HOOFLAND'S BITTERS.

THE GREAT

STRENGTHENING TONIC

Not a Whisky Preparation.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

WILL CURE

DEBILITY! DEBILITY!

RESULTING FROM ANY CAUSE WHATEVER.

II

Prostration of the System,

Induced by

SEVERE HARDSHIPS,

EXPOSURE,

FEVERS,

OR

DISEASES OF CAMP LIFE.

SOLDIERS, CITIZENS, MALE OR FEMALE, ADULT OR YOUTH,

will find this Bitters a pure Tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for their almost marvellous effects.

O

DYSPEPSIA,

And Diseases Resulting from Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs,

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

This Bitters has performed more Cures, gives better satisfaction, has more Testimony, has more Respectable Persons to vouch for it, than any other article in the market.

O

We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and

Will Pay $1000

to any one who will produce a certificate published by an agent to the contrary, that is not genuine.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

Will Cure Every Case of

CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY

—and—

Diseases of the Kidneys,

F

OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS RESULTING

from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirit.

L

REMEMBER!

That this Bitters is not Alcoholic, contains no Rum or Whisky, and cannot make Drunkards, but is the Best Tonic in the World.

READ WHO SAYS SO.

(From the Rev. W. D. Seigfried, Pastor of Twelfth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.)

Gentlemen—I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of these Bitters induced me to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines from the "thousand and one" quack "Bitters," whose only aim seems to be to palm off unwarranted and dragged liquor upon the community in a sly way, and the tendency of which, I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicinal preparation, I took it with happy effect. Its action, not only upon the stomach, but upon the nervous system, was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles.

Very respectfully, yours,

W. D. SEIGFRIED, 234 Shackamaxon st.

A

(From the Rev. E. D. Fendall, Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.)

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.

Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL.

(From the Rev. D. Merrick, Pastor of the Pennsylvania Baptist Church, Philadelphia.)

From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles, I found them to be a good remedy for debility, and a most excellent tonic for the stomach.

D. MERRICK.

(From Rev. Wm. Smith, formerly Pastor of the Vincentown and Millville (N. J.) Baptist Churches.)

Having used in my family a number of bottles of your Hoofland's German Bitters, I have to say that I regard them as an excellent medicine, specially adapted to remove the diseases they are recommended for. They strengthen and invigorate the system when debilitated, and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite, etc. I have also recommended them to several of my friends, who have tried them, and found them greatly beneficial in the restoration of health.

Yours truly,

WM. SMITH, 966 Hutchinson st., Philadelphia.

N

(From the Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church.)

I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail, but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. H. KENNARD, Eighth st., below Coates.

Philadelphia, December 24, 1864.

Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks county, Pa., was cured of Dyspepsia of twenty years' standing.

A. M. Spangler, editor of the Cultivator, No. 26 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, says this Bitters was recommended to him by a medical friend, and six bottles cured him of complete prostration of the nervous system.

Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge and Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia:

Rev. Thomas Winter, D. D., Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church:

Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pennington, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia, at present Pastor of the Baptist Church, Chester, Pa.:

These gentlemen express, in the strongest terms, their favorable opinion of this Bitters.

D

Beware of Counterfeits!

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the wrapper of each bottle.

Should your nearest Druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the innumerable preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

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New Orleans, Agents.

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The New Orleans Crescent

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New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

—OF—

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1866.

Local Intelligence.

A Negro Attempt to Violate a White Woman.

The case of a negro named William Yancey, accused of an attempt to violate the person of Mrs. Elizabeth McGriel, was examined by Acting Recorder Moore yesterday.

Yancey is an athletic negro, seemingly about forty years of age. The testimony was to this effect: Mrs. McGriel and her aunt, Mrs. Elizabeth Garrett, two decent Irish women, were on their way home on Sunday evening, the 8th inst., and stopped a moment in Coliseum Square to converse before separating for the night. While they were conversing Yancey approached them, and conducted himself with offensive familiarity. Both ladies ordered him to leave, Mrs. Yancey addressing him in a very imperative manner. "All I want," said he, "is a white wife. I have money enough to support one, and I will go to St. Louis to get one." Mrs. Garrett and her niece started away. The negro followed them. Mrs. Garrett again ordered him to leave them. He seized her by the shoulder and pushed her away, remarking, "I don't want you, you old b—; I want this pretty girl." He then seized Mrs. McGriel by the wrist. She struggled with him, and the shouts of both herself and her aunt brought officer Joseph W. Bradley, who happened to be in the immediate vicinity, to their assistance. As he approached Yancey fled. Mr. Bradley pursuing him, he turned and struck the officer three times with a stick. The blows were severe, but failed to disable Mr. Bradley, and he succeeded in arresting the ruffian and bringing him a prisoner to the station.

The acting recorder committed Yancey on three charges:

Attempting to commit a rape on the person of Mrs. McGriel.

An assault and battery on Mrs. Garrett.

An assault and battery on officer Bradley, and resisting him in the discharge of his duty.

Failing to procure bail he was sent to jail to await trial on these charges before the First District Court.

The Universal Suffrage Meeting.

The meeting called by the party in favor of negro suffrage was held last evening at the Mechanics' Institute. At the appointed hour some five hundred colored people were present, and gradually the assemblage swelled to a thousand or fifteen hundred.

The meeting was called to order by a person whose name we did not hear. He nominated a man named Hawkins, (styled "Judge") as the presiding officer. No other names were submitted; but the following list was presented, in print, as the officers of the meeting:

President pro tem—Hon. Judge HAWKINS.

SECRETARIES.

A. Villas — Horace M. Jackson.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

First District—Charles Irard, Wm. J. Freeman, J. H. Hemphill, Wm. P. Henry, R. W. Vinnin, W. G. James, W. T. Privat, C. F. Hoschmer, D. Hoskins, Thomas Jackson, John Burke, Dr. J. J. Lavalle, Alex. Kennington, John Dawson, Henry Joubert, Joseph Dunskin, John Cooper, J. McCain, James McGowan, Dr. G. W. Lane, Boyd Robinson, Joseph Flora, Isaac Bell, F. Jacobs, Gage, John Sack.

Second District—Judge C. Duparastel, Rogers Estes, Frank Duplessis, Jesse Fontaine, Alphonse Morse, F. Wardella, H. Clay, C. B. McCarty, Aristide Marie, C. Perkins, P. Vin. Henry, A. Castellanos, John C. Mellers, H. Foucher, B. Lemle, H. St. Amant, P. B. Lear, V. Lacaze, B. Jaime, A. Fraser, H. Tex, F. X. Clay, C. Himbert.

Third District—R. P. Dauphiny, August Shelly, E. Bachemin, Jr., M. Desmond, F. A. Woodley, Thomas Sutton, Charles Sancenda, Edmond Rillaux, William Voss, T. Lodon, E. Gaiton, N. Mandida, Joseph Mora, A. Chriel, A. Jones, Alex. Bell, A. Sauvinet, C. B. H. Duplessis, Ernest Jones, Edward Hart, senior, Felix Greeves, Hon. John Lefton, F. Bohman, Lawrence O'Donnell, H. Stiles, Eugene Rivers.

Fourth District—Jas. S. M. Todd, Capt. Constant Lome, George W. Kendall, J. S. Barger, D. A. Johnson, John Sloss Hom, H. T. Wenzer, J. S. Snell, G. J. Le Gendre, Jacob Spelding, George Peter, C. J. Bickle, Henry Hessel, Jr., John Wisbert, George Schmitz, William Weber, John Seidel, Wm. Hanson, S. H. Fairfax, C. H. Nolan, Jr., William Dooley, Emile Lecluse, J. Alard, P. Morisset, T. Hughes.

Adjoining City—Wilson Mitchell, Sol. Smith, Nicholas Kelly, Stephen Rogers, Joseph Kinsey, Daniel Fleury, A. Brown, A. Brown, Jr., Henry Arlington, Jas. Robert.

Carrollton—Capt. O. H. Hazzastead, Hon. J. E. Schneider, Capt. C. O. Beasley, Hon. Judge Perrout, J. M. Miller.

Lake Shore Ridge—J. B. Breckenridge, Gerard Brosnan, Joseph Sophier, Joseph Osborne, R. W. Knickbocker, Charles Gullett, E. A. Nephr, Warfield Hobes, Frederick Ritter, Capt. Stanchen, Chas. Aschemeyer, Dr. A. F. Steen, S. Wyzmowski.

Parish of St. Charles—Y. Lorrent, E. L. Young, E. B. Tenney, E. B. Vosges.

Mr. Hawkins addressed the meeting at considerable length, advocating the right of the negro to suffrage.

He introduced to the meeting Mr. John Henderson, Jr. Mr. Henderson was very severe in his remarks upon the people who took the Confederate side. He had, he said, opposed negro suffrage when the convention was in session in 1864, and he had likewise opposed a disfranchisement of the rebels, but as he had to go over his political course, after his experience of rebel ingratitude, after having voted for the great rebel, Henry Allen for governor, and for the little rebel Harry Hays for sheriff, and found that all these rebels were ingrates, he had come to the conclusion that he would rather have a good loyal black man to represent him in Washington than a disloyal white man. Mr. Henderson denounced Jefferson Davis. He also reviewed the course of Judge Abell, and compared him, in political turpitude, to Martin Van Buren, who presented himself as a Northern man with Southern principles. Judge Abell, Mr. Henderson contended, was a Southern man without any principles. The only reliable people, the only Union people in the South, Mr. Henderson said, were "negroes and Yankees." He preferred a black Union man to a white rebel. The men of the South, he said, were all rebels, the women were rebels, the children were rebels, they were all rebels, and the loyal black man must put them down. He would infinitely rather see a negro representing this State in Congress than a white rebel.

The next speaker was Mr. Judd. He said the object of this meeting was to give "back bone" to the convention, which is to assemble on Monday next. They intended, he continued, to clean out all the public offices. The black man who had fought so valiantly for the Union must have his reward. "We were whipped at Bull Run," observed Mr. Judd. "We were whipped at hundreds of other places, we were whipped all the time until the heroic negro was enlisted in our cause." Mr. Judd animadverted on the course of President Johnson. He called attention to the communication of Governor Brownlow, in which the President was spoken of as a "dead dog," and denounced Mr. Johnson as a traitor to liberty and the negro race.

The following resolutions were then offered by Mr. Hawkins, and were adopted without dissent:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the seventy-five thousand citizens of Louisiana qualified to vote, but disfranchised on account of color, twenty thousand of whom risked their lives in her behalf in the war against the rebellion, and, by their bravery on the battle-field, helped to destroy the rebel power within her limits, may claim from her as a right, and deserve as a debt of gratitude, that participation in the government which citizenship confers.

Resolved, That we cordially indorse the proposed reassembling of the constitutional convention of Louisiana, acting in that movement a reasonable hope of the establishment in this State of justice and right for all her citizens, irrespective of color, and also of the enforcement of that patriotic declaration of President Johnson, "that treason is a crime and must be made odious, and that traitors must take a back seat in the work of reconstruction."

Resolved, That we heartily commend the manly and energetic course pursued by Gov. J. Madison Wells and Judge Rufus K. Howell, in rising to the height of the occasion in the performance of a solemn act of duty, regardless of private threats, of personal violence, and unmoved by the ridicule, censure and attempt at intimidation of the rebel press of the city.

Resolved, That the thanks of the loyal men of Louisiana are due to the Congress of the United States for the firm stand taken by them in the matter of reconstruction, for the protection and aid afforded by the civil rights, freedmen's bureau and homestead laws, and for the encouragement given to the friends of the national government in the recently rebel States, to remodel the fundamental laws in accordance with the immortal principles enunciated in the Declaration of Independence.

Resolved, That the military authorities of the nation are entitled to our gratitude for the security afforded by their protection and for the additional guarantee of impartial justice contained in their recent orders—a guarantee unfortunate made necessary, until the full re-establishment of civil law, by the malice of our defeated and disappointed fellow-citizens.

Resolved, That we cordially approve the call issued by A. G. Hamilton, W. A. Stokes and others for a convention to assemble in Philadelphia, on the first Monday of September next; and we recommend that the Union men of this State spread to a call already published for a convention to assemble in this city, on the eighth of August next, for the selection of delegates to represent this State in said Philadelphia convention.

Resolved, That, until the doctrine of political equality of all citizens, irrespective of color, is recognized in the State by the establishment therein of universal suffrage, there will and can be no permanent peace.

Speeches were afterwards made by R. Dr. Harmon and one or two other persons whose names we did not learn.

While this meeting was being held on the front, another gathering for the same purpo was being held in the State House. Mr. Rhaet Hahn presided. Speeches were made in for of negro suffrage and the policy of the radicals by Mr. A. P. Fields and Mr. Rufus Waple Mr. Dibble also spoke on that side.

Recorders' Courts.

FIRST DISTRICT.—George Wilson was arraigned before Acting Recorder Moore, on a charge of stealing a trunk containing $50 worth of clothing, the property of Benjamin H. Rogers, in on board the steamship Southern Star, and thence was fined for the 7th of last month.

John Hulle and John Schnatter, reported the police to be noted thieves, were brought up yesterday on a charge of burglariously entering the residence of Mr. R. M. Harrison, No. 204 Sixth street, on the night of the 14th inst., and reing a lot of bed worth of silverware. They also charged with committing a rape, in the house on the same night, on the person of Evaline Wilms, a colored servant of the family, the allegation both of them successively violated her. The charges will be examined on the 4th of next month. Meantime the accused remain in jail, being refused on the counts of rape.

John Smook, accused of obtaining $2 25 on Henry Kroner by false representations, was discharged.

As vagrants the following parties were sentenced to the workhouse: Richard Smold, 30 days; Henry Pitcher, negro, 15 days; Geo Nevins, 15 days; Isaac Jones, 30 days; Ada Webb, negress, 15 days.

The following fines were imposed: Thos. Connor, for being drunk, $5; J. V. Guard, fine same, $2 50; Marie Larkin, for a breach the peace, $15; Mary Fuller, negress, for the se, $20; Wm. Gorman, for the same, $10; ah Fletcher, for the same, $10.

SECOND DISTRICT.—Frank Meyer, charged having stolen a lot of goods from A. Backon Charters street, was sent to the workhouse three months. The goods were recovered.

Nicet Lazore, a colored boy who had no ocation, was sent to the freedmen's bureau.

Mary Ann Guerin, a female vagrant, was sto the parish prison for thirty days.

Mrs. Duffy, one of the same sort, was sein the same place for 15 days.

Julien Johnson, Richard Williams, colored Peter Bunch, Wm. Cry and Joel Roll, we were sent to the same institution for a like ca.

Wm. Washbrook, a case of chronic drunkeness, was allowed to choose between paying $5 coing to the parish prison for five days.

Wm. Doity, colored, and his prosecutor, Ih McHoy, were both fined $5 for indulging in a f.

(For the Cres

Bright Star of Hope.

Why, why am I so sad and lone:
My heart, why feels it pain?
Why does a hell seem burning there,
And torture rack my brain?
What specter looms on to my gaze,
And fills my soul with fear?
It is, alas, a thought of dread,
For one to me too dear.

Oft have I drank of sorrow's cup,
Its dregs I long have known;
Misfortune, Fate's remorseless nymph,
Has made my heart its throne.
Deep grief has often stirr'd the stream
Of quiet in my breast;
For cruel Fate will give my soul
Scarcely a moment's rest.

In vain, the sun of joy will rise,
To guide my clouded brain;
Too soon she sinks before my eyes,
And darkness comes again,
No torture then can seem too great,
To weigh upon my soul;
In vain I seek some scene to cheer,
And bow to Fate's control.

Dark, dark indeed does seem the lot
Decreed for me to fill;
I never knew and lov'd a plant,
But Fate was sure to kill.
I roam'd through Nature's flow'ry vale,
And plucked one flower, fair;
Alas, beneath its petals bright,
I found a thorn was there.

My soul, my all, I placed upon
This plant, by Nature given;
To be with her, to me but seemed
A foretaste here of Heav'n.
But, now, alas, this is denied,
For Fate her sceptre sways,
Her draught of mis'ry I must drink,
Unto my latest days.

Thus, thus, with iron hand, she oft
Has dashed my plans to earth;
And nipp'd, as with a chilling frost,
My pleasures in their birth.
A serpent in my path, she lies,
O'er me her watch to keep;
In misery and woe, she seeks
My wretched heart to steep.

Is there no rescue from the doom,
Of such a darken'd life?
Is there no champion I can find,
In this unequal strife?
Must I, through life, be doom'd to bend,
A victim at Fate's shrine?
If so, then naught but wretchedness
And misery are mine.

No, no, there is a star to guide
Me through this vale of tears;
Whose soft and soothing beams can still
The heart's most gloomy fears;
True to her trust, she ever sheds
Her rays, both near and far;
And Hope shall ever be to me
My own bright guiding star.

Let fickle Fate then do her worst,
And timid hearts appal;
Let serfs and minions bend the knee,
At ev'ry beck and call,
I will no longer yield my soul,
To such a rule as thine;
But Hope shall have me, for a slave,
To worship at its shrine.

Farewell, farewell, oh! cruel Fate,
Bright Hope usurps thy throne;
No more, to thee, this heart will yield,
Thy voice, no more, is known.
Thy darkness is dispell'd by Hope's
Bright, soft, and holy beam;
The future rises, bright, to view,
The past is but a dream.

Palmette Place, July 17, 1866.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

RESIGNATION OF MR. HARLAN.

O. H. BROWNING, OF ILLINOIS, NOMINATED AS HIS SUCCESSOR.

Report on the Case of Jefferson Davis.

No Legislation Necessary to Secure His Trial.

The President Requested to Use no Delay in Trying Parties Charged with Complicity in Assassination Conspiracy.

EXTRAORDINARY FRESHET AT BRUSH CREEK, KY.

SEVERAL LIVES LOST.

GEN. DIX DECLINES MISSION TO THE HAGUE.

A LARGE FIRE IN CINCINNATI.

More About the Saengerbund Festival.

THE CHOLERA AT TYBEE.

MARINE NEWS FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

MARKETS—RIVER NEWS.

Etc. Etc. Etc.

[Associated Press Dispatches.]

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Mr. Harlan, this afternoon, in a brief but courteous note to the President, resigns the office of secretary of the interior.

The Senate to-day passed the bill for the admission of Nebraska, and also passed a joint resolution so modifying the test oath as to permit Senator Patterson, of Tennessee, to take his seat. This requires the concurrence of the House.

The House disagreed to the Senate amendment to the civil appropriation bill, appropriating one and a half million dollars for repairing the Mississippi levees; also, by a large majority, voted down the proposition to increase the salaries of members of Congress from $3000 to $5000.

The House judiciary committee made their report to-day relative to the alleged complicity of Jefferson Davis in the assassination, wherein they state it is notorious that said Davis was guilty of the crime of treason according to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the committee are of the opinion that there are no obstacles to a speedy and impartial trial which can be removed by legislation. The evidence in possession of the committee connecting Jefferson Davis with the assassination of President Lincoln justifies the committee in saying that there is probable cause to believe that he was privy to the measures which led to the commission of the deed, but the investigations which have been made by the war department and by the committee have not resulted in placing the government in possession of all the facts in the case. It is probable, however, that the further prosecution of the investigation by the committee, and by the officers of the government, will result finally in a full development of the whole transaction. The capture of the rebel archives has put the government in possession of a mass of letters, papers and documents of various kinds, a portion of which has been examined.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Mr. Sumner offered a resolution in the Senate to-day, which was adopted, calling upon the President to communicate to the Senate such information as he may possess concerning the practicability of establishing equal relations between the British provinces and the United States.

The House committee on judiciary, accompanying their report on the subject of the alleged complicity of Mr. Davis in the assassination conspiracy, report two resolutions, declaring in the first that no legislation is necessary to secure the trial of Davis, and in the second requesting the executive of the United States to proceed without delay to investigate the charges made against any of the parties charged with complicity in the assassination conspiracy.

The President has nominated O. H. Browning, of Illinois, for secretary of the interior, in place of Harlan, whose resignation takes effect on the 1st of September.

It is ascertained that Gen. Dix declines the mission to the Hague, and that another nomination for the position will be made.

LOUISVILLE, July 27.—This was the fourth day of the national Saengerbund festival.

The national committee awarded the first prize for singing to the Orion of the West, of St. Louis.

The various societies went to the fair grounds to-day, where they partook of a collation and gave themselves up to general hilarity. This evening a magnificent ball is progressing at Saengerbund hall, which is densely crowded. The musical performances of last evening are pronounced by musical critics to have been the best and most extensive ever witnessed on the continent. Nothing has occurred to mar the festivities, save considerable dissatisfaction which was expressed at the distribution of prizes. The exercises will terminate tomorrow by a grand excursion to Mammoth Cave, where the societies contemplate giving a concert Sunday.

SAVANNAH, July 27.—Twelve deaths from cholera are reported on Tybee for the twenty-four hours ending at 12 M. Friday. There were ten new cases. The disease is abating.

LOUISVILLE, July 27.—An extraordinary freshet occurred at Brush Creek, Owen county, on Monday, which carried away Mr. Noel's house, drowning him and several members of his family. Many valuable horses and other stock were swept away and drowned. The loss and suffering in that locality is immense.

SOUTHWEST PASS, July 27.—Arrived, this afternoon, American bark William Vannamee, L. P. Cook, master, eighteen days from New York, with a cargo of merchandise, consigned to the following merchants:

D. Curran, J. H. Kaep, Shepard, Abbot & Co., J. Gauche, T. M. Moore, S. Wolf, Marks & Co., Levi & Navra, C. Jaubert & Co., McIntire & Applegate, Wheelock, Finlay & Co., S. Locke, Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Company, Price, Hine & T., A. W. Dean, Blake & Tower, Dudley & Nelson, Sandford & Black, Chas. Raymond, L. Sturtevant & Co., D. Blum & Frank, Bridge & Son, T. Padra, L. C. Palmer & Co., S. Todd & Co., G. H. Vinten, C. Harewell, W. H. Bonnell, A. D. Grieff, T. Schein, C. C. Sampson, D. Kelham & Co., M. C. Roberts & Co., Potthoff & Knight, A. C. Wilburn, Carmichael & Co., Buckner, Newman & Co., W. H. Henning & Co., Gordon & Hicks, A. Simon, Samuel E. Moore & Co., O. Czarniakie, A. Schwartz, E. J. Hastings, E. Mixton & Corder, J. & J. Tardos, E. M. Ivens & Co., Fauje & Marks, F. R. Duncan, T. K. Finlay, H. S. Hall & Co., E. Mathesney, W. P. Converse & Co., S. Thompson & Co., P. Gelpi & Co., Schneider & Zuberbier, J. Phelps, Rice, Bros. & Co., Blanche & DeBar, J. Payne, Thomas Sutter, W. H. McLellan, N. O. C. R. R. Co., J. Syme, D. M. Hildreth & Co., O. E. Hall & Co., Stark & Stauffer, W. S. McCracken, J. I. Adams & Co., Page & Bradford, McStea, Value & Co., Kauts & B., R. R. Hunt, L. Fix, Stevens & Seymour, B. Nauire, G. Leaumont, G. & T. Searing & Co., G. Langman.

The ship Lisbon is on the bar. Tide very low.

The bark Bay Ben Dixon is at anchor inside, bound out.

It has been storming all the afternoon. Wind SW. fresh.

The steamer Admiral Foote passed up at 11 A. M.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Cotton unchanged; sales 1100 bales. Southern flour unchanged. Wheat 3 to 5c. better. Pork lower; mess $31 65. Lard steady. Coffee dull. Sugar quiet. Naval stores irregular. Spirits of turpentine 68@70c. Rosin firm at $2 75@$8 15. Gold 151½. Registered 6's 109½; coupons of '62 107½. Treasury notes 104; 104 3/8@98½.

MOBILE, July 27.—Cotton—sales to-day 1000 bales; middlings, 70@72; sales for the week, 2400; receipts for the week, 702, against 826 bales last week; exports, 572 bales; stock, 35,108 bales.

LOUISVILLE, July 27.—Sales 122 hhds. of leaf tobacco at good prices. Flour, superfine, $7; extra family, $9 50. Wheat $2 30. Corn 68c. Mess pork $32 50. Bacon, shoulders, 16½c.; clear sides, 21½c. Lard 20½c. Whisky $2 25.

The river is rising rapidly, with eight feet of water in the canal.

CINCINNATI, July 27.—Flour firmer; superfine $6 50@$7; extra $7 50@$8; family $9 50@$10 75. Wheat active and advanced 10c. Sales $2 25@$2 45. Corn unchanged and steady. Oats firmer at 37c.@43c. Whisky $2 27. Pork, sales 1200 bbls., at $32. Bulk meats firmer; shoulders 15½c.; sides 17½c. Bacon firmer; shoulders 17c.; sides 19½c.; clear sides 21½c. Hams, plain, 22c.; sugar cured 24c. Groceries firm and in good demand. Gold 149.

The warehouse of Thos. P. Burke, on Second street, containing 200 bales of cotton belonging to Carr and Lobey, and considerable produce was burned to-day.

Loss $50,000, mostly insured.

VICKSBURG, July 27.—Passed down: Grey Eagle at 7 P. M. Passed up: Nicholas Longworth at 9 P. M. River falling.

The War.

PROCLAMATION FROM THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

The following mournful proclamation has been issued by the Emperor Francis Joseph:

"*To my Peoples*—The heavy misfortune which has befallen my army of the north, notwithstanding its most heroic resistance to the enemy, the increased dangers thereby menacing the fatherland, the calamities of war with which my beloved kingdom of Bohemia is being desolated, and which threaten other parts of my empire, and the painful and irreparable losses sustained by so many thousands of families among my subjects, have moved to its utmost core my heart, which beats with so warm and fatherly a feeling for the good of my peoples.

I am prepared to make peace upon honorable conditions, in order to put an end to the bloodshed and ravages of war. But I will never sanction a treaty of peace by which the fundamental conditions of Austria's position as a great power would be shaken. Sooner than that this should be the case, I am resolved to carry on the war to the utmost extremity, and in this I am sure of my peoples' approval. All available troops are being concentrated, and the gaps in the ranks of the army are being filled up by the conscription which has been ordered, and the large enrollments of volunteers called to arms by the newly awakened spirit of patriotism. Austria has been severely tested by misfortune, but she is not humiliated or bowed down.

But the resolution which I expressed in my manifesto of the 17th of June—a reliance on your unalterable and faithful devotion and readiness for any self sacrifice—a reliance on the courage of my army, which even misfortune cannot subdue—a reliance upon God and my good and sacred right—this has not wavered for a single instant. I have addressed myself to the Emperor of the French respecting his good offices for bringing about an armistice with Italy. Not merely did the Emperor readily respond to my demand, but with the noble intention of preventing any further blood-shed, he even, of his own accord, offered to mediate with Prussia for a suspension of hostilities and for opening negotiations for peace. This offer I have accepted.

My Peoples—Have confidence in your Emperor. The people of Austria have never showed themselves greater than in misfortune. I will follow the example of my forefathers, and will lead you on with determination, perseverance and unshakable confidence in God. FRANCIS JOSEPH.

Given at my residence in the capital of Vienna, this 10th day of July, 1866.

The London Daily News, commenting upon this proclamation, says:

No one who had to form his opinion of the probabilities of peace from the Emperor of Austria's address to "My Peoples" would infer from that document that, as contemporary States, Austria and Prussia had equally accepted the mediation of the Emperor of the French, and that the terms of an armistice were substantially admitted.

It is the address of a sovereign who distrusts the expedients on which some are disposed to rely for preserving peace, and who is bending all his energies to prepare for a renewal of war in a spirit that draws courage from misfortune. The Emperor speaks not only of what has happened in Bohemia, but of "other parts of the empire" being "threatened with the calamities of war." He looks forward to the proposal of terms of peace by which the fundamental conditions of Austria's position as a great power would be shaken,' and declares that sooner than submit to them he will carry on the war to the utmost extremity. He describes the extensive and vigorous measures being taken for a renewal of the conflict, and concludes by a general call to arms.

The spirit of this proclamation is in complete accordance with the tone of the letters which reach England from Vienna, and it may help to explain why so little progress has been made with the armistice. It is simply because neither of the belligerents desires the armistice so ardently as the Emperor of the French desires it. We knew before how the proposal of an armistice was regarded at Berlin and Florence—the excitement, almost amounting to indignation, which it produced. Now we know that the war spirit is predominant also at Vienna. Had the Emperor Francis Joseph thus appealed to "his peoples" in 1859, after a less disastrous defeat than that of Sadowa, Lombardy might possibly have remained to this day an Austrian possession.

The Times remarks:

We have never read sadder words than those which the Emperor of Austria addresses to his people. The reverses of his army, the occupation of one of his kingdoms, the danger of his capital, have almost bowed down that proud and confident spirit. Knowing what manner of man Francis Joseph is by nature, we may judge of the humiliation he must have felt in doing what he has done, and saying what he has said.

THE SCHOONER C. W. CHAPIN AT AUCTION.—The sheriff of the parish of Orleans will sell at auction this day, at noon, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, the schooner C. W. Chapin, her tackle, rigging, etc.

National Chemical Works.

We have had placed before us some documents connected with the National Chemical Works of this city, and, as the subject is of importance, we propose to lay the facts before our readers.

First, we have the contract between the company in New York and the company here, in which the New York company agrees to construct, erect, and put in working order in this city, works capable of distilling ten cords of resinous wood at a time, producing therefrom the articles in quantities as stated in the prospectus published by the company here, which can be found in another column of this paper. If, from any cause, the said works in operation do not produce the quality of each article as stated, the New Orleans company are not bound by the contract to take the works.

Secondly, we have a tabular statement of eight different charges made in the New York works, the result of which exceeds by 29 per cent. the quantity advertised to be produced.

Third, we have a letter written by a citizen of Mississippi City to one of the stockholders in this company, in which he states that, having just returned from a visit to the New York works, he declares them to be a success; and adds that if he had fifty thousand dollars he would certainly invest forty thousand in this enterprise. This gentleman is well known by several of our most prominent citizens, and his statements can be relied upon.

We are informed by the president of the company that the principal portion of the works will arrive here during the month of August, and that they confidently expect to be in full operation by the middle of September.

A Card.

BELLE HONDURAS, July 12, 1866.

Mr. W. S. Cary, Agent of S. S. "Exact," Present.

Dear Sir—The undersigned late passengers on the steamship "Exact" from New Orleans to this port, cannot part from you without some expression of their feelings towards you, and the enterprise in which you are embarked.

On our trip from New Orleans, we encountered a severe storm, which continued to rage for four days, during this most trying time, the vessel rode the heavy seas with ease, shipping none, laboring but little, with scarcely a creak from her timbers; at length, after nobly battling with overwhelming forces, (her rudder being wrenched from its fastenings) we drifted rudderless, whithersoever the winds and the seas carried us; in this situation we remained for three days, when, having succeeded in rigging a temporary rudder, we made a safe entrance into the port of Havana, through your exertions we were speedily upon the government ways; while there, we had a most excellent opportunity of examining her bottom, finding the copper intact with the exception where it had been knocked by the rudder having thumped against it.

The repairs in Havana having been completed, and we may say very substantially done, placing the vessel in better condition to that in which she was on her departure from New Orleans. We conscientiously recommend her as a safe, sound, and substantial sea-boat, when such vessels as steamship "Mexico" in the same gale, threw overboard 111 head of cattle and received such injuries as to necessitate a two or three weeks' detention for repairs in Havana.

Accept, Sir, our thanks for your kind consideration, and our well wishes for your future prosperity and that of the enterprise in which you are embarked.

T. E. WILLIAMS. J. M. BATEMAN.
L. D. ARNOULT. G. L. PUSILIER.
JAS. M. PUTNAM. GEO. O. FOOTE.
D. JEX. WM. P. GOODRICH.

Sad Fate of a Poet.

The fate of Poe and others distinguished in the arena of literature, is repeated in the experience of the French poet Boudelaire, who is spoken of as follows, by the Paris correspondent of the London Stage:

You will no doubt remember that about a month ago the whole French press mourned the death of the poet and humorist Charles Baudel