DAILY CRESCENT.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 11, 1854

☞ The Proprietors of the Crescent will pay no bills contracted by any person except Mr. J. O. NIXON of his written authority.

Modern Literature.

In old times great books were written by great men. They were the products of much study, experience and observation, written not for the day only or the age, but for all time—books the world should not willingly let die. Such are the works of Plato, of Aristotle, of Cicero, of Herodotus, of Tacitus—of nearly all the ancients, who when they had completed a book felt ready to exclaim with Horace,

Nunc exegi monumentum, aere perennius.

Indeed, down to as late a period as when Browne composed his philosophic treatises and South delivered such discourses as can hardly ever be forgotten, the great objects of composition were universally borne in mind and books were written to instruct and improve. They contained facts and drew inferences. They enlarged the fields of learning by means of new observations, closer calculations and more profound thought. They were the products of a life time of devoted and diligent study.

This style of writing is not wholly extinct even yet. We still have Niebuhrs, Macaulays, Grotes and Prescotts; great historians, great statesmen and great philosophers, Savants like Humboldt, Arago and Agassiz. But although there are such yet in the world, laboring after the manner of the old immortals, how small a place do they occupy in the annual catalogues of modern authors, and how vastly different in its scope, object and execution is the literature of the present age from that of ages previous. Indeed it is so changed as to be hardly recognizable as the same thing.

Our present literature, instead of being labored and profound, is hasty and superficial; instead of being original it is plagiarised, or at best only revamped from older and better works. Books that are books—solid, substantial compositions—are out of demand, and the best writers must bend to the wants and wishes of the times. They must work for magazines, and newspapers whose rapid publication renders long study almost impossible. They are compelled to be diffuse for lack of time to study conciseness, and superficial from the impossibility of ample preparation.

The character of the most popular modern literature is now even more lamentable, however, than its partially excusable superficiality.

Works of biography are by no means in the first rank of literary merit, and yet, unless we except novels and travels, they are far the most numerous that appear. The French press teems with biographies of the great little men of '48, and Hungarian reminiscences are as plenty as blackberries. In our own country the tide has flowed in another direction. We are not old enough for biographies, and most of our travelers go in search of dollars rather than distinction. The mania here is for fancy tales, sentimental stories and sketches, and literature called "light" on the *lucus a non lucendo* principle—that it sheds none. "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "Hot Corn," the "Lamplighter," "Fashion and Famine," are the titles of some of our latest, most largely circulated publications, and their titles give indication of their character. They may be very good stories and very prettily written, but for all that they contain nothing new and teach nothing valuable. They are not suggestive of any thing original, strong, vigorous and masculine; any thing which shall increase the learning of the world, or give a greater impetus to its intellectual activity.

The authors of the present day, too, are increasingly feminine. Without opening the vexed question of Woman's Rights, or discussing her particular "sphere" of action, it may, we think, be with safety asserted that the Minnie Myrtle's, Fanny Ferns's, Lizzie Laurel's, Fannie Forrester's and other agricultural authoresses of the day are not the ones to supply what is wanting of strength and stamina in our literature. Their pictures of domestic life, of the feelings and the affections; their descriptions of scenery and their appreciation of the beautiful are often times sufficiently good. But these are not the qualities we need. The stock on hand is large enough and comprises almost every possible sensation from a baby's first crow to an old man's last breath. We want less fancy and more fact; less "pretty writing" and more of what is sound and thoughtful; fewer Minnie Myrtles, infinitely more masculine mind like those that have, heretofore, instructed, enlightened and illuminated the world.

In many things the progress of the world, since the fall of Rome, has been a fiction and a falsity. Perhaps in none has this progress been more spacious and less solid than in the realm of letters, in which refinement of expression has been more labored for than originality of thought, until the latter has been nearly lost sight of in the longings for the former.

See First and Fourth Pages.

LITERARY.—The Boston (Mass.) Olive Branch has made an addition to the alliterative authoresses of the present day. Winnie Woodfern and Patience Pepper have made their debut in that style of sentimental sketching which Fanny Fern has rendered so popular. Nearly all the botany of our country is now used up by these ambitious feminines. A few floral and agricultural names are yet left, and we would suggest for the favorable consideration of those proposing literature to themselves the following: Sallie Sparrowgrass, Mary Mustard, Theresa Turnip, Carrie Cabbage and Molly Mangle-wurtzel. Polly Potatoe and Carry Carrot are also unclaimed. The field is broad and but a few more cultivators can be allowed.

WELL DONE.—The Hon. W. W. Pepper, one of the Circuit Judges of Tennessee, presented to Governor Johnson in January last, an iron fire shovel manufactured with his own hands, he being a blacksmith; and a few days since Gov. Johnson presented to Judge Pepper "a black cloth sack coat, which was drafted, cut, sewed and pressed with his own hands," and the Judge declares that he never had so good a fit in his life.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.—We have not yet received full returns of the election in North Carolina. In 17 counties Bragg has 4814 majority, being a Whig gain of 2010 votes as compared with the last Gubernatorial election.

We record with much pleasure, a fact reflecting great credit upon the generous character of Mr. Barney Williams, the Irish comedian. On the occasion of his complimentary benefit in New York, on the 2d inst., he stated that every farthing received for the night's performance, beyond the incidental necessary expenses, should be appropriated to the use of the Washington National Monument Association. In obedience to the pledge thus publicly made, he enclosed to the editor of the Herald his check for five hundred dollars to be applied by him as above promised.

EXPLOSION.—The steam engine works of Skinner & Co., at Nunda, Livingston county, New York, were blown up on Tuesday morning, the 1st instant. One man was killed, and several others, including Mr. Paine, were severely

THE BROOKLYN MURDER.—The New York Times of the 4th inst. states that Tucker, who murdered his child with a razor and inflicted frightful wounds upon his wife, since his recovery from the drunken or crazy fit is, or pretends to be, entirely unconscious of the awful circumstances. No one was allowed to speak to him on the subject, and he appears not to know why he is in jail; he has mentioned his family, but apparently without any emotion, merely saying he would like to go home, and that he wanted to see his wife and get some clean clothes. In answer to a question about his wife he said that the last time he saw her was at tea, and that she and the family were well. The sincerity of this apparent total unconsciousness is much doubted.

ANOTHER HEAD BROKEN IN NEW YORK.—A man named Timothy Redding died in New York on the 31 inst. from the effects of a violent blow on the head with an ax, in the hands of a man named James King. The skull was fractured to such an extent that his brains protruded, and he has since lingered in great agony. It is supposed the wound was inflicted by King while he was in anger, and the affair was about to be investigated.

BRAVE FELLOW.—A negro named Dan Johnson attacked a man who was walking with a lady on the levee in the lower part of Dayton, Ohio, on Sunday evening week, by striking him with a colt. The man was badly frightened and ran away for assistance, leaving the woman at the mercy of the negro, who immediately attempted to ravish her. She succeeded, however, in escaping from him. Marshal Stover arrested the negro soon after, and had great difficulty in defending him from the excited populace, which showed a decided disposition to administer summary punishment.

SUICIDE OF THE MURDERER.—The Syracuse papers state that Gannon was found dead in his cell, at the City Hall, on the 2d inst. A Coroner's inquest was held, which decided that Gannon came to his death by excessive drinking. It was shown that he had five different attacks of *delirium tremens* since the 4th of July.

GOVERNOR OF NEBRASKA.—We learn by the Washington papers that the President has tendered the Governorship of Nebraska to Mr. F. Burt of South Carolina.

ANOTHER DEATH FROM LIGHTNING.—Wm. Scott, living near Scott Church, Orleans county, N. Y., was instantly killed by a flash of lightning, on Wednesday, the 2d inst.

CHOLERA.—In St. John, New Brunswick, during the twenty-four hours ending at 11 o'clock on the 3d inst., there were twelve deaths by Cholera,—and in the adjoining parish of Poland during the same period, there were twenty-nine deaths.

Eight new cases occurred in the Baltimore Alms House on the 3d, but no deaths.

We never read of a "United Irish Society," but we are led involuntarily to think of the famous legends of the Kilkenny cats.

In speaking of the arrival of the steamship Indiana, a New York paper says:

The Indiana, brings 100 passengers and 18 jackasses of the Spanish breed for parties in the South.

The wife of Alexander H. Ailes, of Philadelphia, was lately arrested for adultery with her paramour, a man by the name of Huley, upon information furnished by the injured husband. After being arrested she was taken by the police to the station-house, where she endeavored to commit suicide by strangling herself with a pocket handkerchief, and was found in a condition approaching death, and was only revived by the prompt application of remedies.

THE LUNAR WORLD.—Mr. Crampton, in a little book entitled "The Lunar World," draws the following interesting picture of the appearance which the surface of that satellite would present to a visitor from the terrestrial globe:

"Choose the period of the last quarter, and direct our way to that dark shadowy spot marked N in the map, and situate at the north-eastern portion of the lunar globe; it is the Mare Imbrium, or Sea of Showers, as it is called, though no water is to be found there and no shower ever cools or moistens its barren surface. It is about seven hundred miles in extent every way. Let us cast our eyes around, and what do we see? a boundless plain or desert, stretching away as far as the eye can reach on every side, save in one or two points, where a chain of lofty mountains can be perceived, whose brilliant, pointed summits, glittering in the sunbeams, just appear upon the distant horizon. The light that glares upon the plain is intense, and the heat of a tropical fierceness, for no cloud shelters us. By that light we may perceive, scattered over the plain, an infinite number of circular pits, of different sizes and depths, varying from a few yards to some hundreds in diameter, and sunk in the body or crust of the planet; some of them but a few feet and others to an unknown and immeasurable depth. Above the sky is black, out of which the sun gleams like a red-hot ball; and the stars sparkle like diamonds, for no atmosphere such as ours exists, to give by its refractive and reflective powers the delicious blue to its heavens, and the softened shade to its landscape. The lights and shades are indented upon its features deep and dark, or intensely bright; no softening away in the distance, no gentle and beautiful perspective; no lovely twilight, morning or evening, stealing over or away from the scene. All the shadows are abrupt, sudden; all the outlines sharp, clear; appearing startlingly near even when really distant. No sound follows our footfall or is ever heard in that silent place; for there is no atmosphere to conduct it; no fresh breeze blows on its mountain tops, sighs through its burning deserts, rustles through the brilliant green of forests or waves over meadows; the silence of death broods over its arid wastes and rocky shores, against which no tides or billows break."

One of the richest men in France, and who associated in that country with those distinguished for rank and fashion, left Parisian gaiety a few years since and took to farming. He had his estates in Normandy farmed after the English fashion, bought a steamer and established a communication between Carenton and Southampton, to convey horned cattle, sheep, poultry, and all kinds of farm and dairy produce from France to England. The Captain and crew are all English. The steamer makes one or two trips a week, and realizes an immense profit. A large establishment, both French and English, is kept employed by the farming operations and the steam traffic. Carenton is a small town where Norman manners exist in perfection. It has a church near a thousand years old. Among the native farmers in the neighborhood agriculture is carried on with primitive simplicity. Their horses are harnessed by coarse ropes and heavy chains, as in the days of William the Conqueror. Apples, wheat, barley, beans, potatoes, all grow in the same field. Carenton is about twenty-five miles from Cherbourg, and is connected by a fine old Roman road, straight as an arrow.

A negro girl belonging to Mrs. Fisher, of Clayton, has been lodged in jail for hanging a small negro child about four or five years old. Murder seems to be stalking rampant throughout the land.

The Plaquimine (La.) Sentinel of the 5th inst., says: The sickness among the children, which has prevailed here for some time, has at length began to subside, we believe, which, to mothers, must be a source of much satisfaction.

A grand ball was given last night, the 10th

The Special Russian Embassador.

It is said that the special Embassador sent by the Czar to negotiate the sale of Sitka to the United States is no less a personage than one Dr. Cottman, formerly a resident of Donaldsonville, in this State, and at that time a correspondent of the Picayune, so that paper says. In the New York Herald we find the following in regard to the matter, which to our fancy smacks of the newest humbug:

"The Czar is exceedingly desirous to cultivate the friendship of our country, of which he always speaks in the highest terms of praise. 'There are,' said he, 'but two Governments in the world—those of Russia and America; and although I have the greatest regard for the latter, yet I know it would be impracticable in my country. The Republican form of Government is best suited,' he added, 'for the people of the United States, because they are enlightened and intelligent; but with Russia it is entirely different, and the Government she has now is the only one that is suited to her condition. To say that he understands the institutions of our country would convey a very inadequate idea of the extent of his information in regard to us. He is not only thoroughly informed on this particular, but he is quite familiar with our local politics, and knows the leading politicians in the different States by name. He is also thoroughly posted up in the history of the different parties.

"We have said that the Czar entertains the most friendly feelings towards us; but this is not all, he treats every American who enters Russia with the greatest hospitality, and affords him every possible facility for visiting every part of his dominions. There are at present a large number of Americans employed by him in most responsible positions, and he holds forth the greatest inducements to all who desire to enter his service. Till within the last eight or nine months the English enjoyed his unbounded confidence, and Englishmen were to be found in the most lucrative offices in the country; but recent events have led to a great revolution in this respect, and they are now being rapidly replaced by Americans."

The Emperor thinks that the United States ought to have Cuba.

"In speaking of our relations with Spain, he says he considers that Cuba is ours by right of her geographical position, and that as she commands the entrance to the Gulf, we should take her, whether the Spanish Government is willing or not."

Relative to the Emperor and his family, the Doctor says:

"The Czar is one of the most refined and polised gentleman in Europe, and his personal appearance is remarkably prepossessing. He is about six feet two inches in height, and made in proportion, while in manly beauty it would be difficult to find his equal. In his manner of living he is very temperate, and preserves the greatest regularity and order in all his transactions. He rises every morning before sunrise, a practice which is followed by the other members of his family. Before breakfast they take about an hour's exercise in the open air, such as riding, walking, etc. After a very light breakfast—for he is a believer in homeopathy, as applied to dietetics—he reviews his troops, and then visits the different members of his family at their several places. He next visits the various departments, or gives audiences; and as this portion of the day's work is ended at 5 o'clock, he takes dinner, after which he indulges in another ride or drive. The sons regulate their time in the same manner as the Emperor; but at stated times they have general réunions of all the members of the family, which, Dr. Cottman informs us, are the most entertaining social meetings that he has ever attended.

"Nicholas has four sons, the eldest of whom, Alexander, is thirty-four years of age; the second eldest, Constantine, twenty-six; the third, Michoi, twenty-two; and the fourth, Nicholas, called after himself, twenty. The two eldest sons are the best educated men, Dr. Cottman says, that he has seen any where. The Grand Duke Constantine, who is the High Admiral of the fleet, does not appear to take after his father in stature, as he is no more than five feet five inches high. He is remarkably energetic, and performs an incredible amount of work daily. In appearance he might be mistaken for a Yankee, and in many points of character there is a great similarity. All the children of the Czar speak English with as much fluency as they do their own language.

"The Czar has two daughters, both of whom are distinguished for their accomplishments and surpassing beauty of person. The Grand Duchess Marie is one of the most beautiful women in Europe, and is exceedingly affable and courteous in her manners. Altogether, the present Romanoff family may be placed among the most ably that has reigned in Europe."

The Herald gives the following sketch of Dr. Cottman:

"We could not conclude this article without a word in relation to the gentleman who has been sent on this important mission. Dr. Thomas Cottman was born in Maryland, and is now about forty years of age. He moved to Louisiana in 1830, where he has occasionally practiced medicine and was elected to the Legislature. He still owns a plantation there and a large number of slaves. In 1835 he went to Europe for the purpose of placing his daughter in a boarding school at Paris, and while there he determined to visit the different countries, and investigate for his own satisfaction the merits of the present difficulty between the belligerent powers. In the course of his travels he went to St. Petersburg, where he had an interview with the Czar, who treated him in the most friendly manner, and offered him every facility in his power. The better to assist him in making his tour of observation through his dominions, the Czar gave him an imperial order to all the institutions and places of note in the country. With this order he visited Cronstadt, where he remained six weeks with Gen. Dehn, the commander-in-chief of the northern division of the army. He subsequently went to all the principal cities, and was every where treated with the greatest hospitality. Dr. Cottman acted in the capacity of surgeon to the Grand Duke Constantine up to the time of his appointment on the present mission, and enjoys the confidence of the whole of the imperial family."

THE LIQUOR LAW IN HARTFORD.—*Hartford*, Thursday, August 3.—It was voted to-day by ballot not to appropriate money from the Town Treasury for the purchase of liquor for the Town Agent, under the new prohibitory law. The majority was 160. The opponents of the law are having bonfires in the streets on account of their victory.

NAVAL COURT MARTIAL AT PHILADELPHIA—FIRE.—*Philadelphia*, Thursday, August 3.—The Naval Court Martial held in this city agreed upon a verdict yesterday, which was transmitted to Washington last night. The members are now waiting orders from the Department to disperse.

A fire occurred this morning at Taylor's soap factory, corner of Ninth and Wallace streets. Loss three thousand dollars. Insured.

The river continues steadily falling, with thirty-two inches water in the canal, and about three and a half feet on the Portland and New Albany bar. Along the lower Ohio the latest arrival reports four feet water and the channel "cutting out."

The weather yesterday was warm and cloudy, with two or three light showers of rain, but not sufficient to allay the dust. Last night it clouded up again, indicating a storm, but we fear it will pass over us. The lightning for the space of half an hour or more played through the heavens with fearful vividness, accompanied with some thunder but no rain. [Louisville Journal, 27th.

Mr. Walley, of Massachusetts, from the Select Committee of the House of Representatives, to investigate the charge preferred by Benjamin E. Green against the Hon. Thomas H. Bayly, of Virginia, affecting his representative character, made a report in part, on the 3d, to the effect that Green had failed entirely in establishing his first charge in connection with the allegation of fraud in the passage of the Mexican Idemnity bill. As to the other charge, the Committee express no opinion, as they have not examined the record and documentary evidence submitted by Green. They reserve the privilege of making a full report at a future day.

Joe says: "Sam, I have lost my watch overboard; it lies there in twenty feet of water. Is there any way to get it?"

WEATHER, CROPS, ETC.

The Bienville (La.) Times of the 28th ult., says:

For the last ten days, the weather has been warm and rather dry. Some places have been favored with showers, while others are still parched and dry. The corn is much injured—indeed, all the uplands in this portion of the State have suffered more or less with drouth; yet we doubt not the corn crop will be at least an average one. We expect to see corn selling this fall at 50 cts per bushel.

The cotton crop, both on the lowlands and uplands, is extremely promising for the season It is not larger, perhaps, than usual, at this season; but it is better branched, and the bolls and forms are more numerous.

On Red River, the cotton, planted in rows about eight feet apart, is already locking, and is from six to eight feet high! The ploughmen cannot be seen across the rows!

The health of North Louisiana was never better than it is at this time.

The Shreveport Democrat of the 3d inst., says:

On Wednesday and Thursday of last week we had rains in different parts of this parish and De Soto, but there has not been enough, and in many places, none. We traveled through a portion of this parish and De Soto last week, and noticed the crops very particularly. The corn crop will be sufficient but it is not large The cotton, on many plantations, has been greatly injured by the drouth, whilst others say they have not suffered at all. The whole crop we think cannot possibly exceed two-thirds of a good crop.

The Natchitoches (La.) Chronicle of the 5th inst. says:

"The weather, this week, has been very warm; we have had in the Parish, one or two showers, and the cotton is looking well."

The Mansfield (La.) Advertiser of a late date says:

"In our late trip through Caddo and Panola, we were gratified to find that a good crop of corn will be made in all the localities we visited; also the cotton, with favorable weather ahead, is very promising. The same is equally true of De Soto parish."

The Arkansas River is very low; navigation may be considered at an end until a rise takes place, of which, at present, there is certainly no prospect. The weather continues extremely hot and oppressive. The health of the city is, we believe, as good or better than could be expected, considering the heat and dust that envelope and surrounds us. The crops, so far as we learn, we regret to say, presents a cheerless prospect; indeed, in many instances, rain would be of but little benefit. From present appearances, not more than one-third or one-half of a crop can be reasonably expected. [Little Rock Whig, 27th ult.

The Marshall (Tex.) Republican of the 5th inst. says:

"We do not expect that such a warm summer as the present is remembered by the oldest inhabitant. It seems like an age since we had an invigorating rain. The earth is dry to the depth of several feet, vegetation is literally parched up, and every thing living looks worn out. In some portions of the county there have been showers within the last two or three weeks; and on plantations that have been thus favored, pretty fair crops will be gathered. As a general thing, the crops, both of cotton and corn, will be scarce. It is evident, from all we can learn, that they will fall off at least a third.

The Belleville (Ill.) Tribune says:

"James McDonnell, an Irish employee on the ferry boat, on last Monday afternoon, got into an altercation with a German named Burckhart, which resulted fatally to the latter. McDonnell was severely injured in the affray. He now lies in jail in this city. An inquest was held by the Coroner and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts."

COLOSSAL MONUMENT TO SHAKSPEARE.—It is a subject of frequent remark by foreigners that there is in this country no monument to Shakspeare. Signor Chardigni has conceived the idea of erecting a gigantic statue of the great dramatist. Russia, he says, boasts her colossal statue of Peter the Great; Italy of Charles Borromeo; Bavaria its gigantic statue, the head of which forms a conspicuous ornament at the Crystal Palace. Why should not England have her great statue. Signor Chardigni proposes that the statue should be a hundred feet high, of cast iron, formed by a new process which he has invented. In the statue it is proposed to have three floors, with a staircase for ascending to the top or head of the monument. These three floors will divide the statue into three rooms, of about eighty feet in circumference and fifteen feet each in height, the sides of which the artist proposes should be adorned with bassi-relievo, in cast iron, representing all the chief scenes of Shakspeare's plays. In the middle of the first floor are to be statues, in cast iron, of the Queen and Prince Albert. The third floor of the statue, reaching to the head, will afford a most splendid panoramic view of London, through the apertures for the eyes, which, following the proportions of the rest of the statue, will be more than two feet wide. In addition to the light which will come from the apertures of the eyes, a large quantity of light will be admitted by the top of the head, which is for this purpose intended to be made of glass In addition to this, the folds of the drapery of the statue will admit a variety of openings, not visible from below, through which light and air may be introduced. It is also proposed it should contain a library of the best editions of Shakspeare's works. Busts, in cast iron, of cotemporaries of Shakspeare, and of those whose names have been worthily associated with his, would be fitting ornaments of the interior. The statue would stand on a pedestal of stone, in which should be the entrance, through doors of cast iron, whose panels might be adorned with appropriate bassi-relievo. It has been suggested that the Regent's Park, or the top of Primrose Hill, are fitting spots for the erection. [Journal of the Society of Arts, London.

MURDER ON BOARD THE BRIG MOTTO.—On the 2d of July last, a murder was committed on board the brig Motto, Capt. Edmonds, while at the port of Matanzas, by one of the crew, a native of Manilla, who stabbed the mate, Mr. Hodges, of Portland, Me, causing his death. The perpetrator of the crime claimed the protection of the Spanish Government, and was left at Matanzas.

SHIP TRADE WIND.—The packet ship Empire, Capt. Zerega, while on her way to Liverpool, on the 1st of July, in lat. 42°, lon. 58°, fell in with the foremast of the ship Trade Wind, recently wrecked. Upon the foremast was one man, who had been in that position for six days. He was taken off, and his wants duly cared for.

According to a correspondent of the Washington Union, Louis Napoleon is still subject to plots and attempts against his life. Recently it was discovered that an accident had been contrived for "taking off" the imperial culprit; and on another occasion, when he was to be present at the theatre of the Porte St. Martin, fourteen muskets, intended to be used in the battle piece, played in honor of his presence, were discovered to be loaded with ball.

MORTALITY.—It is estimated that no less than 31,500,000 of the people inhabiting the globe have passed into the "valley of the shadow of death" during the year 1853.

PURCHASE OF CUBA.—A Washington correspondent of the New York Times states that the President has abandoned the ten million scheme, Mr. Mason, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, having reported against it.

PHILADELPHIA FIREMEN.—On the 2d and 3d several small fires occurred in Philadelphia which brought about any number of fights among the rowdy firemen of that city.

DEATH OF A REPORTER FROM CHOLERA.—Mr. John Moore, a newspaper reporter, lately employed in the office of the New York Times, was among the cholera victims in that city, on Wednesday, the 2d. His attack was followed by death within two or three hours, the symptoms being those of confirmed cholera. Mr. Moore was apparently in perfect health on the

PROBABLE MURDER OF A STRANGER.—An occurrence has transpired near Gallion, which, if the apparently well grounded suspicions of the citizens are correct, reveals one of the most atrocious outrages ever perpetrated. On Friday evening, as the Bellefontaine train of cars was coming from Crestline, (whither they had been to make the usual connection with the Ohio and Pennsylvania road,) the engineer, when half-way between that point and Gallion, discovered a man sitting upon the track. Upon sounding the usual alarm, the man did not move, but seemed to have his gaze fixed upon the lamp of the engine, whereupon the engineer reversed the motion of the machine, but before a stoppage could be effected, the cars were upon him. When taken up he was found to be in a most deplorable state. The marks of a frightful contusion were upon his skull, his collar bone and knee pan were broken, and numerous other injuries inflicted. He was taken to the station, where his wounds were dressed, after which he was removed to more comfortable quarters.

But the dark feature of the occurrence is yet to be given. The surgeon who dressed his wounds says the blow on the skull must have been given previous to the infliction of the other wound, and was apparently given with a bludgeon; and that the blow must have been attended with the effusion of considerable blood, whereas no blood was found near him when taken up. What tends to envelope the affair in still greater mystery, is the fact of his having had in his possession, the same day, between one and two hundred dollars in gold, none of which was found upon him after the accident. From these and other circumstances, it is the universal opinion in Galion that he has been waylaid and beaten until he became insensible; and that after his pockets were rifled he was placed upon the track in order that he might be despatched by the cars.

He was still living at 12 o'clock on Saturday night, but his recovery is hopeless. He has not spoken since the occurrence, but has remained perfectly insensible. Should he have a lucid interval, it is hoped that some clue can be obtained by which (if he has really been the victim of a conspiracy) the fiends in human shape can be detected and receive the condigu punishment so black a crime would richly merit.

The unfortunate man is an entire stranger in the neighborhood. He is apparently a laboring man, of temperate habits, about twenty-five years of age.

EXAMINATION OF DR. GRAHAM.—In the New York papers of the 4th we find the following:

Yesterday forenoon, Robert H. Graham, who on Wednesday morning killed Col. Charles Loring at the St. Nicholas Hotel, was examined by Coroner O'Donnell in the usual form. He said he was a native of Nelson county, Kentucky, 38 years of age, a practical physician, and was connected with a drug store. In regard to the charge of murder, he said:

"I am aware a statement made by me cannot be used as evidence in my favor. The circumstances I would wish to explain could have been easily proved by the facts which might have been elicited on cross-examination of the witnesses against me. As the Coroner refused to permit me or my counsel to cross-examine upon the case before the Jury, I respectfully decline to make any statement of the particulars of the case; but I do most solemnly declare that, whatever I did at the unfortunate and melancholy occurrence which has placed me now before you, I did it in self-defence, against a most sudden and violent and unexpected attack upon me by the deceased."

The Coroner committed the prisoner fully for trial on the charge of murder, and would not take bail.

FEARFUL EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING.—The Freeport (Ill.) Bulletin states that on the evening of the 20th ult., during an awful thunder storm, the house of Mr. Ralph Anderson, who settled on the Prairie six miles southeast from Freeport last Spring, was struck by lightning, and all the persons in the house, eleven in number, except one little boy, were struck down and injured more or less, and the oldest daughter, Augusta, a lovely girl in her seventeenth year, was instantly killed. The fluid struck her head, burned her hair, melted her hair pins, and went round and round her down to her feet. Several of the children and Mrs. Anderson are burst and blistered on various parts, and one little girl named Louisa, about eleven years old, is so badly burned as to render her recovery doubtful.

Owing to the presence of mind of Mr. Cook, who is building for Mr. Anderson, they were all carried out into the rain, and water poured on them, which finally restored the suspended animation of all but poor Augusta. It was truly afflicting and appalling to see a whole family struck down instantly, and all apparently corpses. The lightning entered the ridge of the house, near the gable, tore off the shingles, shivered several rafters, passed through a chest of clothes which were scorched and singed, then seemed to scatter all through the room, as its marks are to be seen in all directions.

The Mobile Register of the 9th inst. says:

"A young man named Henry George was accidentally shot, on Sunday morning, by another named Wood. George went to Wood's room and waked him up to attend the funeral of a fireman. Having a pistol with him, Wood took it to examine, when by inadvertence it was discharged, lodging three buck-shot in George's breast. The latter is still alive and some hope entertained of his recovery.

MURDER.—A man named Sanpher was struck down in Baltimore on the night of the 2d inst. with a club, in the hands of one Edward Thomas, and died a few hours after. The murderer made his escape.

☞ Dr. JAMES having returned from his Northern tour, is now ready to resume the practice of his profession at 82 Customhouse street. aug 10 12p

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, 76 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. feb22 ly

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 once and advise 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,
sept1 6m Office, 58 St. Charles street.

Dr. Beach's Anti-Cathartic MIXTURE,

☞ Has been tried, and proved, beyond a doubt, to be one of the best remedies, the most certain and prompt in its effects, (as thousands in this city can testify,) of any remedy that has ever been brought before the public, for

CHOLERA,
CHOLERA MORBUS,
DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY, ETC.

It is alike prompt in its effects, either in mild cases of AFFECTION OF THE BOWELS, or the most aggravated cases of CHOLERA. Its action is specific and entirely different from all other preparations that have ever been put up for Cholera, etc. One thing remarkable, which shows its superiority over all other preparations, and surprises all that use it, is, that the Bowels will be as regular the next day as if they had taken no medicine. Every family should have it in their house, and no steamboat should leave the wharf without having a supply onboard.

☞ For sale by E. D. BEACH, Druggist,
cor. Chartres and Customhouse sts.,
and by Druggists generally throughout the city. au 9 3p tf & 1w

New Medical Books.

J. B. STEEL,

60 CAMP STREET. 60

TREATMENT OF VPHILITIC DISEASES, both Primary and Secondary; by Langston Parker.

H. M. HUGHES' PRACTICE OF AUSCULTATION, Second American from Second English Edition.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS; by John Hughes Bennett.

For sale by

J. B. STEEL,
aug 2 tf 60 CAMP STREET.

Leighton's Premium Shirts.

☞ JUST RECEIVE AT THE OLD STAND,
Corner St. Charles and Canal streets.

☞ For sale by LEIGHTON & BARROT,
aug 2 tf Dealers in Clothing and Gents Furnishing Goods.

FIRST JUSTICE'S COURT, } JOHN E. DAVY vs. THOS. HUGHES.
Parish of Orleans. } No. 18,854.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Hon. L. U. Gaiennie, First Justice of the Peace for the parish of Orleans, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on Tuesday, August 31, 1854, at the hour of 12 o'clock M., at my Warehouse, No. 240 Tchoupitoulas street

New Books.

☞ JUST RECEIVED BY

THOMAS L. WHITE,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

105 CANAL STREET, 105

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for August.
MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE'S NEW WORK, SUNNY MEMORIES OF FOREIGN LANDS.
GOLDSMITH'S POETICAL WORKS; new edition.
MILTON'S POETICAL WORKS; new edition.
MARTIN MERRIVALE, Nos. 4, 5 and 6.
.....ALSO.....
MRS. MOWATT'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.
THE LAMPLIGHTER.
au 9 3p8t

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 durability, either for inside or outside use. 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 cedar fa'dings, depots, bridges, etc. The company warrant over the Paints manufactured by them to be equal, and to keep fresh and soft, for any reasonable time, in any climate. To be used precisely like White Lead.

☞ Ground in oil, in kegs of 25, 50 and 100 lbs., in store and for sale by ROGERS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
au 9 2dpst 70 Camp street.

Creme De Rouzy Champagne,

JACQUESSON & FILS BRAND.

An entirely different article from the Crème de Rouzy of other brands

☞ NOW LANDING, 150 baskets of the above and other brands, in quarts and pints, and will receive, in the course of a few days, a still 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 the CREME DE ROUZY 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.

jun 19 2m SEWELL T. TAYLOR, No. 14 Royal street.

Joseph Hutty,

20 CAMP STREET. 20

IMPORTER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
.....IN.....
FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, RICH FANCY
.....AND.....
STAPLE GOODS,

No. 20 CAMP STREET, under the City Hotel, New Orleans.

Respectfully invites the attention of Wholesale and Retail Dealers and purchasers to his VERY LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, which is freshly imported, and constantly supplied throughout the year.

SHELL COMBS.

IMITATION SHELL AND BUFFALO COMBS, of every style and variety.

BRUSHES, of every description, of his own manufacture, and at the lowest Northern Factory prices.

TOILET ARTICLES.

Such as PERFUMERY, HAIR OILS, HAIR PINS, POMATUM FANCY SOAPS, etc.

FINE FANS, PURSES, POCKET BOOKS, WORK BOXES, PORTABLE DESKS, together with an endless variety of PORTE MONNAIES, etc., of every style and shape, and at unusually LOW PRICES.

GUNS, PISTOLS, KNIVES, COLT'S AND WARNER'S REVOLVING PISTOLS, SCISSORS, RAZORS, LIFE PRESERVERS, FISHING REELS and TACKLE, of every variety, to all the most determined Anglers.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, etc.

☞ The stock in this line, consisting of the T. T. COOPER, M. J TOBIAS and REAL JOSEPH JOHNSON MOVEMENTS, with a fine assortment of SWISS and ENGLISH LEVERS, together with a very stock of fine and EASTERN JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, etc., have been selected with greatcare, by F. ROBERTS, for many years engaged in the Wholesale business, and having been purchased exclusively for cash, great inducements will be offered to purchasers.

☞ Every article WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED, or the MONEY REFUNDED.

☞ WATCHES, JEWELRY, etc., CAREFULLY REPAIRED AND WARRANTED. jy 13 6m

F. H. Knapp & W. S. Chandler,

DENTAL SURGEONS,

104 COMMON STREET,

(Opposite the Private Entrance of the St. Charles Hotel.)

☞ F. H. KNAPP having had more than twenty years' practicein his profession, and being associated with Dr. CHANDLER, a gentleman of skill and experience, is confident they can please all who may honor them with their patronage. jun 18 6m Wp

Sewell T. Taylor,

NO. 15 ROYAL STREET,

IMPORTER OF

WINES, LIQUORS, CORDIALS, etc., etc.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

☞ See advertisement in another column. 252 3p tf

City Bank of Cochran & Co.

55 Camp street.

☞ NOTICE—From and after this date SIX PER CENT. INTEREST will be paid on Money left in this Bank, payable on demand.

EIGHT PER CENT. INTEREST paid on Money left for any specified time.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSITS issued, if desired, bearing the same rate of interest, and negotiable in any of the Commercial Cities of the United States.

SHORT LOANS made on Undoubted Collaterals. mh 11 9p

Southern Military Academy LOTTERY!

[BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA.]

Conducted on the Havana Plan.

☞ TO BE DRAWN AUGUST 19, 1854.

CAPITALS.....$7,100
" 5,000
" 3,000
" 1,000

In all, 288 Prizes, amounting to.....$30,000

☞ Tickets, $5; Halves and Quarters in proportion.

☞ All communications strictly confidential.

ALEXANDER SWAN, Agent and Manager,
Sign of the Bronze Lion.

Montgomery, Ala., June 30, 1854.
M. BOULKMET, General Agent, Mobile. mh 12 3p tf & W

Charles E. Kells,

(from New York)

DENTIST,

140 Canal, 3d door from Bourbon st., N. O.

☞ ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted in the best manner. Dr. K. will refer to persons now wearing full or partial sets, which for BEAUTY, UTILITY AND COMFORT TO THE WEARER cannot be