HOOFLAND'S BITTERS.

THE GREAT

STRENGTHENING TONIC

Not a Whisky Preparation.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

WILL CURE

DEBILITY! DEBILITY!

RESULTING FROM ANY CAUSE WHATEVER.

H

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 miraculous 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 People 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 us 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 Head, 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 Spirits.

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 labouring 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 those Bitters induced me to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines from the "Cheesland and one" quack "Bitters," wholesomely slim seems to be to gain of sweetened and drugged 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, 254 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. Merrigs, Pastor of the Passyunk 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. MERRIGS.

[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 recommendations 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 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. Hermas, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks county, Pa., was cured of Dyspepsia of twenty years' standing.

A. M. Spangler, editor of the Culturist, No. 25 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, Perkiomen, 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 intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY,

No. 631 Arch street, Philadelphia, Penn.

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(Successors to C. M. JACKSON & CO.)

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BARNES, WARD & CO.

New Orleans, Agents.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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

VOLUME XV. THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 9, 1866. NUMBER 306.

The New Orleans Crescent

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

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J. O. NIXON, Proprietor.

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All work warranted to give satisfaction.

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No. 94 CAMP STREET,

Between Natchez and Poydras, New Orleans.

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

—OF—

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 9, 1866.

Local Intelligence.

Restriction Removed.

The order of the military governor, issued on the 6th instant, prohibiting the sale of fire-arms and ammunition, was rescinded yesterday.

Incendiarism.

Night before last Mushet's cotton pickery, on Peonnier street, and Waterson's blacksmith shop, on Thalia street, were fired by unknown parties. In each instance the fire was subdued before it could make headway.

Inquests.

Yesterday the coroner held inquests on the bodies of the following named persons:

Charles Walter, native of Germany, aged 49, found dead on Delord street. Verdict, cholera.

Unknown white man, about 40 years of age, found dead at the arsenal on St. Peter street. Verdict, cholera.

Providentia, female white child, 2 years old, at No. 35 St. Philip street. Verdict, cholera.

Joshua Lewis, colored, at 101 Tchoupitoulas street. Verdict, cholera.

Lewis Bowling, colored, 60 years of age, at 93 Girod street. Verdict, cholera.

Susan, colored, 25 years of age, at No. 83 St. Thomas street. Verdict, cholera.

Henry Washington, colored, thirty-five years old, on Basin street. Verdict, cholera.

Sam, colored, seventy years old, at 489 Poydras street. Verdict, cholera.

Josephine, colored, thirteen years old, at 56 Burgundy street. Verdict, cholera.

Dennis Hammond, thirty-three years old, native of Baltimore, at 48 Bay street. Verdict, cholera.

Unknown white man, about thirty-five years of age, found in a dying condition at the corner of Orleans and Bourbon streets, was brought to the Second District station, where he died. Verdict, sunstroke.

Chas. Smith, German, thirty-four years old, late of Company F, 1st United States Infantry, found dead in a barber-shop on Greatmen street. Verdict, brain fever.

Josephine Miller, six months old, at 312 Magazine street. Verdict, marasmus.

Colored infant, eight days old, at 83 Terpsichore street. Verdict, tris-nascentium.

Recorders' Courts.

FIRST DISTRICT.—Joseph Carter, colored, charged with stealing two pair of pants from Louis Mosse, valued at $20, plead guilty, and was sent before the First District Court, with $250 bail.

Francis Gastner, charged by Jno. Cline with having in his possession a lot of buggy harness stolen from the prosecutor last June, was sent to the First District Court. Bail $1000.

James Bohan, colored, charged by Rosanna McGee with stealing chickens from her premises on Hevia street, was sent to the workhouse for six months.

Mary Murray, drunk, loud and abandoned, on Dryades street, was ordered to the workhouse for thirty days.

Robt. Hall, drunk on Dryades street, sixty days in the workhouse.

Mary Daily, drunk and sleepy in Coliseum square, sentenced to the workhouse for thirty days.

George Washington, colored, for assault and battery on Jas. D. Corbett, was fined $25 or sixty days in workhouse.

Wm. Gess, colored, for threatening to kill Octavia Hill, was fined $20 and compelled to furnish bonds.

James Duane, late lieutenant of police and member of convention, charged with embezzlement, waived examination and was sent to First District court for trial.

SECOND DISTRICT.—Joseph Edwards, charged with burglary and carrying a concealed weapon, was remanded to the parish prison to await examination.

John Williams, colored, found sleeping on Basin street, was fined $5.

Charles Winter and Wm. Hitz, charged with fighting on Ursuline street, were disposed of by the former paying $5, and the latter being discharged.

Michael Murphy and Wm. Noonan, arrested as dangerous and suspicious, were fined $15 each, or ten days in the parish prison.

E. B. Fruder was fined $2 50 for taking just two two fingers too much.

Paul Morand, charged by Carlos De Sasma with stealing a lot of clothing, was sent to jail, being unable to furnish bonds for his appearance.

THIRD DISTRICT.—Peter Gonzales, charged by Joseph Rafi with shooting at him with intent to kill, was discharged, Gonzales having acted in self-defense.

Geo. Lyle and Wilson Booth, charged with being dangerous and suspicious and using incendiary and seditious language, were both sent to the workhouse for six months.

MOBILE AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD.—We invite the attention of the general reader to the advertisement of this road, which will be found under the appropriate head of our paper this morning. This road passes through an interesting part of Alabama, and at Montgomery connects with the whole system of Georgia railroads, which may well be said to go everywhere. For persons going North or East, no better route could be chosen.

FIRE-ARMS.—Messrs. Dart & Watkinson, wholesale and retail dealers in pistols, guns, rifles and fixed ammunition, No. 55 St. Charles street, inform the public through the columns of the CRESCENT this morning, that they are again open, and will sell anything wanted in their line, the military order to the contrary having been rescinded. The rarity and extent, as well as the fine quality of the goods kept by this firm, have made their house popular all over this section of the country. Their goods are always exactly what they are represented to be, and the members of the firm are courteous and attentive to customers as well as fair and straightforward in their dealings.

KEEP YOUR PREMISES DISINFECTED.—Messrs. Bridge & Son, No. 128 Gravier street, have for sale a lot of lime for disinfecting purposes, which they will dispose of cheap. See advertisement.

STILL SOLD CHEAP.—The beautiful and well made stock of clothing and furnishing goods which Messrs. Garthwaite, Lewis & Stuart have on hand at Nos. 31 and 33 Camp street, is still being disposed of at very low prices, and we would advise persons who need suits to go there to get them.

WANTED.—Parties with a cash capital of $1500 are referred to the notice under the head of "Wants," where the advertiser promises a business yielding a profit of one thousand dollars a month. Address L. at this office.

List of passengers per steamship I. C. Harris, Scrimgeour, from Galveston and Indianola:

Philippe Peterkin, Dr Wanos and child, Allen N ve, J A Kemming, Westheimer, Col Pat Cleburne and lady, Judge Dean and servant, Smith, George Wilson, Rhoda Rhoda and lady, J Davis, A F French, Seabey, Gallacher, Armstrong, J Baldwin, Pettit, Edward D Sherrard, S Allen and lady and master, General D M Watson, Flowerton, Duval, Neusbaum, Mg Ben. Romey, Fox, Hussey, Miller, Jacques, Vaughns, Clark, William B Leonard, A C Hanna, Weatherroff, R H Ruston, Miss Graham, Smith, Jas Smith, Mc Iverson, B Keller.

COMMON SCOLDS.—The supreme court of Pennsylvania, at its recent session, decided in the case of Elinor Mohn, of Lehigh county, that a woman can be indicted as a common scold. Judge Woodward, in delivering the opinion of the court, said: "As to the unreasonableness of holding women liable to punishment for a too free use of their tongues, it is enough to say that the common law, which is the express wisdom of ages adjudged that it is not unreasonable. And the legislature have not changed the common law in this regard, but, on the contrary, declared so recently as 1860, that this offense shall be punished as heretofore."

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Baltimore Registration of Voters.

SEIZURE OF AMERICANS BY PRUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

Alleged Complicity Between Detectives and Counterfeiters.

QUEEN OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS IN NEW YORK.

Indian Outrages on the Kansas Border.

FURTHER DETAILS OF EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

Reform Meetings—Armistice—Peace Preliminaries

No Quarantine on New York Vessels at Savannah Unless Sickness on Board.

N. E. PECK APPOINTED TO A U. S. HAYTIEN MISSION.

PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION DELEGATE ELECTIONS.

English Markets to the 7th instant, by the Cable.

HOME MARKETS—RIVER NEWS.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

[Associated Press Dispatches.]

NEW YORK, August 8.—The steamer Java, from Liverpool the 28th via Queenstown the 29th, has arrived.

There has been no further disturbance of the peace in London. The reform league has called a meeting at Hyde Park on the 20th inst., with the alleged consent of the government. The military declared that no such consent had been given and warned the league against holding the meeting. They admitted the misunderstanding and resolved to abandon the meeting and hold it instead at the Agricultural Hall at Islington. The government gave its assent to a meeting at Princess Hill or other appropriate spot, but will not allow the royal parks to be used until the question of right has been determined. The government gave notice in the House of Commons of the necessity for a renewal of the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in Ireland.

The truce expired on the 27th, but was prolonged to August 2d. A four week's armistice, commencing from the latter date, was concluded. It was also announced that the peace preliminaries had been signed and had reached Vienna for ratification by the Emperor of Austria. The union of the German States was not included in the armistice, and hostilities between them and Prussia continue.

The suspension of hostilities between Austria and Italy commenced on the 25th.

LONDON, July 29, VIA QUEENSTOWN.—The French gunboat Danton has been ordered to get ready for sea immediately. Her destination is unknown.

Rumors are current that if Frankfort does not pay the forced contributions immediately the town will be closed and no one allowed to enter or depart.

The Italian government has determined upon a full inquiry into the causes of the late naval defeat.

The following bulletin was posted on the Paris Bourse on the 29th:

"The plenipotentiaries of Austria and Prussia have signed an armistice for four weeks."

The Calir of Florence states that negotiations for the conclusion of an armistice had led to a result satisfying the dignity and interest of Italy.

The same paper says France has recognized the right of the inhabitants of Venetia to dispose of their own destiny.

Austria, it is said, has withdrawn her demand in reference to the intervention on the part of the Catholic powers in the Roman question.

Peace negotiations were to take place directly between Italy, Prussia and Austria.

LIVERPOOL, August 7, 6 P. M. (By the cable.)—The sales of cotton to-day amounted to 7000 bales, the market closing dull.

LONDON, August 7, 6 P. M.—Consols 87¼, J. S. 5-20's 68¾.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—The Tribune's Ottawa special says Mr. Galt, minister of finance, has resigned, owing to the differences from his colleagues on the Lower Canada school question.

The superintendent of police has received information leading him to believe there is complicity between detectives and counterfeiters. John S. Young, long chief of detectives, has been relieved, and Inspector Carpenter put in his place. Full developments have not been made public.

The purser of the steamship Baltic publishes a card, announcing that a sailor on the steamer was seized by the Prussian authorities in the port of Bremerhaven and pressed into the service. The sailor was shipped in New York, but it is not known whether he was a naturalized citizen.

Mr. Funk, late mayor of Muscatine, Iowa, was also seized lately by Austrian authorities while on a pleasure tour, and forced into the ranks.

The Tribune's Leavenworth special says the Indians are committing raids on the Kansas border, murdering and outraging. Troops have been sent to rescue the settlers.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 8.—The registration of voters has commenced. It attracts considerable interest from the efforts which are being made by many heretofore excluded, on the ground of disloyalty, to obtain registration. The status of the political parties in the city and State will depend very much on the result of registration.

Thomas Swann, Jr., son of Governor Swann, died yesterday.

PORTLAND, ME., Aug. 8.—The Democratic convention met to-day. E. F. Pillsbury was unanimously nominated for governor.

SAVANNAH, August 8.—After full representations to the war department by Major Crofton, commanding this post, he has been authorized not to quarantine vessels from New York except upon positive evidence of epidemic sickness on board.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 7.—The Johnson State Convention to-day appointed Thomas Ewing, Lewis D. Campbell, James E. Stedman, Wm. S. Groseback, James A. Genger, M. R. Waite, J. C. Scoville and Thomas Sherlock, delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The President has appointed N. E. Peck, minister resident and consul general at Hayti.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 8.—The Columbian hotel was burned last night. Loss $40,000; insured for $20,000.

BOSTON, August 8.—The Johnson convention at Faneuil Hall to-day was attended by over one hundred and seventy delegates. Hon. Sam. T. O'Neall was elected president. Among the vice presidents were Judge Curtiss, Judge Abbatt, Gen. Couch, Levi Woodbury, Geo. S. Hilliard and others.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—A special Leavenworth dispatch reports the crops as the most bounteous ever gathered in Kansas.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Senator Cowan, who arrived here from Pennsylvania yesterday, expresses the utmost confidence that the conservatives will carry the State at the October election by a very large majority.

The National Union executive committee are preparing to remove to Philadelphia on Friday, where they will retain their offices until the adjournment of the convention.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—4 P. M.—No dispatches have been received from the cable to-day. The steamer from New Foundland has not yet reached Aspy Bay.

The queen of the Sandwich Islands arrived here to-day in the steamer Sara.

SOUTHWEST PASS, August 8.—The steamship St. Louis, from Boston, arrived at the bar at 4 o'clock this evening. The tide is too low for her to enter.

The ships N. Boynton and South America, and brig Marietta, arrived down in tow, and came to anchor inside.

The steamships Kensington and Fire Queen, and ship Theodore Knoop, are still on the bar. The bark Florence Chipman is still outside.

Nothing else in sight.

Wind southeast. Tide very low.

QUARANTINE, August 8.—Remaining in Quarantine, steamship Alliance, from Vera Cruz; schooner Teresa, from Tampico; British schooner Mai, C. B. Hardenburgh master, from Vera Cruz July 31st. Spoke at sea, schooner Ben Willis. Left in port and up for New Orleans, schooners Oriental, Island Belle and Paquette de Tampico. Sailed, French bark Susana.

VICKSBURG, August 8.—Passed up, Henry Ames and Luminary at 3 P. M. River rising.

NEW YORK, August 8.—6's of '67 129¾; coupons of '62 109¾; ditto of '65 109¾; 10-40's 99¾; treasuries 104¾. Gold 148¾. Cotton closed dull, with sales of 600 bales, with middling Orleans, at 36@37c., and middling uplands at 35c. Wheat nominal. Flour unchanged. Lard 19@21½c. Sugar very quiet. Coffee dull. Naval stores lower; turpentine 68@73c.; rosin $3 25@3 50.

Arrived, steamer Alabama, from Savannah.

[From Yesterday's Evening Papers.]

GALVESTON, Texas, Aug. 8.—The Texas legislature met at Austin yesterday. The House is fully organized.

The inauguration of Governor Throckmorton will take place on the 9th inst. No business will be transacted till his message is received.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.—A J Elder, Miss; A G Greenwood, J Chamberlain, Iowa; J M Hooker, J A Hoskins, Brookhaven; M P Houston, Atlanta; W S Romven, G W Deup, J D Burros, Galveston; T S Savage, Miss; G W Kendall and wife, Miss Georgiana Kendall, Texas.

CITY HOTEL.—M H Crowell, Shreveport; C D Young; W T Barnet; W H O'Connor and wife, Memphis; W L Brakeman, Jackson, Miss; C L Mellee, R B McGee, M D Williams, Texas; W H Hays, W C Hays, W J Ball, Miss; J B Gallagher, C B Baldwin, J J Brintnall, Houston; Mrs Nye, Mobile; T C Armstrong, Galveston; M Miller, Belmont, Texas; A F French, J P Davis, G Sealey, Galveston; C C Howerton, Lavaca; Mr Ellsworth; M L Westheimer, S Unphassen, D Wenar and son, H S Fox, B Haber, Houston; J Smith and sister, J McPherson, Galveston; Mrs McCracken and children, Texas; G L Brice and wife, Mobile; J B Nelson, La; J D Rouse, Capt J Lawless and wife, E Burns, S H Morley, St Louis.

ST. JAMES HOTEL.—B C Williams, La; R F Gibbs, W E McDaniel, M Stewart, J Gallegher and wife, W M Jones, T N Soleres, C H Bell, Miss; W Richmond, Ky; T T Smith and wife, J Thompson, Texas; E A Hamilton and wife, G W Phillips, Tx; J F Smith and wife, W P Dimmick, Mobile; B E Harding and wife, E H Kinnebrew, N Burnley, Clinton Ruby, Covington, La; M Goldsmith, Ala; B H Austin, Florida.

FALL OF A HOUSE.—*Miraculous Escape of Seventeen Persons.*—One of the most extraordinary accidents that has ever occurred in this section, took place at Montrose, at about eight o'clock on Sunday evening. The well known and beautiful mansion of Mr. Jas. Riley, at Montrose, fell unexpectedly and buried seventeen people in the ruins—strange to say not seriously injuring any of them. The house had been rented by Mr. M. Saucier, photographer on the corner of Dauphin and Conception streets, and was occupied by his family and that of Mr. F. Pestorazzi, the well known confectioner. For several days past it had been noticed that the house had a leaning towards the front, but nothing was thought of it. The lot on which the house is built slopes considerably from rear to front, and the piles on which the house is erected in the rear are only about two and a half or three feet above the ground, while in front they are fully five feet above the level. About 8 o'clock Sunday evening, as the family were seated on the front balcony and in the supper room, the edifice commenced to move, the piles gave way, and the front wall parted—a loud crash followed, and the seventeen occupants of the building were buried under the roof. They all commenced crawling out of every opening they could find, bringing those too young to help themselves along with them.

A little child of Mr. Pestorazzi's, about three years old, was lying asleep in a rear room, and the bed was thrown entirely across the room without awakening it. The neighbors turned out in force, and the unfortunate parties have no complaints to make of the lack of hospitality. Those who were bruised were carefully attended to.

[Mobile Advertiser.

THE INDIANS MUST BE PUNISHED.—It is now reduced to a certainty that life and property are unsafe on the route from here to El Paso. They are banded together in large numbers, and until they are punished they will continue their carnage of blood and robberies. Our cavalry here cannot be blamed, for they can act only under orders; and our "loyal Union league" delegation at Washington have so pestered matters here that not a soldier can be spared. It has been suggested that some twenty of our citizens should be employed as a scout on this route. But at the present time we suppose this would hardly do; for the report would go abroad that the late rebels in Texas were arming; it would go from one radical sheet to another—

"Every one that heard it would hear it a little new,
And every one that told it would add something to."

And by the time it got to Washington, Forney would have it in the Chronicle that twenty thousand rebel cannibals were again under arms in Texas, each with a mountain howitzer, and that "loyal Union men" there were nearly all devoured.

So we suppose that our citizens will have to bear it, and be butchered. But we believe that when the President is reliably informed upon this subject the matter will be attended to.

[San Antonio Ledger.

A soldier's life in Brazil is by no means a pleasant one. Camp life is thus portrayed:

Our camps greatly resemble an archipelago. In order to visit my comrade of other divisions I am obliged to turn and wind about for miles round the lakes and swamps that divide us. Amphibious creatures abound. In my own tent I have already killed four snakes. Every moment I find myself accompanied by a body guard of fifteen or twenty monstrous toads, which have quietly spent the night under the corners of the hides that serve me as a bed. Enormous alligators promenade regularly from lake to lake every night. In a major's tent, the other day, one was killed that measured about six feet in length, and an unfortunate Brazilian soldier was unexpectedly taken off his legs by one of these horrible creatures and carried into the nearest lake.

The brickmakers out West are on a strike for five and a half dollars per day.

Affairs in New Orleans.

[From the N. Y. News, Aug. 2.]

Since the day that Butler entered the city that was destined to be thereafter his field of speculations and peculations, New Orleans has suffered the presence of a vindictive, pitiless, mercenary clique, composed mainly of men foreign to the soil of Louisiana, and who, in the early days of "occupation," by the assistance of Butler's military, held high carnival over the prostrate community. In proportion as they were "loyal," were they knavish; and by this combination of knavery and "loyalty" they vilified and oppressed the people upon they had fastened themselves, and whom, through the assistance given by invading bayonets, they ruled in conjunction with Butler.

This evil spirit, since the surrender of the Confederate armies, and the developments of the opposition to the policy of the President, has become identified with the plans and purposes of the radical majority in Congress. In casting about for a means whereby to advance the schemes of this revolutionary majority, a conspiracy was hatched, which was bold enough in conception, certainly, and needed only impunity to make it a success. This plan was to galvanize into new existence a convention which was assembled in New Orleans in April, 1864, for the purpose of framing a new Constitution for the State of Louisiana, and which (its work being done—the Constitution submitted to the people and ratified) ceased, with that consummation of its purposes, to exist. This convention adjourned on the 25th of July, 1864, after having passed a resolution to the effect that it could be reconvened on the call of the president. This resolution, however, was never submitted to or ratified by the people. And so the convention of 1864, its labors finished and its volume closed, expired by limitation and became extinct.

It was this miserable delusion and spectral lawmaking body that radicalism invoked to work out its plans. With no more shadow of authority in Louisiana than have the edicts of the Kalmuck Tartars, this political snare was set, under radical auspices, for the purpose of entrapping the unfortunate State in the toils of her enemies.

When this conspiracy against the peace, rights and opinions of the people of Louisiana was properly arranged, the agitation among the "loyalists" of the Dostic stamp commenced in earnest. Flimsy and ridiculous excuses were advanced—in keeping with the revolutionary work in hand—for the outrage about to be committed, and the president of the convention of 1864 was called upon to issue a proclamation summoning from its grave the legislative body that had been for two years defunct. Notwithstanding that the government of Louisiana was quietly and impartially administered under the Constitution that had been adopted in 1864, the intention of these revolutionists was to upset its own work, and to create a Constitution in unison with the radical heresies, and which should put the State under radical control. When, however, the president of the extinct convention was called upon to reassemble the body, he refused on the ground that the convention was dead, and could not therefore be called together again. Another member of the old convention, more facile than the former president, was thereupon invited to go through the ceremony of "proclaiming" the convention back to life. This tool was found in the person of E. K. Howell, who "proclaimed" the "convention" to assemble on the 30th of July. This is in brief the history of the revolutionary body whose proceedings were cut short by the riots.

One event immediately prior to the assembling of this usurpative "convention," is not without interest, in view of subsequent facts. A New Orleans judge—Abell—charged the Grand Jury that it was their duty, as it was his, "to use all lawful means to prevent any unlawful assembly or assemblies, and such as would have a natural tendency to create a breach of the peace."

For the bloody work that followed, we cannot but express our regret. But there were elements at work which rendered the collision almost inevitable. There was that baleful spectacle, so baleful to the eyes of Southern men, of negroes armed with the motley weapons of Wat Tyler's followers, parading the streets with the insolent word, and the more insolent intent. There were the fierce impulses of a proud people who have not understood yet the Northern idea of the equality of the negro race—and that race their former slaves. And what more likely than that the insolence of the negro, and the moral provocation offered by his armed gathering on that day, of all days, should have been met with the tornado that sprang from the rage of men of the superior race, vexed at the attempt to deprive them of their birthright. But of all those whose guilt springs from that day's work, the most guilty, surely, are those who have fomented discord between the two races by heretical clamor and insidious counsel to the negroes. Let the New York Tribune put its hand upon its heart and say: "It is not I that have done this."

COUNTERFEITING GREENBACKS.—An investigation of more than ordinary importance is now in progress before United States Commissioner Osborn, in New York. The prisoner is accused of having in his possession, with intent to utter the crime, a counterfeit $100 compound interest treasury note. The testimony thus far elicited, if reliable, discloses, says the Herald, the existence of a most extraordinary state of affairs in the printing or engraving bureau of the United States treasury department. One witness, employed in the plate printing department, testifies that he was approached in regard to taking impressions of the plates on lead and paper, and furnishing them to outside parties.

To ease the conscience of the witness, it was urged that other parties were cheating the government, and he might just as well have the benefit of doing the same. It appears that the impressions were delivered, the fraudulent printing plates engraved, and a large issue of counterfeit treasury notes was the consequence. The investigation thus far shows not only criminal negligence on the part of persons having in charge the plate printing bureau, but also presents the case in an aspect seriously affecting the moral character of certain parties in and out of the department. A couple of women, one of whom at least, was employed in the treasury department, are brought upon the stand, and with great reluctance testify to the criminality of the accused, their complicity with the parties, and the impurity of their social relations with them. The immoral character of the female employees in the treasury department has heretofore been a subject of comment.

All these accusations, however, were considered mere inventions and scandals, the offspring of malice and envy. But we have in the case before us substantial evidence of a different character. It is unpleasant to dwell upon the social delinquencies of governmental officials; but, however disagreeable the task, the whole rottenness of the treasury department, from the thirty millions discrepancy under ex-Secretary Chase's administration, down to the stealing of the impressions of the treasury note plates of the government, and the circumstances attending their transfer to a gang of counterfeiters, is a matter of the utmost importance, and should not be passed over without a rigid Congressional investigation. It is stated that these alleged counterfeit plates are not impressions merely, but actually the original plates, engraved for the treasury department. If this be true, so much the more urgent is the necessity for a thorough overhauling of everything connected with the management of the department, from the beginning of the rebellion to the present time.—[N. Y. Herald.

THE REASON WHY.—Concerning the action of the courts in New Orleans, the simple-minded Boston evening radical dismion newspaper concern of this city says:

"We have heard reports of the indictment and arrest of conventionists and negroes, but we have yet to hear of the indictment or arrest of a single rebel policeman or rebel citizen."

For the excellent reason that the "rebel" policemen and "rebel" citizens were engaged in suppressing the rebellion which "conventionists" and "negroes" were trying to inaugurate.

[Chicago Times.

A GOOD DECISION.—The English lords of the bench decided at Westminster, about a month ago, that it was a principle of common law, that a counsellor, in questioning a witness, should address him in ordinary terms, and in language of respect such as is employed by a gentleman in conversation with another; that such lawyer has no right to question the private business or moral character of a witness, any further than it is apparent they absolutely affect his reliability or touch the case in hand; and that a witness is not bound to answer questions put to him in an insulting manner.

A NOVEL CONTEST.—A trial of speed was made yesterday morning, between Mr. A. H. Baner, telegraph operator of the Montgomery office, and Mr. T. Adams, operator of the Mobile office. The contest was for a silver telegraph key. Mr. Baner sent five hundred words in thirteen minutes, Mr. Adams sending five hundred in twelve minutes thirty-one seconds. Baner averaged thirty eight and a half words per minute, Adams forty per minute, who was declared winner, having beaten his competitor twenty-nine seconds.—[Mobile Advertiser.

One of the smoke pipes of the steamer St. John was lately twisted out of its position by a tornado which was blowing across the Hudson river.

National Labor Congress.

To the Workingmen of the United States:

At a conference (primary in its character) held in New York city on the 16th day of March, 1866, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The agitation of the question of eight hours as a day's labor has assumed an importance requiring concerted and harmonious action on all matters appertaining to the inauguration of labor reforms; and

WHEREAS, It is essential that a national congress should be held to form a basis upon which we may harmoniously and concertedly move in its prosecution; therefore,

Resolved, That this body recommend that a national congress be held in Baltimore, on Monday, August 20th, 1866; and that we do earnestly call upon and request the different trades, assemblies and subordinate unions to respond by delegations to this call upon a subject so closely connected with their vital interests.

Resolved, That we recommend, as a basis of representation in said congress, that each trades assembly be allowed two, and every local organization one delegate.

Resolved, That the trades assembly of Baltimore are requested to make the necessary arrangements to accommodate said congress, and that all unions are requested to correspond with the Baltimore trades assembly on all matters pertaining to said call.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed from this body, to act in conjunction with the Baltimore Trades Assembly, in carrying out the above resolutions relative to said call, and communicate to them the action herein taken.

In pursuance of the above resolutions, the undersigned committee hereby issue a call for such national labor congress, to meet at the time and in the place mentioned in the resolutions. We would earnestly recommend a large representation from labor organizations throughout the United States.

WM. HARDING,
JOHN REID,
JOHN H. FOY,
New York.

W. CATHER,
JAMES HYLAND,
A. J. JUDGE,
Baltimore.

N. B. The committee would earnestly request all newspapers friendly to the cause of labor to give prominence and publicity to the above call during the interim before the meeting.

Communications to be addressed in New York to W. Harding, 71 Middagh street, Brooklyn, New York. In Baltimore—W. Cather, 114 Little Green street.

Strong Minded as Ever.

Our old Pittsburg acquaintance Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm, is still we see in Washington City, and is a correspondent of several Abolition newspapers, among which is the Repository, published at Chambersburg in this State. Mrs. Swisshelm was always intense in her writings, but her late misfortune in being discharged from a clerkship by the ungallant Stanton, has entirely turned her head. Her principal employment at present appears to be the gathering of all the exaggerated accounts of cruelties to negroes in the South, and embellishing them in her peculiar manner, and then sagely attributing the whole to the policy of President Johnson.

The multitudinous murders, rapes and outrages of various kinds, so numerous throughout the country everywhere—including the lashing of young girls in almost a naked condition, by school mistresses in enlightened Massachusetts—have totally escaped the quick perception of Mrs. Swisshelm, her attention being wholly occupied in embelishing Southern outrages. These she paints in the most vivid colors. Here is a specimen of this amiable creature's writing, the wonder being that any sensible editor would crowd his columns with such transparent nonsense:

"We hold the Spanish people responsible for the horrors of the inquisition, but public sentiment, even in the darkest day, made it necessary to build subterranean vaults in which to carry on their tortures, and so confine the shrieks and groans of the sufferer to the inside of one building. No sound could penetrate the upper air; but the Southern prison house was and is one vast inquisition, and the public s