# DAILY CRESCENT.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 23, 1854.

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

### Indian Troubles.

We rejoice to learn by the late news from Texas that energetic measures are at last being prosecuted to put an end to the Indian difficulties along the western frontier of Texas. The Governor of the State has been called upon to raise six companies of mounted men, and has signified his approval of the measure and his belief in its necessity. As we predicted some time ago, the hostile demonstrations of the savages have increased in frequency and boldness until they have assumed a character of preconcerted warfare, and leave no doubt of the combination of many tribes for the purpose of waging a desperate contest. The delay of the Government in affording aid to the suffering settlers has not only inflicted harm upon individuals, but doubtless greatly injured Texas in the check which the prospect of an Indian war has imposed upon immigration into those sections likely to be affected by it, and in the general shock to the progress of their civilization and improvement.

We are confident, however, that steps will now be taken which will prove entirely successful, and that, with the support they will receive, the hardy Texans will be enabled to drive the whooping red-skins back into their fastnesses and deserts, where they will certainly be very willing to remain if the proper punishment be inflicted upon them.

LOST IDEAS.—A lost dollar may be replaced, a lost love renewed, a lost star refound; but an idea once lost can neither be replaced, renewed nor refound. There is no writ powerful enough to compel its return, nor any magic sufficiently potent to conjure it back again. If once gone it is gone for ever.

To those who have to do with daily and periodical literature this loss of ideas is more serious and important than outsiders generally are ready to comprehend. A subject which has presented itself to them as salient, interesting and important; which has strong points and notable features; which has been elaborated and carefully worked out in their mind, is not so slight a thing as might be supposed when entirely lost sight of, nor can it be overlooked and forgotten like an old coat or an old shoe. 'Tis possible that that which seems worthy of forgetfulness shall prove worthy of remembrance: that what is to be omitted ought to be remembered. Men's minds are not constructed like corn mills. Sometimes that which is best is forgotten, omitted, overlooked; and what seems poorest deserves to be reserved and regarded.

To the writer for a daily paper an idea once lost is a loss memorable and irrecoverable. He has no time to hunt it up or make fresh researches. He has no opportunity to look for it in olden books. It and its suggestiveness are gone for ever, and some new matter—perhaps of vastly less interest—must be improvised to take its place before the reading public.

A lost idea is as no time a subject for amusement, and is, not infrequently, a cause of great sorrow, affliction and regret. Money cannot re-buy it, nor time re-purchase it. It goes and is for ever gone. Had we all those sparks of thought suggested to us by our exchanges, all those bright scintillations of mind brought before us by foreign papers, what a luminous journal might we not make! They go, however, as speedily as they come, and leave no traces or foot-marks behind. We have only to cry with Adrian—

"Animula, vagula, blandula,
Quæ nunc abibis in loca?"

DEATH OF GENERAL DOWNS.—We received, a day or two since by telegraph, an announcement that Solomon W. Downs had been succeeded in the office of Collector by Col. Porter. The cause of this change was not then known here, but we now learn that General Downs died at Crab Orchard, Kentucky, on the 14th instant. From an extendrd notice in yesterday's Evening Delta, we extract the following:

"Solomon W. Downs was born in Tennessee, and emigrated in early manhood to Louisiana, locating himself, for the practice of law, at Bayou Sara. There he lived for some years; but receiving a handsome legacy from his father, removed to the new and rich parish of Ouachita, where he has ever since resided, cultivating a large cotton plantation, practising law and participating very actively and conspicuously in politics. It was as Senator from this District General Downs made his first appearance in public life. Possessed of great energy of character, studious and thoughtful, of ready, though ungainly address, ardent and fearless in his bearing, General Downs soon assumed a prominent position in the political arena. He became the chief and leader of the new political party which has since acquired so large a control in the politics of the State—the Red River Democracy, as it was called."

We are indebted to the Purser of the steamship Crescent City, Mr. J. H. Bullay, for his kind attentions.

He of the Chas. Morgan, also, has our thanks for late Texas papers and manifest.

We are indebted to the officers of the steamboat Lexington for late river papers.

We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to be present at the anniversary dinner to be given by the Portuguese Benevolent Society on Sunday the 27th inst.

NEW MUSIC.—Mr. P. P. Werlein, of the music emporium, No. 5 Camp street, has favored us with the following new music: "Valse d'Adieu," a farewell to America; composed by the renowned Jullien; and a most splendid piece. "The Danube Waltz," by C. E. Ducat. "Graceful Schottische," by L. Aboyeur, and the "Warrior Page," a beautiful vocal duet, written by J. E. Carpenter, and composed by Stephen Glover, which, among a great variety of other new pieces, can be had at his extensive establishment. Call early, ladies, and make your selections.

NEW PUBLICATION.—Messrs. Garrett & Co., of New York, have just published a new novel entitled "Rosa Woodville," or, the Jailor's Daughter, by Alexander Dumas, whose name is a sufficient voucher for its merit. We are indebted to Messrs. A. & E. Ezekiel, No. 7 Exchange Place, for a copy of the work.

A large quantity of the best quality of Turtle Soup will be on hand this morning, at the usual hour, at the Shades.

IMPRISONMENT OF CONSUL NELSON.—The U. S. sloop-of-war Albany, Commander Gerry, from Pensacola, which was dispatched by the United States Government for the purpose of instituting an inquiry into the circumstances connected with the imprisonment of John N. Nelson, U. S. Consul, during the month of May last, in the common jail at Grand Turk, arrived at that port on the 25th ult., and immediately Commander G. commenced an inquiry into the facts.

AN AMERICAN VESSEL BOARDED BY A BRITISH STEAMER.—The brig Mary Queen, Capt. Jackson, which arrived at Philadelphia recently from New Orleans, reports having been boarded by H. B. M steamship Medea in lat. 28° 32', long. 82° 10'. The lieutenant in charge of the boarding-boat requested to see the brig's papers, which were shown him, when he let her proceed on her voyage, after a detention of about half an hour.

# LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

TO THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

By the National Line.

### Mr. Soule.

NEW YORK, August 22.—The Paris correspondent of the Tribune states that Mr. Soule left Madrid on a journey of pleasure soon after the revolution commenced, at the same time sending his son as bearer of dispatches to the legations of Paris and London, and to Washington.

### New York Markets.

NEW YORK, August 22.—There is a large supply of Fair, and average qualities of Cotton on the market here, and prices for those descriptions are a shade lower. Flour is in good demand and has advanced 12½ to 25c per bbl., Ohio brands ranging at $9 25 to $9 37½ per bbl. Corn is in active request for speculation, and 137,000 were sold yesterday at 85 to 86c per bushel for Southern Yellow. Pork is firm with sales of Mess at $13 50, and of Prime at $11 25 to $11 50 per bbl.

### Democratic Meeting.

LOUISVILLE, August 21.—A large meeting of the Democrats was held in this city on Saturday night, to give expression to the sentiments of the party on the subject of the "Know-Nothings." Several speeches were made strongly denouncing the "Know-Nothing" organizations, but all passed off without disturbance.

### Fire in St. Louis.

ST LOUIS, August 21.—A large fire occurred in this city to-day, originating in the store of Messrs. Runenheim & Bonds. The loss is stated at $10,000.

### Steamboat Sunk.

ST. LOUIS, August 21.—The steamboat Huntsville yesterday struck Platt Rock and sunk. She was loaded mostly with dry goods, which will be saved in a damaged state.

### St. Louis Markets.

ST. LOUIS, August 21.—Flour is in fair request, with sales at $6 75 to $7 per bbl. Corn firm at 55 to 60c. per bushel. Sales of Wheat at $1 35 to $1 41 per bushel. Mess Pork is firm at $12 50 per bbl. Sales of Bacon at 7c. for sides, 8c. for shoulders, and 8 to 11c. for hams. Lard is selling at 11½c. per lb. for prime in kegs. Hemp is firm, with a stock in warehouses of 15,000 bales. The quotation for Lead is $6 10 per 100 lbs.

### Ohio River—Markets

CINCINNATI, August 22.—The river here has fallen 10 inches since yesterday. Flour is in good request at $7 75 to $8 per bbl. Whisky is firm, with sales at 26c. per gallon. The Provision market is extremely dull.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, August 15.

The recent events in Spain lend to the Cuban question a fresh and momentous interest. It is extremely doubtful whether the Government of the Queen, in any form, will be able to sustain itself.

It is not easy to sustain a throne which has been tottering for nearly half a century, or to inspire faith in a Government which has so often and so wantonly broken its pledges.

On the other hand, it is equally clear that the Spaniards, in common with other Romanic races, are unfit for a republican government, and that if such a government is established it will be of short duration.

A change of dynasty, therefore, is most likely to ensue. To the Oriental question in Europe, will thus be added the accidental question: Will the new Government of Spain be more favorably disposed toward the sale of Cuba than the old one? That is doubtful; but it may be more embarrassed. The new Government will undoubtedly want money, and it will not dare to levy new taxes on the people, for fear to lose its popularity. What then, is to be done?

Cuba is desirous of being independent, but the Cubans to not wish to be bought and sold. What if they were to make a bid for their independence, paying either so much money or an annuity for so many years? The new Government of Spain might accept such a proposition from its own colonies without degredation, in the spirit of liberty.

Cuba having no ready money, the Cubans might ask the United States to advance it to them, or we might undertake to guarantee its punctual payment. This would lead to negotiations with Cuba, and finally to a treaty of annexation, against which no European power would have the slightest pretext to protest.

THE KNOW NOTHINGS.—A correspondent of a Galveston paper interrogates the Know-Nothing fraternity in this wise:

Are we to consider this order a Whig or Democratic organization?

Are its views merely local, or do they extend to the building up of a national party, founded upon the great issues which distinguished the Whigs and Democrats of a former day?

Originating in the North, having in its ranks Northern men with Northern principles, how does it dispose of that question, vital to all Southerners, the question of slavery?

Does it claim any affinity with the old native American party?

One need not belong to the order to predict that the only answer he will get to his impertinent queries will be—I don't know.

RACES AT SARATOGA.—A trot took place at Saratoga on the 15th, in which Springsteed's horse, *Long Tom*, of Albany, beat *Centreville* and *Fashion*. Time: First heat, 5:25; second heat, 5:36.

THE CORN CROP.—We learn from persons from Westmoreland county, Virginia, that in many parts of that and the adjoining counties the entire growing corn crop has been nearly destroyed by the drouth, so much so that many farmers are beginning to talk of buying corn for their own use the ensuing year. Fields that have heretofore yielded, in a good season, thousands of bushels will not yield this season hundreds.

In Washington, Russell, Smythe, Lee and Tazewell counties, but little corn will be made this season, in consequence of dry weather in that section of the State.

GOOD NATURED.—The following advertisement appeared in a Montreal paper:

"The person who, by a pardonable absence of mind, took a light colored silk velvet Mackintosh from the second flat of the Ottawa Hotel is informed that, by calling at the same place, he can have a very good cape, which belongs to the coat, and is now of no use to the owner."

NAVAL.—Seven or eight hundred men are employed in the Charlestown Navy Yard. Five or six sections of one of the new steam frigates are in frame, and if the work continues to progress as rapidly, she will be ready for launching in eighteen months.

Orders have been given to dismast the United States ship-of-the-line Vermont, and lay her up in ordinary until wanted.

The Buffalo Democracy says there are bands of small boys, usually Irish, in that city, who make a regular practice of attacking children in the less frequented parts of the city, robbing them of their money, handkerchiefs, pocket knives, etc., and sometimes inflicting blows. Cowhides ought to be at a premium in Buffalo.

DEATH OF AN ARTIST.—Mrs. M. B. Russell, well known as a miniature painter of considerable reputation, died of apoplexy in Boston, on Saturday morning, the 12th. Her age was about 40. She leaves a son of about 12 years of age, and a husband, also an artist, who has been for several years in Italy.

Five ladies belonging to the Italian Opera Company were severely injured by the upsetting of a coach on its way from the railroad depot to the Revere House, in Boston, on the 14th.

## Later from Havana—Arrival of the Crescent City.

The United States mail steamship Crescent City left New York at 2 P. M. on the 12th inst., and arrived off the Moro Castle on the evening of the 18th. After landing her passengers and mails, she sailed at 10 A. M. for this port, and arrived yesterday morning.

The Crescent City landed sixty-five passengers at Havana, and brings 88 passengers and a very large cargo for this place. In Havana the weather was warm, with frequent showers. Great anxiety was manifested for further intelligence of the insurrection in Spain.

Two Spanish war vessels arrived on the 28th, with seven hundred soldiers for the island of Cuba.

The following are the passengers per Crescent City:

Hon. B A Lasere, Mr Frelson and 2 daughters, Madame Blassoe and 2 daughters, E K Boyd, G S Harvey, Mr Harris, Mrs Briscoe, T Grogan, Miss Grogan, Mrs Clark and son, Mrs C Ruggini, J Wilbur, A C Wilbar, L Provost, Mrs. Mitchell, Miss Allison, Mad. Antona, L Ogur, wife and family, B Bastiani, W E Cumecke, E Ruprechi, Juan Farisse, L M Moranoy, Madame J Rinde, L Bonnet, Mrs Gerrity, J Frank, F Sanford, Jose Domingo, C Rhodes, Joseph Lavalle, F Glass, and many others in steerage.

The Junta de Fomento had made propositions to construct a railroad of 58 miles from La Maragua as far as Villaclara, paying $10,000 per league, and being the term for the construction of three years.

On the 16th the ship Soberano and the frigate Villa de Bilboa arrived here, bringing four companies of the regiment of the Union.

The Ayuntamiento of Havana had opened a subscription among the people to erect a monument worthy to preserve the ashes of Columbus.

The Captain General has issued a proclamation to the people of Cuba, declaring that the administration of the government of the island would be in no wise affected or influenced by the state of politics in the mother country, and assuring them that there would be no alteration in the policy of the Government, under whatever incumbent.

The *Diario de la Marino* publishes a sort of manifesto of the Spanish Immigration Junto, in which they strongly denounce the attempt of these speculators, who, they say, desire to keep the industry of the island in the hands of the negro race, and propose instead the employment of white labor.

Dr. Thos. Henderson, assistant surgeon U. S. army, died at Lexington, Va., on the 11th inst.

A woman, named Mrs. Woolsey, was run over and killed a few days ago, near Cincinnati, on the Hamilton and Dayton Railroad.

The cotton factory at Alexandria was struck by lightning on Tuesday, causing much excitement, though but little damage.

There were two hundred and seven deaths by cholera in Portland and St. John during five days, ending Saturday noon, the 12th inst.

Nineteen thousand six hundred and eighteen emigrants arrived at New York during the first twelve days of this month.

On the 14th, the citizens of Louisville voted on the proposition to appropriate $100,000 to complete the School System and carried it by 1800 majority.

William Gwin, Esq., formerly editor of the Baltimore Gazette, and the oldest lawyer of the bar of that city, died in Hartford County on the 14th, at the advanced age of eighty years.

The friends of temperance are impressed with the hope that the new Canadian Parliament will pass a prohibitory liquor law similar to that of Maine.

At a recent election for Aldermen and Trustees in the town of Bolivar, Va, the Know-Nothings carried the day by one hundred majority against a coalition of Catholics and Protestants.

On the 15th the village of Saratoga was full of delegates to the New York State Anti-Nebraska Convention, which was to meet in the St. Nicholas Hall the next morning. Hon. Preston King had declined presiding, and it was proposed to make A. C. Flagg chairman.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Mauritius has refused to allow his Clergy to administer the sacrament of the holy communion to one of the most respectable merchants, a member of the Council of Government, the Hon. H. Lemiere, on account of his being a Freemason.

The savans of Paris are going to introduce the Dioscorea Japonica as a substitute for the potato. It is a tubercular vegetable, with a more delicate flavor than the potato. It will be funny, till we get used to it, to ask Betty to "peal the dioscorea japonicas" for dinner, wont it?

The packet-ship Admiral, arrived at New York on the 15th from Havre, reports having lost fifteen of her passengers by cholera. The schooner Ben Nevis, bound to Bath from Savannah, put into New York the same day, in consequence of three of her crew being sick with fever.

General Lane, of Oregon, has been lying ill at the President's House since the adjournment of Congress, but at last accounts was convalescent. It is said the President, on hearing of his indisposition at his boarding house, sent for him and made him a guest at the Executive Mansion during his sickness.

The Savannah Courier states that a tremendous gale, accompanied by thunder, commenced in that region about two o'clock on the afternoon of the 17th, and continued up to the time that paper was sent to press. Fears were entertained that great damage had been done in the interior of Georgia, and along the coast.

The mate and deck hands of the steamboat Odd Fellow, we learn from the Cairo Times of the 16th, seized a man named Smith at that place, conveyed him across the river, tied him to a tree, and gave him a severe whipping. The offence alleged was that Smith had advised a negro man to sue the boat for his wages. The mate was arrested by the authorities of Cairo, but succeeded in escaping.

A dreadful riot is reported to have taken place at Adairsville, Cass county, Ga., on the night of the 12th. The Atlanta Republican states that James Blackwell, the Marshal, was shot and instantly killed; Deputy Marshal Hillburn was severely cut on his head; Samuel Dobbs, freight engineer on the railroad, was shot in the forehead, but the ball fortunately glanced, and five balls were lodged in the body of Mr. Ely, a fireman, who is thought to be fatally wounded. The Republican does not give the particulars respecting the origin of the riot, but says that several persons connected with the transaction are in custody, from which we infer that the fight commenced among the employees on the railroad.

Mr. Tilghman Cobb's barn at Bedford, Va., was set fire to by lightning on Friday, the 11th, and consumed. Two negroes and three horses perished in the flames.

Thirty-six yellow-fever cases have occurred on board the French man-of-war steamer, lying off the port of Norfolk.

The City Council of Richmond has confirmed the subscription of $100,000 to the Central Railroad. The subscription was endorsed by a majority of property as well as voters.

It is said, by the New York Mirror, that Mr. Hiram Fuller, the editor of that paper, has been nominated to Congress by the Native Americans of the Eighth District.

## Late News from Texas—Arrival of the Steamship Charles Morgan.

The steamship Charles Morgan, Capt. William Lawless, arrived here yesterday from Indianola *via* Galveston, bringing dates to the 20th from the latter place.

The following items we glean from the Galveston papers and those in the interior of the State:

Every county in Texas, as far as heard from, with one exception, voted, by overwhelming majorities, against the liquor traffic.

AN ATTEMPT TO MURDER AND ROB.—A young man from the west named Bird, says the Houston Telegraph of the 16th inst., was shot on the 7th inst., near San Felipe, by parties with a supposed purpose of murder and robbery. The ball entered the mouth and ranged down the cheek, cutting off part of the tongue. The horse on which Bird rode took fright, and ran with his rider towards San Felipe, where the latter was picked up by wagoners. The young man is recovering. The perpetrators were immediately pursued.

The same paper says:

A man named Thompson shot his neighbor, Mr. Dykes, in Bell county lately, in consequence of a difficulty about some hogs. Dyes is not expected to live, and Thompson has escaped.

In the adjoining county, Williamson, a man named Covington killed his neighbor, Mr. Guthrie, by beating him with the butt of his gun. Covington has been committed to jail.

The Jefferson Herald states that the drought in that section was becoming excessive. The corn crop, as a general thing, had been made before the want of rain was felt. The cotton crop has been materially injured, think it to the amount of one-half, and the young fruit trees were dying in many places from the want of rain.

The Columbia Democrat gives a statement of cotton picking by some of the hands of Mr. D. H. Yelser, for the week ending Saturday last, the hands varying from 100 to 210 pounds per day, which, we suppose, is very good for this early in the season.

Rev G. L. Patton died in Galveston on the 18th inst., after an illness of three days.

The citizens of Richmond have lately held a public meeting relative to Cuban affairs. The meeting was addressed by F. M. Gibson and H. B. Waller Esqs., after which resolutions were adopted, sympathising with the Cuban patriots and censuring Judge Campbell. They recommend the latter to "the accomplished Queen of Spain as eminently qualified for the office of Captain-General of Cuba."

Freldman, who was lodged in the jail at Indianola a short time since for the murder of Wingates, made his escape from the same on Thursday night, the 10th, and is now at large. Mr. Shannon, of Indianola, has been arrested on suspicion of aiding him in his escape from the jail. He was afterwards re-arrested in San Antonio.

We learn by the Austin Gazette, that the Pacific Railroad contract has been finally ratified, and with the understanding that it shall not take effect till the 31st inst. The company will therefore have till the 1st of March, 1855, to complete the first fifty miles. It seems from the following, from the State Times, that the contract embraces some conditions not required by the law:

"In addition to the provisions required by law, the contract provides—1st, That the track of the road shall be surveyed and located to the 106th degree of longitude west from Greenwich, which strikes the Colorado, near Fort Chadbourne, within two years and a half from date of contract. 2d, That the survey and location shall be completed to the Rio Grande within four years and a half. 3d, That the survey and location shall be completed to the Rio Grande within four years and a half. 4th, It also provides how the lands of the company shall . . alienated in case said Company fails to alienate them as required by law.

The object of the first three provisions of the contract, is to have the route of the road surveyed and located throughout the State within four years and a half from the date of contract, or at least sufficiently definite as to enable all parties to determine the limits of the reserved lands, and retard the location of individual claims and the settlement of territory adjacent to the lines of reservation.

In the event of a failure on the part of the Company to comply with the three first-named provisions, they will be confined to a line of thirty miles on both sides the 32d degree of latitude north, for the selection of their alternate sections.

A correspondent of the Galveston Journal vindicates the Houston Railroad Company as follows:

"Major Burke, since he occupied the position of contractor, has kept forty hands constantly at work, at an outlay of $1500 per month. Those men have regularly been paid: they have not been bought up by the New York Pacific Railroad Company, neither and their interests identified."

Hon. Robert J. Walker and T. Butler King were expected in Galveston on the 18th.

A letter from Cotland, Newton county, dated the 2d inst., to the editor of the News, says:

"A snag boat is now in Sabine river, as I understand, ordered by the State of Louisiana, to work six months on the river. She will be mostly employed below Belgrade, and between Barr's and Belgrade."

The following paragraphs we take from the San Antonio Ledger:

It will be seen, from extracts from late orders from head-quarters, that important changes have been made in the disposition of the troops of this frontier, and that they are now being concentrated on a line from Fort Clark to Presidio del Norte. This may prevent the Indians from passing down to the lower Rio Grande.

We learn with regret that John Tice, well known to our citizens, was shot and killed by a runaway slave, on the Medina, on Friday last. It appears that Tice, in company with a lad, came suddenly upon four negroes, two men and two women. One of the men shot Tice, killing him instantly. The other advanced upon the lad with a tomahawk, who shot and killed him. The negroes then fled, and were pursued by the people of the neighborhood, but had not been captured at last accounts. The negro killed belonged to Mr. James Newton, who lives in Guadalupe county, near Post Oak post-office.

Fieldman, who murdered Wm. Wingates, at Lavaca, a week or two since, was recognized in our city to-day, and arrested by Marshal Gross. He doubtless escaped from jail. He was riding a mule, which he had tried to sell.

Mrs. H. Lewis, the well known actress, died on the morning of the 10th. Mrs. Lewis has been in our city for several months, and played a very successful engagement at the Histrionic Hall.

We take the following extract from a letter to the Brownsville Flag:

"For the last fortnight the Indians have committed more depredations than I have known since I have been living in this part of the country. We are all on foot. On Tuesday last, in day-light, they entered my *potrero* (field) and took off three fine American horses—two of which cost $800 each—together with a lot of mules. We pursued them as soon as we could mount ourselves; but they crossed over into Mexico, where *they are protected by the authorities!* They are Lipans, and they go in parties of from six to twenty. On Monday they killed a man within a few hundred yards of an infantry camp, and afterwards passed, upon the main road, by another party of infantry, who of course can do nothing, not being mounted. These Indians have permission to come down into this wild, uninhabited country opposite us, from the authorities of Coahuila, to run mustangs and cattle. They make their headquarters at San Fernando, in Mexico, from whence we may probably be enabled to purchase our horses again, what little may be left of them."

A gentleman in San Antonio had received a letter from Fort Chadbourne, containing the following intelligence:

"The commanding officer at Fort Chadbourne had learned through a Mexican that a Mexican boy, about fourteen years of age, was a prisoner among the Southern Comanches, and made arrangements for his escape. After securing the lad's escape, the principal chiefs were sent for, and a long talk was had with them. They quietly acquiesced in the boy's being retained, but demanded a ransom. They submitted quietly on this being refused."

The chiefs appeared much alarmed, and volunteered the information, that the Northern Comanches were getting up an expedition into Mexico, to avenge the massacre of a large party of their people, and had invited the Southern Comanches to join them. They stated that the parties already formed numbered over four hundred, and were increasing, and that some of their young men had joined those parties, and already passed down the country. This news is given just as received, without any confirmation. Be this as it may, more troops and munitions of war are needed on our frontier.

The rescued captive is said to be an intelligent youth, and says he is the son of Cicilia Lopez, who resides about twenty miles from Corpus Christi. About three months since he was out hunting mustangs, with his father and another relative, when he was pursued by the Indians, struck from his horse, captured and carried off. After his capture, the Indians went to Laredo, where they captured another boy and some horses. Shortly afterwards they killed the boy. From Laredo they proceeded towards the Nueces, on the Laredo road, near where it parts from that leading to Guerero, and there they attacked a train of fourteen wagons, killed five teamsters, and took the mules. They then started in the direction of Fort Chadbourne, and were overtaken by a party of soldiers, when in camp, who killed and wounded several of their number, and recaptured the mules. The others, with the boy, escaped. This party was composed of twelve Southern Comanches, who live near Fort Chadbourne. This being the case, as developed by this rescued captive, it may be that the story about the Northern Comanches was got up for the purpose of covering the late depredations committed by the Southern Comanches.

We copy the following interesting correspondence at length:

LETTER FROM PERSIFOR F. SMITH TO GOV. PEASE.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
CORPUS CHRISTI, July 29, 1854.

*To his Excellency E. M. Pease, Governor of the State of Texas:*

*Sir:* I have been instructed by the Secretary of War "to call upon the Governor of Texas for aid should the exigencies of the service in your opinion require it in repelling Indian incursions, and in such event you will make requisition for such number of mounted men from time to time as you may deem necessary, who, while in service, will be supplied with ammunition, forage and subsistence, by the United States."

If the only evil to be avoided were the direct injury from the Indian incursions, I should not think the contingency contemplated by the Secretary had arrived; for so many of the reports spread by the papers are to my own knowledge so entirely fabrications, that the case presented by the actual fact is not such as to require more force than is now here. But there are doubtless other serious evils that follow murders and robberies that have really happened, and the greatest is the sense of general insecurity on the frontier, which interrupts industry, and prevents an increase of population on the border, where it is most desirable as the best means of defense.

If in the opinion of your Excellency, the presence of additional troops on the frontier is necessary to repel actual incursions, I would be unwilling to set my own opinion in opposition to that of yourself, who represents the belief and wishes of the people most interested; and if in the second place, you think a feeling of security so necessary and beneficial to the border settlements, could only be produced by adding to the troops there, I would take your opinion as the rule for my action, and decide that the case contemplated had arrived, in which I was to call on your Excellency for mounted men.

"But as the raising and support of temporary troops are very onerous both to the Government and the troops themselves, it is very desirable that they should be selected with care for the particular service they are destined for, and should be well mounted and armed. I would propose then that if your opinion is in favor of calling more companies into service, that on the first day of November next six mounted companies should be called into service, on which day four of them will be mustered into the service of the United States for twelve months, unless sooner discharged, at or near Fort Martin Scott, and two of them at or near Fort Worth. This would give two and a half months to raise and organize and arm the companies; they would be, during the winter, placed on the frontier, and I would in the spring, as soon as the grass would answer, make two expeditions into the Indian country, and endeavor to inflict a blow which should ensure the tranquility of the border for the future.

If your excellency will do me the favor to send your reply in duplicate—one to this place to the Assistant Adjutant-General, and the other to the care of the Assistant Quartermaster at San Antonio, to be forwarded to me by express on my route to Las Moras.

It is to be observed that the troops are to be "supplied with ammunition, forage and subsistence by the United States." Of course they are to provide their arms, horses and equipments. The supply of revolver pistols was a limited one, and, I presume, is exhausted.

As there has been no appropriation for paying these men they will have to wait until the law provides for their case.

The legal organization of a mounted company is as follows:

One Captain, one first and one second Lieutenant, four Sergeants, four Corporals, two Buglers, one Farrier and seventy-four Privates.

With high respect, your ob'dt serv't,
PERSIFOR F. SMITH,
Brevet Major-General, Com. Dt.

REPLY OF GOVERNOR PEASE.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, AUSTIN, TEXAS,
August 8, 1854.

*Sir:* I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt by the last mail, of your letter of the 29th of July.

In reply, I have no hesitation in saying, that I believe an addition to the troops now in service in this State, is necessary to produce a feeling of security with the inhabitants residing on and near the frontier. This belief is based upon a knowledge of the many murders and outrages that have been committed by the Indians, within the last six months, and upon the numerous communications that have recently been made to me of the opinions of those inhabitants on the subject.

I therefore feel authorized, from the tenor of your letter, to call out six companies of mounted volunteers, to be mustered into the service of the United States, at the time and place indicated by you, for twelve months, unless sooner discharged.

I fully concur with you in relation to the care that should be exercised in selecting these troops, as well as the necessity for their being well mounted and well armed, and as so long a time is allowed for raising them, I am satisfied that I can send you a force well suited for the service in which you propose to employ them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. M. PEASE.

To Brt. Maj. Gen. Persifor F. Smith.

SHOCKING MURDER IN OHIO.—James and Thos. O'Meara, brothers, murdered James Maloney, near Niles, in Summit county, on the 31st ult. The murdered man asked the privilege of staying all night at the house of his murderers, on the ground of acquaintance with the wife of one of them, whose accepted suitor it appears he had been. His request was at first denied, but they afterwards concluded to let him stay. In the night, when the neighbors had retired, the two brothers attacked him, and holding his arms, stabbed him in the abdomen and breast six or seven times. He lingered a week before he died, having disclosed the names of his murderers only when he found he could not get well. They have been arrested.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A correspondent of the Petersburg (Va.) Dispatch furnishes that paper with the following particulars of an accident on the Central Railroad:

CHARLOTTESVILLE, August 15, 1854.

This morning the freight train left Greenwood Tunnel at sunrise, and when it had proceeded about four miles was thrown from the track by an obstruction which had been put there by some fiend-like assassin. Large rocks were rolled down and placed upon the track, and sills and rails were laid for some distance—several hundred yards. The grade of the road is seventy-five feet to the mile where this shocking affair occurred. The engineer did not see the obstructions until it was too late to stop the train. He reversed the engine and remained at his post, getting injured seriously. The fireman, a young man named William Nunnaly, was instantly killed. The engine, a new one, the William Overton, which cost about $9000, is injured about $4500. Suspicion rested upon two persons living in the neighborhood, and they were arrested and examined, but no proof has been elicited sufficient to cause their detention.


☞ We, the undersigned, came out from Liverpool to New Orleans, and were by the house of Messrs. J. W Shaw & Co. recommended to Mr. Geo. Edmonds, 30 Bank Place, their agent. We called on him and received every care and attention that one person could show to another. We wrote stating this, to Liverpool, and we would recommend any one coming to this country, or any one sending for their friends, to do so by applying to Mr. Geo. Edmonds, 30 Bank Place.

(Signed for numerous passengers.)

MARY O'BRIEN, PETER MURPHY,
MARTIN MAHON, CATHERINE MURPHY,
JOHN HOBAN, PAT GONNELLY,
PAT FOYLE, ELLEN MCCARTHY,
And several others.

New Orleans, May, 1854. au15 1mis

☞ CARD.—We miss some of our Books and Papers, which we feel satisfied were saved by some of our friends.

Any persons having them will do us a great favor by notifying us where they are in order that we may send for them.

A Liberal Reward will be paid in all cases where the parties will accept it. E. J. HART & CO, 101 Tchoupitoulas st. au21

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, 16 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. feb28 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. . . . tations 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.

Southern Military Academy Lottery.
CLASS D.

LIST OF NUMBERS AND PRIZES DRAWN AT THE ESTELLE HALL ON SATURDAY, AUG. 19, 1854, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE COMMISSIONERS, JUSTUS WYMAN AND THOMAS WELCH, Esqs.

| Prize Numbers | Dollars | Prize Numbers | Dollars | Prize Numbers | Dollars | Prize Numbers | Dollars |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 119 | 25 | 1635 | 25 | 4355 | 25 | 5631 | 25 |
| 141 | 25 | 1715 | 50 | 4419 | 25 | 5648 | 25 |
| 142 | 25 | 1719 | 25 | 4491 | 25 | 5655 | 25 |
| 180 | 125 | 1734 | 25 | 4565 | 25 | 5690 | 25 |
| 201 | 25 | 1746 | 25 | 4607 | 25 | 5692 | 25 |
| 224 | 25 | 1841 | 25 | 4630 | 25 | 5842 | 25 |
| 291 | 50 | 2018 | 25 | 4701 | 25 | 5912 | 25 |
| 293 | 25 | 2071 | 25 | 4791 | 25 | 5965 | 25 |
| 448 | 25 | 2197 | 25 | 4818 | 200 | 5984 | 25 |
| 547 | 25 | 2275 | 25 | 4845 | 125 | 6015 | 25 |
| 555 | 25 | 2329 | 50 | 4882 | 25 | 6069 | 25 |
| 640 | 25 | 2334 | 25 | 4891 | 50 | 6075 | 25 |
| 655 | 25 | 2444 | 25 | 4926 | 200 | 6125 | 50 |
| 694 | 50 | 2464 | 25 | 5029 | 50 | 6162 | 50 |
| 739 | 25 | 2545 | 50 | 5066 | 25 | 6172 | 50 |
| 785 | 25 | 2597 | 25 | 5075 | 25 | 6193 | 25 |
| 790 | 50 | 2598 | 125 | 5078 | 25 | 6197 | 25 |
| 794 | 25 | 2701 | 50 | 5121 | 50 | 6204 | 25 |
| 795 | 50 | 2847 | 25 | 5571 | 25 | 6270 | 125 |
| 828 | 200 | 2860 | 25 | 5576 | 25 | 6280 | 25 |
| 879 | 25 | 2915 | 25 | 5583 | 25 | 6285 | 25 |
| 907 | 50 | 2983 | 25 | 5615 | 25 | 6297 | 25 |
| 909 | 25 | 2983 | 25 | 5643 | 50 | 6325 | 25 |
| 931 | 50 | 2993 | 25 | 5664 | 25 | 6379 | 25 |
| 944 | 25 | 3076 | 100 | 5674 | 25 | 6387 | 25 |
| 954 | 50 | 3097 | 25 | 5679 | 25 | 6397 | 25 |
| 956 | 25 | 3147 | 25 | 5680 | 25 | 6398 | 25 |
| 956 | 25 | 3084 | 25 | 5702 | 500 | 6419 | 50 |
| 1000 | 50 | 3175 | 25 | 5739 | 25 | 6786 | 25 |
| 1004 | 25 | 3178 | 25 | 5785 | 25 | 6860 | 50 |
| 1024 | 250 | 3248 | 25 | 5842 | 25 | 6876 | 50 |
| 1038 | 25 | 3270 | 25 | 5840 | 25 | 6940 | 25 |
| 1051 | 25 | 3341 | 25 | 5874 | 50 | 6949 | 25 |
| 1055 | 25 | 3344 | 25 | 5880 | 50 | 6952 | 25 |
| 1091 | 25 | 3395 | 25 | 5915 | 25 | 6975 | 250 |
| 1133 | 25 | 3448 | 25 | 5943 | 50 | 6980 | 25 |

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

| Nos. | Dollars. | Nos. | Dollars. | Nos. | Dollars. | Nos. | Dollars. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2799 | 25 | 4674 | 25 | 12 | 50 | 5398 | 12 50 |
| 3810 | 25 | 5035 | 25 | 12 | 50 | 5822 | 12 50 |
| 3812 | 25 | 5059 | 25 | 12 | 50 | 5903 | 12 50 |
| 3850 | 25 | 5159 | 25 | 12 | 50 | 6009 | 12 50 |

au22 4t&3t w

Store Fixtures and Show Windows FOR SALE.

☞ Apply at 19 Camp street, or at the corner of St. Charles and Canal streets. LEIGHTON & BARBOT. au22 2p tf

Southern Military Academy LOTTERY!

(BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA.)

Conducted on the Havana Plan.

CLASS E.

☞ TO BE DRAWN SEPTEMBER 30, 1854. ☜

CAPITALS ..... $7,500
" ..... 5,000
" ..... 3,000
" ..... 1,250
In all, 358 Prizes, amounting to ..... 20,000

☞ Every prize drawn at each drawing.
☞ Tickets, $5; Halves and Quarters in proportion.
☞ Bills on all notes Banks taken at par.
☞ All communications strictly confidential.

SAMUEL SWAN, Agent