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Ether, Sulphuric,	Emery, 1, 2 and 3,
Gamboge,	Extracts, solid and fluid
Gluber Salts,	Flax Seed,
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,
Soap, Castile,	Saleratus,
Sponge,	Snuff, in jars and bottles,
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NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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VOLUME XV. MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 6, 1866. NUMBER 303.

The New Orleans Crescent

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New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

—OF—

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 6, 1866.

More Revelations.

A day or two ago we copied a dispatch from the Chicago Republican, stating that Gov. Wells "was organizing the militia, irrespective of color, to guard the State House." This dispatch was dated on the 29th ult.—the day before the meeting of the so-called convention. As corroborative of this statement, we find the following in a letter in the New York Times, dated New Orleans, July 24th:

The white population of the State is organized as a militia force, and the governor has promised to authorize a similar organization of the freedmen, separate from the whites. If this is done in time, which is not probable, it will not be strange if some blood is spilled.

The same correspondent furnishes the following revelations of the secret history of the late insurrectionary movement:

The history of this call is the strangest part of the whole business. Judge Durel, the president, at first favored the project, and conferred with the governor in the premises. That officer, however, with his usual fickleness, succeeded in discouraging Judge Durel, and postponed the matter until a heavy outside pressure was brought to bear on him, and he has since abandoned the idea. Added to the governor's proclamation, was a remarkable lack of consistency on the part of some of the radical members of Congress. Judge Durel telegraphed to some of the most prominent of them, asking them whether they would sustain the convention; but received no reply. An informal caucus was then held in this city, at which between forty and fifty of the members of the body of 1864 were present. Under the instigation of King Cutler and other extreme radicals, they passed a resolution censuring Durel for his refusal to reconvoke them, and elected Judge Howell president pro tem., ordering him to issue a call, which he did, and immediately thereafter left for Washington for the purpose of conferring with Banks, Stevens and Sumner, or others of the radical stripe. That a body having such supreme power as a constitutional convention, has the authority to reconvene, is apparent; but it is unfortunate for its friends that the call is so informal. Judge Howell, at one time, withdrew from the body, but was afterward reinstated, and now acting merely as an officer pro tem., is the mouthpiece of the organization from which he attempted to resign.

Before the Riots.

The following account of affairs in New Orleans just before the late riot is given by the telegraphic correspondent of the New York Times:

First came the Andy Johnson ratification meeting, or more properly speaking, the meeting ratifying Democratic nominees as delegates to the Philadelphia convention. It was convened in Lafayette Square, where a platform overhung with national flags and patriotic transparencies had been erected. The telegraph has already given full particulars of this gathering, and it only remains for me to add that although speakers were one and all loud and earnest in their denunciation of the radicals and the course of Congress, they were otherwise moderate and conciliatory. The resolutions adopted were of the same nature, and several of the speakers plainly told the secessionists, if any there were present who still clung to their great heresy, that they were not wanted.

The proceedings were conducted in a quiet and orderly manner, and although the number present was not as large as it would have been, the meeting was a success. After this meeting Gov. Wells's proclamation ordering the election of delegates from unrepresented parishes to the constitutional convention was issued. The governor mailed the proclamation to his private secretary, from his plantation on Red River, and the secretary of state refused to sign it and affix the official seal of the State. This refusal resulted in a hubbub in the court of the conventioners, but they soon discovered a convenient decision of the supreme court to the effect that the signature was not necessary, and R. King Cutler, the great King Bee of Louisiana, radicalism, presided on the private secretary aforesaid, to send the proclamation to the press.

As I informed you last week, the governor had been on the fence for some time back, and therefore the issue of the long-look-for document surprised many who were confident in the opinion that he was opposed to reconstructing what they termed a revolutionary party. When once it appeared, however, the conservative Unionists and the reconstructionists had their turn of intense excitement.

It is well known that the object of the convention is to disfranchise ex-rebels and franchise the freedmen. The radicals have a majority in the convention, in which they propose to follow the illustrious example of Congress in not admitting members who are opposed to their political connections.

They claim to be the only true representatives of loyal inhabitants of the State, and intended to arrogate to themselves to decide who shall come in under a new election and who shall stay out. They were elected under the authority of General Banks's proclamation while the war was still raging, and some of them held certificates signed on board of gunboats and in the camps of the Union army.

Of the meeting you have had telegraphic news, but to have fully appreciated it you should have seen it.

The hall of the House of Representatives was densely packed with an assembly composed mainly of freedmen, while on the stand was seated ex-Gov. Hahn as presiding officer, R. King Cutler, and other prominent loyalists, besides several leading citizens. Outside the building, in the street, a stand for speaking had been erected, around which was crowded several thousand of the unwashed and unkempt freedmen, their white sympathizers, and a few of the other white kind. I have heard Sumner, Stevens, and even Wendell Phillips speak their political sentiments, but never before did I hear radicalism until this meeting, as it fell from the lips of Southern Union speakers. Gov. Hahn, for instance, proclaimed that the government could not put down the rebellion until it called upon the blacks to fight against the rebels, and the white Unionists of the South were forced to call on them for assistance in restoring government after the end of the war. He was particularly violent in his personal denunciations, referring to Duncan Kenner, for instance, as a traitor too deeply dyed in treason for pardon, and saying that the poorest and most degraded black man on this Kenner's plantation was better qualified to hold office than he. Another speaker said the people of Louisiana were nearly all rebels, and continued the war. The women are rebels, the children are rebels, the men are rebels, and the only Unionists here are the Yankees and the niggers. The enthusiasm of the audience was almost unbounded.

A torch-light procession by blacks followed the meeting, with martial music. They paraded the principal streets, cheering and hallooing until the wee small hours.

The Rev. John A. Broaddus, D. D., has been elected president of the Richmond College. The list of professors has been filled, and the college will resume operations in October.

WHIPPING OF GIRLS APPROVED.—The school committee of Cambridge, Mass., has reappointed R. W. Roberts, master of the Allston school, and his assistant, concerned in the late girl-whipping case.

The wife of Gen. John C. Breckinridge, at present temporarily residing in Canada, presented him a few days since with twins.

Gen. Gantt, of Arkansas, an intense "loyalist" of the Botts and Hamilton stripe, is said by the Washington Union to have left that city for parts unkown in consequence of cruelty to an infant sister-in-law.

WHAT PRENTICE THINKS OF BROWNLOW.—The most ungodly liar and the biggest 'fool liar' now alive is Parson William Gannaway Brownlow, the shame of Tennessee; a humiliating burle-que on the high office of governor; the instigator of crime; the consort of felons; the conductor of assassins; the boon companion of murderers; the blaspheming scandal to religion, and the foulest blotch on the civilization of the country.

Local Intelligence.

Death of Dr. A. P. Dostie and Rev. Mr. Horton.

Dr. Dostie died at the Hotel Dieu last evening, between five and six o'clock, of the wounds he received in the riot at Mechanics' Institute on Monday. A few hours before, he took some medicine, prescribed by his attending physician, and then seemed cheerful. About one hour preceding his demise, however, he became insensible, and remained in that condition up to the moment of his death. He was one of a few men who brought about a lamentable state of affairs in the community, but he had an earnestness and a courage, which received from his opponents a certain kind of respect not given to equally or more dangerous men to the public peace, whose frequent changes of opinion and prudence in avoiding personal consequences, provoke suspicions that their politics are tentative, and are abandoned and changed when found unprofitable or unsafe, while their dupes are left to the fate better merited by the crafty knaves who tole them on.

We also learn that the Rev. Mr. Horton, who opened the convention meeting on Monday last with prayer, also died yesterday afternoon of wounds received in the riot.

Mr. John Henderson, Jr., we likewise heard yesterday was in a dying condition. The most excusable man concerned in the conspiracy, as a leader, was Mr. Henderson, for his mind has been in an unsound state many years.

Homicide.

Last evening, about 7 o'clock, Thomas Moore, a steamboatman, aged about forty years, was killed at the coffeehouse at the corner of Perdido and Dryades streets, kept by Dick Atwell. An altercation occurred between Moore and James Heffner, said to be mate of a steamboat, which resulted in Heffner knocking him down. It is not known that any weapon was used, but deceased was killed almost instantly, and upon examination it was found that his skull was fractured in the forehead, whether by a blow or the fall has yet to be determined. Heffner had not been arrested up to a late hour last evening. The bar tender in the coffeehouse and a woman, who witnessed the affair, were taken into custody and held as witnesses.

Unnecessary Agitation.

The public mind has been, we think, unnecessarily agitated, during the last forty-eight hours, with rumors of a contemplated renewal, by negro organizations, of the disturbances of Monday last. The civil authorities alone, if unrestricted by martial law, could secure public repose, and there is no reason for supposing that, under the direction of General Sheridan—the military being now responsible for public peace and security—the needful measures have not been taken to prevent outrages upon either person or property. In such times as the community is now passing through, there are always alarmists and agitators, who find either pleasure or profit in starting sensational reports, or who seek to compensate for past delinquencies by a present excess of zeal, but we are of the confident opinion that General Sheridan has taken such steps as will prevent any organized effort to disturb the public peace.

Presentation to Deputy Sheriff Wurzburger.

We regret that we did not receive in time the invitation left at the CRESCENT office, to be present at a compliment paid Mr. Edward S. Wurzburger, chief deputy of General Harry T. Hayes, sheriff of the parish, on Saturday. A splendid chronometer and an artistically wrought chain were presented to Mr. Wurzburger by his fellow deputies and other associates in the office, as an expression of their regard for him as a gentleman and an officer. The donors proceeded to his residence in a body, where they found him laboring from a slight attack of illness, but well enough to entertain the party. The presentation was made by Mr. Sam. S. Barrett, who, as the organ of his fellow officers, expressed their admiration of his efficiency and their indebtedness to his courtesy and impartiality. Mr. Wurzburger, though taken by surprise, made a very happy response, and for an hour or two after entertained his guests most hospitably. It is seldom that a compliment of this description is so deservedly paid. Mr. Wurzburger has been in his present position since 1856. He succeeded a very able man, Mr. Blossman, and has proved himself a worthy and capable successor of that gentleman.

Arrest of R. J. Dauney.

It will be remembered that at the moment the military took possession of the city government on Monday afternoon last, the mayor was engaged in receiving the revelations of Mr. R. J. Dauney as to an alleged conspiracy to secure the massacre of the white population in the Third District by the blacks. Mentioning the name of Mr. E. O. Bertin as one of the parties concerned in the plot, Mr. B. has prosecuted him for libel. He was arrested on Saturday and gave bail yesterday for his appearance.

Compliment to Lieut. Jacobs.

The police of the Third District have presented to the officer in immediate command of them, Lieut. Jacobs, a gold ensign of office, artistically and appropriately engraved. The public, as well as the men under Lieut. Jacobs, are grateful to him for the fidelity and efficiency with which he discharges his duties.

More of the Conventionists Under Bond.

Since our last edition, Mr. Payne and Mr. R. King Cutler, members of the 1864 convention, indicted by the grand jury, have surrendered themselves, and entered into bonds for their appearance for trial. Mr. Cutler was taken as security for Mr. Payne, and Mr. Payne for Mr. Cutler.

Major General Hancock on his Way to New Orleans.

It was reported last evening, in well-informed circles, that Major General Hancock is now on his way to this city, under orders from the war department, by direction of the President. Gen. Hancock, it is surmised, is sent here to investigate the recent disturbances and the causes that produced them. He is expected to arrive about Wednesday next.

Burglars Committed for Trial.

John Holly and John Snapper, the two men arrested for the daring burglary of Mr. Harrison's residence, No. 204 Seventh street, in the Fourth District, were examined before Recorder Ahern on Saturday and sent before the District Court for trial. They are yet to be examined on the charge of violating Evelina Williams, the colored servant, who prevented them from reaping the benefits of breaking into the house. Hence bail was refused.

It is thought that not one-eighth part of the usual rice crop will be raised this year in Georgia. The freedmen are abandoning the plantations.

A Montgomery paper announces the death of Capt. G. H. Shorter. He was once connected with the Advertiser of that city.

Col. John S. Mosby, of Virginia, the famous cavalry chieftain, is at present rusticating at Hackensack, N. J. A letter from that place says:

Last evening, a party of his friends got up a grand entertainment for him, and among the invited guests, it is said, was more than one prominent politician.

A REMARKABLE BULLETIN.—In Fredonia, New York, the health board, in order to stir the people to action with regard to cleaning up, have posted the following: "The cholera is coming! By order of the committee."

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

FROM LONDON TO SATURDAY THE FOURTH INST.

THE WAR—ARMISTICE—PEACE.

MORE FIGHTING IN ITALY.

ITALIANS CARRYING TWO TOWNS BY ASSAULT.

British Reform League and the Government.

THE RIGHT TO HOLD PUBLIC MEETINGS.

INVASION OF HUNGARY.

Martial Law Proclaimed in Various Parts of the Field of War.

NEW COTTON IN GALVESTON.

THE CHOLERA IN NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS TO SATURDAY.

MISCELLANEOUS—MARKETS—RIVER NEWS

Etc., Etc. Etc.,

[Associated Press Dispatches.]

FARTHER POINT, Aug. 4.—The steamship Moravian, from Liverpool the 26th via Londonderry the 27th has arrived.

LONDON, July 27.—The armistice between Prussia and Austria expires to-day, and will probably be renewed, but there is no intimation as yet of this having been done.

The government has announced its intention of prolonging the suspension of the habeas corpus act in Ireland.

The Times says the armistice did not come a moment too soon to save the Austrians from a final catastrophe. The combatants are now resting, irrespective of their position. There are well grounded hopes that the truce will be prolonged into a definite peace.

On the 25th a suspension of hostilities was agreed upon between the Italians and Austrians.

LIVERPOOL, July 26.—A notice has been issued that government has agreed with the council of the reform league to facilitate in every way their obtaining of a speedy decision either in Parliament or in the courts of law as to their rights to hold public meetings in Hyde Park. Until the question has been decided no further meetings will be held, except one on the afternoon of the 30th of July, by arrangement with the government. This statement, however, is contradicted in a letter from Mr. Walpole, who states that no promise had been given to allow the holding of meetings, but that the government merely promised to withdraw the police and military under the express stipulation that no attempt would be made upon the part of the Opposition to insist upon the right to hold meetings until the legal question had been decided.

A Hungarian legion, formed of prisoners, had been sent to Southern Silesia to invade Hungary on the expiration of the armistice. It consists of nine thousand men, with cavalry and artillery of its own.

On the 23d the Italians had a fight with the Austrians, near Borgo, and carried a town by assault. They also carried Lavica by assault.

The Prussian chambers would probably be opened by the minister of finance, the King and Bismarck being detained at the army headquarters.

LIVERPOOL, July 27.—(Latest via Londonderry.)—Cotton sales for the week 102,500 bales, including 13,500 bales to speculators and 28,500 to exporters. The market opened buoyant, and advanced 1d., which was partially lost, closing quiet at an advance of ⅛d. on the week for American, 1d. @1½d. for Egyptian and ¼@½d. for other descriptions.

The authorized quotations are: fair Orleans, 16d., middling do. 14¼d.; fair Mobile, 15¼d., middling do. 14¼d.; fair uplands, 15¼d., middling do. 14d.

The stock in port amounts to 883,000 bales, of which 380,000 are American.

The sales to-day were 8000 bales, closing quiet and unchanged.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—From Europe, per cable—special to the Herald.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—(Received in New York, Aug. 5.)—Martial law has been proclaimed in Lower Austria, and also in Venice, Prussia and Wurtemberg.

A peace conference is to held at Prague, and the preliminaries thereto, as agreed upon are the following: Austria is to withdraw from the Germanic Confederation, is to lose Venice and her part of Schleswig-Holstein, and is also to pay ten millions of dollars to her adversaries as their expenses of the war; the German States north of the Main are to form a union under the guidance of Prussia; the German States south of the Main are to form an independent union.

The Italian general, Mezzini, is dead.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 2.—(To the Associated Press.) The cotton market has been dull to-day. Sales of 8000 bales, without any alteration in prices.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Consols closed at 88 for money. U. S. 5-20's, at the close of business, were at 69¾.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—Arrived: steamers Elicid, from Newburn, Harvest from Mobile, and E. B. Souder from Charleston.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—There is nothing of political interest to-day. Consols 87¾. Five-twenties 68¾.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 4.—Cotton flat. Sales 8000 bales. Middling uplands 14d.

GALVESTON, TEX., Aug. 5.—Kyle & Terry, proprietors of the Oakland plantation, on Oyster Creek, have sent the first bale of new cotton to Galveston. It classes as strict middling, was sold for forty cents per pound in specie, and received a premium of a silver pitcher from A. Sessums & Co.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 5.—The Hobson and Duval parties respectively held large meetings last night. The former was addressed by Gov. Bramlette, Col. Bristow and Gen. Whitaker, the latter by Vallandigham, Pugh and Dennis. Each party is making active preparations for the election to-morrow.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The bill for a renewal of the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in Ireland was read a second time in the House of Commons last night. Mr. Gladstone, in a speech, supported the government, and warmly praised the treatment awarded to the Fenians by the American government. Mr. McGraw's resolution against the bill was negatived by a vote of 195 against 61.

The French ambassador to England left for Vichy last night by command to see the emperor.

The press are indebted to Mr. Cyrus W. Field for the foreign dispatches.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—There were twenty-five cases of cholera and ten deaths in the city yesterday.

The mortality of the week from cholera in the city and adjacent islands was nearly two hundred.

In Brooklyn, the epidemic is also severe. Thirty-eight new cases occurred in the penitentiary there on Friday.

Measures are being taken to get the epidemic under control.

The Well street salesman of the steam sugar refinery is said to be defaulter to the amount of from $80,000 to $120,000. It is reported that he fled to California on Wednesday with $60,000.

BOSTON, August 5.—Arrived, ship Johnson, N. Cushing, from Mobile.

NEW YORK, August 5.—Arrived, steamer Leo, from Savannah.

SOUTHWEST PASS, August 5—6 P. M.—Prussian bark Nystadt was towed over the bar and proceeded to sea about 2 o'clock this A. M. Ship Theo. Knoop, steamships Florida, Kensington, and Geo. Cromwell, all bound out, are aground on the bar. Steamship Liberty went to sea at 6 A. M., steamship Texas at 8 A. M. Steamship Gen. Grant, from New York, arrived at bar at 10 A. M., and steamship Mariposa at 11 A. M., both of them have come to an anchor outside. Tide very low, not more than 13 feet water on the bar.

Steamship Harlan went to sea at 4.30 P. M. Steamship Matagorda passed out at 6 P. M. Steamship Austin crossed the bar at 5.30 P. M. Schooner S. B. Stebbins, C. Smith, master, thirteen days from Brazos, leaking badly, was towed in this afternoon. Also, British schooner Teresa, from Tampico ten days, with three passengers, one box hardware, one hundred bunches bananas and plantains, eight barrels limes, nine parrots, two thousand dollars in silver and one thousand in gold.

List of passengers per steamer Gen. Grant—Mrs. M. Sommers, John Watson, T. Franklin, Chas. Bruman, wife and child, L. McGlenn, Mrs. M. Schultz, Mrs. Kate Duffee, Miss Kate Duffee, M. M. Nolan, Charles E. Fenner, S. Altheimer, Wm. Smith, Miss Lizzie Dickson, Alexander McNeil, Edward Reid, Mrs. Trigg and child, Mrs. J. L. Heyman, Mrs. Fendler, O. I. Gardner, Master J. M. Durant, S. M. Thomas and wife, N. E. Poole, T. J. Gasquet, Mrs. Sharbat, Miss D. Ferney, F. Hays, U. S. Navy, Mrs. B. Norton and child, Mrs. E. C. Hydey and Miss.

[From Yesterday's Papers.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—From Europe by the cable to the Associated Press:

London, Aug. 3—Evening.—There is no political news of real importance to-day.

Liverpool, Aug. 4, 6 P. M.—Cotton—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of cotton for the week ending Thursday, August 2, at 74,000 bales. The sales to-day were 7000 bales. Middling uplands is quoted at 14d. ⅜ lb.—a decline of ⅛d. from the last price sent by the cable.

London, Aug. 3, 6 P. M.—The closing price of consols to-day was 87⅞ for money. United States five-twenties were quoted at the close of business at 69.

WASHINGTON, August 4.—The President has ordered the appointment of Andrew J. Faulk, of Pennsylvania, to the governorship of Dakotah, vice Newton Edmonds.

L. H. German has been relieved from the position of postmaster of the United States Senate. His dismissal is to take effect on the first proximo. This office is in the gift of the sergeant-at-arms of that body.

NEW YORK, August 4.—Cotton closed unchanged, with sales of 750 bales.

PHILADELPHIA, August 4.—The old Moyamensing Hall, on Christian street, below Tenth street, which was used during the war by the government as a hospital, and recently taken possession of by the Board of Health for cholera purposes, was set on fire this morning at three o'clock. The adjacent wooden structures were destroyed, as well as the lower portion of the hall. An indignation meeting of the residents in that vicinity was held yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The statement of the public debt of the United States on the 1st inst. is published. It shows the total debt to be over two billions six hundred thousand dollars. The amount of cash in the treasury, including sixty-one million dollars in coin is over thirty-seven million, and the reduction of the debt since August 1, 1865, reaches more than one hundred and twenty-four million.

Gen. Steadman has unqualifiedly declined the office of superintendent of public printing. A successor to the present incumbent will be appointed in a few days.

The New York Leader remarks that tired nature's sweet Ristori is coming over in the autumn.

A burglar was once frightened out of his scheme of robbery by the sweet simplicity of a solitary spinster, who, putting her night-capped head out the window, exclaimed, "Go away, ain't you ashamed!"

Theodore Hood was once challenged by a gentleman named Dunlop to pun on his name. "Oh," said the wit, "lop off half the name and it is done." ("Dun.")

The entire assets of a recent bankrupt were nine children. The creditors acted magnanimously and let him keep them.

THE AUTHORSHIP OF JUNIUS.—Among the many singular revelations made during the recent trial of the royal scandal case in London, is one which, if it be true, clears up the long disputed point as to the authorship of the letters of Junius. They were written by Dr. Wilmot, his grand-daughter asserts, to obtain redress from George III., who writhing under their sharp lash, was induced to sign certain certificates testifying to the marriage of Olive Wilmot and the birth of her child. The youthful Olive made the discovery accidently, when she was but fourteen years old. She chanced to take from her grandfather's library some loose sheets of old manuscript to scribble on and draw upon, and they were found to be some of the letters of Junius.

Banting's work on corpulence, telling how Banting worked off his corpulence, has been done in French and all the women in Paris are trying on his regimen to fry out their superfluous flesh. The Paris correspondent of the Boston Post tells of a dialogue which he says he overheard at a ball: "Have you seen Madame G——? Since she embraced M. Banting's religion, she has diminished at least one half." "Then she must be churning," said Mlle. ——, with naivete. "Not at all. She looks like a cathedral that lost all its saints and preserved all the niches from which they were taken."

NATIONAL UNION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—A Washington dispatch, of the 1st, says:

The National Union executive committee will be in session at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, from Friday, the 10th of August, until the meeting of the convention. They request that the full names of all delegates, with their postoffice address, be forwarded immediately, and that they will report in person on arriving in that city.

A REVERSE.—

When the defeated Austrian flies
Across the Alpine ridge,
Fair Venice, with her Bridge o' Sighs,
Will soon her sighs abridge.

A NEGRO WHO COULD NOT TAKE THE TEST OATH.—The postmaster of Welborn, Florida, could not take the test oath, and so resigned. No white man or woman in the town could take it. At last, wanting a postoffice badly, a negro was applied to, but when the test oath was read to him and explained, Pompey replied: "I can't take it; I was a servant to a Confederate soldier during the war. All my sentiments are that way, and I won't have the place."

Political.

Mr. George Dawson has resigned the postmastership at Albany.

The so-called Unionists of West Virginia were to have a convention at Parkersburg on the 30th ultimo.

The Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, the Hon. Caleb Cushing and Judge Benj. R. Curtis, may possibly be among the representatives from Massachusetts at the Philadelphia convention.

William Williams is the radical nominee for Congress in the tenth district of Indiana.

In the tenth district of Pennsylvania the Democrats have nominated Gen. Alfred B. McCalmont for Congress, and in the Westmoreland district Hugh Weir against the notorious Covode.

Ex-Governor Bradford has appeared in a speech favoring the call for a Philadelphia convention.

At a convocation of the State central committees in Virginia in 1860, lately held in Richmond for the purpose of nominating delegates to Philadelphia, the following proposition was submitted, and is understood to have met with favor: First, to cast the vote of this State as a unit; and secondly, to solemnly declare that Virginia "claims representation in the federal government on the basis of the constitutional requisitions and qualifications alone, and in repudiation of all proscriptive test oaths."

The Hon. B. Gratz Brown is to become editor-in-chief of the St. Louis Press, upon the expiration of his time as a member of the United States Senate.

A RAFT STUCK—*Likewise the Raftsmen.*—Not long since, a large raft "stuck" on a sand bar a few miles above Oquawka, and after every usual effort had failed, the crew were ordered to prepare to get into the water, waist deep, and crowd it off. They had been paid off but a day or two preceding, and what to do with their greenbacks was no inconsiderable question. The cook was a "good fellow," who knew how to boil a ham or roast a jaybawked turkey to perfection, and with his usual accommodating spirit he offered to take care of the money, and keep it from "gittin" mixed up. To him the money was consigned, amounting in the aggregate to $2000, but, unfortunately, while the boys were tumbling into the water like so many mermen, his hat was caught by a sudden gust of wind, and blown far out into the water. Launching a boat, the accommodating cook pursued it, but when it was reached, he sped straight down the river, and redoubled his activity. In a few moments the terrible thought dawned upon the minds of the victimized raftsmen that their $2000 was swiftly sailing to that bourne from whish no travelers return. They shouted threateningly, and swore roundly, but their anger availed them not. The cook kept resolutely on, and was soon out of sight. A party of them then constructed a float, and paddled down to Oquawka for information in regard to the flight of the bold robber. Their only comfort was that he had purchased an excellent pair of boots there some four hours before and had not been seen since. [Davenport Democrat.

THE MORAL MARKET.—The following report of matters in the moral market has been made. We hope it is not entirely correct:

Honor—Scarce. Old stock exhausted and the new will be a complete failure.

Virtue—Old growth nearly consumed. Young growth—prospects very unpromising.

Honesty—None in market.

Patriotism—First quality scarce; none to be disposed of. Second quality easily bought on speculation at 100 per cent. discount.

Prudence—All in the hands of old stockholders.

Modesty—Stock badly damaged. None for sale.

Vice—Market overstocked.

Pride—Market glutted.

Politeness—Cheap. Holders unwilling to dispose of stock at present rates.

Scandal—None at wholesale. Dealt in chiefly by hawkers and peddlers at retail.

Religion—None genuine on hand. Stock generally adulterated. Very few investments.

Love—None offered—except for greenbacks.

Talent—Scarce article. Sold exclusively for cash.

Consistency—Out of fashion.

COFFEE.—Baron Liebig says: The real flavor of coffee is so little known to most persons that many who drank of my coffee for the first time doubted of its goodness because it tasted of the berries. A coffee, however, which has not the flavor of the berry, is no coffee, but an artificial beverage, for which many other things may be substituted at pleasure. Hence it comes that if to the decoction made from roasted chicory, carrots or beet root, the slightest quantity of coffee be added, few persons detect the difference. This accounts for the great diffusion of each such substitute. A dark mixture with an empyreumatical taste, most people fancy to be coffee. For tea there are no substitutes, for everybody knows what real tea is like. For special cases, such as journeys and marches, where it is impossible to be burdened with the necessary machines for roasting and grinding, coffee may be carried in a powdered form, and its aromatic properties preserved by the following process: One pound of the roasted berries are reduced to powder and immediately wetted with a syrup of sugar, obtained by pouring on three ounces of sugar two ounces of water, and letting them stand a few minutes. When the powder is thoroughly wetted with the syrup, two ounces of finely-powdered sugar are to be added, mixed well with it, and the whole is then spread out in the air to dry. The sugar locks up the volatile parts of the coffee, so that when it is dry they cannot escape. If coffee is now to be made, cold water is to be poured over a certain quantity of the powder and made to boil. Ground coffee prepared in this way and which lay exposed to the air for one month, yielded, on being boiled, as good a beverage as one made of freshly roasted berries.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.

CITY HOTEL.—Mrs C H Lee and servant, Miss Alice Lee, C Lee, H Lee, V Lee, New Orleans; James Burke, Texas; G R Short, Memphis; J A Crooker, Miss; E F Gray, A Lowe, Jno W Bryant, Texas; E Stud, Ala; S Howell, Texas; J D Reison, J J Caffery, La; G Horton, Jno C Hodgen, Mobile; A H Scott, Lake Providence, E Abell, W Higgins, coast.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.—N Tilden, La; H Snew, Miss; W R C Lyons, R O Weldes, T Hendrick, A M Hutchins, La; L M Snowdin, John B Greaux Tennessee.

ST. JAMES HOTEL.—J F Smith, W H Smith, Manassas; E A Lowe, Mobile; Mr Saffarmons and son, Tenn; B W Heard, Geo; R G Taylor, C Sullivan, city.

THE POWER OF ASSOCIATION—*A Rat Story.*—There is living in this city at the present time a man of fine education, long passed the meridian of life, who has seen better days, whose fine sensibilities have been mellowed rather than blunted by the adverse circumstances through which he has passed, and who makes it his special duty to place a large bowl of fresh water every evening at the time of dusk in his room for the express benefit of the rats that live in his immediate precincts. He then complacently places himself in an old arm-chair and silently enjoys the scene before him, as one little animal after another appears at his feet slaking its parched throat. In his own words, "he contemplates them with indescribable pleasure as they sip their drink and look up into his face with an expression of gratitude." What an enigma life is, to be sure! Here is a man who for many days scarcely finds means to provide for one substantial meal. Too proud to make his necessities known to a cold, uncharitable world, he struggles on; yet in the nobility of his humanity he provides for the wants of the rat, an animal which all creation naturally loathes. Stowe, in all his fine conceptions of humanity, does not present anything superior to this picture.

CHIRIQUI IMAGES.—We have had the pleasure of examining a quantity of gold received by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., from Honduras, in payment for their medicines, which are extensively sold throughout Central America. Among massive crosses, bracelets and chains are the rude images which have been taken from the graves of the Chiriqui chiefs—birds, turtles, serpents, bugs and reptiles done in solid gold. They carry us back beyond historic times, to periods and places where barbarism reigned supreme. They seem to come here now in mute appeal from the waning sheets of their ancestors, to ask for the simple Indians in the mountains medical protection, from cultivated skill, against diseases which gather them up in too early graves. Ignorant and unlettered as they are, they have learned of the white man enough to know where to apply for relief, and what will bring it. Our well-known townsmen above named inform us that they require their remittances from foreign countries now to be made in silver and gold.—[Lowell (Mass.) Sentinel.

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