bbls Extra at $4 30 ₽ bbl.

GRAIN—The Corn market has been dull at 57@64c ₽ bushel for mixed to prime white. 300 sacks St. Louis Oats have brought 38c ₽ bushel. Bran has been steady, and 150 sacks sold at 85c ₽ 100 lbs.

PORK—Small lots of Mess have sold at $21 ₽ bbl, at which rate 50 bbls Mess were taken on Saturday evening. Holders are asking $21 ₽ bbl. for large lots.

LARD—Prime in bbls and kegs is held at 11½@12c ₽ lb., but with few transactions.

BACON—Shoulders may be quoted at 8½c, and Sides at 9¼@9½c ₽ lb.

WHISKEY—Rectified is held at 17¼@18c, and 50 bbls Strawberry Extra, sold at 20c ₽ gallon.

LIME—Sales 150 bbls Western, at $1 15 ₽ bbl.

FREIGHTS—We have noticed no further engagements.

EXCHANGE—We still quote:

EXCHANGE OUT DOOR.

Sterling	9½@10½ ₽ ct. pre.
France	5f.19@5f.25
New York, sixty day bills	1@1¼ ₽ cent disc
Do. Checks	1—@1¼ ₽ cent pre
Boston, sixty days	1—@1½ ₽ cent dis
Philadelphia, sixty days	1—@1½ ₽ cent dis
Havana at five to eight days	1—@— ₽ cent pre

Steamboat Departures—This Day.

St. Louis	Saranac No 2, McCoy	5 P.M.
Louisville	Chancellor, Bacon	5 P.M.
Yazoo	Bloomer, Boyd	5 P.M.
Red River	Texas, Woodworth	5 P.M.
Watering Places	Ophelia, Grace	12 M
Covington	Lobera, Dennis	12 M
Vicksburg	P Dolman, Phelps	5 P.M.
Mobile	Florida, Grant	12 M
St. Louis	Ambassador, Russell	5 P.M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LOUISIANA STATE BANK, New Orleans July 31, 1852.

THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent out of the profits of the institution for the last six months, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 10th August.

au2 10t RICHARD RELF, Cashier.

Rally, Rally, Rally. SCOTT RANGERS.

THE Scott Rangers will meet at their Club Room, over the [illegible], on TUESDAY Evening, 3 instant, at 8 o'clock P.M., on business of great importance. By order of CHAS. M. WATERMAN, President. A. Larose, A. Sauvier, F. Toby, Jr., Sec'ys.

Notice.

THE Creditors of W. H. VAN RANSSELAER, are invited to call at our office to receive the third and last dividend. EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO. jl9 17 and 19 St Louis st.

Whig Central Executive Committee, corner of Commercial Place and Camp street, over the Crescent Insurance Company. B. SALOMON, Secretary, a30 tm1 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

Land Office of Louisiana.

BATON ROUGE, April 7th, 1852. To holders of certificates issued for Land by Richard Loucks, late Register of the Land Office. YOU are hereby notified, in pursuance of a resolution adopted by the last session of the Legislature, and approved the 9th March, 1852, to present the certificates which you hold, issued by Richard Loucks, to the Register of the Land Office at Baton Rouge, that those which are fraudulent may be ascertained, in order that the same may be reported to the next session of the Legislature. ap10 6m W. H. CRENSHAW, Register.

American Criminal Law, 3d Edit., &c.

TREATISE on the Criminal Law of the United States, by Francis Wharton, Esq., Second Edition, greatly enlarged and improved, 952 pages, 1852. SEDGWICK on the Measure of Damages. Revised and greatly enlarged, Second Edition, 1852. GREENLEAF on Overruled Cases; just received and for sale by ALEX. LEVY & CO., Law Book Sellers and Stationers, jy3 51 Camp street.

ON THURSDAY 29th July, a Grey HORSE, black spotted, Stamped C on the left shoulder, took refuge in the House of the undersigned. The owner is requested to claim the same and pay the costs. a3 3t JOSEPH SERO, at Gentilly.

To Store Builders, Cabinet Makers and Carpenters.

BY the burning of my Mill on Saturday night, I have lost all my stock of MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD, CEDAR, and NEWELLS and BALASTERS, but having a stock of Mahogany and Cedar Logs on hand, and having made arrangements with a saw mill to saw my logs, and a turning shop to do all turning, I shall be prepared in a few days to fill all orders that may come in. I have a large lot of White Pine Lumber, and I shall have an assortment dressed; Also, an assortment of ten pins and balls. As I have goods situated on the Levee, Delord and St Joseph streets, my assortment of Cherry, Walnut, Ash, Oak, Clear White Pine, &c., is complete. a3 3td1w HENRY T. SHERMAN.

Inundation—Notice to Planters.

Z. GRANIER'S BLANKETS.

H. De GOER & RIFFLARD, Sole Agents in the United States, beg leave to inform the Planters and Merchants, who use Granier's Blankets for their negroes, that they have only received 900 bales instead of 5 or 600, which they are accustomed to receive. The manufactory of Z. Granier having been carried away by the inundation, will not be able to furnish this year the quantity needed. a3

For Sale up to the first September next.

MR. U. LAROUSSINI, being obliged to leave the city by order of his physician, we will sell any one of our two Stores, which are among the best patronized and in the best location.

Apply on the premises.

U. LAROUSSINI & CO., Red Stores on the Levee and corner Baronne and Poydras sts. au3

P. S. We are determined to sell after this day at costs prices, in order to diminish our Goods, and have the same removed with less expenses.

FOR sale by the undersigned to close consignments:

500 boxes Bordeaux Claret of 12 and 24 ½ bottles; 125 casks do different qualities; 75 boxes Madeira, Spain and Portuguese wines; 40 pipes French Cognac, different brands; 250 baskets champagne Cabinet, Vieux Cepe, Moriset Haut London Club; Sable Mayence Brandy, 4th proof; 5 do white Spain do do do; 7 puncheons Scotch Whisky; 3 pipes Holland Gin; 20 bbls Bordeaux Vinegar; 100 boxes fruits in juice and brandy; 60 do sardines in oil; [illegible] dry grapes from Malaga; 7 bbls sweet almonds; 3 boxes French Mustard; 5 do capers in oil; 3 do of the best Hunts, London and St. Louis preserves. Assorted syrups, sweet-meats, &c., for sale at reduced prices by au3 HENRY VALETON, 30 St. Louis.

Apothecary Wanted.

AN Apothecary Clerk will find a good situation in an apothecary store of the city. The best references will be required. Apply at the office of this paper. au3t

LANDING ex ship Arthur, from Bordeaux, and for sale by the undersigned—100 casks Claret; 10 do. white Wine; 25 bbls do. do. CHS. CAVAROC, au3 30 Bienville st.

TOWN OF ALGIERS, July 31st, 1852.

THE undersigned hereby notifies all persons not to credit on his account his wife Marie Augustine Pougenne Latour, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting. H. D. LORIOT. au2-3t

THE Ship ARTHUR from Bordeaux, is now landing her cargo opposite the Red Stores, Second District. Consignees are requested to take out their permits within five days and take charge of their goods on the same, otherwise they will be stored at their costs and risks. V. & E. MAIGNAN, au3 32 St. Louis.

☞ Neither the Captain nor consignees of the Prussian bark, Arthur, from Bordeaux, will be responsible for the debts of said crew. V. & E. MAIGNAN, 32 St. Louis st. au3

REMOVAL.—F. M. PETITPAIN, Auctioneer, has removed to his new Auction Room, No. [illegible] Bienville street, between Old Levee and Chartres street.

Sales Days—Thursday and Saturday. [illegible]

Removal.

THE undersigned informs the public that his store has been removed [illegible]

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

Dissolution.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of LOISON & SILVESTRE, is from this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Fred. Loison is charged with the liquidation of said concern, and will continue in New Orleans under his own name, the same line of commission and general agency business.

New Orleans, July 31, 1852.

FRED. LOISON. au2 L. E. SILVESTRE, de la terriere.

FRED. LOISON, will continue in New Orleans, the commission and general agency business heretofore conducted by his old firm Loison & Silvestre, now dissolved.

The undersigned being charged with the liquidation.

New Orleans, August 1st, 1852. au2 FRED. LOISON.

THE undersigned have formed from this day a co-partnership under the style of Kerr & Poincy, for the purpose of transacting the Flour and Commission business. ROBERT KERR. July 31. ARTHUR POINCY. au2 1m

THE partnership heretofore existing under the title of Pinaud & Magnin, has, this day, been dissolved. Mr. Magnin will alone take charge of the liquidation, and will conduct the business under his own name.

New Orleans, 29th June, 1852. E. PINAUD. je30 X. MAGNIN.

Notice.

THE partnership heretofore existing in this city under the commercial firm of Barriere, Lacapere, & Co., is this day dissolved by limitation of contract. Charles A. & Thomas G. Barriere will use the signature of the late firm in liquidation. CHARLES A. BARRIERE. FIRMIN LACAPRE. FRANCOIS G. BARRIERE. New Orleans 1st June 1852. jel

THE undersigned having formed a co-partnership under the firm of Charles A. Barriere & Brother, will continue the business as carried on by Barriere, Lacapere, & Co. CHARLES A. BARRIERE. FRANCOIS G. BARRIERE. New Orleans, 1st June 1852. jel

THE undersigned have formed a co-partnership under the style of AVET BROTHERS, for the transaction of a general grocery business, as per act passed before A. Chiapella, a notary public in this city. FRED. AVET, J. B. AVET, J. AVET, in commendam. The undersigned will henceforth do a commission business. [jal7] J. AVET

Partnership Notice.

F. FRYER informs the public that she has taken in partnership Mr. and Mrs. Berny, her nephew and niece. The firm will henceforth be Recnet, Fryer & Co. Mr. and Mrs. Berny are both empowered to sign for the firm.

The new firm will carry on the same business as heretofore, and Mrs. Fryer will devote her time and attention to the purchase of such goods as Parisian taste and fashion will sanction. my 1

RAILROADS.

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company.

NEW ORLEANS, June 24, 1852.

SUBSCRIBERS to the Stock of this Company are hereby notified that an instalment of ten per cent, will be due and payable at the office of the Company, No. 17 Commercial Place, at the end of sixty days from this date.

By order of the Board: je24 tf JOHN CALHOUN, Secretary.

To Railroad Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received from the 1st of August until the first Monday of September next, at the office of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Rail Road Company, No. 17, Commercial Place, for the following work and materials, to wit—

Cutting and clearing the timber from the line of the railroad one hundred and fifty feet wide, commencing at New Orleans and extending forty-six miles to the highlands north of Pass Manchac. Contractors will make their bids at the rate of —— dollars per mile. The line will be divided into sections of one mile each, commencing at New Orleans and thence proceeding in regular succession northwardly.

Proposals will be received at the same time for the road-way formation at the rate of —— cents per cubic yard, for excavating and embanking. Persons desirous of clearing the roadway, or of executing the excavations, embankments and drains through their plantations, are invited to call at the office of the Rail Road Company.

TIMBER.—Proposals will be received at the same time for thirty thousand piles, ten inches square and from twenty-five to thirty feet in length. [illegible] to be of best yellow pine, and free from sap. Also, 120 thousand lineal feet of scantling, either the heart of yellow pine or cypress, eight by ten inches square, and in lengths of twenty-one, twenty-eight or thirty-two feet. The said piles and scantling to be delivered in equal quantities through the months of November and April next, inclusive, and at the following places: one fourth to be delivered on the western shore of Lake Pontchartrain; one fourth at the south Pass Manchac, near Lake Maurepas; one fourth at the north Pass Manchac, near the railroad; and one fourth at a point on the highland where the road leaves the swamp. Proposals will be received at —— cents per lineal foot, both for the piles and scantling.

For further particulars apply at the office of the Railroad Company.

N. B.—Proposals will also be received between the 1st of September and the first Monday in October next, for grubbing, clearing and excavating the grading of the remaining portion of the railroad, (forty-one miles,) between the swamp and the State line. The division is highland throughout.

JAMES ROBB, President. JOHN CALHOUN, Secretary. jy16—td

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Co.

NEW ORLEANS, April 26, 1852.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that books of subscription to the Capital Stock of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company are now open at the office of the Company, No. 17 Commercial Place, and will remain open for four months, in Louisiana and Mississippi, in accordance with the seventh section of the charter.

H. S. BUCKNER, Pres't pro tem. JOHN CALHOUN, Sec'y. [illegible]

Office New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Rail Road Company.

NEW ORLEANS, 24th June, 1852.

WHEREAS, it is provided by the 13th section of the charter of this company that if any subscriber for stock shall be sued by virtue of any ordinance for the payment of subscription to the [illegible], he shall have the right of redemption [illegible] upon paying to the company the amount [illegible], but this right must be exercised within 30 days from the date of the law or ordinance, after which time it shall not be allowed. And whereas [illegible] have been duly ratified and official publication made thereof [illegible]. Notice is hereby given that subscribers to the capital stock of the Company, who desire to avail themselves of the provisions of the above section, must file their application with the Secretary at the domicil of this Company on or before the 22d July next. By order of the Board. B. F. FLANDERS, Secretary. je26-law6w

Notice

Is hereby given to persons who wish to have boats or ships towed up or down the river, that the steamer DANIEL BOONE, of superior strength, will make three trips every week from New Orleans to Plaquemines, [illegible] perform the towage at very moderate rates. Apply to PAUL LACROIX, my19 13 Toulouse st

Twenty-five Dollars Reward

will be paid for the delivery, at No. 50 Dauphin street, between Bienville and Customhouse streets, of the mulattress slave ANNA. She is about five feet high, aged 30 years, rather stout, of light complexion; she speaks both English and French, talks in a low sweet voice and is noted for her skill as a washerwoman. She has left the house of her Mistress, Mrs. L. T. Caire, about the 15th of April last. jy29

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD! Will be given to whoever will bring to No. 114 Bienville street, the Negro Woman CHARLOTTE. She is about 45 or 50 years of age, speaks French and English, and has a small scar on her face. jy28-5t

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN away on Tuesday, the 5th of August last, a mulatto boy named ROBERT REED. He is a light mulatto, between 30 and 35 years old, about 5 feet 6 inches in height, weighing about 140 pounds, and has a cross and dissatisfied look. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of said boy to the undersigned. He is supposed to have escaped to a free State. al tf F FABRE & CO. 99 Magazine st.

Twenty-five Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY, the mulatto man named WILLIAM WHITE, aged about 26 years, light complexion, five feet four inches high; stutters when he speaks fast. The above reward will be given to whoever will lodge him in one of the state jails. au2 PIERRE POUTZ, 93 Customhouse st.

DETAINED at the Police Jail of the Second District, GLOVER, griff, aged about 27 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, [illegible] to belong to Mr. Joseph Todd, living in the town of Louisville, State of Mississippi.

ROBERT, griff, aged about 23 years, five feet eleven and a half inches high, has a scar on the neck, he is very slim, said to belong to Thomas Victor, Bourbon county, Ky.

JOHN, griff, aged about 23 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, has three small scars on the face. Said to belong to Mr. Frank Fuller, on the Ouachita river.

The owners of the above slaves are requested to claim the same agreeably to law. au3 3tlw E. PLANCHARD, Keeper.

NOTICE.

THE Creditors and Debtors of AUGUSTE VINCENT ROGER are requested to make themselves known to the undersigned, Syndic of his creditors. A. GRAILHE, au3 3t 84 St. Louis st

Sedgwick on Damages.

A TREATISE on the Measure of Damages, or an inquiry into the principles which govern the amount of Compensation Recovered in Suit at Law, by Theodore Sedgwick. Second edition 1852, just received and for sale by ALEXANDER LEVY & CO., Law Booksellers and Stationers, au2 No. 51 Camp street.

LANDING ex bark Arthur opposite the two markets, for sale by the undersigned—75 casks Claret, for family [illegible]. ROTH FRERES, Corner Morgan and Mandeville streets, au2 3d District.

LANDING—Ex bark Arthur from Bordeaux—40 casks Claret St. Emilion Medoc; 60 do do St. Estephe do; 10 do do St. Julien, 48 do do Montferrand; 150 boxes of 12 bottles, Claret Medoc. au2 V & E MAIGNAN 32 St Louis street

St. Xavier College.

THIS Institution, situated in Cincinnati, Ohio, will re-open its classes for students, on the first Monday of September next. Two of the Professors, at present in this city, intending to return on the 27th August, will take charge of young gentlemen entrusted to their care.

Terms and other particulars can be ascertained on application to Rev. J. Boudreaux, corner of Common and Baronne streets.

jy30 1m A. H. KERNION, 47 Bienville st.

14 Canal, bet. Chartres and Levee.

B. ANTOGNINI.

BILLIARDS and Patent India Rubber Cushions—guaranteed superior to any [illegible] used up to this date. [illegible] Also, complete sets of Loto and Ten Pin Alley.

Persons wishing to examine these new India Rubber Cushions, [illegible] jy20