DAILY CRESCENT.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1854

☞ All persons having bills against the Crescent Office are requested to present them at the office for settlement.

☞ The Proprietor of the Crescent will pay no bill contracted by any person attached to the office, without a written order.

The Bribery Investigation.

The obscure publicity with which the Investigating Committee of the Council has honored the fruits of their investigation, leads one to wonder if it be of the slightest importance. The Committee intimates that it is of the very slightest. With a view to weighing its value, we propose a brief examination of the Report published, in mournful isolation, on the fourth page of the Picayune.

Several gentlemen were examined, and many others, whose names we learn were given in to the Committee, were *not* examined. The Committee obviously thought the matter quite unimportant. Of course it was. What importance could there be *to them* in making further parade of such statements as those published of *Mr. Conant, Mr. Place, and Mr. Cooper*, and what security had the Committee that if examinations were continued, developments less flattering to the *amor propre* of the Aldermanic body might not be blurted out? So after the examination of Mr. *Labat*, "the Committee, considering that no important information would be elicited, discontinued further interrogatories," and closed proceedings.

Now of what did the importance of this investigation consist? The Committee was not an examining magistrate, constituted to commit offenders for trial, nor a grand jury finding true bills of indictment, but was simply empowered to find out if the imputations of bribery were unfounded, or if not so, to expose the guilty parties to public condemnation. Whether this work has been fully performed or not will be easily seen from the exhibit made.

Mr. Maddox was first examined, and stated again the facts contained in the cards he had published, which led to the investigation. By reference to the statement, of any and all of the other witnesses, excepting only Mr. Egerton, it will be seen that they are precisely of *a color* with that of Mr. Maddox. But Mr. Egerton's is of another color. Of course it is. It might be asked what business Mr. Egerton had before the committee. But doubtless the Council, which was endeavoring to exculpate itself and Mr. Egerton, had a right, on the mutual reciprocity principle, to call on Mr. Egerton to exculpate himself and it. They were out in the same boat. The alacrity with which the President of the Pontchartrain Railroad Company responded to this call may be imagined. We know nothing of it. But assuredly Mr. Egerton did not go before the Committee to plead guilty. Nor was he at all backward in carrying the war into the camp of the enemy.

Mr. Egerton does not know of any offer either directly or indirectly made to any member of the Boards by Mr Hennen.

No such conversation as related by Mr. Maddox took place in relation to bribing or securing Mr. Bennett's vote by a discount in bank. It is not true.

This is very explicit, and involves a nice question of veracity between Mr. Maddox and Mr. Egerton, the existence of which induced the investigation, and the solution of which was the very business upon which the committee was engaged. Have they resolved the issue? One of these two deponents states clearly, upon oath, what is false. Have the committee decided which? They have not. They have intimated that the matter is of no importance, although it involves immensely broader issues, and they leave the public mind to come to its own conclusion by what means it may.

Can Mr. Egerton require the public to think so little of his sagacity, as to believe he would himself jingle the gold and silver of the corporation in the ears of honorable members? Of course he

Does not, directly or indirectly, know any thing that could put the committee in the way of discovering if any improper influence had been used to obtain the votes of members either in favor or against the ordinance.

And in relation to the mysterious conversion of Alderman *Bennett*, all Mr. Egerton knew was the following:

Mr. Bennett offered a note in the Southern Bank, which was rejected. Witness did not discount it individually. Mr. Bennett withdrew his account from the bank. Witness was told by several parties that, if the note was discounted by the bank, Mr. Bennett would vote for the ordinance. Witness declined discounting the note.

Probably Mr. Egerton did not even know that Mr. Bennett's note *was* discounted by *somebody*, and, probably, it was only through the public prints that Mr. Egerton learned that Bennett *had* voted for the ordinance. Yet these questions were not asked Mr. Egerton. He was not asked whether Mr. Bennett's account was withdrawn as a precautionary measure, preliminary to Mr. *Somebody's* discounting Mr. Bennett's note. *Everybody* knows Mr. Bennett's note *was* discounted—*nobody* knows by whom; *everybody* knows that Mr. Bennett, its bitterest opponent, voted *for* the ordinance—*nobody* knows why.

But we have not space to dwell on the *disinterested* statements of President John Egerton, and shall refer briefly to the other depositions. It is a remarkable peculiarity in this investigation that Mr. Egerton is the only witness who knows *nothing whatever* of promises, hints or conversations touching the question of bribery. The other witnesses had various, though *slight* experiences.

TESTIMONY OF MR. CONANT.

A friend of witness mentioned to him that if he wished to make a thousand dollars he could tell him how to make that sum, if he promised to say nothing about it. Witness having promised, his friend stated to him that if he would vote for the railroad he would get him a check of $1,000. The gentleman who made the proposition had no connection with the road, or with the parties at the head of it. Witness cannot say with certitude but naturally supposes that the money was to be furnished by parties connected with the Pontchartrain Railroad.

Witness refuses to give the name of his friend. Has not heard that any money had been spent by the opponents of the road to defeat it before the Council.

Sworn to and subscribed before us, July 8, 1854.

W. A. GORDON,
Chairman Committee of Board of Aldermen.
E. L. TRACY,
Chairman Committee of Board of Assistants.

This is loud talk to our auricular organs. "The gentleman who made the proposition had no connection with the road, nor with the parties at the head of it." To be sure not; no doubt some remote philanthropist and friend of internal improvements, residing in Kamschatka, was the gentleman's principal in the proposition, and he wished his name suppressed, being of a modest disposition. Mr. President Egerton "is not cognizant of any promise made by the agent or agents of the road." How, then, should that unsuspecting gentleman be "cognizant" of a proposition made by this remote philanthropist? Of course he knew nothing of it. And how the witness "naturally supposed that the money was to be furnished by parties connected with the road" seems very queer to us.

We have next Mr. Place's semi-comical narration of his experience. It must have astonished Mr. President Egerton to hear of the sorrowful intention the deponent had entertained towards *his* "throat," while he, unhappy innocent! was "not cognizant of any promise made by any agent or agents of the road." It would have been mournful indeed, had the services of our efficient and amiable Coroner been required in place of the more playful labors of the "Investigating Committee."

TESTIMONY OF MR. PLACE.

Witness says that in a jocular manner he had stated in presence of Messrs. Dolbear, Egerton and others, that he had no interest to vote for the road, but that if a handsome residence on the other side of the Lake were presented to him, he might be induced to give his support to the road. The next day Mr. Dolbear called and stated to witness that his observation of the previous day was a very proper one, and by another remark, which witness cannot remember, the impression was made on his mind that Mr. Dolbear came with the intention of bribing him. Witness did not permit him to go on, so as to be able to say with certitude that he came with that intention, but he believed it, from Mr. Dolbear's manner and conversation, and answered with indignation that he would cut Mr. Dolbear's or Mr. Egerton's throat if such dishonorable propositions were made to him. Witness says that he was very angry at the time. Witness regretted them, and ever since, and ever will, that he did not allow Mr. Dolbear to proceed, that he might have had the pleasure of kicking him out of a second story window.

L. H. PLACE.

Sworn to and subscribed before us, this 14th day of July, 1854.

W. A. GORDON,
E. L. TRACY.

In the sudden exodus from the "second story window," the witness did not design to include the President. Why, then, was the latter embraced in the more indignant and sanguinary suggestion? In the absence of more light, we shall have to trace our conclusions from the premises of Mr. Place. When Mr. Place made his statement in a "jocular manner," Mr. Egerton was present. In his subsequent excitement, an imaginary conversation between Alderman Dolbear and Mr. Egerton presented itself to the angry mind of the witness, the purport of which was that the latter said to the former, "Dolbear, call on Place and take him at his word; there's many a true thing said in jest. The handsome residence shall be provided." Of course, such a suggestion as this, occurring to the mind of the witness, proceeded wholly from his excited condition, and hence the bloody project touching the innocent throat of President John Egerton.

We know that this article is quite too long upon a subject which the Investigating Committee considered of little importance. Yet we cannot conclude without the deposition of Mr Cooper, by which it appears that some other remote philanthropist, unknown to Aldermen Barkley and Cooper, as well as to President Egerton, generously offered to "point up" a "nice piece of property" and a "gold watch" for Mrs. Cooper. How can we restrain our enthusiastic admiration in contemplating this magnanimous unknown, residing, if not at Kamschatka, perhaps at the Hebrides, or some equally remote locality, and looking, with his humanitary element in a most excited state, upon the necessities of the road in its extremity, and showering offers of "nice places," "gold watches," and "checks for $1000," upon unappreciating Aldermen of the two Boards. We must say that the remote philanthropist did err in letting his generosity loose without consulting Brother Egerton upon the morality of his munificent designs. But let Mr. Cooper come in:

TESTIMONY OF MR. COOPER.

Mr. Barkley, a member of the Assistant Board, urged upon Mr. Cooper to vote for the road, stating that he would make some thing out of it, that he could get a nice piece of property given him over the Lake and a gold watch for his wife. By his conversation, Mr. Barkley gave him to understand that the present opportunity was one in which he could make some thing handsome. Witness answered that such propositions he wished no man to make to him, and repulsed them with indignation. Mr. Barkley never stated who this property was to come from. Witness knows nothing further.

A. W. COOPER.

Sworn to and subscribed before us, this 14th day of July, 1854.

W. A. GORDON,
E. L. TRACY.

But we must conclude, and need not pause to ask whether Alderman Barkley made "some thing out of it." The proces verbal of the Investigating Committee reminds us of what the amiable and discriminating Mrs. Partington said to herself upon the subject of her daguerrean picture, which was just from the gallery, and was very like her:

"What artfulness is here, and how nat'rally every liniment is brought out! How nicely the dress is digested!"

See First and Fourth Pages.

PARADE.—We accidentally neglected yesterday to "make a note" of the fine appearance of Company B, National Guards, Capt. Jaques, as they paraded through our principal streets, on Wednesday evening. We are informed that they were sumptuously entertained by Capt. Dreux, of Company C, at his room on Bienville street, and by Judge C. V. Jonte, at his residence. If all the companies of this new Regiment can show martially to the same advantage as that of Capt. Jaquess, our city may well be proud of the National Guards.

MR. O. N. OGDEN.—This gentleman, a candidate for the seat on the Supreme Bench vacated by the resignation of the Hon. John G. Campbell, would greatly prefer, we have no doubt, the title of "Judge" being applied to him after instead of before the 14th of August. We hope our friends of the Delta have only anticipated the wishes of the voters of the District in giving him that title.

At a meeting of the citizens of Vicksburg and Parish of Jefferson, held at the Washington Hotel, in Vicksburg, a committee was appointed for the purpose of making preparations properly to celebrate the breaking of ground for the commencement of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad.

A barbecue will be given opposite Vicksburg, on the Mississippi River, and, no doubt, speeches, suitable to the occasion, furnished in any quantity, as appetizers.

BURGLARIES AND THEFTS.—The St. Louis Herald, of the 18th inst., says:

Our city is infested by gangs of house-breakers. Not a night passes in which they do not enter houses and steal articles of provision, clothing, plate, jewelry, etc. The audacity which marks their operations shows them to be old hands at the business. House-keepers should be on their watch, as the city police is no protection whatever. There are large districts of the city where a police officer is never seen. The inhabitants of those districts are paying for protection which they never receive.

New Orleans is no better off; indeed, not so well; for here we have watchmen enough, but who take it as easily as you please, caring little about the violators of the law. Catch them exerting themselves except on the eve of an election, or at the polls on the day thereof!

The difference between St. Louis and New Orleans is this: the former need not pay for watchmen it does not employ; while the latter is bound to fork up to many who are employed, but who render no service.

IL SEGRETARIO.

THE COON NOT DEAD YET.—From all parts of the State, says the St. Louis Intelligencer of the 17th inst., the news comes in more and more cheering. The Whigs never had a better chance of carrying the State than they have now. We believe there is an unusual degree of harmony and good feeling in our ranks, and it only requires that this should continue and be made *perpetual* to give us the ultimate and complete control of the State. This speaks well for Missouri, and if our friend's speculations should prove to have been well founded, it will be a sure sign that demagoguism is dying out within its limits.

FRENCH WEST INDIA SQUADRON.—The French war steamer Chimere, has arrived at Norfolk from Havana, for the purpose of recruiting the health of the officers and men. She will remain two or three weeks, and then proceed to the Gulf of Mexico. Two frigates of the same squadron have gone to Newfoundland, whence they will make their way to New York.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Courier & Enquirer says that Mr. Marcy has recommended to the Senate an appropriation of $300,000 for the extinguishment of the rights, and for the purchase of the property of the Hudson's Bay and Puget's Sound Agricultural Companies, in Washington and Oregon Territories, under the treaty of 1846. Governor Stevens, of the latter Territory, has drawn a long and very able memorial, in which he describes, with great particularity, the situation of the Companies, with a schedule of their property, and he concludes with the estimate which the Secretary of State submits to the Senate. The proposition involves the appointment of a commission to determine what are the rights and possessions of the Companies proposed to be purchased, and to make an assessment of their value.

Correspondence of the Crescent.

BOSTON, July 16, 1854.

In my last, treating of this Nebraska business and of the slavery question in general, I spoke to you of little but the Southern error in all this matter. I held up to you any thing but a pleasing picture of your own conduct, any thing but an agreeable prospect of the consequences, past and impending. I am far from being such a novice in public affairs and the popular passions as to fancy that a language like mine will at all delight you. Well do I know that the way to your affections is a very different one. Few people are wise enough to listen without displeasure to him who tells them of their follies. The powerful, accustomed to the voice of adulation, are especially impatient of the unvarnished truth. Had I meant merely to win your favor, nothing easier: every dog of a demagogue, that only knows how to fawn upon you and lick your feet, abundantly understands the easy art of captivating you. 'Tis "as easy as lying," and, indeed, is little else. What but this is, every day, lifting to the very heights of public favor and fortune more knaves and blockheads, incapable of any other art, of any other service? By what else than by assenting to whatever was popular did Van Buren ever arrive at supreme power? You cannot point me to a single act of true faithfulness to public duty in his whole career. A life of lies and of the basest political truckling, unredeemed by a single useful or honorable public act, was all that could plead to the people for James K. Polk: Yet that alone was enough to confer on him the sovereign dignity, in preference to a citizen the ablest, the truest, the manliest, that has, since the time of George Washington, adorned or enlightened our public Councils. Mr. Pierce, our present glorious ruler, had shown himself in civil life just enough to establish the fact that he was insignificant, and in military command just enough to prove that he was no fitter for war than for peace: but what then? He was known for a sycophant of the multitude, for a creature as intent to cajole as he was incapable of serving them; and that was all they asked, in order to give him a huge majority over one whom war, peace, and personal virtues the most unblemished, crown with unabated honors. In short, you prefer the sweets of flattery to your own good, your own safety; and so notorious is this, so obvious to the shallowest understanding, that he who will any longer speak necessary truths to you instead of the lies that you love has needs to be either a consummate ass in his ignorance of those before him, or to be, like me, totally indifferent to the popularity and the success of a day. I care not a fig to please any body but the really worthy and well-judging. To the opinions of no other sort have I ever, in my whole life, for one instant knuckled. I hold it my praise; I am proud of it, and proud of nothing else; that long and much as I have discoursed to the people in print, I have yet to write the first line written merely to pander to popularity. I am a free born citizen: Truth is my birthright, and, please or displease whom it may, it shall never be taken away from me. It is the very breath, the very life of free nations. Nothing else can have made or will ever keep them free. And yet how many, that court your favor, dare utter it to you? None; there stands the fate of Harry Clay, a beacon on the bare rock of truth, to warn all future political navigators to trim their sails wide of that fatal mark. There, shipwrecked even earlier, bleach the still unhonored bones of him who alone (for of course I put Washington out of all parallel) exceeded even Clay in the ability and the brave fidelity of his public services. I mean Alexander Hamilton: whom else could I mean? To his matchless genius alone do you owe it that your Government—a mere project and scarcely a hope, as it came from the hands of its great authors—ever took form and mechanism. It is he and he only who was workman enough to execute its complicated parts, put together the vast untried machinery of our system, and make it run. While every other such great enginery has grown up, bit by bit, under many hands and in a series of ages, he literally extemporized ours, perfect from the first, and yet without a model. All this—an amazing triumph of skill—he accomplished; in the very face of whatever that democratic crew, to whose denunciations you have ever since given him over, could do to make the Government an impossibility. He succeeded, in spite of them: and what is his reward? To have his name handed down, among the people whose second great benefactor he was, as a political by-word, as the worst enemy of the very government which he created; while, by one of the strangest of successful falsehoods, they who did their direst to throttle that government in the arms of its parents and nurses, now pass for its tenderest guardians and sole relatives!

Now, all well-informed persons know every word of this to be the exact truth: and yet such among you is the victorious force of falsehood, that not a syllable of what I say will find credit among the common people, against party lies that have striven for sixty years, impudently setting all fact at defiance.

Think not that I am indulging in an aimless railing at our country or at party. Our country is, to my mind, in too sad a condition for any child of hers to add uselessly to her reproaches; and, as to party, I am sorry to say that I think we have arrived at a conjuncture when party itself is about to be swallowed up in something still madder, more unprincipled and more destructive—a contest of populations and of sections. I fear we are much nearer to a civil war than almost any one seems to apprehend. In my next, then, I will endeavor to show what are the great undivulged causes of the present disastrous state of things; from what national errors they spring; and what, if any, must be their remedy.

IL SEGRETARIO.

TIGHT ON DOGS.—The police of Petersburg, Va., have killed more than a hundred dogs, under a recent act of the Council, forbidding them from going at large under penalty of death.

The law has caused much dissatisfaction with the owners and more with the dogs. The South-side Democrat of the 20th inst. contains an evidence of the feeling on the subject.

The Democrat says:

"The attendants on the market were somewhat amused on Tuesday morning by an attack made on the dog-cart by a lady armed with a knife. It seems her dog and her feelings had been outraged, and she determined to give vent to one by giving vent to the other; so arming herself with a knife she proceeded to the dog cart and in defiance of Crowder and the negro who was driving the cart, she opened the door and let out the dog. The boldness and success of the act elicited a great deal of merriment."

Capt. Ericsson, in a letter to one of the New York papers, refutes the statement that he had adopted the change which Mr. Collins is about to try on board the Arctic. Mr. E. says:

"There is not the slightest resemblance between the machinery of the caloric ship and that of the steamer named. As regards the plan of surcharging steam with caloric for the purpose of increasing its motive power, I claim to be the first to have tested it practically and satisfactorily. I built an engine for the express purpose, in 1834, at a cost of upwards of $20,000, the power of which was tested with unusual exactness by the application of a pump of thirty inches diameter and four feet stroke. The result of the test was the consumption of three pounds and a quarter of gas coke for each horse power developed. The surcharging of the steam in this experimental engine was effected by a series of tubes within the boiler, acted upon by the heat from the furnace in its passage to the chimney. This much as regards the principle of surcharging steam with caloric for producing motive power."

The balance in the Sub-Treasury at New York on the 20th was $3,049,684.

A destructive fire occurred at Astoria, New York, on the 20th, between forty and fifty families being rendered houseless.

Lieut. Maxwell Woodhull has finished his survey of the New York Harbor, on which he has been engaged for some weeks.

Wm. D. Livermore, druggist, of Philadelphia, was drowned on the 19th while bathing at Cooper's Point.

Mr. Jacob Richardson, late Collector at Oswego, is reported to have proved a defaulter to the amount of over $100,000.

The "Angel Gabriel" was not permitted to hold forth in Montreal, and was last heard from blowing his horn at Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Archbishop Hughes is the guest of the Rev. Mr. Cull, at Saratoga Springs, where he is sojourning for the benefit of his health.

Subscriptions for the relief of the suffering families of the ill-fated passengers on board the City of Glasgow, are going on in Philadelphia.

Lieut. D. D. Porter, Commander of the Golden Age, is at Perth Amboy, N. J., quite ill with the Chagres fever.

The insurance on the steamship Franklin, ashore on Long Island, is $310,000. The cargo is insured in Europe and in this country.

A lot of 4500 shares Illinois Central Railroad stock has been taken at the New York Stock Exchange at 105½c.

Several of the recently appointed officers for Nebraska and Kansas have left Washington for their new homes in what is now recognized as the "far west."

The Portuguese schooner Craveiro was totally wrecked opposite Tenwick's Island, near Berlin, Md., on the 11th. The crew were all saved.

Madame Anna Thillon is playing an engagement at Niblo's Theatre, New York, after which it is her intention to retire from the stage for life.

Robert Emmett Temple, Adjutant General of the State of New York, died at Albany on the 20th. He graduated at West Point, and was an esteemed citizen and soldier.

John G. Metzger, a Boston barber, recently received the title to an estate in Germany worth at least $25,000. He will now probably go to "shaving" in another manner, if at all.

Mr. Robert Schuyler, the great defaulter, it appears, is identical with the conscientious individual who, a few years ago, advanced his scruples against running a Sunday train of cars over the New Haven Railroad.

The British brig Isabella and Dorothy, Capt. Percival, from Havana to Falmouth (England), put into New York in distress, having lost the captain and four seamen on the passage by yellow fever.

An act has just been passed by the Legislature of Connecticut, giving to the boarding-house keepers the right to detain baggage, etc., for any money due for board, and to sell it at the expiration of six weeks.

A watchman in the cotton factory at Alexandria, Va., named Ragous, was recently brutally murdered. His body was found in the yard with the skull broken, evidently with a club or some thing of the kind.

Hon. William A. Graham, late Whig candidate for the Vice Presidency, is a candidate for the the State Senate in the district in which he resides in North Carolina. The next Legislature, of which he is likely to be a member, will have to elect two U. S. Senators. He will probably be one of them.

The entire track of the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, extending from Crestline, on the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati road, to Fort Wayne, in Indiana, is laid, with the exception of some thirty miles, which is now being put down, and the whole road will be completed and in operation by the 15th of September next.

It was reported in Savannah on the 21st that much sickness prevailed at the light-ship off Martins Industry, between that city and Charleston. One report stated that four out of five persons on board the ship are dead; another, that the captain was dead and the mate very ill. Upon hearing the rumor, the Collector of the Port at Savannah at once dispatched a boat and officers to ascertain the facts.

The St. Louis Intelligencer, of a late date, says: The Illinois River is falling, with a sufficiency of water, however, for all practical purposes. The Upper Mississippi is reported rising by the Die Vernon. We have no doubt there are three feet of water on the Rapids. The Missouri is falling, with five or six feet in the channel. The Ohio is again rising, with four feet in the Louisville canal. To Cairo plenty of water from this city.

The Washington Star, of the 20th, states that J. D. Hoover, Esq., U. S. Marshal for that District, has recently returned from Wheeling, where he served, by order of the Supreme Court of the United States, an injunction to stop the building of the Wheeling bridge at the same height it was before it was blown down. The height then was ninety-two feet. The order of the Supreme Court declares it an obstacle to navigation, and direct that, if rebuilt, it be raised to the height of one hundred and eleven feet, which is nineteen feet higher than the late structure. The injunction has been granted at the suit of the State of Pennsylvania.

The Cholera.

NEW YORK.—The total number of deaths in the Franklin Street Hospital, New York city, up to the 20th, were 111. Four or five other hospitals were to be opened in the upper part of the city....In Brooklyn, 4 deaths were reported on the 20th....In Syracuse, 4 cases in one family reported on the 17th....Ten or a dozen fatal cases have occurred in Troy.

NEW JERSEY.—Four deaths had occurred at Trenton....The disease is increasing in Newark, at Rockaway and at Washington....Dr. Benjamin Fisher, probably the oldest physician in the State, died at Port Elizabeth on the 5th, in his 86th year. In connection with a close practice of his profession, he had also labored acceptably as a local preacher in the M. E. Church for a period of about sixty years.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Several deaths occurred on the 20th at Boston....Two or three fatal cases have oc curred at Charlestown within the last few days.

MAINE.—Eighteen deaths are reported at Richmond since the 4th inst.

VIRGINIA.—Forty deaths at Richmond within the last two weeks, and the disease is increasing....There were 30 deaths in Wheeling from the 1st to the 15th, not including those from abroad, and 6 from the 15th to the 17th. The disease is abating.

OHIO.—At Toledo, five deaths from the 15th to the 17th....It has appeared in an epidemic form in Mount Vernon. Five members of one family have died....Several cases having occurred at Xenia, a panic seems to have seized upon the people of the village, many of whom are leaving their business and homes in affright. ....In Smith and in Graham townships, and in Harrisville, many fatal cases had occurred, and a number of persons were suffering from the disease at last accounts....At Crestline there has been considerable excitement respecting the cholera. Twelve Irishmen, at work on the railroad, had died up to the morning of the 13th inst., and the citizens had burned the houses in which they had expired. The friends of the deceased refused to bury the bodies without a priest, and the priest being tardy in his arrival, the citizens feared pestilence, and required interment.

MISSOURI.—Hermann has been decimated. Of a population of 1,000 over 100 have died....At Jefferson City, the cholera has prevailed to some extent, but it has abated....It has subsided at Independence.

MICHIGAN.—A letter from Detroit states that on the 13th and 14th the deaths by cholera were upward of 70 a day. A well known colored man, aged 104, died on the 18th, after eating very heartily of cherries.

ILLINOIS.—The cholera has ceased as an epidemic in Chicago. The health of that city is getting to be very good. There were only eleven deaths on the 16th, ten on the 17th, and six on the 18th, and all but one of them emigrants.

CANADA.—At Montreal on the 14th, there were 34 deaths by cholera....Ninety-six deaths by cholera had occurred at Hamilton, Canada West, up to the 25th....The Toronto Globe, of the 18th inst., says the city still continues in a comparatively healthy state, and although there have been a few cases of cholera, the disease has not assumed an epidemic character.

ANTI-NEBRASKA CONVENTION.—The Massachusetts Anti-Nebraska State Convention met at Worcester, July 20, and was largely attended by men of all shades of politics. Mr. Taft, of Worcester, was chosen President *pro tem.* A committee of nine, of which Alderman Williams, of Boston, was chairman, was appointed to report a plan of operations. The room being insufficient to contain the delegates, they adjourned to the Common. The Convention organized by the choice of Judge Morris, of Springfield, as President, with thirteen Vice-Presidents, representing three prominent political parties. Speeches were made by Judge Morris, Henry Wilson, Hon. E. L. Keyes, Amasa Walker, Rev. Edward Beecher, and others. A Provisional Committee of two Whigs and two Democrats, and two Free Soilers was appointed to call a State Convention, at which nominations be made for the coming State election. Strong anti-Nebraska resolutions, in favor of the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law, the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and for the rights of the citizens of Massachusetts, also recommending a National Convention, were adopted.

SALE OF SCHUYLER'S FURNITURE.—The household furniture of George L. Schuyler, the New York "financier," was sold, by order of assignees, on Wednesday week, and attracted a large number of persons, who expected to see a grand display, but were disappointed. The house, it is said, was well and elegantly furnished, but as much with a view to comfort as to show. The bidding was spirited, and much of the parlor furniture brought its full value. His library was also sold.

PISTOL SHOOTING.—Sam Suydam, of New York, offers a wager of $2000 or more, one-half forfeit, that Capt. Edmond W. Paul, of St. Louis, cannot hit the ordinary size target of an iron man, at ten paces, oftener than he (Suydam;) each party to shoot with a pistol, one hundred shots, at the word "one," the word to be given in one second. This offer is understood to be an acceptance of a challenge put forward by Capt. Paul. John Travis also accepts the same challenge.

MONUMENTAL.—A friend of ours on Jefferson Avenue, says the Detroit Tribune, discovered, yesterday morning, the carcase of a good-sized dog, deposited in the alley near his office. Probably aware that the animal would be allowed to rot under his nose before it would be removed "by authority," he scooped a resting-place for the defunct canine and covered the body from sight with a pile of sand which was hard by. At the head of the mound, he erected an humble board, answering for a head-stone, on which was affixed a card bearing an inscription complimentary to the efficiency of the City Marshal. The grave was visited by numbers yesterday, and seemed to possess as much interest as the stone in the Moslem temple at Mecca.

The compulsory vaccination act, which has lately gone into effect in Great Britain, has given rise to much dissatisfaction among certain classes. The medical profession regard it as unjust and oppressive, because it exacts of them a large amount of gratuitous labor.

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, 79 St. Charles street, and inquire for Dr. Sherman. For further particulars, see advertisement on third page, or apply to the store for a descriptive pamphlet. febl3 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. without delay, 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,
apl1 1ply Office, 38 St. Charles street.

Hats, Caps, etc.
AT WHOLESALE.
☞ One hundred cases HATS, comprising a great variety of LK. FUR, CASSIMERE, MEXICAN, WOOL, STRAW, PALMLEAF & CAMPEACHY HATS, for sale by
jy18 1m4aW FROST & CO. 19 Magazine street.

Sewell T. Taylor,
NO. 15 ROYAL STREET,
IMPORTER OF
WINES, LIQUORS, CORDIALS, etc., etc.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
☞ See advertisement in another column. 499 3ply

Southern Military Academy Lottery.
CLASS C.
LIST OF NUMBERS AND PRIZES DRAWN AT THE ESTELLE HALL ON THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1854, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE COMMISSIONERS, JUSTUS WYMAN AND THOMAS WELSH, Esqs.

Numbers	Prize Dollars	Numbers	Prize Dollars	Numbers	Prize Dollars	Numbers	Prize Dollars
3	50	2858	50	4864	50	7879	50
115	25	2873	25	4936	25	7905	25
134	25	2916	25	4959	25	7931	25
137	25	2979	50	4970	25	7972	25
139	1500	3316	25	5084	50	8119	50
151	25	3343	25	5097	25	8165	25
163	25	3365	25	5105	50	8171	25
172	50	3840	50	5137	25	8195	25
197	25	3930	100	5195	100	8205	25
200	25	3974	25	5218	25	8210	50
319	25	3979	25	5238	50	8293	25
344	25	3986	25	5241	100	8305	25
405	25	3998	50	5248	100	8341	25
441	50	4081	25	5279	25	8356	25
447	25	4210	25	5283	25	8367	50
593	100	4301	25	5299	25	8396	50
638	25	4311	25	5325	50	8397	25
676	25	4325	25	5345	50	8399	25
690	250	4345	50	5405	25	8401	25
707	25	4349	25	5457	25	8541	25
710	50	4401	25	5540	100	8569	50
745	100	4420	25	5569	25	8621	25
841	25	4469	50	5571	50	8671	25
881	25	4505	25	5634	25	8678	25
896	25	4525	50	5646	500	8723	25
913	1000	4544	25	5650	50	8735	50
966	25	4544	25	5648	50	8828	100
1000	25	4554	50	5671	50	8871	125
1015	50	4583	50	5695	25	8767	25
1065	250	4588	50	5925	25	8769	50
1111	25	4592	25	5927	125	8781	50
1131	50	4624	25	5941	25	8787	250
1214	50	4707	50	6013	25	8811	500
1253	25	4724	25	6025	50	8844	25
1296	50	4746	25	6128	25	8856	25
1299	25	4764	25	6173	25	8865	50
1325	25	4765	25	6175	25	8925	25
1326	50	4812	25	6200	25	8984	50
1336	25	4846	50	6215	25	8985	25
1344	25	4867	500	6268	25	8986	25
1395	25	4869	25	6269	25	8987	25
1426	25	4881	25	6280	25	9000	25
1429	25	4882	25	6281	25	9011	25
1454	25	4892	25	6287	25	9041	25
1474	25	4893	25	6288	25	9042	25
1514	25	4916	25	6294	25	9043	25
1614	25	4922	25	6298	25	9044	25
1640	50	4931	25	6353	25	9048	50
1660	25	4935	50	6364	250	9062	25
1672	50	4971	125	6369	50	9115	25
1685	25	4986	25	6545	25	9121	25
1690	25	4990	25	6567	25	9136	250
1694	125	4990	50	6584	50	9137	50
1737	50	4995	50	6585	50	9175	25
1756	25	5048	25	6586	50	9176	25
1762	25	5069	50	6679	125	9216	2000
1767	25	5070	25	7150	50	9253	1500
1782	25	5076	50				

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

Nos.	Dollars.	Nos.	Dollars.	Nos.	Dollars.	Nos.	Dollars.
2851	25	4920	25	6997	25	9117	25
1952	25	4950	25	7024	25	9118	25
2934	25	5019	25	7096	25	9120	25
4956	25	5021	25	7097	25	9178	25

COMMISSIONER'S CERTIFICATE.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., July 20, 1854.

The undersigned, sworn Commissioners to superintend the drawings of the SOUTHERN MILITARY ACADEMY LOTTERY, do hereby certify that the above is an accurate list of the Numbers and prizes, as they were drawn by us this day at Estelle Hall.

JUSTUS WYMAN, THOMAS WELSH, } Commissioners.

Sworn to before me this day, July 20, 1854.
DANIEL H. WORKMAN, J. P.

☞ Persons wishing particular numbers should order immediately. Money tickets received as Cash for Tickets, immediately after drawing. All prize tickets must have the name of the holder written on the back, and should be sent to the Agent or Office where they were purchased, with instructions how they wish the amount remitted to them, and in what shape. jy24 1w4aW

The Gentlemen
☞ Are now offered Greater Inducements than ever to purchase their
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING
....at....
C. B. DREW,
No. 14 CHARTRES STREET.
☞ They will perceive, by the following list of prices, that his goods are at least 25 per cent. below the regular rates!
FINE BLACK FRENCH CLOTH FROCKS $15 00
FINE DRAP D'ETE FROCKS 8 00
FINE FRENCH MERINO FROCKS 9 00
FINE SILK ALPACA FROCKS 5 50
FRENCH MERINO PANTS 5 00
WHITE AND FANCY DRILLINGS 2 00
WHITE AND FANCY MARSEILLES VESTS 2 50
LINEN BOSOM SHIRTS 1 25
ALL LINEN SHIRTS, (warranted) 2 50
RUSSIA DUCK, OFFICE AND SAC COATS 3 00
FANCY CRAVATS, per dozen 3 00
IRISH LINEN DRAWERS, per dozen 12 00
FINE BLEACHED COTTON DRAWERS, per dozen 6 00
FANCY SILK HALF HOSE, per dozen 7 00
☞ These prices will be strictly adhered to. All goods sold are guaranteed.
jy26 1m4pd&W C. B. DREW, 14 Chartres street.

Pass Christian Hotel
☞ Will open for the reception of Visitors on SATURDAY, the 1st of JUNE. E. H. MONTGOMERY.

New Jersey Zinc Paints.
☞ The Subscribers have now on hand, and will be constant