MEDICAL.

SCHENCK'S SEA-WEED TONIC,

—AND—

MANDRAKE PILLS.

The Sea-Weed Tonic is a Stimulant,

AND NONE OTHER IS REQUIRED WHEN IT IS USED.

IT IS PURE AND PLEASANT.

NO BAD EFFECTS LIKE WHEN USING BOURBON WHISKY,

WHICH PARALYZES THE STOMACH, PARALYZES THE LIVER, LOCKS UP ALL THE SECRETIONS, TURNS THE BLOOD INTO WATER, DROPSY SETS IN AND THE PATIENT DIES SUDDENLY.

THE SEA-WEED TONIC PRODUCES

LASTING RESULTS.

THOROUGHLY INVIGORATING THE STOMACH AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS, AND ENABLING IT TO ELIMINATE AND MAKE INTO HEALTHY BLOOD THE OLD WHICH MAY BE USED FOR THAT PURPOSE.

IT IS SO WONDERFUL IN ITS EFFECTS

—THAT—

A Wine Glass Full will Digest a Hearty Meal,

AND A LITTLE OF IT TAKEN BEFORE BREAKFAST

WILL GIVE A

TONE TO THE STOMACH

WHICH FEW MEDICINES POSSESS THE POWER OF DOING.

The MANDRAKE PILLS may be taken with entire safety by all ages and conditions, producing all the good results that can be expected from Calomel or any other Mercurial Medicine, and without any of their fearful or injurious results. They carry out of the system the feculent and worn-out matters, to be used and discharged by the SEA-WEED TONIC.

Dr. Samuel Gilbert's Preparations.

DR. SAMUEL GILBERT, so celebrated as having had, for the last twenty-five years, in the treatment of

CHRONIC DISEASES,

the most extensive Medical Practice in the South, has at last consented to allow several of his most celebrated remedies to be prepared with an opportunity medicines. That resolution has been strengthened by the repeated solicitations of those who have experienced the benefit of his remarkable professional skill, and by the impossibility of giving especial attention to each of the written applications made to him for prescriptions by those whose peculiarity of circumstances, or business habits precludes the possibility of applying in person to him.

The Public

May rest assured that the manufacturers spare neither pains nor expense in the preparation of these remedies. They are made of the very best medicines known, in a highly concentrated form, upon strictly scientific principles.

Dr. Samuel Gilbert's General Alterative

Acts directly upon the Blood and Mucous Membranes—stimulating them to additional activity in their natural functions of eliminating from the Circulating Fluids the usual Effete and Poisonous Morbid Matters, and expelling them through the Skin, Kidneys, Liver, and Alimentary Canal from the System. It is therefore adapted for the relief of Chronic Diseases affecting those organs, and of the mucous membranes lining canal, such as

ERUPTIONS, TETTER, ULCERS, SCROFULA, JAUNDICE, GOITRE,

CHRONIC INFLAMMATION OF BLADDER AND UTERUS, ETC.

It is particularly useful in

SUPPRESSED MENSURATION,

HEREDITARY TAINTS, SYPHILIS

And maladies arising from long continued use of Calomel, Blue Mass, Corrosive Sublimate, Fowler's Solution, Donovan's Solution, and other preparations of Mercury and Arsenic.

Dr. Samuel Gilbert's Tetter Ointment

Is a most excellent preparation for the cure of that class of maladies usually termed

DISEASES OF THE SKIN,

and which are popularly known as

CHRONIC ERUPTIONS, TETTER, PIMPLES, BLISTERS, SCABS, SCALD HEAD, MILK-CRUST, RINGWORM, ETC., ETC.

To will also kill ITCH and other local vermin which prey upon the Skin. It softens and detaches the encrustations matters deposited upon the skin; heals the Cracks, Blisters and Pimples, and renders the cutaneous surface smooth and pliable. It has been used by Dr. GILBERT, with most satisfactory result, for many years. It is offered for sale in this style, from the firm conviction that it must necessarily meet with the hearty appreciation of those who make use of it.

Full directions for the method of using these remedies, a plain and accurate description of a number of the different varieties of Skin Diseases and many valuable suggestions in regard to their cure, will be found printed on circular accompanying each package. These suggestions are the fruit of most ample experience acquired by Dr. Samuel Gilbert during his extraordinary professional career in the treatment of that class of diseases in the cities of Memphis, New Orleans and New York; and while it is expected, enable most unprofessional persons to treat their own cases with much greater success than that which usually falls to the lot of ordinary physicians.

Dr. Larookah's Sarsaparilla Compound,

For the Speedy and Permanent Cure of

Liver Complaint, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Epilepsy, Erysipelas, St. Anthony's Fire, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Salt Rheum, Ulcers and Sores, Rheumatism, Pain in the Stomach, Side and Bowels, General Debility, Uterine Ulceration, Syphilis

—And—

MERCURIAL DISEASE,

And all Complaints arising from or resulting in

IMPURE BLOOD.

It is doubtless the strength of any other Sarsaparilla Compound in the market, and is indorsed by the Medical Faculty as the

BEST AND CHEAPEST BLOOD PURIFIER EXTANT.

Read the following commendation from Dr. Abbott, of Boston, widely known as one of the most successful practitioners in the country:

BOSTON, Dec. 6, 1863.

DR. E. R. KNIGHTS, MELROSE, MASSACHUSETTS—Dear Sir—I have used Dr. Larookah's Sarsaparilla Compound in my practice for several years, and after a careful observation of its effects, I do not hesitate to say that it is, in my opinion, the SUREST, SAFEST and CHEAPEST REMEDY for SCROFULOUS and SYPHILITIC DISEASES that has ever been made available to the medical profession.

Fraternally yours, S. N. ABBOTT, M. D.

Price, $1 00 per Bottle.

—Prepared by—

DR. E. R. KNIGHTS, CHEMIST, MELROSE, MASS.

DR. LAROOKAH'S

India Vegetable Pulmonic Syrup,

Cures Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Pain in the Side, Night Sweats, Hoarseness, to which Public Speakers and Singers are liable, Consumption in its early stages and all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

Indorsed by the highest medical authority, clergymen of every denomination, authors, editors, professors in our various colleges and by many of our most eminent public men.

Containing no opium, it is adapted to every age, and may be used without fear of the dangerous results which follow the use of many of the Cough Preparations of which opium and opiate are the base.

Letter from Hon. G. W. Gooch, Member of Congress from Massachusetts:

DR. E. R. KNIGHTS—Dear Sir—I have used Dr. Larookah's Syrup in my family for six years, and have found it an excellent remedy for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat and all Consumptive Complaints, etc. I have recommended it to several friends, who have received great benefit from its use.

GIVE IT A TRIAL.

Price 50 cents and $1 per Bottle.

DR. E. R. KNIGHTS, Proprietor, Melrose, Massachusetts.

DEMAS, BARNES & CO., New York.

BARNES, WARD & CO., New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

THE CRESCENT IS PUBLISHED DAILY (Sundays Excepted) AND WEEKLY, BY J. O. NIXON, No. 94 CAMP STREET. TERMS—DAILY, $16; WEEKLY, $5 PER YEAR.

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The New Orleans Crescent

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EVERY OTHER VARIETY OF BLANKS

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PLAIN OR IN ANY NUMBER OF COLORS.

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All work warranted to give satisfaction.

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Prices reasonable.

Crescent Book and Job Establishment,

No. 94 CAMP STREET,

Between Natchez and Poydras, New Orleans.

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

—OF—

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1866.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

Special Correspondence of the Crescent.]

NEW YORK, June 27, 1866.

We find the weather growing warmer up this way, and I am inclined to think summer has fairly set in, for yesterday the thermometer ran up to 91 in the shade, which is quite warm for us, and leads all the country seekers to leave town at once. The city shows very perceptible signs of a decrease in population, in consequence of such numbers running away, as they suppose, from the cholera; instead of which some have actually run into it, as in Elizabeth, N. J., a very popular place of residence during the summer season. They have had more cholera during the week past than we have had in New York since the disease first appeared at quarantine; in fact, this city was never in a healthier condition than at present, the last weekly mortality being fewer than ordinarily, and only three cases of cholera having occurred within the city, and those very far up town near Harlem. Some people, yes, most all New York people, think it is preferable to go into the country and occupy little rooms six by nine, and actually boil from the heat during the day, in preference to remaining in town, in comfortable rooms, and where, during the day, a person, if obliged to go out, can get a shady side. I prefer to remain in town, and take a month away from home in the latter part of the season, when you can remain out of the city until cool weather sets in, and then return prepared for a fall and winter campaign. However, there is no accounting for taste, especially of New York people, and as it is the custom here to live high—honestly if you can, but live high—everybody does pretty much as they choose, money or no money. We have an inducement for people to remain in town more than ever, in our park, which is now in splendid order, and, after having risen from a comfortable dinner, to enjoy a drive by moonlight through the park, rather leads a person to forget the heat of the day, and it is being practiced more than ever this season by those who remain in town. And then, on Saturday afternoons, the public are treated to a fine open air concert, under the directorship of Dodworth, whose band discourses very chaste and well selected music, mostly operatic selections, and probably not so well suited to popular taste as more familiar selections, but thousands of all classes and conditions, young and old, male and female, in carriages and on foot, in fact everybody who can, always enjoys an afternoon's recreation in observing the beauties of the park, which has such a diversity of magnificence, and in all quarters presents in itself, or in the curiosities, rare birds, animals, etc., which have been added, such a picture of nature and art combined.

Business of all kinds is very dull. Everybody appears anxious about the foreign news, and how it will affect us nobody knows. Gold and stocks are rather tame now, and there is not much speculation of any kind. Cotton is slow at about 37c. and hanging heavily, everybody holding for a rise.

Our new excise law has been declared unconstitutional by one of our courts here, and last Sunday most of the liquor shops thought they would have a chance to pocket a few dimes, but Superintendent of Police Kennedy issued an order directing his officers to arrest all persons found violating the law, as the decision only referred to Holt, the plaintiff in that particular case. Whereupon, the liquor dealers sued out injunctions against the police captains, forbidding them from interfering with their selling liquor as they chose. Altogether, it is rather a pretty mess.

"EYES AND EARS."

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the New Orleans Crescent.]

WASHINGTON, June 27, 1866.

The proposition for a national conservative convention is regarded as a very important move here. Hitherto the President has been isolated, the radicals holding control of the Republican party, and the Democrats standing like iron statues on their own ground. The purpose of the President was to build up a new party, to carry out the necessary conservatism of the times. The purpose of this convention will be to lay down a platform. This may be simply in affirmance of what the President has done—or some new planks may be put in to meet the necessities of the times, to establish the machinery of a party extending over the whole Union; and following this convention will be a removal of office-holders, so that the executive government should be harmonious in all its departments.

The President's recent message to Congress in regard to the transmission of the proposed amendment to the Constitution, has offended the radicals very much. They call it gratuitous on his part.

The new tariff bill is the most protective ever proposed in this country. It is regarded by practical men as a prohibition of importation, and the feeling of insecurity as to our financial future is very considerably increased by that bill. People ask how the interest on our foreign debt is to be paid if our trade with Europe is cut up. Where will gold run up to? With the vast mass of paper money afloat, and the millions of public debt, it is said, suppose gold goes up to 200 or more, and a feeling of insecurity sets in? What will be the result?

The conviction is gaining ground that the freedmen's bureau is a failure as a permanent policy. The exposures of Generals Steadman, Fullerton and others, of the impositions practiced upon the negroes has damaged it excessively.

One of the worst consequences of the war is experienced in those border States, where the extreme Union element is in power. In the new State of Virginia Confederates are harassed with lawsuits for damages. On this point a very important trial has been decided in one of the Tennessee courts in favor of the defendant, denying the power of the court to give damages for acts done by the Confederate military. This is as it should be, according to law and common sense.

The President is to make a tour through the Northwestern States in the next month. While on that tour he is to make an address at the laying of the corner stone of the Douglas monument, in Chicago. The President, who has a superstitious faith in the people, is in good spirits, and thinks matters will come right yet.

The impression in the best informed circles here, is, that war is inevitable in Europe. It is thought that it will draw into its fiery vortex all the great powers before it is done with. It is thought Russia will back Austria in the event of France joining the coalition against Austria. Between all of these parties the struggle would be gigantic. How would it effect the United States? Upon that point persons are not agreed. The better impression seems to be that in the long run it would injure us.

There seems to be no doubt that Mr. Seward is hampered by certain engagements with the French Emperor as to Mexico. Thus a less decided policy is being carried out in regard to Maximilian than otherwise might have been done. Some of the President's friends think it would be a good stroke for him to swallow up domestic questions by a bold course towards Maximilian. It is said any kind of foreign imbroglio is cheap, if we can get clear thus of home complications.

Fechter, the London papers say, is immense in "The Corsican Brothers."

Local Intelligence.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS.—The regular meeting of the Board of School Directors was held last night—14 members present, Mr. Burke presiding.

Mr. McCoard, from the finance committee, reported the expenditure in support of the schools for the month of June to have been $19,406 24, a few hundred dollars less than the amount of the appropriation drawn monthly, and increasing the balance of $129 62, due by the city to the board, to $554 38.

Mr. Richards, on behalf of the committee on schoolhouses, reported that, touching the proposition of Mr. and Mrs. Gottschalk to sell to the city for school purposes certain property owned by them, action by the board had become unnecessary, in consequence of a subsequent communication from the same parties upon the same subject, addressed to the superintendent, and changing the character of the original proposition. The second proposition, and a letter from the superintendent to the finance committee of the common council upon the subject, had been read and its contents approved.

On motion of Dr. Goldman, the report was received.

The report of the superintendent for the month of June was then read.

Mr. Rogers says that the results of the past year's labor, as shown by the examinations, is satisfactory, and has served to give a new impulse to our present school system. The whole frame work of the system has been made more compact and strong; its various parts more uniform and harmonious. The industry, zeal and intelligence of principals have secured these advantages, which form a favorable starting point for operations for the next year.

The public exercises have been more numerously attended by parents and pupils and the public generally, who seemed to take a warm interest in the examinations and exhibitions. The press has given its influence to the encouragement of teachers and pupils. Now that the schools are closed for two month's vacation, it is earnestly to be hoped that some provisions will be made by the council for the improvement of school buildings. The interest of the city schools and and that of public education throughout the country, requires that an annual report should be printed for home use, and for exchange with other cities. Mr. Rogers asked for authority to have this report printed in pamphlet form, for distribution, as no report containing statistical tables had been printed since the consolidation.

The report was adopted. The resignation of Dr. Bayer and that of Mr. George Baloff was accepted.

On motion of Dr. Goldman it was resolved that the chairman of all standing committees are requested to make an informal annual report at the next (August) meeting.

There being no further business before the board a motion to adjourn was made and carried.

MILITARY CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH.—The following special order was issued yesterday by Major General Baird:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA, New Orleans, La., July 2, 1866.

Special Orders No. 140.

[Extract.]

* * * * * *

1. For the purpose of celebrating the ninetieth anniversary of the American Independence, all labor by the troops, except the necessary guard and police duty, will be suspended during the day. All boards, courts and commissions will also suspend their sessions during the same period, to enable officers belonging to organizations near the city to take part with their proper commands in the exercises which may be ordered by them.

The troops in the vicinity of New Orleans, consisting of the 1st Regiment U. S. Infantry, Battery K, 1st U. S. Artillery, and the 81st U. S. Colored Infantry, will be paraded in Canal street, at 6 o'clock A. M., by the department commander, and marched past the headquarters of the Military Division of the Gulf and the Department of Louisiana, passing up Camp street, and returning by the way of St. Charles and Carondelet streets to Canal, where the parade will be dismissed. The line will be formed on the north side of Canal street, the 1st U. S. Infantry on the right and the battery on the left, and will be in readiness to march promptly at 8 o'clock. The right of the line will rest near Chartres street.

At noon, Brevet Colonel Graham, commanding the artillery, will fire a salute of thirty-seven guns at the foot of Canal street, and he will fire similar salutes at sunrise and sunset from the levee, near Jackson Barracks.

The commanding officer and regimental staff of the 10th U. S. Colored Artillery, (heavy,) and the staff officers of the assistant commissioner of freedmen, are invited to accompany the commanding officer of the department in the procession.

* * * * * *

By order of Brevet Major General A. Baird.

NATHANIEL BURBANK,
1st Lieut., Act. Ass't Adj't General.

Official:

NATHANIEL BURBANK,
1st Lieut., Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

SECOND LOUISIANA BRIGADE RELIEF SOCIETY.—The members of this brigade met in the City Hall last evening to complete the organization of a relief association; Col. Waggaman presiding, and Lieut. Turner secretary. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, and the permanent officers of the association will be chosen on Monday next. Col. Munier of the 10th regiment, Captain Goodin of the 16th and Capt. O'Rourke of the 1st, were elected delegates to the general convention of relief associations.

THE CASE OF HON. ROBERT B. BELL.—Mr. Alfred Marchand, whose criminal prosecution against Hon. Robert B. Bell, for obtaining from him, as was alleged, the sum of $5140 by false pretences, was tried in the First District court a few days ago, and resulted in the acquittal of Mr. Bell, had, we find, entered a civil suit in the Third District court, for the recovery of the money, previous to the criminal trial. The suit is against Mr. Bell and the city, as his debtor. The petition avers:

Your petitioner further avers that he has been informed that although the assistant treasurer denies that the said Bell has any claim against the city of New Orleans, yet petitioner has been informed that the city owes him something in his capacity of contractor, although he cannot specify the exact amount. And whereas, petitioner is entitled to receive whatever amount may be due to the said Bell by the aforesaid city of New Orleans to the extent of the amount due your petitioner as aforesaid.

CORONER'S STATISTICS.—The following statistical report from Dr. Delery, the coroner, shows the inquests held by him during the months of May and June, and, in regard to the number of freedmen dying without assistance, is suggestive:

From the 10th to the 31st of May, 1866—Freedmen dead without medical assistance 13. Accidental drownings 7. Killed by the cars 4. Killed by a cart 1. Suicides by laudanum 2. Suicides by chloroform 1. Killed by a fall 1. Murders 3. Homicide 1. Various diseases 3. Total 36. From the 1st to the 30th of June, 1866—Freedmen dead without medical assistance 31. Accidental drowning 7. Suicides by taking laudanum 1. Suicides by taking arsenic 1. Suicides by hanging 1. Suicides by cutting throat 1. Homicide 2. By a fall 1. Murders 2. Stroke of lightning 1. Accidentally scalded 1. By explosion of a lamp 1. Various diseases 21. Total 71.

THE RECORDERS COURTS.—In the recorders courts of the Second, Third and Fourth Districts, nothing of interest transpired yesterday.

Before Recorder Ahern there were numerous arraignments, and the examination of the parties arraigned were fixed. The arraignments were as follows:

Mary Plunkett, accused of stealing two linen shirts, the property of Michael Corbett.

John Coffee, accused of selling a skiff belonging to the city, which he had stolen, to John Dolan.

Wm. McMahen, charged with offering for sale a skiff belonging to the city, he had stolen, to Florence Boyle.

Frank Fulton, charged with stealing a valuable cane, belonging to Mr. F. M. Fisk, and a hat, the property of Mr. D. P. Buckner, from the residence of those gentlemen, No. 21 Rampart street.

James Blount and Michael Hickey, accused of picking the pocket of Michael Ruffchaeh of $20, in Montgomery's auction mart, while a sale was going on, on Saturday last.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—In this court, yesterday, Judge Abell presiding, the following sentences were passed:

Victor Terrebonne, for obtaining money under false pretenses, six months in the parish prison.

Robert Campbell, with assault with intent to kill, six months in the parish prison.

Charles Dixon, colored, for larceny, one year at hard labor in the parish prison.

Robert J. Murphy, for larceny, eighteen months at hard labor in the penitentiary.

Henry Louige, for larceny, ten days in the parish prison.

Henry Johnson, for larceny, five days in the parish prison.

John Castillo, for assault and battery, fined $5.

Marguerite and Gustave, both colored, for assault and battery, twenty-four hours in the parish prison.

C. Marmu, indicted for arson, alleged to have been committed in setting fire to the premises occupied by him and Miss Fitzpatrick on Royal street, was arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT.—Judge John W. Thomas, of this court, left for the West last evening, to visit his family. During his absence, Judge Abell, of the First District Court, will perform his duties.

☞ Paris Letter and Yesterday's Afternoon Dispatches on eighth page.

Messrs. C. E. Girardey & Co. request us to call the attention of our readers to their sale of house and parlor effects and furniture at the dwelling No. 108 Calliope street, between Magnolia and Constance. The sale commences at half-past 10 o'clock A. M.

The sheriff sells dry goods, etc., this day, at half-past 10 o'clock A. M., at his warehouse, No. 28 Jefferson street, Second District.

FOR NEW YORK.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that the favorite steamship Fung Shuey, Captain J. B. Hildreth, will leave for New York on Wednesday morning, 4th inst., at 8 o'clock A. M. Those northward bound will do well to call on our friend Fosdick, corner Camp and Natchez streets, and secure their quarters.

FOR TEXAS.—The fine steamship Lillian, Captain Olsen, will leave for Galveston, Indianola, and Lavaca, on Thursday, 5th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M. The Lillian has fine accommodations for passengers, and those going that way would do well to avail themselves of the opportunity. Freight or passage may be secured by applying to Geo. A. Fosdick, No. 86 Camp, corner of Natchez street. See advertisement.

JEFFERSON DAVIS IN PRISON.—Mr. Jas. A. Gresham, No. 92 Camp street, has Mr. Craven's celebrated work on the prison life of Mr. Davis, for sale. Also Wilkie Collins's last novel, entitled "Armadale." See advertisements.

NEW FISH.—It will be seen on reference to our advertising columns, that Messrs. Ver Maignan and F. Laborde have formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general commission business and the importation of French wines, brandies, sardines, etc., at No. 42 Old Levee street. These gentlemen have both a large experience in the line of business they are now conducting, which, united with the talents, enterprise and activity which they possess, must make them successful. We extend to them our cordial congratulations, and bespeak for the new firm a run of popular favor.

HOME AGAIN.—The announcement made in the CRESCENT this morning that Mr. Johnson Armstrong, late of the firm of Carson & Armstrong, has returned to the city and entered into a copartnership with Mr. H. G. Stetson, under the style of Stetson & Armstrong, for the transaction of a general stationery and blank book manufacturing business, will give pleasure to many of our old residents, who were his customers and friends in days gone by. Mr. Armstrong appears as active, as genial and as full of spirits as ever; and his absence from the city has not impaired his love for it and its people. We wish him all success in his new career.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE J. S. MEYERS, OF THE WASHINGTON ARTILLERY.—Announcement is made in another column to the members of the Washington Artillery Relief Association, that the remains of the late J. S. Meyers, of the 2d company, killed at Fort Mahone, before Petersburg, Va., on the 22d of August, 1864, will be buried this afternoon, at 5 o'clock, from the residence of Mrs. B. F. Nichols, on Felicity road, near Constance street. Members of other organizations are invited to attend. See notice of Colonel Walton, president of the relief association.

During a heavy thunder storm in Shelby county, Illinois, the lightning struck a tree and killed twenty hogs which were lying underneath.

The New York Tribune, of the 26th ult., says no new cases of cholera had been reported on the previous day to the sanitary superintendent. Four deaths were reported during the week ending the 23d. Twenty-eight convalescents were transferred from the hospital ship Falcon to the Saratoga, leaving nineteen still under treatment. The panic created by the presence of Asiatic cholera seems to be disappearing in New York.

The Columbia South Carolinian is publishing a series of articles, from the pen of Dr. D. H. Trezevant, to prove that Gen. Sherman alone is responsible for the conflagration of Columbia.

An ingenious housekeeper that we have heard of, used to sweep her chimney by letting a rope down, which was fastened round the legs of a goose, and then pulling the goose after it.

The commissioner of the land office has issued a patent to J. A. Satter for the new Halveti, Ranche, California, which covers the city of Sacramento.

The New York bankers, having failed to accomplish anything with the currency committee, will now urge in the House the abatement of the tax on deposits and circulation, and the substitution of a tax of one quarter of one per cent. on capital.

Although the Egyptians could preserve the remains of the dead from decomposition, they could not prevent the teeth of the living from becoming decayed. In this respect modern science is ahead of ancient art, for sozodont actually embalms the molars and incisors and keeps them perfectly white and spotless.

One of our citizens, whose observations are well worthy of general respect, has just returned from a trip to New York, by way of Kentucky and Ohio. He says everywhere in his travels there was a much better feeling towards the South than he expected to find. He thinks that the administration party is fast gaining ground all over the North, and that the fall elections will bring about a much better state of affairs at Washington—that President Johnson will triumph, and the radicals must gradually give way to better influences. [Planters' Banner.

A CONSORT.—The following is a literal copy of an advertisement which was recently posted up in a Western town:

CONSORT TO BE HELD

In the room ladely occupied by mr brigler in frankling October the 18th 1859 there will be a choice celection of music plade on the German C flute the music consists of lilley dale Washington grand march O come come away Hail Columbia Happy day the girl i left behind me with a celection of sacred music there will be vocal music also the music will be sweet and impresive with great Molody there will be a lecture on scriptoral observations with a sketch of the early History of geeny Lind performance to commence at early candle light

Admittance 12½ cents. BY PROFF H BEAVER

A tornado, ranging from northwest to southeast, passed over Augusta, Ga., on the 28th, blowing down houses and trees, and wounding a number of persons.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Probable Resignation of the British Ministry.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

WAR MOVEMENTS IN ITALY AND GERMANY.

Suicide of Senator Lane, of Kansas.

THE ROUSSEAU-GRINNELL CANING AFFAIR.

Rousseau's Expulsion Recommended.

Minority Report Recommends only a Reprimand.

Negro Murderer Executed by Burning.

Russia Declares for Non-Intervention.

REVOLT IN MADRID—SPEEDY SUPPRESSION

Arrest of Gen. Prim at Bayonne.

Propositions for the Annexation of British Possessions.

BILL FOR LEVEE PURPOSES.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

SHIPPING AND RIVER NEWS.

Home and Foreign Markets.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Associated Press Dispatches.]

NEW YORK, July 2.—The steamer City of Boston, from Liverpool on the 20th and Queenstown the 21st, arrived at this port to-day.

The market news has already been telegraphed southward.

LIVERPOOL, June 21.—Breadstuffs buoyant and provisions firm.

The defeat of the ministry on the reform bill will probably lead to their resignation.

The laying of the new trans-Atlantic telegraph cable will commence on July 8th.

The King of Hanover and the crown prince had joined the army at Gottingen.

The vanguard of a strong Prussian army had arrived at Lonovgord.

A Westphalian army corps is going to the Silesian [frontier?]

A demonstration against the Russian policy has taken place at Carlsruhe.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, June 19.—Thirty to forty thousand federal troops are assembling before the city. The Prussians have not crossed the Austrian frontier.

HESSIAN, June 19.—The Austrians commenced hostilities yesterday. An Austrian patrol crossed the Silesian frontier at Gerhrau and fired on a Prussian patrol.

Four thousand Austrians are marching towards the frontier.

FLORENCE.—The Italian government has formally declared war against Austria.

HALIFAX, July 2.—The steamship Cuba, from Liverpool the 22d via Queenstown the 24th ult., arrived here this afternoon, en route for Boston, with three days later news.

No collision of magnitude had occurred between the belligerents, but a battle was expected near Frankfort, also in Saxony and Silesia. The first shock of arms will probably take place in Silesia. The Prussians have entered Austrian Silesia.

ITALY—The army crossed the river Mincio without opposition on the 22d ult., having given three days' notification to the Austrian commander that Italy would then inaugurate hostilities. The Italian ministry has been reorganized under Ricasoli. It is stated that Cardinal Antonelli has resigned, and it was believed that he would be succeeded by Cardinal Alberti.

LIVERPOOL, June 23.—Cotton—Sales 48,000 bales for the week, the market ruling dull, at a decline of from ⅛@1⅛d. on the week for American. Middling Orleans 13¼d. Sales on Friday were 10,000 bales, the market closing firmer.

Breadstuffs firmer, with an upward tendency. Provisions firmer.

LONDON, June 23.—Consols 85⅞@86 for money; U. S. 5-20's 65⅞@66.

The bullion in the Bank of England increased £370,000 during the week.

(Very latest per Cuba)—LIVERPOOL, Saturday evening, June 23.—Cotton—The sales to-day were 15,000 bales, the market closing firmer, with an advance of ⅛@¼d. Breadstuffs firm, but inactive. Provisions quiet and steady.

LONDON, Saturday evening, June 23.—Consols closed at 86⅛@86⅞ for money. U. S. 5-20's 65½@66.

HALIFAX, July 2.—Preparations for war continue night and day. The great armies have not yet come together. The troops at Frankfort are much dissatisfied, and complain that Austria has put them in danger before she can afford them protection.

The Prussians have captured the Elector of Hesse and his former minister of war. The Prussians left a small garrison in Dresden, and advanced into Bohemia without resistance. A slight collision occurred between the belligerents in Silesia, and the Austrians retreated.

Concerning the communication of France to Austria, the Vienna Presse says France denies any agreement with Prussia. If Austria is successful, and does not menace the existing kingdom of Italy, and does not advance beyond Milan, France will not interfere, but will assist in concluding a peace on a permanent basis; and, further, she purposes that Italy shall pay indemnity for Austria's renunciation of the fruits of victory.

St. Petersburg advices declare that no troop have been moved to the frontier, and that her policy is non-intervention.

A revolt broke out at Madrid on the 23d. The insurgents furnished the populace with arms; barricades were erected and fighting commenced. After an obstinate resistance the insurgents surrendered at discretion. Narvaez was wounded. Gen. Prim had been arrested at Bayonne by the French authorities.

The London Observer says a motion will be made in the House of Commons, expressive of confidence in the ministry, and promising favorable consideration of the reform measure at the next session, if the ministry do not announce the dissolution of Parliament.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—A resolution was adopted in the House to-day, appointing a joint committee to inquire into all expenditures in each department of the civil service, what are the salaries, and if they can be reduced, or offices abolished. The committee sits during the recess of Congress.

Mr. Banks introduced a resolution in the House to-day establishing conditions by which the States of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Canada East and West, and the territories of Columbia, Selkirk and Kamskatchka, could be annexed to the United States. As an inducement for those provinces to annex themselves to the United States, the bill proposes to pay the debt of each; which amounts in the aggregate to $85,000,000, besides pledging the United States to pay the Hudson Bay Company $10,000,000 for certain possessions.

Senator Clark, chairman of the special committee on the levees of the lower Mississippi, reported a bill making appropriations for their reconstruction. The expenditures authorized are, in the State of Mississippi $665,000, in the State of Louisiana $595,000, and in the State of Arkansas $255,000. Total $1,515,000.

The secretary of the treasury has replied to an inquiry of the Senate, stating that Albert Elmore, collector of the port of Mobile, although a resident of Alabama during the war, and at one time a subofficer of the legislature of that State, never took the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy, and was uniformly and always opposed to the rebellion. He therefore took the oath of office that he never voluntarily bore arms against the United States, and never voluntarily gave aid and comfort to persons engaged in armed rebellion.

NEW YORK, July 2.—Arrived, steamers Alabama, Monterey and Star of the Union, from New Orleans.

Arrived at Liverpool from Mobile, the Mercedita.

SAVANNAH, July 2.—The News and Herald, of this morning, say that Pompey O'Bannon, a freedman, arrested for the murder of Mrs. Rollins, in Wilkins county, was brought back to the scene of his crime, and after having portions of his body mutilated, was bound to a tree, surrounded by fagots and burned.

ST. LOUIS, July 2.—Senator Brown publishes an address to the people of Missouri declining reelection to the United States Senate.

Two hundred thousand dollars in gold dust has arrived from Fort Benton during the last three days.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The conference committee of both Houses have agreed on the Paris exposition bill, only substituting currency for coin. The bill now goes to the President.

The House passed a resolution requesting the President to inform the House, whether the personal rights of citizens of the United States are at present, sufficiently protected in the Southern States, and whether any further legislation is necessary to clothe him with sufficient authority to protect all the loyal citizens of the States recently in rebellion in the enjoyment of their constitutional rights.

The conference committee have arranged the differences between the two Houses on the freedmen's bureau bill, which now goes to the President for his approval or rejection.

The Senate has confirmed Joseph M. Humphreys as collector of customs at Richmond, Va.

The chief of ordnance in a communication to Congress, says the retention of Harper's Ferry is not necessary or advantageous to the public interest, and recommends that all public lands, buildings and other property there be sold, and the proceeds of the sales be applied to the construction of a Western armory.

Representative Sidney Clark this morning received a telegram from Leavenworth, Kansas, saying that Senator Lane, of that State, shot himself through the head last night, and died at 9 o'clock to-day. Senator Lane left Washington a week or ten days ago, and at that time complained of being unwell, suffering from nervous debility.

Representatives Spaulding, Banks and Thayer, the majority of the special committee on the Rousseau Grinnell affair, made a report to-day. They condemn Rousseau for caning Grinnell, on the ground that an act of violence against a Representative is an act of insurrection against the people he represents, and that Rousseau committed an irremovable breach of the privileges of the House. They, therefore, offer a resolution for his expulsion, while they recommend another resolution, saying that the personal reflection made by Grinnell upon Rousseau, during the debate, merits the disapproval of the House.

The minority of the committee, Raymond and Hogan, while concurring generally in the views of the majority, propose that Rousseau only be reprimanded. Their reports will be hereafter considered.

NEW YORK, July 2.—Arrived: Steamers Valley City and Saratoga, from Richmond; Hunter, from Wilmington; Moneka, from Charleston; and Livingston, from Savannah.

NEW YORK, July 2.—Flour advanced 10@15c.; sales 9000 bales; State $6 60@10 25; Ohio $8 80@13 75; Southern $10 25@17. Wheat—Sales of 6000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at $2 10; No. 1 Milwaukee $2 50; white Missouri $3 30. Corn advanced 1c.; sales 16,000 bushels at 86@87c. Beef firm. Pork firm; sales 8000 bbls. of mess at $32 25@32 50. Lard dull at 19@21½c. Whisky dull. Cotton closed dull at 36@38c. Sugar dull; muscovado 10½@11½c. Spirits of turpentine steady at 82@83c. Rosin steady at $3@3 80. Petroleum dull. Freights dull. Gold closed at 154½.

LOUISVILLE, July 2.—Tobacco—sales 57 hhds. leaf Tobacco at unchanged prices. Flour—superfine, $7 75; plain extra, $9; family, $11. Prime Wheat, $2 50. Mixed Corn, 75c.; prime white, 80c. Oats dull at 48c. Mess Pork, $33. Bacon, shoulders, 16c.; clear sides, 21½c. Lard nominal. Whisky, $2 25.

CINCINNATI, July 2.—Flour unchanged, but firmer under the news from England. Wheat firm and quiet at $2 20@$2 35. Corn 62c. Whisky $2 25. Provisions firm and unchanged. 250,000 pounds bulk sides, country, sold at 17c. Linseed oil $2. Groceries unchanged. Gold 151, and unsettled.

ST. LOUIS, July 2.—Cotton lower and nominal. Flour flat. Corn better at 65@80c. Mess pork quiet at $33. Bacon firm. Whisky $2 20.

VICKSBURG, July 2.—Passed up, Henry