below the middle of the shoulder, the wound, so rather towards the ninth and tenth ribs passed upwards and forwards into the substance of the lungs; the cavity of the chest was full of blood; I saw no other wound, and have never seen or heard of any other mark of violence about the body; I saw, with the instrument, brought you, supposing the instrument to have been straight when it entered the body, could you take on a surgeon to account for its present appearance?

The District Attorney thought this was a mechanical question, but he would not object to it.

The question was repeated in the following form:

Q. Supposing that instrument to have inflicted the wound, have it described, and supposing the instrument also to have been drawn from the body, can you account for the present crooked condition of the instrument? A. I would think that if the party inflicting the wound were standing at the back of the party receiving the wound, and putting the weapon out of the chest, would be very apt to take that curve; that is, if the weapon had not been well tempered, as this does not appear to have been.

Q. Can you describe the reason which leads you to that conclusion? A. I think that the rib acted as a fulcrum, and the rib broke as the power, and the structure of the intercostal or chest acting as the resisting point, this would be a lever of the first place, and the fulcrum and resistance this curve; the fulcrum being the ninth rib—the lower margin of the ninth rib.

Q. What would the point of the instrument come in contact with? A. It would come in contact with the lung, first of the chest or with the tissue of the lungs.

Q. If it came in contact with the tissue of the lungs, what effect would it produce upon it? A. It would separate the fibres.

Q. Would the tissue of the lung itself be sufficient to resist the drawing of the instrument with sufficient force to produce the curve? A. In a state of vitality I think it would.

Q. Would it lacerate the lung badly? A. It would be apt to lacerate the lung.

Q. Has any fact occurred within your knowledge when even a thing has produced a like bending? A. I have tried the same experiment on a dead body.

Q. What was the experiment you made? A. I took a piece of iron, about the size of the blade, and pierced the back of the chest between the ninth and tenth ribs. I passed the blade nine inches into the chest, upward and forward. I then drew it out, placing myself toward the anterior portion of the subject; I then pulled it out the instrument described a segment of a circle, quite as large as this, (pointing to the sword.) and if it were not well tempered it would have kept the same curve at this, at least one inch in it.

Q. Was the body standing up? A. I placed it, in justice to myself, similar to persons standing opposite each other, as nearly as circumstances would admit of; there is one part which I now remark; the ninth rib does not go from the spine horizontally forward; it inclines downwards, so that in that way it forms a very solid fulcrum; supposing the instrument to be pulled out in the manner I have spoken of.

Q. Is this the natural way to suppose it to have been pulled out? A. Yes.

Q. Could such a wound as described by the District Attorney, supposing the two parties standing face to face, have been produced without the two parties having moved by some counter with each other? A. I should think not; they must have been very close to each other; the arm would not have been long enough to inflict such a wound if they were distant from each other.

Cross-examined by District Attorney. Q. Suppose two parties standing nearly opposite to each other, and if one should advance this way, (making a motion forward,) with such an instrument, to the other, could he give such a wound as that described when they were close to each other? A. Yes, I think he could, by pushing the left hand over the right shoulder, and putting the instrument behind with the right hand—could that be done? A. A wound of the kind described could be produced, by the party being on the side opposite, and then pushing the knife around.

Q. And stabbing upward? A. Yes, stabbing upward.

Q. What is the distance between the ninth and tenth ribs, as measured on the right side of the spinal column, and nearly along below the shoulders? A. That would depend upon the size of the person.

Q. The man being six feet two inches in height? A. What height from the spine to the side of the rib.

Q. Is there any mode of giving us the approximate distance? A. Well, say between half an inch and an inch.

Q. If, in making a post mortem examination, you should discover the track of such an instrument as this, and that from that track a laceration directly downwards, how would you judge that that laceration had been produced—by what motion of the instrument?

[Counsel for the defense required the question to be repeated, and the Judge read it from his notes, as follows:]

Q. Suppose, in making a post mortem examination, you should discover the track of such an instrument, and a laceration in any direction, by what motion should you judge the laceration to have been produced? A. It might be produced by the withdrawal of the instrument.

Q. Would a withdrawal of the instrument directly in the line of the instrument produce such a laceration, other than that produced by the side of the instrument?

Witness. Directly in the line in which the instrument entered?

The District Attorney. Yes, sir. A. That kind of instrument would be apt to produce a punctured wound by the insertion.

Q. And would the simple withdrawal in a direct line increase the wound? A. Not to a great extent; if it came out directly as it went in, it would not follow that the track of the wound would be much lacerated.

Q. Now, suppose the laceration to be directly downwards, would that indicate that the instrument had been pressed towards?

A. Well, the lung was lacerated downwards, I believe.

The District Attorney. Do I understand the evidence? A. Saying the instrument as a lever, I have looked on the lung as the point of resistance, as it is called, the rib acting as a fulcrum; Witness here took the weapon and illustrated by action the stabbing which he wished to convey.) Naturally in withdrawing the instrument the lung would give way or the instrument would be bent, partially or entirely—I mean the anterior part of it—some part of the lung.

Q. And the direction of the laceration would indicate what way the hand had been applied, would it not? A. When an instrument acts on a living person standing we must take into consideration the various motions apt to take place on the infliction of the injury.

Q. Well, suppose the person standing still at the time? A. The lung is so pliable that it might show laceration in different directions. It does not cut down clean like a piece of butter; but it tends to tear somewhat.

The District Attorney. My question is whether the direction of the tear would not show in what way the handle of the instrument had been pulled? A. There is another point also; the lung is more or less moveable in the chest; it moves considerably during respiration, and therefore it would not be altogether a criterion to go by.

Q. How far would it be a criterion to go by? Let me illustrate the matter; do you suppose that in pulling out the instrument in one direction the laceration would be produced in another direction? A. It would be difficult to determine that point, because you can scarcely place the vital thing in a fixed position; it is continually undergoing motions from respiration, and the action of the instrument might not be half down absolutely definite on that account.

Q. Would it indicate any thing as to the direction in which the handle of the instrument had been pulled? A. Nothing worth speaking of; it would indicate nothing; the tissue would probably give way in the direction of the greatest resistance.

Q. And if the blow had been in this direction (indicating) the direction of the greatest resistance would be in the direction of the fulcrum? A. Yes, sir. A. It is difficult, however, to assume any thing about a vital organ.

Q. I ask whether the resistance would not be greatest in the direction which was opposite to that where the instrument was inserted? A. The lungs change position according to their respiration and respiration.

Q. And how would that change the matter? It might of course bring a different portion of the lung under the line of resistance. A. Exactly; and in that way change the appearance of the wound in a certain extent.

Q. To what extent? A. Reasoning on a vital organ you cannot assume any definite extent always; gunshot wounds take different directions sometimes, owing to the vitality of the tissue.

Q. Supposing this instrument rested exactly on the lower part of the ninth rib, might it not be pried up without any other injury to the skin than that necessarily caused by the insertion of the instrument? In other words, assuming that the end of the instrument (the hilt) would rest on the lower part of the ninth rib, could it not have been pried up in this way (making the motion described) without any injury to the skin except that which was caused by the puncture? A. Yes, Sir, that is possible.

Q. And could it not have been also moved in this way (imitating the twisting motion described by some of the witnesses) without injury to the skin? A. The tendency of that motion would be to contuse the skin by mechanically compressing on the lips of that orifice.

Q. If a large blade had that instrument with which you made the experiment on the dead subject? A. It was very nearly as thick as this; it was a little larger; it was the same kind of instrument.

Q. To what depth did you insert it? About nine inches.

Q. And you pent it on drawing it out? I made a segment of a circle with the instrument, and if I had chosen I think I could have broken the instrument, the rib acting as the fulcrum.

Q. Did you notice in what direction the lung of the dead subject was torn? A. I did not direct my attention especially to the laceration; I merely wished to see the effect of the soft tissue on the blade, using the rib as a fulcrum.

Q. Suppose the lung should be disengaged, at a distance of four inches from the place where the instrument entered, to be inserted to the extent of about three or four inches, or long enough to be parted by the facts which might have been elicited upon cross-examination of the witnesses against me; if the Coroner refused to permit me or my counsel to cross-examine the witnesses, or to ask questions bearing on my defense in the examination of 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-defense against a most sudden, violent and unexpected personal attack upon me by the deceased. — R. M. Graham.

Taken before me, August 3, 1854.

Wm. O'Donnell, Coroner.

The case for the defense rested here.

The District Attorney wished to call some witnesses as to the size and depth of Col. Loring's chest. The admission of further evidence was opposed by the counsel for defense, and prohibited by the Court.

It being at this time near 4 o'clock, counsel on both sides agreed to defer the summing up till Monday, and, with the usual caution to the Jury, the Court adjourned to the following Monday.

DAILY CRESCENT.

MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 16, 1854.

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

Our Columns.

We are compelled again to apologize to our readers for the want of variety in our columns this morning. The trial of Dr. Graham has for some days occupied a very large space, which we have felt compelled to yield, even to the exclusion of original and editorial matter. European, Mexican, Texan, Havana and California mails, together with lengthy telegraphic dispatches, have come pouring in all at once and all together, "as the waters come down at Lodore." This state of things must shortly cease, and we shall be enabled to pay more attention to what is local. Under the present pressure, we hope to be excused for omitting sundry communications, notices and other things, that would otherwise have appeared.

Where Does it Go?

Corruption Committees have become quite as common and necessary, in Washington and other great cities, as Finance, Judiciary, or General Committees. In fact they sometimes have more, and more difficult as well as more disagreeable, work before them for investigation than any of those we have named. They are required to look into and detect rascalities, peculations and robberies of the most extensive character, carried on by experts and concealed in the most ingenious manner. It cannot be forgotten how numerous have been the corruption committees in Washington during the last twenty years, and what a mass of villainy has been exposed by them. They have been hardly less numerous in New York, and have succeeded notably in ferreting out misdemeanors and rogueries. We hear of them in Boston and Baltimore and elsewhere; searching into legislative, railroad, steamboat and all descriptions of corporate corruption. Whether we are about being compelled to similar instrumentalities for preserving the pockets of our city, our State, ourselves and our friends from depletion, remains to be seen. If all the charges made publicly and privately could be sustained, we might improve our condition by the instant appointment of at least a dozen.

We have several times been requested to refer publicly, in our columns, to different matters wherein venality or rascality were supposed to lurk, and have as invariably refused, owing to the want of that presumptive evidence which would warrant us in such a course. A case has been placed before us, however, which, if true in all respects, is deserving of investigation and condemnation.

It is charged that some of our officials have been in the habit of making out passports for every free negro brought into this port by captains of ships or steamboats, at the rate of two dollars apiece, and collecting the same from the captains of said boats or ships as a legal tax. This taxation amounts to an average of from four to five hundred dollars a month, and has been collected for the last two years. It is said that the tax is unauthorized and illegal, but not having overlooked the city charter and rules under which it might come, we are unable to maintain the statement. The more serious charge is, that during these two years in which this tax has been collected, not one picayune of it has been paid into the Treasurer's office! Where does it go? What has become of it?

We are aware that a great many things are claimed by public officers as "perquisites," and, as such, pocketed and forgotten. Some of them may, by long custom and undisputed precedents, be entitled to this classification, but how a tax laid by the State or city for the city or State benefit, can be collected and appropriated justly, without account, it is beyond our power to see. If there is any excuse, we should like to know what it is. If there is not, the credit of the city, in more senses than one, will be improved by an early and thorough examination of the facts.

We have refrained from publishing some personal statements that have come to our ears, and only make these general remarks as they affect the public interests, and are proper for public examination. Where does the money go? What becomes of it? Will somebody inform us—the Finance or Police Committees? Can they tell?

Our friend Mr. Hutchinson, clerk of the fine steamer L. M. Kennett, has our thanks for late St. Louis papers.

A New Work.—J. C. Morgan, near the Post-office, advertises this morning Mrs. Southworth's new novel. We have referred to it favorably in another column, and only feel it necessary to renew here the impression expressed elsewhere. Mrs. Southworth is an authoress of merit, and Mr. Morgan a gentleman in whose hands her works will sell as readily here as in any others. Read the advertisement and buy the book.

Removal.—Our friends G. C. Bogert & Co. have recently removed from Common street to No. 58 Camp, where they are permanently located. A long and pleasant acquaintance with the leading partner of the firm leads us to express our sincere hopes that the firm will continue to be as popular in its new as in its old residence, and that business will continue to flow in. If all our readers knew Mr. Bogert as well as we do, he would have no time for rest or relaxation.

Dwellings and Offices to Rent.—C. C. Lathrop, 96 Camp street, has a number of offices, stores and dwellings to rent; more fully set forth in another column. In our present straightened condition, houses are at par. Those in want will do well to call upon Mr. Lathrop.

Lime.—John G. Hardill & Co. have just received a cargo of superior lime, to which the attention of parties interested is respectfully requested. Hardill & Co. have a reputation in their line which guarantees their articles.

Window Draperies.—J. D. Dameron & Co., 26 Chartress and 27 Custom House streets, have a very large assortment of window curtains and draperies for sale at cost. It is unnecessary for us to go into particulars—they will be found in another column. It is only to be added that Dameron & Co. always have the best in the market.

A little son of Mr. John C. Clemens, of Sussex county, Va., was shot dead a few days ago, through the criminal carelessness of a man named Adams, who pointed the gun at him and pulled the trigger, thinking it was not loaded.

Recent Publications.

The Lost Heiress. By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson.

J. C. Morgan, who has always on hand the latest and most readable literature, has forwarded to us, from the publishers, a copy of the Lost Heiress—a handsomely printed work of about five hundred pages, embellished with a portrait of the authoress and a picture of her residence. Mrs. Southworth is very well known throughout the country as a writer of pleasant and commendable romance, and many of her works have been republished across the water. We have not read the present work, but can not doubt, from the commentaries of the press, that it is worthy of an extensive circulation.

The Man-of-War's-Man. By Eugene Sue. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson.

Another work of fiction from the prolific pen that wrote the Wandering Jew, and a naval one. It is published by Peterson in a cheap form, and can be found at Morgan's.

Alice Seymour. A Home Tale. By Mrs. Grey. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson.

Few if any of our present authoresses have been more prolific, in a literary way, than Mrs. Grey. We can count some fourteen of the productions of her head and fingers, and add an "etc." at their close. Of the present work we know nothing beyond what may be inferred from its title, but the character of its predecessors, and the general reputation of the authoress, ought to give it an extensive sale. It can be had at Morgan's.

Dona Blanca, or Navarre. By Don Francisco Navarro Villoslada. New York: T. L. Magagnos & Co.

We have received from the publishers, through J. B. Steel, a copy of the above translation of a very interesting and popular Spanish historical romance. It has been very highly commended by Spanish writers, and is spoken favorably of in all the reviews we have seen here. Not having been able to give it a personal perusal, we are unable to speak from our own knowledge.

Memorable Women: The Story of their Lives. By Mrs. Newton Crosland, Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

Mrs. Crosland has written a very readable book; a truthful and an interesting one; not like this high-pressure, over-drawn and over-colored things published in this country by Mrs. Ellet and sundry co-laborers, but the history of the actual life of several different women, who have, in modern times, distinguished themselves by the exhibition of real womanly qualities,

"—— Creatures not too good
For human nature's daily food,
For transient sorrows, simple wiles,
Love, tears, kisses, blame, sorrow, smiles."

Her selection of characters—Lady Rachel Russell, Mrs. Thrale, afterwards Piozzi; Fanny Burney, Mrs. Hutchinson, Margaret Fuller and Lady Sale—is judicious and commendable. The work is illustrated and well printed.

A Tennessean Abroad. By R. W. MacGavock, A. M. New York: Redfield.

Works of travel have latterly become so common as biographies, if not more so; and every adventurous Yankee who crosses the salt feels bound to send home for publication—first in the village newspaper and next in book form—a record of what he has seen and undergone. Mr. MacGavock journeyed over much of Europe, a little in Asia and just touched upon Africa. He saw what every body sees and no more. His letters are well written, but contain nothing either new or novel. We are indebted to J. C. Morgan for a copy of the work.

Synonyms of the New Testament. By Richard C. Trench New York: Redfield.

The author of Lessons in Proverbs, Study of Words, etc., has made another valuable addition to the philology of our language in his present publication. It is very learned and elaborate, and as interesting and valuable to the general scholar as to the theologian. Dr. Trench must be worthy of his reputation, for the labor pains and research requisite to this work are such as only a thorough scholar would be willing to give. For sale at Morgan's.

Blackwood's Magazine for September

Has come to hand through J. C. Morgan. It contains a condemnatory review of Mrs. Stowe's Sunny Memories; articles on the Holy Land; the Spanish Revolution; Speculations among the Stars; the Crystal Palace, and Part IV of the Secret of Stoke Manor.

The American Cotton Planter, for October. Montgomery, Alabama.

The present is a worthy successor to previous numbers.

The American Law Register. October. Philadelphia: D. B. Canfield.

The October number contains abstracts of important decisions in the United States District Court of Western Virginia, and in the Supreme Court of Texas, also much other matter interesting to lawyers.

The Nautical Magazine and Quarterly Commercial Review. New York: Griffiths & Bates.

The first number of a new monthly with the above title has reached us. It is very handsomely gotten up, with an illustrated title page, numerous other illustrations and some valuable statistics. The plan of this journal leads us to think that it will be very successful, as we hope it may. Such a work is needed.

Report of the Special Committee of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institute. From the Eighth Annual Report. Washington.

We have already acknowledged the receipt of several different reports and criticisms concerning the Smithsonian Institute, and they continue still to come. We shall awhile await their continuance and review them all together. The report before us bears testimony to the truth of former statements: that one half of the interest of the original fund is eaten up by salaries and a majority of the remainder by publication, leaving almost nothing to the original object of forming a grand national library.

New Music.

H. D. Hewitt, 39 Camp street, has favored us with the following pieces of new music: "Damsel Schottische;" "The Belle of the Féte"—Valse; "Elenore"—words and music; "Music hath a Magic"—cavatina; "Midnight Waves"—grand waltz; "Lou"—Schottische.

All the above pieces are published by Oliver Ditsen, of Boston. Some of them are handsomely illustrated, and one of our lady friends, whose musical judgment rules our own, states that they are all "perfectly delightful." Perfectly delightful, therefore, we assert them to be, and renew our remark that they can be found at Hewitt's, No. 39 Camp street.

Benefit to Mrs. Logan.—The amateurs of this city propose giving a benefit to the widow of the late T. B. Logan, comedian, who was connected, during a portion of the last season, with the company at Placide's Varieties, and subsequently engaged at Dan Rice's. Mrs. Logan, by his death, was left with three children and no means of support. She will probably be remembered by our readers under the name of Miss Ada Brown—a pleasing actress and very pretty woman. The play of the "Stranger" and the farce of "Poor Pillicoddy" will be presented on the occasion—Tuesday evening, at Placide's Varieties—and it is to be hoped that there will be a full house. The beneficiary is certainly deserving of one.

Domestic and Foreign Stationery.—An advertisement which appears in another column will, doubtless, attract the attention of our readers and inform them of the fact that one of largest and finest assortments of foreign and domestic stationery in the market can be found at J. B. Steel's. It is unnecessary for us to say any thing in favor of a house so long and so well known throughout the State, but we may be allowed to remark that every thing said in his advertisements is borne out by actual facts. Call and see.

Correspondence of the Crescent.

Cataract House, Niagara Falls, September 30, 1854.

Editors Crescent—From the date of this, you see that I am at last at the "jumping off place." I arrived here this morning from New York, and have been very industrious all day, for I have taken the "grand rounds" and seen all the sights since my arrival. When I first beheld the Falls in all their grandeur, I was lost in utter amazement. I mused in silence till musing did not relieve me; I then hummed a favorite air of Grisi, from "I Puritani," (for I have been dreaming of her ever since I saw her,) and at last broke out into grandiloquent strains of poetry. I spouted all the scraps I could call to mind that had the least bearing "in the premises," and at last commenced improvising in true operatic style, when I heard a tittering laugh close by and a voice say, "The man is surely crazy!" I turned, and near me were standing two beautiful girls, enjoying themselves hugely at my expense. I advanced, and, with much confusion, commenced conversation. They begged my pardon for their ill-timed interruption, and one of them presented me her album, which she carried, requesting "that as I made such fine speeches I would write a few lines in memory of the occasion." I took the book; we all sat down in a quiet, romantic spot, (on Goat Island) and I commenced attempting to comply with the request of my fair friend. I wrote in a bold and fearless hand,

"Oh, thou great, rapid, boiling, roaring river —"

Then my pen halted, and positively refused to go any further. I spurred my Pegasus, but no, he would not budge a step beyond the "roaring river;" he would not go. The girls laughed most immoderately. They, however, soothed my wounded pride by saying they believed I was a poet, but that my great *modesty* would get the better of me. I returned the book, leaving that long, halting, solitary line the only memento of my poetic genius. I must add that I became well acquainted with these beautiful girls and spent much of the day with them. They were from South Carolina, and have been making quite a long stay at the Falls this summer. We had a delightful dance together this evening, and often recurred to our morning adventure. I shall leave them in the morning, in all probability, never to meet again. But I shall never forget them, as they and Niagara will ever be fixed in my memory.

No one, who has not visited the Falls, can form any conception of their awful sublimity. On the American side, the sheet of water is as white as the driven snow, while on the Canada side it is greenish blue, and looks more like melted lead than water. I took the perilous trip of going under the Falls. My guide was drunk, and he came well nigh throwing me into the boiling gulf below. The spray was terrible; I became blind and stifled; in his effort to drag me along, he slipped and fell within a few inches of the awful precipice. Instead of letting me go, the rascal held on to his grasp. It saved his life, but endangered mine. As we ascended from the fearful place, the ever glorious rainbow shone more beautiful than ever, and I felt like kneeling down and thanking God for my safe deliverance. Across that boiling, surging, bottomless gulf, the "bow of promise" is always seen.

In returning to my hotel while on the Canada side, a well dressed mulatto called out to me and ran up to shake me by the hand. It turned out to be the negro boy of my friend H. of Mississippi. The fellow asked me a great many questions about his old master and the neighborhood, and seemed very glad to see me. He said he was dissatisfied in Canada and wanted to go back home. There are a great many runaway negroes about the Falls. Since the rendition of Burns from Boston, they keep close to the Canada shore and seldom venture over.

I must close this hasty letter, by saying a word or two about Mario and Grisi. I heard them in "I Puritani" and "Norma." To my mind they are perfection itself—and when you hear them you will then be willing to die. Grisi as a soprano and Mario as a tenor certainly have never had any equals.

In one of the beautiful arias of the Puritani, Mario clings in falsetto. The only instrumental accompaniment is the flute, and his voice is so soft and well modulated that you can't tell the one from the other. He is a fine-looking, handsome man, about forty years old. Grisi is rather fat. Her figure is not good, but her voice and her acting cure all personal defects. I saw Madame Coatts. She is a pale looking, short-haired, curly-headed, little woman, looks very sad and exceedingly ugly. Poor thing, she is to be pitied!

You see from the papers that the Whigs and the Know-Nothings up here are carrying every thing before them. The country is safe—all will be right. I hope to see you in a few weeks. In the meantime adieu.

Very truly, your old friend,

Guy Mannering.

A large and destructive fire occurred in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 7th inst.

The total number of deaths in the city of New York for the week ending on the 7th was 516.

The town of Alexandria, La., has decided against granting liquor licenses, by 16 majority.

The Missouri Democrat, published in St. Louis, strenuously opposes the introduction of slavery into the Territory of Kansas.

A dispatch from Detroit, dated October 9, states that the steamer Collins had exploded on the Lake on the previous day with a loss of 23 lives.

The steamer Franklin, which grounded on Long Island Beach in July last, was to be sold at auction to the highest bidder, on Thursday last, the 12th.

The Atlantic Duck Mill at East Haddam, Ct., for the manufacture of cotton duck, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 6th. It was a new mill and had not commenced running. The loss is $40,000. Insured in four offices for $28,000.

It is computed that there will be twenty-one thousand miles of railroad in the United States on the first day of January next. The longest railroad upon the surface of the globe is the Illinois Central, which is 781 miles in length, and is rapidly approaching completion.

The clerk in Adams & Co's Boston Express office, who absconded some days since with several thousand dollars, was arrested in Chicago on Thursday night, the 5th. Only $2,600 of the money was recovered. The defaulter had been traveling as the son of Mr. Adams, and had lost large sums in gambling on the route.

The railroad from Philadelphia to Milton, Pa., is now in the full tide of successful operation. It is expected the last link in the chain—that from Milton to Williamsport—will be completed by the 1st of January. Then there will be a continuous line from Philadelphia to Niagara Falls and Buffalo.

A French sailor succeeded in escaping from one of the French vessels of war in port at New York on the night of the 4th. He had tied his "traps" and "plunder" in a pack on his back, and then slipping into the water swam for Jersey City and was picked up by a passing boat. He declared that he had been impressed and didn't wish to serve Louis Napoleon.

On Thursday morning, the 5th inst, the express train of the Chicago and Rock Island Railway was thrown off the track near Morris. The baggage master's legs were broken, and one brakeman had both his legs cut off between the platforms of the cars. The engineer and firemen were both dreadfully, and perhaps fatally, scalded. Several of the passengers were sufferers, having their limbs broken and bruised.

A horrible murder was perpetrated in Baltimore on the night of the 2d inst. The wife of a German named Frederick Noble was missed on the night mentioned, and some time afterwards was found dead in a large tub, covered with a stone and a plank. Death appeared to have been produced by blows with a hatchet, and the body was terribly mutilated. The husband of the unfortunate woman had absconded, and was supposed to be the murderer. The parties had three children.

Covington, Ky., opposite Cincinnati, was the scene of an intense excitement on the 7th inst., among the Americans and Germans, growing out of the brutal murder of a small child by a German, whose name we have not learned. The little boy, as we learn, called the German an "old Dutchman," whereupon the latter attacked the boy and killed him in the street. The murderer was promptly arrested, and threats had been made that the jail would be attacked that night by a mob, with the view of executing summary vengeance. The officers took measures to preserve the public peace.

Murder and Suicide.—On the afternoon of the 10th inst., in the town of Greene, Chenango county, N. Y., a man named Davis killed his brother-in-law and wife with a Colt's revolver, and then shot himself dead. A domestic difficulty had separated himself and wife about six months before.

A dispatch from Cleveland states that the steamers Crescent City and Queen of the West, belonging to the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad line, and running until now between Cleveland and Buffalo, will be laid up to-day at Buffalo, for the winter. Captain D. H. McBride, of the Queen was stricken with paralysis.

Capt. Rounds, of the propeller Nile, arrived at Detroit on the 6th inst. and reported having left at Presque Isle the propellers Plymouth, Louisville and Mount Vernon. The last named came out shortly after the Nile, and suddenly disappeared. Capt. R. supposed she had gone back; but the Louisville has since arrived here, and did not see either the Mount Vernon or Plymouth. It is therefore feared they are lost.

The Mobile Tribune of Saturday last has the following items:

New Orleans Yachters.—After enjoying the hospitalities of their friends for several days, the New Orleans yatchers left us on Thursday for their homes, well pleased, we doubt not, with their visit. Yesterday the yacht fleet from beyond the lake—the Venture, Ripple and the Sylph—fired a salute at about 11 o'clock, and with prows pointed homeward, and all sails set, departed from our waters.

Oregon.—This fine mail steamer will be turned out to-day from the hands of the painter, and resume her place at once in the mail service. The California, although just furbished up in the best style, goes into dock for a short time. She needs scraping or something else, for since her recent overhauling and refitting her original speed has not been attained.

Fire in Shreveport.—A fire occurred in Shreveport on the morning of the 4th instant, which resulted in great destruction of property. It commenced in the restaurant of Mr. Horne, on Texas street, between Spring and Commerce streets. The Shreveport Southwestern says:

The adjoining buildings being all wood, the fire spread with great rapidity, and in a short time the long range of frame tenements extending from the river to Morris's drug-store were in ashes. Morris's drug-store then caught on fire, from which the flames communicated to the Nelson House, a fine three-story brick building, which was also consumed.

The following is a list of the buildings destroyed:

Horne's restaurant; Caddo Exchange, and ten-pin alleys; Dr. Bennett's ice depot; James McCullough's restaurant; Behler's barber-shop and dressing-saloon; Baer's grocery and confectionery.

The above buildings belonged to Mr. Epps and the estates of Bennett and Kane. No insurance.

Thomas Jacobos, jeweler, no insurance.

The Nelson House belonged to Messrs. Tirrell & Hodge and E. C Hart, Esq., was partially insured. The basement was occupied by Mr. E. B. Smith, as a grocery, and L. & M. Blumenthal, as a dry-goods store. A portion of both stocks saved. Partially insured. The upper stories were occupied by Mr. Henderson Markham as a billiard saloon, and by Mr. Nelson as sleeping rooms. Mr. Bell's house was badly scorched.

Died:

On Sunday evening, 15th inst., DON DOMINGO MARTINEZ, a native of Asturias, Spain.

☞ His friends and those of his brother-in-law Mr. John Rabasa, are requested to attend the funeral, which will take place THIS (MONDAY) AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence corner of Race street and New Levee, without further notice.

On Sunday, 15th inst., at half-past 4 o'clock A. M., Mr. PATRICK COWEN, aged 42 years, a native of County Louth, Ireland, but for the last 18 years a resident of this city.

☞ His funeral will take place THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence on New Levee street, between Benjamin and Estelle streets. His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ State Legislature.—Capt. John A. Jaques is a candidate to represent the First Representative District in the State Legislature, made vacant by the resignation of Hon. H. M. Summers. o11

☞ Jules Lavergne, Esq., is a Candidate for the State Senate, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of the Hon. J. A. Broud. 85 td

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. F. Consultations 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, without any charge until the patient is cured. Patients cured without pain or the loss of an hair. Twenty Dollars sent by mail will secure a package of the CANCER SPECIFIC, with full directions for use. Address Dr. FRAZEE,

ap11 2p1y Office, 32 St. Charles str et.

☞ Highly Important Discovery.—Under this caption will be found on the fourth page of to-day's paper the advertisement of Dr. James. The Doctor's reputation is so well established in this city, that it is useless for us to do more than call the attention of the afflicted to his Card. His Office is at No. 82 Customhouse street. o4 2p1m

Ruptures Cured.—Sherman's Curative Patent Truss and Rupture Remedy is a relief and comfort and certain cure in nine out of every hundred of all Ruptures. We only ask a good fit, apply to the proprietor's establishment, 70 St. Charles street, and inquire for Dr. Sherman. For further particulars, see advertisement on third page, or apply to the store for a descriptive pamphlet. feb23 1y

Window Draperies at Cost.

☞ We have a very large assortment of rich Silk and Wool and Worsted Damasks, of choice styles and qualities. As we shall decline keeping this description of goods after this year, we are induced to offer them at cost to insure a ready sale for cash.

J. D. DAMERON & CO.,

o16 2tp4t 26 Chartres and 27 Customhouse streets.

Southern Military Academy

LOTTERY!

[BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA.]

Conducted on the Havana Plan.

CLASS G.

☞ TO BE DRAWN NOVEMBER 30, 1854. ☜

One Prize to 10 Tickets—and Remember, Every Prize Drawn.

CAPITALS.....$15,000
" " " " " 5,000
" " " " " 4,000
" " " " " 3,000
" " " " " 2,000
" " " " " 1,500
" " " " " 1,000
" " " " " 500
In all, 561 Prizes, amounting to.....$40,000

☞ Every prize drawn at each drawing.
☞ Tickets, $10; Halves and Quarters in proportion.
☞ Bills on all solvent Banks taken at par.
☞ All communications strictly confidential.

SAMUEL SWAN, Agent and Manager,
Sign of the Bronze Lion,
Montgomery, Ala., October, 1854. o16 2p1t d&W

Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera, CHOLERA MORBUS.

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

For sale by E. D. BEACH, M. D., corner of Chartres and Customhouse streets; and by Druggists generally. o16 6tp&1tW

A. E. Muller's Method for the Piano Forte.

☞ THE BEST INSTRUCTION BOOK EVER PUBLISHED, just received and for sale by H. D. HEWITT, Agent,

o14 2dp3t No. 39 Camp street.

City Bank of Cochran & Co.

88 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 DEPOSITE 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 Unlooked Collaterals. mh11 2p

Removal.—G. C. Bogert & Co. have removed to No. 58 CAMP STREET. o16

Tar—Tar—Tar—150 barrels, in fine shipping order, for sale by E. J. WHITE, New Basin.

Lime—Cargo of bark Mary Kimball, 2700 bbls fresh Rockland, landing and for sale by

o16 JOHN G. HARDILL & CO., 87 Magazine street.

Dwellings and Office to Rent—A large Office on lower Room, 96 Camp street, suitable for a Notary or Commission House.

A Brick Cottage, with a large lot of shrubbery, on St. Andrew street, between Plaquemine and Chestnut streets.

A Modern two-story Dwelling, with two lots of ground and shrubbery, on Louisiana avenue.

Two handsome two-story Dwellings in McDonoghville, with large lots and gardens.

A Cottage Dwelling, with two lots of ground, near the Railroad, Jefferson City. App 96 C. C. LATHROP, Agent, No. 96 Camp street. o16 2t

Lyon's Extract of Pure Jamaica Ginger.—Nothing need be said to command the attention of the public to this article, when convinced that it is pure and unadulterated. Medical men, or those seeking a harmless beverage to destroy the unpleasant effect of brackish and lethal water, can rely upon its genuine character, and it is also extensively used for culinary purposes, in favoring cakes, preserves, etc. To the afflicted with Dyspepsia, Summer Complaints, Cholera, Nervous Debility, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, General Prostration, etc., nothing has ever been prescribed with equal effect. Manufactured by R. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, 161 Broadway, New York.

Inquire for LYON'S PURE GINGER. Sold by reputable Druggists throughout the world. Sold by New Orleans by

o16 6m J. WRIGHT & CO., 193 Chartres street.

New Orleans Stationers' Ware-House.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN STATIONERY.

J. B. STEEL,

60 CAMP STREET. 60

☞ Respectfully begs leave to inform his customers and customers in the city and country that he is now receiving a very large and extensive assortment of all kinds of BLANK BOOKS, PAPER AND STATIONERY, and would call the attention of merchants and dealers to the following list of articles, which he offers for sale at the lowest prices:

BLANK BOOKS.

Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Invoice Books; Order, Cash, Letter, Sales and Receipt Books. Also, Bank, Memorandum, Copy, Pass, Bills of Lading and Bills of Exchange Books; Indexes, Pocket Ledgers, etc.

WRITING AND LETTER PAPERS.

Imperial, Super Royal, Medium, Demy, Note and Foolscap, White and Blue, Hot-pressed or Plain, English, French and American Pocket, Post and Letter Papers, thick and thin; Best Ind Record Paper. All the above ruled or plain.

SEALING WAX.

Royal Victoria, Irish Harp, fine Scarlet, Black, Fancy Colored and Perfumed, Gold Spangled and Bronze Sealing Wax.

WAFERS.

Best English, Scarlet, Red, Notarial and Transparent Wafers, of all sizes.

INKS.

Maynard & Noyes's Black Ink; Arnold's English and German Copying Ink; Stephens's Unchangeable Light Blue Fluid, and his Brilliant Red; best French Carmine Ink.

INK STANDS.

Cut Glass, Fancy, Agate, Patent India Rubber, Screw, Bronze, Pocket, Whitney's Patent, Draper's Patent, Cork and Pewter Ink Stands, of all kinds.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Very thin French Letter Paper; Patent Letter Balances; Transparent Note Wafers; Letter Files, with Clasps; Zebra Twine, Twine Reels; Metallic Memorandum Books, various sizes; Ivory Tablets; Fine Laid Pocket and Commercial Pens; Lace Visiting Cards; Perforated Boards, different colors; Ink Trays; Boxes Stationery; Colored Crayons; Book Slates; Arnold's Steel Pens, and other Writing Inks; Monthly Calendars; Silver Pen Holders; Cocoa, Wood and Tin Sand Boxes; Ivory, Bone and Wood Pounce Boxes; Japanned Paper Cutters; Twine, assorted sizes and qualities; Ever-pointed Silver Pencil Cases; Points for Silver Pens; Marble Paper; Mathematical Instruments; Ackerman's, Newman's, and best French Water Colors; Rogers's Cutlery for Pocket or Sam Dash; Check and Bank Note Scissors; Leg Paper; Hub Pencils; Card and Pen Racks; Blotting Paper; Portfolios; Backgammon Boards; Playing Cards; Chess Boards; Chess Men; Dominoes and Dice; Surveyors' Compasses; Scotch Pen-knife Hones; Indelible Inks; Note Paper; Ornamented Note Envelopes; French, English and American Cards, etc., etc.; Tin Cash Boxes, all styles and sizes; Iron