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Licorice,	Jalap,
Licorice Root,	Lunar Caustic,
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Rotten Stone,	Rochelle Salts,
Sulphur,	Pumice Stone,
Tartar,	Syringes,
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Varnish,	White Lead in Oil,
Ether, Nitric PFF,	Emery Flour,
Ether, Sulphuric,	Emery, 1, 2 and 3,
Gamboge,	Extracts, solid and fluid.
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Gum Arabic,	Flax Seed, ground,
Gum Benzoin,	Ginger,
Gum Shellac,	Gum Assafoetida,
Gum Myrrh,	Gum Camphor,
Glycerine,	Gum Tragacanth,
Hops,	Glue,
Oil Bergamot,	Herbs, fresh,
Oil, Cod Liver, white,	Oil Anise,
Oil, Cod Liver, dark,	Oil, Cinnamon,
Oil, Olive, pints and quarts,	Oil, Croton,
Oil, Sassafras,	Oil, Lemon,
Pepper, black,	Oil, Peppermint,
Potash, Chlorate,	Oil, Wintergreen,
Putty,	Pepper, Cayenne,
Saltpetre,	Potassa, Iodide,
Senna,	Rhubarb,
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NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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The New Orleans Crescent

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Between Natchez and Poydras, New Orleans.

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

—OF—

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1866.

[For the Crescent.]

Health Provisions.

Mr. Editor—The Board of Health of the city of New Orleans, after mature deliberation and careful analysis of reports, ordinances, and the experience of previous boards of health of this city, as well as reports and ordinances of other boards elsewhere, have submitted to the common council a series of wise provisions for the prevention of epidemic diseases, and the protection of the health of its citizens. Among them is an important one proposing the appointment of four medical officers, for the four districts, to carry out the hygienic measures which may be deemed necessary for the welfare of the city.

An erroneous impression, however, seems to prevail with some as to the real purpose of this ordinance and the duties of these officers. Those opposed to the measure profess to believe that the duties of these officers will conflict with those of the street commissioner, and that the objects contemplated by this ordinance can be equally as well attained by employing the street commissioner."

A cursory examination of this subject is not at present inopportune; and it is easy to demonstrate that those who wish to reject this ordinance on the above grounds are reasoning from false premises, and that their conclusions are consequently incorrect, if not positively injurious to the welfare of the city, and are given without sufficient knowledge or examination of the subject.

The duties required of these health officers are of a purely medical character, to be prescribed by the Board of Health. As medical men only, will they be qualified to perform their duties, as may be inferred from some of the subjects which will engage their professional attention; such as, the observation of the predisposing causes of epidemic diseases in relation to local sources of infection; the influence of the various disinfectants on the neutralization of mephitic poisons; the operation of certain mephitic poisons on the community to which their attention may be directed, and the sources of the poisons. Their attention will also be called to the subject of ventilation, the undue crowding or huddling together of the wretched poor, particularly during epidemic seasons; and, frequently, the diagnosis and treatment of diseases requiring prompt official interference and report will come within their legitimate province.

It is very clear that the street commissioners, useful as they are in their proper sphere, are not qualified as a class to execute the duties thus contemplated by the Board of Health in the appointment of medical inspectors.

The question may be suggested, are these duties necessary to be performed? The above named influences in the generation of disease are too well known to all hygienists to admit of doubt; and it follows as necessary consequence that they should be carefully attended to.

Whoever else may feel indifferent or hostile to this subject, let it not be said that the city fathers are unwilling to meet it in a spirit of candor and liberality, and to co-operate with the Board of Health in their intelligent and commendable zeal for the welfare, prosperity and future sanitary excellence of the Crescent City. H.

LETTER FROM ARKANSAS.

Correspondence of the Crescent.]

NAPOLEON, ARK., July 13, 1866.

Dear Crescent—I must be permitted to acknowledge my reluctance to write you this time, which is caused by a pressure of previous engagements; and doubtless I should not do so if my poor wearied spirit was not animated and kept buoyant by the good "spirits" which your humble correspondent has been the recipient of, since his last, from the Crescent City. A few days since your humble and unostentatious "Euclid" received a letter from one of your city firms, saying: "Please accept our compliments in the article we send you by the next steamer that touches at your landing. We have selected it with an eye to your 'good taste' and judgment, and with a glass of the same have drank a bumper to your long life, happiness and prosperity." Well, this was glorious. "Selected with an eye to my good taste." Certainly *one* of that firm had drank with me somewhere, by means whereof he was enabled to judge of my "good taste."

Well he hit the nail upon the head; for the steamer touched at the designated place, and handed over for "Euclid" the "article"—and an article it was. Let me tell your learned readers that it was a compound article—definite in its position, indefinite in its feelings. It surpasses General Jeff.'s "Poetry, Music and Love." It will make you talk poetry as fast as thought, make music without a musical instrument, and cause you to imagine yourself closely confined in the arms of the fairest of the fair. Jeff.'s wouldn't do this. It only made you feel glorious awhile, and then, then, you wished for something else.

If your compositor is troubled to read this communication, he must not censure me—and I know he will not—for certainly his liberal soul will allow a friend to be jovial and agreeable occasionally—not John W. Forney's "Occasional"—and if he should like to realize a true, genuine, desirable feeling, send him to B. M. & B.'s, on Carondelet street, and he will find it.

"Long may they wave,
O'er land and the brave
And the home of the free!"—"so called."

Since my last, the Arkansas river came out with a towering fresh rise, dashing its muddy waters on every place that water could possibly reach. Many of our planters have suffered terribly by this unexpected rise in the Arkansas, and among them I am pained to notice Maj. Gen. Churchill, cultivating one of the plantations owned by the late Dr. John A. Jordan, and generally known as his "island plane." Several other gentlemen, unprotected by levees, or whose levees suddenly gave way, have been seriously damaged; but I am happy to know that the majority of them, if not all, had cotton planted in ground above the reach of the Arkansas or any of its minor tributaries, which will enable them to meet this fall all liabilities incurred for the purpose of producing the present crop. This is some consolation amid the desolation and havoc which has been recently wrought by the turbulent and angry Arkansas.

Our last spring was a very late one, and was attended with a great deal of rain, which threw a gloomy prospect over everything appertaining to the successful culture of cotton this year. However, the planters found enough time to get their crops planted at, or very near the right time. Finally, the rain ceased to fall, the clouds banished, and the pleasures of a sunlit day were once more experienced to the satisfaction of all concerned, and certainly at this period of our history all the people, and especially the Southern people, are deeply interested in a successful yield of the soil this year. For if ever there was a class of people whose future existence depends upon successful tilling of the soil for one year, it is we, the people who reside south of Memphis, Tennessee, and I am pleased to be able to chronicle the fact that, so far, everything has been for the planter, and proves that his efforts have been attended with success.

I do not mean by this to say that the planter will realize a handsome fortune from the yield of his soil this year, but I mean to say that unless some extraordinary Providential misfortune overtakes him before his crop finally matures, he will be able to realize a sufficiency from his present year's labor to pay off all antiquidated liabilities and place himself upon a more independent footing, or at least this will be the case with the planters in the Arkansas Valley. The season is so far advanced, and the cotton crop so far advanced towards a state of maturity, that I entertain no fears of its being lost. If it is, it will be beyond the power of man to arrest its destruction. It will surely be a matter for Providential action.

From the 1st of March to the 10th of May we certainly had more rain than has ever before fell in this part of the country. It rained the best part of every week, while the high water incident to the Mississippi river and its tributaries came upon us without mercy. Since the 10th of May we have had but little rain. We scarcely had any through June, and so far in July none of any consequence has fallen. The prospect is now pretty good for rain, and as we need it very much for our corn, it is to be hoped we will have enough within the next week. Cotton is not generally suffering for it, but corn is, in places.

In my last I gave a history of the cotton crop from Napoleon, at the mouth of the Arkansas river, to the plantation of the late Dr. Jordan on the south side of the river. I did not particularly, that I recollect of, mention any of the crops north of it, and my reasons for not doing so is apparent to those who are familiar with this section of country; but for fear some of your city readers might think it strange that I did not mention it, while others might consider me partial to planters south of it, permit me to tell all that there are no crops on the north side of any importance, except a few, as far up as I traveled. Hence my silence in regard to that portion of the country.

A letter received a few days ago, and as it will be seen since the high water had subsided, from Mr. A. O. Douglass, says:

"My crop is very good, though a little late. The high water has not affected me. Dr. B. W. Lee's is really the best in the country by half, except Geo. Lee's and Taylor's. They have the prettiest crops I ever saw."

This statement of Mr. Douglass is corroborated by every one I have seen from that section; and this is, as I before remarked, if my memory serves me correctly, a fair index of the term will apply, to the crops from Napoleon to Pine Bluff, a distance of ninety miles by land.

In other portions of the State, the crops look one pretty good, when the lateness of the spring with the general wet weather is taken into consideration. However, the cotton crop, from all the information I am able to glean from reliable sources, will be comparatively small in other parts of the country. The people on the Arkansas, from Napoleon to Pine Bluff, will raise splendid crops, and in some few instances will raise, with the same number of hands, as much as they did before the war—but these instances will be rare.

This letter is written under circumstances justifying all possible speed, hence you and your readers must excuse me for not entering more into detail. In my next I shall give them my estimate of the present year's cotton crop, and also the estimates of one who has traveled nearly all over the South. I shall accompany his estimate with my own criticism, and my own estimate will be backed by my own reasons, all founded upon common sense. Until then, yours,

EUCLID.

Local Intelligence.

Arrest of Judge Abell.

Upon a warrant issued by U. S. Commissioner Shannon, Judge Edmond Abell, of the First District Court, was yesterday brought before the functionary to answer a charge of treason brought by one Rodolph F. Dannoy, which treason is alleged to have been committed in the judge charging the grand jury, impanelled in his court at the beginning of the present month, in relation to the convention of 1864. Judge Abell waiving a preliminary investigation, the case was sent before the United States Circuit Court for trial. Now comes a very curious feature of the case. After thus disposing of it, Mr. Shannon directed Judge Abell to be released on parole! Judge Abell desired no favors, and would rather the matter should be regulated by law. So Commissioner Shannon then ordered that the judge should give *five hundred dollars* bail for his appearance! This is supposed to be part of the scheme of the "sixty-four conventionists," under the belief that they can incapacitate Judge Abell from sitting in his court.

The Hawkins-Hinchy Bigamy Case.

Mrs. Caroline C. Hawkins, late Mrs. Hinchey, was yesterday arraigned before Acting Recorder Moore, on the charge of bigamy preferred by James Hawkins, and the case was set for examination on the 26th inst., Mrs. Hawkins giving bond for her appearance in the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars. The statement made in the affidavit is as follows:

That on or about the 25th May, 1865, complainant was married to accused in this city, by Rev. James Beaty, she representing herself to be a widow, well knowing that her husband George H. Hinchy was a prisoner of war on Johnson's Island; that he has returned to the city, and that they are now living together, she informing complainant that Hinchy is her lawful husband.

We have already mentioned that the accused says she had heard repeatedly that her husband was dead. He went out as a Confederate soldier at the commencement of the war, and was a prisoner at Johnson's Island upwards of three years, from which he was not released until after the general surrender. She has made an affidavit against Hawkins, accusing him of besting her on Wednesday last, and we are informed that she will also enter a charge against him for bigamy, alleging that he had a wife living in the city at the time he married her.

Fatal Accident at Quarantine.

A dispatch was received yesterday by Dr. G. W. Dirmeyer, secretary of the Board of Health, from Dr. McKelvey, physician at quarantine, announcing the death by drowning of J. A. McCarty, hospital steward at that station. Mr. McCarty was knocked overboard by the boom of the schooner Julia, which he was visiting in his official capacity. He never rose to the surface after being knocked overboard by the boom, and it is believed that he was stunned by the blow.

Mr. McCarty was a gentleman of cultivated mind, and was much esteemed in this city.

Discharge of an Alleged Fugitive from Justice.

Richard Allman, held by order of Recorder Abero as a fugitive from justice in Texas, upon the affidavit of Purser Flon, of the steamer I. C. Harris, who charged him with larceny, was yesterday ordered to be discharged by Judge Abell, of the First District Court, who decided that there was no evidence to justify his being held.

Bail of the Prisoners from Jackson.

United States Commissioner Shannon yesterday fixed the bail as follows of the parties examined before him on a charge of maltreating a negro teacher at Jackson: Schultze and Norsworthy, $5000 each; Atkins $2000; Coff, Cox and Hazard, $1000 each.

A Heavy Swindle.

The grand jury has returned a true bill against two men, believed to be now in the North, who are charged with swindling a firm in this city out of a large sum of money. By representing to the firm that they had four hundred bales of cotton near Shreveport, which they would ship to the house, they procured advances to the amount of eight thousand five hundred dollars. This was in February last. It has since been discovered that the representations were false. We have suppressed the names for the present, least their publication might thwart the efforts being made to secure the arrest of the accused.

Various Items.

A valuable horse was stolen yesterday, belonging to Mr. Henry T. Wade. It appears that the thief boldly entered the stable attached to Mr. W.'s residence at the corner of Jackson and Magazine streets and took the animal out.

Two vagrants, Edwin Forrest and James Jones, escaped from the workhouse yesterday.

John Snook was arrested by the First District police yesterday, at the instance of Henry Kroner who accuses him of attempting to obtain money by false representations.

Shooting.

About four o'clock yesterday afternoon a man named J. Petchard was brought to the Charity Hospital dangerously wounded, having been shot a few minutes before, at the corner of Canal and Treme streets, it is alleged by one Charles Stokes, who was arrested and conveyed to the Second District lockup. The cause of difficulty between the parties has not publicly transpired.

Stabbing.

Mr. Petitpain was arrested last evening and brought to the Third District station, charged with stabbing Mr. Victor Gerodias, in Miguel's restaurant at Milneburg, about 7 o'clock in the evening. The wound was in the abdomen. We have not heard whether it is regarded as dangerous or not. Mr. Gerodias was brought to the city by his friends and conveyed to his residence on Dumaine street.

Recorders' Courts.

First District.—Acting Recorder Moore yesterday disposed of the following cases:

Thomas Gallagher and Thomas Ready, accused of stealing twenty-six small bags of cotton found in their possession, were discharged.

Pauline Bell, for assaulting Lucretia Lewis, a peace bond or thirty days' imprisonment.

Richard Ready, accused of selling bogus jewelry, discharged.

Precilla Hymns and Mary Ann Johnson, negresses, accused of larceny, discharged.

Charles Elder, negro, accused of larceny, discharged.

Michael White, for drunkenness and disturbing the peace, $5 fine, or ten days' imprisonment.

Nelson Williams, negro, for vagrancy, thirty days in the workhouse, or a voucher.

Ann Collins, for vagrancy, thirty days in the workhouse.

Charles Allever, negro, for drunkenness and disturbing the peace, $5 fine, or fifteen days' imprisonment.

George Clark and Richard Bennett, for drunkenness, fined $5, or workhouse for thirty days.

John Mantne, a juvenile vagrant, was sent to the House of Refuge by request of his parents.

John Dowser, for drunkenness and disturbing the peace, $10 fine, or twenty days' imprisonment.

John Duncan, negro, accused of passing a fifty cent counterfeit bill on Edward Coxson, discharged.

Nicholas Lablanc, negro, accused by Nicholas Nasu of larceny, discharged.

Board of Aldermen.

This board met last evening; present, Col. Bosworth, in the chair, and Messrs. Stith, Whitney, Clark, Smith, McKnight and White.

The reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting was dispensed with.

A communication was received from Mr. J. K. Mingle, superintendent of the fire alarm telegraph, asking for a leave of absence of thirty days from the 10th of August, in order to allow him an opportunity to examine into the working of the fire alarm telegraph in other cities, and such new improvements as have been made, with a view of introducing them here. Referred.

A resolution from the lower board, repealing the present ordinance fixing the coroner's salary at $3000 per annum, and placing it at $2000 as before the war; was concurred in.

An ordinance establishing the pond districts was taken up and referred to the streets and landings committee.

A petition against the opening of Casacalvo street, was read by title and referred to the streets and landings committee.

A resolution authorizing the controller to warrant on the treasurer for $1000, in favor of the mayor for contingent expenses and charitable purposes; was adopted.

The following resolutions were received from the lower board for concurrence:

A resolution authorizing the mayor to enter into a contract with the Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Company, to cancel a contract entered into with the military authorities, said company binding itself to return to the city all that portion of the levee and wharves, and all improvements thereon occupied by the company; provided, the city of New Orleans will return the notes furnished by said company for rent of said levee and wharves, and to pay to said company $25,000 for their work and improvements. Concurred in.

A resolution granting permission to all city railroad companies to erect shelters for the starters of cars and for the turn-table men employed by said companies. Concurred in.

A resolution authorizing the coopteroller to warrant on the treasurer in favor of R. B. Bell for the sum of $5000, provided said Bell shall abandon all claims against the city for work performed under any contract heretofore awarded to him. Concurred in.

The gaslight contract was again taken up and read. The purposed contract provides for the payment of $45 for old lamps and $35 for new lamps; the company to place down thirty-two miles of main pipes in the several districts of the city.

Mr. Stith asked to know what were the facts which had been elicited from the Gas Company. Were they willing to accept the proposed contract, or were the people in the suburbs still to be kept without lights in consequence of a failure to come to an understanding with the Gas Company.

Mr. Whitney stated that he felt a great interest in the matter, but thought that the present price of $45 per lamp was sufficient. He did not think, however, that the Gas Company would accept the proposed contract.

Mr. Stith spoke in reply at length, showing the great necessity for some action, and he had been assured that the company could not place down the new pipes out in the suburbs for less than $60 per lamp.

Mr. Whitney again replied, speaking in favor of allowing the contract to go on as it is now at $45, the contract having nine years yet to run.

The original resolution upon being called up was adopted, Mr. Stith voting in the negative.

The board then adjourned until next Thursday evening.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.

An adjourned meeting of this board was held last night, President McCulloch in the chair, and twelve members present.

On motion of Mr. Prague, a resolution was adopted allowing the same salary to the coroner now which was given him before the war, which was $2000. The same had been reduced to $6000. Adopted on its second reading, and sent to the upper board for concurrence.

Mr. Prague, chairman of the streets and landings committee, submitted the following report upon subjects referred to the committee:

Upon the resolution to notify the City Railroad Company to repair Dauphine and Rampart streets, favorably.

Upon the petition to have water pipes laid on Orleans street, from Carondelet to Canal streets, favorably.

Unfavorably as to the petition for a plank or tell road on St. Thomas street, between St. Andrew and St. Mary streets.

Upon the petition of Remy Bazon, asking the privilege of building slaughter-houses below the city, the committee reported unfavorably, but recommended that two contracts for the building of slaughter-houses, one in the Fourth and one in the Third District, for a term of fifteen years, be let by the controller.

Unfavorably concerning the petition of Cornelia Walters, claiming compensation for stores built taken from him by the military authorities.

Favorably on the petition to fill up the McCarty Stave.

Upon the report of the controller in reference to the adjudication, on the 7th inst., of contracts for repairs to market houses, the committee report unfavorably as to the contracts in relation to Poydras and Dryades markets. Favorably in regard to contract sold to repair the meat, Magazine, St. Mary's, vegetable, fruit and pork markets. On the contracts in relation to the Treme and Washington markets unfavorably. Favorably as concerns that of the Lafayette and Soapara markets.

The committee also reported unfavorably on the resolution to dispense with the publication of the specification of sales made by the controller, and the resolution to purchase the water works machinery, which was to have been erected on Canal street.

The report was received, and resolutions adopted in accordance therewith.

Considerable discussion ensued in regard to the resolutions to establish a slaughter-house in the Forth District, and one in the Third. The one in relation to the Fourth was adopted on its second reading; the other, in relation to the Third, passed its first reading, but could go no further.

Superintendent J. K. Mingle, of the fire alarm telegraph, was granted a leave of absence of thirty days, for the purpose of visiting other cities to observe the working of various telegraph offices, that he might take advantage of any improvements existing.

A resolution was adopted granting somebody the privilege of erecting a forge at 507 Camp street.

F. Montamat offered a resolution to erect twelve lamps in Milneburg. There was considerable opposition to it, but it passed.

The board then adjourned until next Tuesday night.

SAILING OF THE HERMAN LIVINGSTON.—The steamship Herman Livingston, Capt. Baker, sails from her wharf, foot of Jackson street, at 8 o'clock this morning, for New York direct, with a full freight and the following passengers:

Col Green, U S Lighthouse Inspector; M S Scanlon, George Waterhouse, Col W M Nevins, Geo Palmer, S F Kimball, George Mair, Col H Oglesby, Alfred Cutter and lady, Mrs L A Kerrigan and child, E A Yerkes, Dan Stapleton, Asa Weekly, Captrup and lady, and others.

Why has sozodont become the staple dentifrice of America? Simply because it is impossible to use it even for a week, without perceiving its hygienic effect upon the teeth, the gums and the breat.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

CHOLERA AT TYBEE ISLAND.

HEAVY MORTALITY IN NEW YORK

THE HAVANA QUARANTINE.

U. S. Mission to Portugal Abolished Because Minister Harvey Indorses the President.

Admission of Tennessee to the Union.

HENRY STANSBURY NOMINATED UNITED STATES ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

JOSEPH WILSON NOMINATED TO REPLACE JUDGE EDMUNDS AS LAND OFFICE COMMISSIONER.

INDIAN TREATY AT FORT LARAMIE.

MISCELLANEOUS—MARKETS—RIVER NEWS

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Associated Press Dispatches.]

ST. LOUIS, July 20.—Col. Taylor, superintendent of Indian affairs at Omaha, and president of the commission which recently held a council with the Indians, reports a perfectly satisfactory treaty made at Fort Laramie. The statements to the contrary are being made by parties interested in fomenting hostilities. He says 300 Indian chiefs signed the treaty, and expresses the belief that if trouble occurs it will be commenced by the whites.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The Commercial Advertiser says the facts show conclusively that cholera is now raging in certain portions of the city beyond doubt. The facts relative to the number of cases on Hart's Island is deemed so appalling that the facts are kept from the knowledge of the public.

Surgeon Calhoun of that post has died of cholera, and an able corps of physicians have been sent to that island; also to Governor's Island.

Several additional cases are reported in the city to-day.

Large quantities of tobacco were seized here yesterday for violation of the revenue laws.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Special dispatches say E. G. Ross has been elected the successor of Senator Lane, from Kansas.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—It is understood that ex-Gov. Holden, of North Carolina, will be rejected as minister to San Salvador on the ground of his participation in the rebellion.

The Senate has concurred in the report of the committee of conference on the diplomatic appropriation bill, by which the mission to Portugal is abolished, the minister, James Harvey, having strongly indorsed the President in a letter to Secretary Seward, which found its way into print.

The tariff bill from the House was reported with an amendment, suspending the collection of the direct tax imposed by the act of 1861, until January, 1868.

The House passed by 125 against 12 the joint resolution restoring Tennessee to her former proper and political relations to the Union, and declaring her again entitled to be represented by Senators and Representatives duly elected and qualified upon their taking the oaths of office required by the existing laws. The result was received with general applause on the floor and in the galleries. The resolution was sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The House then, by a large majority, laid on the table the bill heretofore reported from the committee on reconstruction, specifying the terms on which the Southern States may be readmitted, and also tabled Stevens's resolution by 40 against 70, providing for the recess of Congress till the first Saturday in December, and giving the presiding officers of both Houses authority to convene the members at the earliest period they should think necessary.

The President, to-day, sent to the Senate for confirmation the name of Henry Stansbury, who has been nominated for the position of attorney general of the United States.

The President has nominated Joe. Wilson for commissioner of the land office, in place of Judge Edmunds, who was removed on account of extreme radicalism.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Death is reaping a fearful harvest. There were 720 deaths from Sunday to Wednesday, inclusive. It is believed there are cholera cases in private families that are not reported.

The insurance convention has agreed to advance the rates ten per cent.

The Havana Board of Health has established a quarantine of five days upon all vessels arriving from the United States. Even those with clean bills of health will be quarantined three days.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, July 20.—The steamer Potomaka was detained by the revenue cutter Delaware, on account of doubtful goods found on board among the passengers' baggage, not on the manifest. The captain is held in $5000 bond, which he could not procure since the loss of the steamer.

AUGUSTA, GA., July 20.—The intense heat and drought of the last four weeks has done serious injury to the crops in Georgia and South Carolina, literally parching them up.

SAVANNAH, GA., July 20.—Three new cases of cholera have broken out among the soldiers on Tybee Island.

A county meeting, at which Major Anderson presided, elected delegates to the district convention. The objects of the Philadelphia convention were indorsed.

VICKSBURG, July 20.—Passed up, Henry Ames at 11 o'clock last night, and P. W. Stader at 8 P. M. Passed down, Grey Eagle at 7 P. M. River falling.

NEW YORK, July 20.—3 P. M.—Cotton firm and unchanged. Stocks dull but firm and unchanged. Sterling dull. Sights 110¾. United States 5-20's, coupons of 1862, 106; do. of 1862, 106½; do. of 1864, 106. 10-40's, 98½. Treasury notes 103@103¾. Gold 150¾.

MOBILE, ALA., July 20.—Cotton—Sales to day 100 bales; middling, 31@32c.; sales for the week, 2750 bales; receipts for the week, 826 bales, against 672 bales for the corresponding period last week; exports for the week, 1017 bales; stock in port, 34,978 bales.

MOBILE, ALA., July 20.—A public meeting is called for Monday next, to select delegates to the Selma convention, for the appointment of representatives from the State to the Philadelphia convention.

U. SOUTHWEST PASS, July 21.—Arrived in and proceeded up to tow schooner H. Traverse, from Utilia, with fruit consigned to H. Labosse, and the three-masted schooner W. S. Hillis, twenty-three days from Philadelphia, with a general cargo, consigned to G. A. Foslick. The bark Josiah Loring and brig Dashing Wave have gone up in tow. Sailing up schooner Aurora, from Vera Cruz. The steamship Texas passed out this forenoon, and the I. C. Harris this afternoon. Weather fine; wind, E. S. E.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Cotton closed firm, with sales of 5000 bales at 36@38c., including 1255 bales on government account at 26@38c. for ordinary to strict middling.

Gold closed at 150. Registered 6's of '81, 113; ditto of '62, 105; coupons of '62, 106.

Flour dull and unsettled, and 10@25c. lower; Southern drooping—sales 300 at $9 65@$15 75. Wheat has a declining tendency—closed 15@25c. lower. Corn opened firm but closed dull, with sales of 100,000 bushels at 84@85c. Beef steady—plain mess $16@$20 50. Mess pork buoyant at $31 50. Lard heavy. Whisky dull. Naval stores quiet—turpentine 70c.

LOUISVILLE, July 20.—Sales of tobacco, 111 hhds. leaf; lugs declined 50c. Flour—superfine $7. Corn 68c. Oats 44c. Mess pork $32 50. Groceries firmer. Bacon—shoulders 18½c.; clear sides 11½c.; cuvassed hams 22c.; whisky $2 25.

CINCINNATI, July 20.—Flour nominal; superfine $7@7 50; extra $9 50@10 25; family $11@11 50. Wheat dull and declining, at $1 80@2 30. Corn unchanged and quiet. Oats dull at 35@40c. Whisky $2 25. Provisions quiet, scarcely anything doing. Lard 19½c. Groceries steady. Sugar 12@17½c. Raw and refined coffee 24@31c.

ST. LOUIS, July 20.—Flour unsettled; single extra, $7@8; full extra, $8@$10 50. Wheat 5c. lower, at $1 80@$2 15. Corn, 71@93c. Oats firmer, at 44@48c. Mess Pork, $33. Bacon clear sides, 21c. Whisky dull at $2 10@$2 20.

HANDSOME FURNITURE, MIRRORS, ETC., AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—We call attention to the sale at auction to be made this day at 5 o'clock P. M., at No. 23 Jefferson street, by the sheriff of this parish, of handsome furniture, mirrors, etc. See advertisement.

HO! FOR THE WATERING PLACES.—The magnificent low pressure steamer Camella has changed her schedule, so far as regards Monday's trip. She will go direct from the lake end of the Pontchartrain Railroad, on that day, to Ocean Springs and Biloxi, and return the same evening, stopping at all the intermediate watering places on her way back. Here is a rare chance for a pleasant and strengthening salt-water tour of twenty-four or thirty hours.

PORK, FLOUR, TOBACCO, ETC.—The hot weather has not dampened the energies and enterprise of those sterling merchants, Ethell & Thomas, who have on hand at their store, 105 Poydras street, 300 bbls. prime pork, nearly 2000 bbls. excellent flour, of various brands, corn meal, dried apples, choice butter, etc. Ye who want choice goods at the most reasonable rates, call on Ethell & Thomas, and you shall not be disappointed.

AN OLD BORDER FEUD.—The Buffalo correspondent of a Boston paper, writing upon the Fenian excitement there, gives the following interesting reminiscence:

There is a hereditary grudge existing between Buffalo and her majesty's subjects across the border. In the war of 1812 the citizens of the rising village of Buffalo were zealous partisans. Possibly some of them may have assisted at the burning of the village of Kingston, on the other side. Retaliation was determined upon, and on the 30th of December, 1812, a large force of British and Indians crossed at Black Rock, advanced upon the village, took it and burned every house but two. Hence the Buffalonians were fierce always at the sight of a red coat.

The year after the burning of the Caroline at Schlosser, I recollect joining an excursion party for a trip down the Niagara to Grand Island. The channel of the river is deepest near the Canadian shore. Our steamer consequently passed within easy hail of the little village opposite Black Rock, where was stationed a few companies of refugee negroes, who had been transformed from Southern slaves into British soldiers. Our excursion band played Yankee Doodle and Hail Columbia, while some thoughtless youths gyrated their dexter finger thumb on nose, in an aggravating manner, but nothing was thought of it as a heinous offense until our return toward evening, when the darkies on guard, to the number of about twenty, turned out, marched close to the water side, presented arms, took deliberate aim and fired a volley of bullets among us men, women and children. Fortunately none were hit. The decks were speedily cleared. Great was the wrath of our company when the surprise was a little over. There was neither gun nor bullet on board, but an organization was extemporized for signal vengeance that same night. It was determined to capture the redcoats and destroy their guard house. The affair coming to the knowledge of Colonel Bankhead, in command of the United States barracks, that officer took measures to prevent the threatened raid, and by correspondence with the British officer in command of the opposite district, procured the removal of the black soldiers and a handsome apology for their conduct.

ARREST OF THE HAVANA NEGRO THIEVES.—The latter part of last Wednesday, Capt. Brackett, twenty-sixth precinct, metropolitan police, arrested, on the steamer Eagle, just in from Havana, two negroes, Mariano Estrado and Pauline Gonzo, late slaves of Mr. Emelis Cespedis Y. Alfonso, a planter at Havana. The fellows' arrival had been anticipated, by a dispatch to a Cuba house in this city, and they were charged with the theft from their master of some $5000, with which they set out for New York. Not, however, till five days after their reaching this port were Capt. Brackett and his men put on the track, and two days after they succeeded in apprehending the above men, most of whose clothing was marked with Alfonso's initials. After some show of bravado the two scoundrels owned up, and also implicated in the burglary another free negro who lives in Havana, who, they stated, did the most of the business, and had on his chest spoils contained in the safe they robbed, amounting to $3000, and treasury notes and other documents of value. As for them, they say they got only one hundred dollars in gold, all told.

Justice Hogan committed them to the tombs. Information has been sent to Havana for the arrest of the other negro, by which the recovery of the remainder of the property is anticipated. (New York World.

The people of Ottowa, Ohio, concede the paucity in their county of valuable ores and minerals, but say their marshes abound in greenbacks—their term for frogs.

A lady named Desessarts, at St. Amand, (Cher.,) has just lost her life by crinoline in a singular manner. In going up stairs her foot became entangled in the hoops of that garment, and she fell back on her head with such force that the teeth of her comb were driven into her skull. She expired shortly after.

SMOKE CONSUMPTION.—A new invention for consuming smoke and economizing fuel has been applied to the steam engine furnaces in several large works in Sheffield, England. The novelty consists in supplying the furnace with hot instead of cold air for combustion, and feeding the boiler with boiling instead of cold water. The air is heated by being drawn through flues along each side of the boiler, and it passes from the flues into the furnace through small perforations in the brickwork forming the sides of