# DAILY CRESCENT.

NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1854.


All persons having bills against the Crescent will present them for payment.

All the subscribers of the Crescent will pay no bill presented by any person attached to the office, without a written order.

## Vague Speculations.

The Delta of Saturday last has a lengthy and probably preferred article upon the events of the Eastern war, setting up the theory that all the news we receive from the theatre of events comes through a thick medium, green, and when it reaches us is a disappointed mass, in which it is impossible to discriminate truth from falsehood; and that, therefore, it is safe to infer that all the stories about Turkish victories are manufactured in Paris, and that the recent retrograde movement of the Russians "is either the result of a secret understanding with Austria, by which the two powers may be enabled to rid themselves of the Western powers, or it is a strategic movement, etc." It is rather surprising that our healthy sensible neighbor should engage in that most ridiculous employment of establishing theories and hazarding speculations relative to the result that reach us across the Atlantic, through one of the parties to a contest pending at a space so distant, and between parties whose relative purposes and designs are so little known to us.

The Texas War.—We publish below the order from the War Department authorizing Gen. Henderson to make a requisition upon the Governor of Texas for volunteers to put an end to the Indian disturbances along the Western frontier. There is no question that it will be responded to with the greatest enthusiasm:

WAR DEPARTMENT, June 12, 1854.

Sir: Recent reports of the various conflicts which have taken place with the Indians on the frontiers of Texas, and of the outrages committed by them on the inhabitants of that State, the Department is fully persuaded that you may need the aid of additional force, which it will not be in the power to furnish you, in the great work of recruits to fill the ranks under your command is required, because of the slow progress of the recruiting service, in your opinion, requiring Indian incursions; and in such case the requisition for such number of mounted volunteers, not exceeding a regiment, as you may deem necessary, will be supplied with ammunition and subsistence by the United States.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JEFFERSON DAVIS, Secty of War.

To Governor Henderson.

Russian Intrigues.—The London Chronicle of the following:

"Men of this country have felt instinctively from the outset of this dispute, that force alone would compel the Emperor of Russia to reason; and now we are beginning to reap the fruits of the campaign, and have compelled the aggressor within his territories. We will not be satisfied with what Lord Aberdeen called the other night, "an honorable result or a sterile triumph." The world now knows beyond all dispute the objects which Russia whatever she can hope to accomplish, and should the question be unsettled by the present war, Turkey cannot rely on another such intervention in her favor.

The tactics and assurance of the words we have italicized are amusing. If the Russians have endured sundry defeats, have been driven away from Silistria and have finally withdrawn into their own territory, the world has yet to be informed what share the allied powers have had in the business so far. It is true they occupied Varna and shot for a few hours into the batteries of Odessa, and no doubt astonished the Russians somewhat; but is the essential work of driving back the aggressor, their great deeds are yet to be performed.

We have received Dr. M. M. Bowler's new work upon the reputed causes of yellow fever and the so-called sanitary measures of the day. The Doctor's reputation will secure his book an extensive reading.

Chalybeate Springs.—This popular watering place, now in the hands of Mr. L. Jennings, is thronged by hundreds in search of either health or pleasure. The excellent table and sparkling wines add to enhance the pleasure a residence at the Springs affords. Mr. John Hesler, the well-known and popular caterer, is at the head of affairs indoors; this in itself is a full guarantee that no table on the Lake Shore will be allowed to excel that of Mr. Jenning's. The waters of the Springs are much sought after this year; their restorative properties are now fully appreciated, as possessing mineral qualities of the highest order.

Grand Duke.—Madame Prudat, the amiable hostess of this cool and airy resort, has, we understand, a few rooms still uncupied; to those who intend passing the summer over the lake, we command the Green Oaks as one of the most delightful summer resorts. The advantages of fishing, bathing, boat-sailing and a cuisine unsurpassed, can here be enjoyed to the fullest extent.

Lake Publication.—That famous individual, Madame of Tattersalls Exchange, has laid upon our table a work of most excellent conception and arrangement, entitled "A Panacea for Hot Weather and its Effects." Coming from almost any other source, a work of this description would have attracted but little attention, but the great reputation of the author induced us to give it one a hasty but thorough perusal. We believe the first edition has been exhausted, but we have no doubt the second will be eagerly sought for.

Death of an Editor.—The Georgia and South Carolina papers announce, with appropriate expressions of deep regret, the death of Major Robert A. Whyte, junior editor of the Home Gazette, who, after several weeks illness, departed this life in Augusta, at 9 A. M. on the anniversary of our Independence. The Augusta Constitutionalist pays a well merited tribute to his memory. He was universally esteemed by his cotemporaries.

Human Bones.—While repairing the sidewalk the other day, says the Ottowa (Ia.) Free Trader, Mr. D. Walker found the skull of an Indian, an extraordinarily large one, and an earthen pot capable of containing five or six quarts. These goods are found in the graves of the dead. There is no tradition of what Indians in this country, or even of the Indians themselves here, knew nothing of the aborigines, nor could they tell any thing about them.

Travel is increasing in public favor in Europe, the Emperor of France and the Queen of France and French citizens to an extent "never before witnessed in the administration of the Emperor Napoleon." France and England." The proprietors of the other cities of England are taking steps in the matter, and the project has the countenance of the Government.

(Through a singular eccentricity of the mails we received the letter which should have followed this some time ago, and published it. The intrinsic merit of these letters, however, redeems them from any objection on account of age.)

NACOGDOCHES, 1854.

I began to relate to you the tale of my trials, but have been again and again led by intervening public events, to suspend my story, as something less necessary than to comment upon the facts which were occurring. Indeed, it is under such conditions that I must write. An editor habituated to his profession and loving it cannot break from it at will, nor pass from it even into things that seem far pleasanter and more lightsome. We become like stage-horses that, when turned out to grass, forget the pasture and set off in a long trot, at sight of the coach or at sound of his horn; or like stag-hounds that, when there is a day's truce from the hunt, still track, in their slumbers, the flying deer, and bay in imaginary chase. For this time, however, we will resume our narrative; and nothing shall seduce us from it, until we shall at least have brought you to this point from which I date.

I sailed—if steaming be sailing—by the James Robb; leaving you, my good Maddox, in fierce contest with the potent financier, who stands god-father to that noble boat. While you were having quite a rough time with the *parrain*, the sponsor, I was getting along most amicably and even joyously with the *filleul*, the god-son. May you be as safely delivered of the one as I was of the other!

'Tis a goodly boat—stout, yet swift; and though a great goer, a mighty devourer of the water before her, yet as easy as an old shoe; in short, a first-rate craft. This is abundantly attested by the fact that, with a full cargo on board, which sank her almost to her gunwales, she yet took us to St. Louis, in just six days and ten hours. This rapidity of voyaging sufficiently bespeaks not merely goodness of build, of model and of engineering, but efficiency in the commander and his subalterns. They were, accordingly, a capital set, from the sturdy, yet jolly old captain down to those sweating ministers of flame, the coal-and-wood-heaving firemen. The high-admiral himself wanted but ensigns of rank and a fleet, to look one of the stanch Sea-Kings of our own or of the British navy. He unites land and water admirably: at his post, on duty, he is every inch the sailor and the officer, with an air of command and of vigilance upon his bronzed and weather-beaten face, of the manliest energy about his stalwart figure; while, in his cabin and presiding at his well-provided table, he looks and is the hearty and courteous country-gentleman, feasting a huge company of friends at his profuse board. On his deck, all bespeaks the navigator and disciplinarian; in the saloon, his cordial manner, his genial countenance, express him a man as fit for the feast as just now he seemed for the fray. In short, a most capital specimen is Captain Carrell, of the skipper that may be bred on our own fresh-water sea, the Mississippi: which, after all, is a very sufficient ocean, biting waves and storms—features of the regular deep, the omission of which appears to me a decided improvement.

I have never had a pleasanter voyage than was this. Our company was, of course, as agreeable one: or how else should the trip have been so? It was neither over-many, nor over-few, riotous nor too staid, fashionable nor clownish; in a word, 'twas a remarkably good, unaffected set of people, seemingly composed of none but that better sort of what may be called the Working Class, whom labor, skill and worth have raised to prosperity, without turning their heads. There was not, that I could perceive, a single sample among them, male or female, of that pestilent breed of whom Thackeray has (methinks most fitly) made himself the historian. For who but a snob-genius would ever have taken snobism for his theme? Sir James Edward Smith and others have written Natural histories of that silken family, the Butterflies; and 'tis well to know of that summer race, with their tinsel on: but what should we think of the naturalist and his taste, who chose, in describing to us these gay creatures of the air, to hold them up to us only as worms? Who wants to see them, not borne along on their gilded pinions of the hour, the spangled children of the morning, but as wriggling things that one treads upon, crawling not fluttering? He who could do this has a temper and a mind for maggots; and Master Thackeray, as to human life, has a disposition and a talent for only its creeping part, its odious and revolting forms. They call him a satirist. Now, I have dipped into his books: read them I cannot. They want that amenity, that cordial flavor, that generous if even rough smack, which should qualify the very acerbity of Satire; of which it is the business not to make us hate and despise all the world, but only its worst part; to encourage virtue and the good affections, by contrasting them with their opposites; to "shoot folly as it flies," and folly merely, instead of firing at the whole flock of human kind and knocking down as many as one can, like those who kill wild ducks for market on the Potomac. Mr. Thackeray is a murderer, not a marksman, a poacher not a sportsman, and only wants to fill his bag in order to sell the game he slaughters. He should have his gun broken over his shoulders and be set in the stocks of Criticism's Justices of the Peace. "Satirist," do you style him? If so, the grossest libeler of all the world is to be classed with Cervantes and Lesage and Swift and Fielding in prose, with Horace and Boileau and Dryden and Pope, in verse. What is his satire? It is to paint you a book full of characters, all detestable or contemptible in every trait, and where every man is a knave who is not a fool; all the women silly or mercenary, with just heart enough to victimize the males, just heart enough to be in their turns the merited dupes of some unworthy attachment. Now, all this is hard, coarse, commonplace misanthropy, to me as poor, tame and dull as it is disgusting and depraving. If people take such books for real pictures of the world, I do not see how they can have the heart to look upon them. As for me, I hate the fable that is only painful: if I could believe Thackeray true, I would not read him, lest I should go and hang myself, as the only step for comfort, in such a world.

But we have diverged from our journey. We will resume it, in our next. IL SEGRETARIO.

Michigan Independent State Convention.—A telegraphic dispatch from Detroit, dated the 7th inst., states that the Michigan Independent State Convention met at Jackson, in that State, on the 6th, and nominated Kingsley S. Bingham, Free-Soil Democrat, for Governor, and a coalition ticket.

Resolutions to repeal the Nebraska bill and the fugitive slave law, and to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, were unanimously adopted.

The Advertiser and conservative Whigs bolt, and there will probably be a straight Whig ticket nominated.

An exciting suit for divorce, in one of the New York city courts between Mr. and Mrs. Walker, has ended in a disagreement and discharge of the jurors, eleven of whom have published a card vindicating the character of Mrs. Walker.

A dispatch from Boston, dated the 8th, says:

Recent developments in New York are exercising an unfavorable influence on money affairs in this city. Stocks have considerably declined to-day, and State street is greatly excited by the failure of a firm of extensive and well known brokers and stock dealers. Their liabilities are not stated.

# LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

TO THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

By the Southern Line.

### Cholera in New York.

NEW YORK, July 15, P. M.—The deaths by cholera in this city during the past week were one hundred and thirty-seven.

### Boston Rioters—Cholera.

BOSTON, July 15.—The Grand Jury have found true bills against the rioters here on the occasion of the arrest of Burns, the fugitive slave.

The deaths from cholera in this city during the past week have been thirty-one.

### Congressional.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The Senate has postponed the Homestead bill until Monday, when a compromise bill will be introduced.

### New York Markets.

NEW YORK, July 15.—There has been an active demand for cotton to-day in this market. Prices firm with an upward tendency. The corn market is firm.

### Death of Ex-Governor Towns.

MACON, GA., July 16.—Ex-Gov. Towns, of Georgia, died in this city yesterday.

### Eastern Mail.

MOBILE, July 16.—The Eastern mail has arrived, bringing dates from New York of the evening of the 10th and morning of the 11th inst., as late as due.

The Sunday law against liquor sellers has been strictly enforced at Reading, Pa.

The City Council of Louisville have refused to pay R. J. Ward's bill for damages done to his house in the late riot there.

The whole mortality in the city of Philadelphia for the week ending on the 9th inst., was 368; under ten years of age, 215; of cholera, 22.

A mill at Cahoes, N. Y., having been burned on Saturday, the 8th inst., the wall fell in, killing several persons and wounding several others.

A clock factory of the Ansonia Company, at New Haven, has been destroyed by fire, causing a loss of $100,000.

A scaffolding fell from a church tower in New Haven on Saturday, the 8th inst., precipitating six workmen to the ground from a height of fifteen feet, and badly injuring them.

The lightning train from Pittsburg, over the Pennsylvania Railroad, arrived at the depot in Philadelphia, on the 8th inst., in twelve hours and a half. A very quick trip.

The steamship City of Manchester has been seized at Liverpool by the Custom-house officers, on account of some smuggled tobacco being found on board after her arrival from Philadelphia.

There were 761 deaths in New York city for the week ending on the 8th inst., of which number 98 were from cholera, 74 from cholera infantum, 11 from cholera morbus, 34 from diarrhœa, 20 from dysentery, 10 from inflammation of the bowels, and 88 from convulsions.

The friends of Senator Bright's bill, to pay the creditors of the Republic of Texas eight and a half millions of dollars, expect to get it up in the Senate about the middle of this week and pass it promptly. It will meet unexpected opposition, and probably fail, in the House. [New York Times, 10th inst.

After the burning of Rome it is said that Emperor Nero was found playing the fiddle. Emperor Nicholas, it seems, has been taking a leaf out of his music book; for, after the burning of Odessa, it most certainly has been found he played the liar.

Murder and Lynching.—We have learned from several persons, who have recently arrived from Laredo, that a most shocking affair occurred in that place about two weeks since. Achilles Centro, an Italian, and Don Pedro Carrera, a Mexican, were killed by a Dr. Linton. The former was band-master of the 5th Regiment of Infantry, and the latter principal in the Mexican Maroma, and it was during Don Pedro's exhibition that he was killed. We have made some efforts to obtain the particulars of this melancholy occurrence, but thus far have failed, as every thing connected with this disgraceful outrage seems to be enshrouded in mystery. There are various reports in circulation relative to this transaction, and the only definite conclusion we can arrive at, from all the information received, is that two men were murdered without any apparent cause or provocation, and the murderer hung under the solemn condemnation and sentence of his honor Judge Lynch. We have been informed that the difficulty by which three persons were launched into eternity grew out of an insult given by the doctor to the wife of the band-master, who was present at the exhibition. The band-master reprimanded the doctor for the insult. The latter retired for a few moments, but immediately returned with his pistol, and in attempting to shoot Centro shot Don Pedro the first fire, who had placed himself between the parties in endeavoring to quiet the disturbance. The second shot he killed Centro. After committing this bloody deed, he escaped to the west side of the Rio Grande, but on committing another outrage as stated, on the Mexican side, he was apprehended by the Alcalde and placed in the calabooose. The next day the citizens of Laredo held a meeting and appointed a committee to cross the river and demand Linton of the Mexican authorities. The Alcalde refused to give him up, but informed those who composed the committee that if they would go to the calabooose about 9 o'clock in the evening, that the key would be found in the door. They did so, and removed Linton from the jail, and brought him over to this side of the river, erected a gallows upon the public plaza and hung him that night. Thus terminated the existence of a man who has heretofore figured in nearly all grades and conditions of life—an accomplished scholar and eminent physician, Dr. Linton, it is said, was formerly a surgeon in the United States Navy, and was on board the brig Somers when Spencer was hung. We believe that he was one of the witnesses who testified, upon the trial of Com'r McKenzie, on the part of the defence.

Since writing the above we have been informed that the citizens of Laredo had nothing to do with the lynching, it being altogether confined to the soldiers. After his execution, it is reported that the body was horribly mutilated by the soldiery, such was the intense excitement against the deceased. [Nueces Valley, June 24.

We learn that Dr. Linton formerly resided in Bayou Sara, in this State.

Spain and the United States.—With a view to indemnification of such citizens of the United States as were sufferers in consequence of the repeal, on the 20th of February, 1845, of a decree issued by the authorities of Cuba on the 7th of October, 1844, authorizing the importation into the ports of the Island of Cuba, duty free, for the space of six months from the date thereof, of lumber and other articles for building, and of corn, corn flour, beans, Irish potatoes and rice, the Queen of Spain has notified the State Department that those who sustained losses by the annulling of the said decree, to forward to the Department, with as little delay as practicable, statements of their losses, accompanied by proper vouchers, in order that the same may be transmitted to the American Minister at Madrid.

The British Prisoners at Odessa.—The *Soldaten Freund* has a letter of the 10th from Odessa, which contains some interesting information relative to the captive British prisoners. The officers and men, who seem to be in no want of money, are permitted to walk about as they please. The conduct of the officers is highly praised, but the common sailors every now and then take a great deal more to drink than does them good. On the 6th they got very drunk in an Odessa "gin-shop," and a regular fight among themselves was the consequence. The combatants could not be separated until a detachment of troops interfered with leveled bayonets. The officers and midshipmen frequent the best houses in the place, and British and Russian officers may evening after evening be seen walking arm in arm on the Wasser glacis, and listening to the military band.

Murdered.—Seven of the sailors on board the ship Tartar, bound from Philadelphia to New York, mutinied on Wednesday, the 5th inst. They struck the captain, cutting his head quite badly, and refused to do duty. In the afternoon Lieut. Jones, of the cutter Forward, boarded the vessel at the mouth of the Christiana, put the mutineers in irons and took them to Wilmington. On their way to the hall, three of them managed to escape, leaving but four in the custody of the officers. They had a hearing before Judge Hall, and were committed to prison to await a trial. They are said to be desperate fellows; two of them, after they were ironed, leaped off the vessel, when one of them narrowly escaped drowning.

Suicide.—On the night of the 9th inst. while the Fulton ferry boat was on her way from New York to Brooklyn, a man rushed out of the ladies' cabin to the stern of the boat and threw himself overboard. A boat was sent out, but recovered nothing except his coat, in a pocket of which was found a letter addressed to a lady in Galway, Ireland.

Another.—A German, named Sebastian Cooper, residing in Philadelphia, while laboring under mental derangement, on the morning of the 9th inst., ascended to the roof of his dwelling, deliberately cut his throat in a shocking manner, and then threw himself to the ground, from which he was picked up dead. The body was horribly mangled. Mr. Cooper leaves a wife and children. Coroner Goldsmith held an inquest on the body, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts.

Three Men Killed by Lightning.—On Sunday, July 2d, about 2½ P. M., at the residence of Mr. J. W. Swan, in Newton county, Ga., Dr. J. W. Hitch, William Wilson and Isaac Christian, Jr., were instantly killed by a stroke of lightning. The electricity first struck a small shade tree that stood near the piazza where they were sitting, and then passed under the house and through the floor, shivering it in a very slight manner, and then the ceiling, and lastly the chimney was slightly injured.

Horrible.—We learn from the Marshall Eagle that two very young girls were recently violated and murdered by a peddler and a negro in the McCutchen Settlements, Jackson County, Alabama. The monsters escaped, but the people were aroused and in pursuit, and it was thought they would be arrested.

Affair of Honor—*Both Satisfied*.—Two negro men belonging to C. M. Fort, of Pickens county, Ala., between whom a grudge had long existed, went out on the bank of a small stream, on the night of the 24th ult., where they were found the next morning dead. It is believed that they killed each other in a fight.

Evacuation of the Principalities.—In the House of Lords on the evening of the 26th ult. Lord Brougham said:

"My lords, my apprehensions are not for the present. When I shall hear it confirmed that there is a general movement on the part of the invading armies to quit the principalities, then, my lords, I shall be very apprehensive. I shall be apprehensive lest Austria, having some concessions made to her by the Emperor of Russia, shall call upon us to enter into negotiation—of which negotiation I confess myself more apprehensive than I do of war. [Hear, hear.] If diplomacy, treaty, and protocol shall be again entered upon, and protracted by the resources of Russia, have we not to apprehend that they may drag on through the autumn, and to a period when the Baltic and Black Seas will be in very different circumstances from the present. [Hear, hear.]

"We, the Western Powers, shall not be committed by any thing that may be done at Vienna or Berlin. I have no distrust of Austria, but I say nothing of Prussia. [A laugh.] I have confidence in the integrity and character of the Emperor of Austria, but if negotiations with the Czar are to be carried on, it will be for us, if we are to take a part in them, to say when they shall terminate. I hope and trust that a certain time, and that not long, will be fixed within which these negotiations must terminate, that the Czar will withdraw, or the war be conducted as heretofore. It would be hard, my lords, to prognosticate what we will do hereafter, for much must depend upon our ally, France. But we must go on to the end, as we did from the beginning, until peace shall be obtained, and coupled with that peace we must have a guarantee against a repetition of the same proceeding on a more opportune moment for the enemy than the present, in which all his attempts have proved complete disappointments. [Hear, hear.] Then, my lords, we may have such securities against future aggression as will enable us to call the result of all we have been doing by the name of 'peace,' without which guarantee that peace will be only a vain semblance, and little better than an armed truce." [Hear, hear.]

Trial of Morrissey.—John Morrissey, who, together with Yankee Sullivan, was engaged in the prize-fight at Boston Four Corners, in Berkshire county, Mass., on being informed that the authorities of Massachusetts intended prosecuting him for his participation in that fight, on the 27th of June last, surrendered himself to the Sheriff of New York, with the request that he might be permitted to go unaccompanied to Massachusetts and surrender himself to its jurisdiction and authority. He arrived in Lenox, the county-seat of Berkshire, Mass., and surrendered himself to the Sheriff of the county, who permitted him to go unconstrained where he pleased during the session of the Grand Jury of the county. The Grand Jury found a bill against him for being engaged in the fight.

Morrissey was then arrested. In court he appeared with Mr. Charles F. Bennett as his attorney. He first plead "not guilty," but afterwards retracted his plea for that of "guilty."

His attorney stated to the Court the influences which prevailed upon his client to engage in the encounter; the manner in which he had appeared and subjected himself to the jurisdiction of the authorities of Massachusetts, without process, and his strict observance of his parole of honor—the only obligation which then detained him within the jurisdiction of Massachusetts.

The Judge, in passing sentence upon the defendant, said that all these things had great influence with him, and tended much in mitigation of the sentence about to be passed upon the defendant. And if his own views and feelings could govern the matter he would say, "Go and sin no more." But that the law, as it existed, rendered it his imperative duty to pass sentence. He ordered that the defendant, John Morrissey, pay a fine of $1200 and costs of prosecution. The fine and costs to be paid within seven days, or in default thereof be confined in the State Prison for sixteen months.

Morrissey, although ample bail was tendered for him by the citizens of the county, preferred to go to jail, and was committed to the Lenox prison. He immediately dispatched a messenger to New York for the funds to discharge him from the consequences of his conviction. The messenger arrived here on Saturday evening, and left with the necessary sum by the Sunday evening boat for Albany.

Sullivan, who was previously arrested and forfeited his bail of $1500, may yet suffer the penalty of the law, which in Massachusetts is very severe—the offense being punishable by a fine of $5000, or imprisonment in the State prison not exceeding ten years. [New York Tribune.

Beheading Preachers.—A Baptist preacher, at Marietta, Georgia, has been found guilty of heresy, and expelled from the communion, because he would neither assent nor deny that "God foreknew all things." He alleged in defence that he could find no passage in Scripture which taught the doctrine, and he had no opinion, therefore, on the subject.

At one of the Western courts lately, the pertentious duty of swearing in a clerk fell upon Squire ——, a newly initiated Justice of the Peace. The Squire stood up with a great deal of dignity, the meeting was hushed, and the clerk was ordered to hold up his right hand. Then came the Squire's administration of the oath—"You hereby solemnly swear that you will tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, *for one year*, so help you God!" "No, I'll be d—d if I will!" came from the clerk, and the business was suspended.

## Congressional.

WASHINGTON, July 8.

Senate.—The bill authorizing the Commissioner of Patents to grant an extension patent to Samuel Colt, for seven years from the 25th of February next, for improvement in fire arms, coming up.

Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, said—Before the vote is taken on the bill there should be a call of the House. From extraordinary means resorted to, he had no doubt very large sums of money have been offered to gentlemen to induce them either to vote for the bill or absent themselves. He had no reason to suppose any gentleman would be influenced by such considerations.

Mr. Pratt, of Connecticut, said he should like to know what reasons the gentleman had for making that statement.

Mr. Clingman had no objections to the question. If the House shall think proper to raise a committee to investigate the case, he should be ready to give an answer. Nothing had been offered to him, and he did not know whether money had been offered to members themselves, but from information wholly reliable, he had no doubt money had been offered to very near friends of members. It is well known Congress has suffered from allegations of this sort, and therefore he thought it would be very well to have a call of the House before taking a vote. There was no reason, color or pretext for the passage of the bill.

Mr. Seward, of Georgia—The gentleman should give the names and facts. If money had been offered to members, the particulars should not be suppressed.

Mr. Clingman—I stated distinctly that money might have been offered to particular friends of members. If the gentleman wants the facts, let him raise a committee of investigation. I have seen the charges in the newspapers, and two members have stated to me that large sums have been offered for particular purposes.

Mr. Seward—If the gentleman knows the fact and does not expose it, he stands condemned before the judgment of the country.

Mr. Clingman—Raise a committee.

Mr. Seward—It is not necessary. I understand the gentleman to say large sums have been offered for gentlemen either not to vote or to absent themselves.

Mr. Clingman—I don't say money has been offered to members, but to individuals who are supposed to have influence over members. If the gentleman will raise a committee I will go before it.

Mr. Seward—There is no occasion for a committee.

Mr. Letcher, of Virginia, said, as soon as the committee should rise he would offer a resolution for the appointment of a select committee to inquire whether money or other illegal and improper means have been used to procure the passage of the bill extending Colt's patent for seven years, or whether money or other illegal and improper means have been used to procure the passage of this or other bills through Congress.

Mr. Seward understood the first charge of Mr. Clingman's to be against members of Congress, either directly or indirectly. It was not improper to pay claim agents or counsel.

Mr. Thurston, of Rhode Island, briefly argued in favor of the extension of the patent.

Mr. Stevens, of Michigan, in alluding to the remark of Mr. Clingman, said it was a charge on the honor and integrity of this House; God forbid he should express the least doubt of the gentleman's honesty, but surely, from all the evidence before the House, the gentleman has had his virtue tempted as much as other gentlemen who are favorable to this bill have had their virtue tempted. Where is the evidence that members have been bribed? Point out the man. He defended the bill.

Mr. Bliss, of Ohio, said no bill had ever been brought forward with more fairness, and urged its passage.

Mr. Zollicoffer, of Tennessee, regretted to hear the remarks of Mr. Clingman, implying corruption. There is not a member but whose reputation is involved in the insinuation. It was due to the House that an investigation of the charges should be made. He suggested that the Committee rise, in order that the consideration of the bill may be postponed, and Mr. Letcher have an opportunity to introduce his resolution.

Mr. Cutting, of New York, replied to some remarks of Mr. Stevens, of Michigan, and stated reasons why he should vote against the bill.

Mr. McMullen, of Virginia, said he intended to vote for it, regarding Colt's arms as a grand discovery, reflecting credit on our country. If he was a peace-man, like Gerrit Smith, he should oppose the bill. Whenever he should engage in a private contest, he wanted the real instrument—one that would not flash in the pan, or fail to bring down his antagonist.

Mr. Pratt, representing the district in which Colonel Colt resided, made a brief explanation concerning the condition of that gentleman's pecuniary concerns, saying, that so far from making millions of dollars by his invention, he has not the means to complete the works which he has commenced in Connecticut. He was surprised at the remarks of Mr. Clingman, and asked the gentleman whether he had any reference to him. [Laughter.]

Mr. Clingman said he took great pleasure in responding. He had never heard the gentleman's name mentioned in that connection. His desire was to call public attention to the extraordinary pressure in the lobby to act on members of Congress, and wanted to break up the lobbying system.

Mr. Pratt said the explanation was perfectly satisfactory, and asked whether there had been lobbying against the bill.

The Committee rose without concluding the subject.

Two private bills were passed during the day.

Mr. Letcher asked leave to offer the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That a Committee of seven members be appointed to inquire whether money has been offered to members, or other illegal or improper means used to induce members to aid in requiring the passage of the bill to extend Colt's patent for seven years. Also, whether money has been offered to members, or other illegal or improper means used, either directly or indirectly, to secure the passage of any bill through Congress, and the said Committee shall have power to send for persons and papers, with authority to examine witnesses under oath."

Mr. Walsh (Democrat) of New York, objected on the ground that it would end in smoke. If he was certain any thing would come of the resolution, he would withdraw the objection—which he did, on the assurance of Mr. Letcher that the matter should be probed.

Mr. Seward—Let the gentleman make the resolution applicable to both sides—the aiders as well as defeaters of bills through Congress.

Mr. Letcher—I have no objection; I will make it as broad as the gentleman wishes.

The amendment was made as suggested.

Mr. Seward moved the postponement of the resolutions till Tuesday next.

Mr. Jones, (Democrat) of Louisiana, moved to lay it on the table.

Both motions failed, and the resolution was adopted; and in pursuance thereof the Speaker appointed the following committee: Messrs. Letcher, Thurston, Clingman, Eliot, of Massachusetts, Eddy, Cutting and Zollicoffer. Adjourned.

House.—*Washington*, Saturday, July 8.—The Speaker laid before the House the communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, urging an appropriation for the San Francisco Custom-house.

The House then went into Committee on the Private Calendar.

"The Whig papers are saying that the 'Nebraska bill has split the Democratic party.' Our advice to them is, that they keep their fingers out of the crack." [New Haven Register.

Or they may meet the fate of the five Indians who captured Mr. Waldron on the Piscataquis. He promised to go with them if they would help him split the oak log into which he was driving a wedge. The savages put in their ten hands to pull each way, when their captor knocked out the wedge and had the wriggling fellows all fast. [Boston Post.

We incline to think that the New Hampshire Legislature have performed over again the dexterous feat of Capt. Waldron, and that certain politicians of that State are just now "wriggling" in considerable pain, unable to withdraw their crushed political digits out of the crack. [New York Commercial Advertiser.

We regret to learn of an unfortunate affray which occurred a few days ago in the southern part of this county, between a man named McGee and Sweetmen and son, in which the two latter were killed. Sweetmen was an industrious, hard-working man. He leaves a bereaved wife and several orphan children to mourn his loss. We have not been able to learn the particulars of the difficulty. [San Augustine (Texas) Redlander.

A Balloon Race.—The Hartford Times states that a prominent feature in the order of exercises in that city on the Fourth was a race between two balloons, which took flight together in the presence of some twenty thousand people, at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. One of them was occupied by Mr. Brooks, and the other by Mr. Pauline. Brooks started first, but was speedily overtaken and passed by Pauline. Brooks then threw out ballast, and passed his competitor. Pauline, however, finally rose above Brooks, and the two, after a pleasant sail of about an hour, landed safely near each other in Manchester, nine miles from the starting point.

The Foreign Population.—By the census of 1850 it appears that of the white population of the United States, then amounting to 19,553,068, there were born in foreign countries 2,240,535 persons, viz: males, 1,239,434; females, 1,001,101. Those ascertained to have been born in the United States amounted to 17,279,875, and 32,658 were reported unknown as to their nativity. It thus appears that the proportion of natives to foreigners in 1850 was nearly eight to one in the whole United States. It should be observed that since the census of 1850 was taken the foreign population has largely increased by immigration, amounting to over one million in all; so that the number of persons of foreign birth now in the United States may be stated at about three and a half millions. The proportion of Germans among the recent immigrants has been very great.

A Lady Drowned in a Well.—We are informed that last Thursday, 29th ult., while Mrs. William Tillman, of this county, was drawing water from a well, she by some means fell in and was drowned. It was some time after the sad occurrence before it was known. She was last seen at the well, and examination having been made, she was found in it a corpse. We learn that the well was curbed at least three feet above the ground, and also covered. It is supposed that Mrs. Tillman must have been laboring under some mental aberration, and she, in this state, jumped into the well. [Ala. Standard.

An old lady told us recently she thought something awful must eventually happen, there had been so many weddings the past winter! The old lady was serious in her gloomy foreboding, and we should n't wonder if "something" squally did follow the events above referred to.

### Married:

On Saturday, the 15th inst., by the Rev. Father Rioly, HENRY R. CUNNINGHAM, to the Widow McCORMICK, both of this city.

☞ Dublin papers please copy.

### Died:

On Saturday, the 15th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., THOMAS DACHINO.

☞ The funeral will take place THIS MORNING at 9 o'clock from the residence of his brother, on Gravier street, between St. Peter and St. Paul streets. His friends and those of his family are invited to attend without further notice.

On Sunday morning at half past 3 o'clock CHARLES GYLES, Jr., aged 44 years, a native of Rhode Island, but for the last 20 years a resident of this city.

☞ Nashua, Mass., and Newport, R. I., papers please copy.

☞ FIVE DOLLARS REWARD will be paid for the return of a *Colt's Five Cylinder Revolver* which was borrowed from this office on the 27th March last, by some one who has *forgotten* to return it. T. D. VAN HORN.

Ruptures Cured.—Sherman's Curative Patent Truss and Rupture Remedy is a relief and comfort and certain guarantee in the cure of all Ruptures. To secure a good fit, apply to the proprietor's establishment, 70 St. Charles street, and inquire for Dr. Sherman. For further particulars, see advertisement on third page, or apply in the store for a descriptive pamphlet. 10t18 1y

Cancers Cured.—Dr. Frazee has the honor to inform the public that he is prepared to treat all cases of this fatal disease; and he will GUARANTEE A CURE IN EVERY CASE, except when some vital organ may be seriously affected. Even then, the sufferer may obtain much relief. Those afflicted with Cancerous affections are invited to visit Dr. C. at home and advice free. As an evidence of his sincerity and his confidence in his system of treatment, Dr. F. will undertake to cure every case of Cancer presented, and make no charge until the patient is cured. Patients cured without pain or the use of the knife. Twenty Dollars sent by mail will secure a package of the CANCER SPECIFIC, with full directions for use. Address DR. FRAZEE,

sp11 6ply Office, 38 St. Charles street.


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LOUDON'S VILLA AND COTTAGE ARCHITECTURE.
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APPLETON'S DICTIONARY OF MECHANICS, No. 9. 1y17 Sign

### Chagres Fever—Chills and Fever.

☞ BEACH'S FERRUGINOUS TONIC is a certain and infallible remedy for CHILLS AND FEVER, CHAGRES FEVER, and all Fevers of an intermittent type. Never known to fail. For sale by

E. D. BEACH, M.D., Chemist and Apothecary, corner of Chartres and Customhouse streets.
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J. SYME, corner Canal and Carondelet streets.

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### Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera, CHOLERA MORBUS.

☞ BEACH'S ANTI-CATHARTIC MIXTURE is a certain, safe, prompt and effectual remedy for the above diseases, and all diseases of like character, either in children or adults. For sale by

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### New Jersey Zinc Paints.

☞ The Subscribers have now on hand, and will be constantly supplied, direct from the manufactory, an assortment of Zinc Paints, as made by the celebrated

NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY,

which they offer to the trade and consumers on accommodating terms. The SNOW WHITE is now universally acknowledged to be superior to lead in whiteness, brilliancy and covering, either for inside or outside work. It will cover a much greater surface than equal weight of lead, thus rendering it more economical; while, being free from all poisonous substances, on the score of health it must recommend itself to every one at all familiar with the deleterious quality of paint manufactured from lead.

The BROWN ZINC possesses peculiar protective and adhesive qualities, and is especially recommended for iron and other metallic surfaces. The STONE COLOR possesses similar properties to the Brown, but the color is better adapted for painting out-buildings, depots, bridges, etc. The Company WARRANT the Paints manufactured by them to be PURE, and to keep fresh and soft, for any reasonable time, in any climate. To be used precisely like White Lead.

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BOGERT, WILLIAMS & CO.,

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### Creme De Bouzy Champagne,

JACQUESSON & FILS BRAND.

An entirely different article from the Crème de Bouzy of other brands.

☞ NOW LANDING, 150 baskets of the above and other brands of quarts and pints, and will receive, in the course of a few days, an full further supply.

This Wine is decidedly superior to any other Champagne imported into this market, as is well known by all who have tried JACQUESSON & FILS Brand of either CREME DE BOUZY or FLEUR DE SILLERY.

☞ Also on hand, my usual assortment of the best WINES and LIQUORS in the market, which will be sold on as reasonable terms as any other house in the city.

Jan18 1y17 SEWELL T. TAYLOR, No. 15 Royal street.

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☞ ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOZEN FINE SHIRTS from 12 to 50 dollars per dozen, at

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### The Gentlemen

☞ Are now offered Greater Inducements than ever to purchase their SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING ... OF ...

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☞ They will perceive, by the following list of prices, that his goods are at least $5 per cent. below the regular rates:

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