HOOFLAND'S BITTERS.

THE GREAT

STRENGTHENING TONIC

Not a Whisky Preparation.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

WILL CURE

DEBILITY! DEBILITY!

RESULTING FROM ANY CAUSE WHATEVER.

IN

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 controvert 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 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 containing Rum or Whisky, and cannot make Drunkards, but is the Best Tonic in the World.

READ WHO SAYS SO.

* * * * * * * * *

[From the Rev. W. D. Seligfried, 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 many of them tried, 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 sweetened and drugged liquor among 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 medical 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. SELIGFRIED, 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, stomach.

Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL.

[From the Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Pasyunk 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. MERRIGE.

[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 the cures 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, 266 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 expressmy 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 will 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 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, Pemberton, 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 the place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

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

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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, AUGUST 11, 1866.

Local Intelligence.

The Grand Jury on the Sanitary Condition of the City and Public Institutions.

The grand inquest of the parish yesterday made the subjoind special report to the First District Court, Judge Abell presiding:

NEW ORLEANS, August 10th, 1866.

To the Honorable Judge of the First District Court of New Orleans:

In accordance with a charge delivered on the 8th inst., by the Hon. P. E. Tucard, then presiding, the grand jury submitted the following report:

The jury proceeded to examine into the sanitary condition of the following named institutions and places:

The Insane Asylum, under the charge of Capt. Justin Fremeaux, assisted by Mr. Datillet, is situated at the corner of Marigny and Levee streets. There are eighty-four inmates in this institution, the place is clean and the buildings are well ventilated. We would call the special attention of the city authorities to the fact that the bread furnished this institution is unwholesome, being made from sour flour, and is unfit for food. The coffee is likewise very bad.

The health of the inmates is very good at present. We would recommend the propriety of furnishing the institution with medicines for cases of emergency.

The parish prison is under the charge of Capt. Swain, and is in very good condition having been lately whitewashed and thoroughly cleaned. On visiting the hospital of this prison we found seven patients under treatment—six from cholera and one from fever. In our opinion the hospital is rather small—there is a scarcity of bedsteads, most of the patients being on mattresses on the floor. We would call the attention of the proper authorities to have this remedied as soon as possible. There are two hundred and nineteen prisoners in the prison. The food appears to be good and wholesome.

The city workhouse is under charge of Captain Andrews. We found the hospital of this institution greatly in need of blankets. There were a few cases of ordinary diseases. Three hundred and sixty-nine prisoners are at present confined in the workhouse. We are of the opinion that the cells are too small for the number of prisoners, being informed that at night from twenty to thirty persons are placed in each cell, thereby endangering the health of the inmates and threatening to cause disease in the institution. We think this should receive the earliest attention of the city authorities. The food issued to the prisoners is good. There have been four deaths of cholera lately. Mr. Jules Stickey is the apothecary on duty at the establishment. Rain water is well supplied, and everything is kept in a state of perfect cleanliness.

The House of Refuge is under charge of Capt. Bothwoth. The general health of the inmates is good. The establishment is in need of two or three cisterns. We are of opinion that the flour used in making bread is totally unfit for food. It is musty and sour, and calculated to injure the health of the various institutions furnished with bread by the House of Refuge.

THE STREETS.

In consequence of the lateness of the hour the jury were unable to make as thorough an examination of the streets as the case would demand. But from what the jury could judge of the condition of some of the principal streets, we are of opinion that there is great neglect in the speedy carrying off of the offal boxes and barrels. This neglect, together with the general filthy condition of the gutters, should meet with the immediate attention of the city authorities. We would suggest that all means be adopted to cause a flow of water in the gutters. The existing cisterns within the limits of the city should call for immediate attention. We are of opinion that these places are nuisances. The filth and other ingredients which issue from these establishments into the gutters of the streets, and the stench arising therefrom, are offensive to the public and injurious to health.

We would refer to the reports of the two grand juries preceding us, relative to the great number of persons, principally freedmen, who are living huddled together. The fact that the cholera and other diseases are at present in this city, would, we think, make it incumbent upon the proper authorities to give this matter the earliest attention.

We would recommend that the backyards of the various districts be kept well whitewashed and the nuisance pipes in repair. We think it would be advantageous to sprinkle lime in the gutters, and at such other places where filth or offensive matter are likely to accumulate.

Attention is called to the condition of the rear portions of the city, particularly in the neighborhood of Bayou St. John. The drainage does not appear to be sufficient, there often being dirty, slimy and stagnant water in the different canals or ditches. At nearly all times the atmosphere is filled with disagreeable odors, which may affect the health of the neighborhood. The miasma which arises is of such a nature that the white paint of the residences about, turns dark and the houses often stream with a dark-colored dampness—the painted door knobs, etc., turn black, and often the silverware inside of the residences becomes dark colored.

In the city we would recommend that the city authorities frequently visit the yards and premises of all houses, especially hotels, restaurants, confectionaries and bar-rooms.

Respectfully submitted.

FRANCIS RAWLE, Foreman.

Examination of a Charge of Arson

Recorder Ahern was yesterday engaged in examining the charge of arson preferred against Harris Abrahams and E. Rose, and alleged to have been committed in setting fire to their store No. 204 Canal street, on the night of the 5th inst. The following abstract of the testimony taken presents all the material points of the evidence:

Edmond N. Gauucheau is secretary *pro tem.* and book-keeper of the National Marine and Fire Insurance Company. On the 8th May last the accused, Abrahams, obtained insurance from the company to the amount of two thousand dollars on the stock of hoops, skirts and fancy goods contained in the store. On the 2d of last month he increased the insurance three thousand five hundred dollars, making a total of five thousand five hundred dollars. The applications signed by Abrahams were filed in evidence. Mr. Gauucheau visited the premises on the morning of the 6th August in company with Fire Warden Adams and Mr. Izard, aid to the chief of police. They saw powder on the floor on pieces of newspapers. There was about half a pound of powder on each piece of paper; and explosive matches. The little stock remaining consisted of hoop skirts. They were hanging on the wall, and on one side were saturated with coal oil, which had been poured upon them, from as high as a man's hand could reach. There were also three or four large boxes containing wrapping paper saturated with coal oil. On the shelves were boxes, three parts empty, the contents wet with coal oil. Between these boxes were rolls of newspapers, also saturated with the same fluid. Near the back door was a large box, and close to it a bundle of hoops, the box and bundle partially burned.

Mrs. Julia Bumard keeps a corset and hoop-skirt establishment at Nos. 206 and 208 Canal street, adjoining the store of the accused. There is a thin wooden partition between her store and that of the accused, which partition on her side is covered with paper, in which there are cracks, so that when her bedroom in the rear of the store is dark, and the store of the accused is lighted, she can see what is going on in the adjoining premises. Her bed touches the partition. On Sunday night, the 5th inst., she went to bed about 9 o'clock. As she went to bed, she saw a light through a crack in the paper. About 12 o'clock she heard three successive explosions, the third of which shook the partition. She then awoke her husband, and directing attention to a light which was to be seen through the partition, he ran out into the yard and shouted fire. Previous to the explosion, the dogs in the yard were barking and seemed to be excited. At the time they were barking, some person passed through the yard, in front of witness's door, going toward Basin street. A colored man, whom witness has not seen since, witness heard, and her husband, put out the fire, which they discovered in the store of the accused. Mr. Bumard having entered the premises by breaking a door with an axe. After extinguishing the fire, they found quantities of powder on the floor, and pieces of fuse used for lighting pipes. Mrs. Bumard described the various things saturated with coal oil, as they were found the next morning by Mr. Gauucheau and the gentlemen who accompanied him. Abrahams has occupied the store four or five months. A bed and bedding, a square trunk, a quantity of hoop-skirts, and two stands for skirts, had been moved out of the store during the three or four weeks preceding the fire. Mrs. Bumard has seen a wagon carrying away goods from the place before the fire. Abrahams was at the store every day two or three times. Rose was in constant attendance there. He opened the store in the morning and closed it at night.

Henry Ducatel, No. 2½ Carondelet street, and Mr. Bonnard made an inventory of the stock on the morning of the 6th, at the instance of Mr. Gauucheau and Mr. Adams. Their appraisement of the stock was six hundred and fourteen dollars. Fixtures one hundred dollars.

Gustave Salvador was sitting on the steps of Miss King's house on Sunday night the 5th inst. While there he saw the accused, Rose, come out of a gate on Basin street, in his shirt sleeves, and run toward Common street, and a few minutes after heard an explosion in the direction Rose came from. Witness soon after entered the store and found it as described by the preceding witnesses.

William Woods was in company with Mr. Salvador, and saw a man come to the gate as described by that witness, peep out, and then run toward Common street, in his shirt sleeves; did not know who the man was.

Felix Bonnard corroborated the testimony of his wife, Mrs. Julia Bonnard. On the morning of the 6th, Mr. Bonnard and Mr. Alexander Grivot, who keeps a coffeehouse at the corner of Canal and Basin streets, arrested Abrahams and Rose. Bringing them into Mr. Grivot's bar-room, they asked Rose why he had runaway the night before. He answered that he was afraid somebody would shoot him.

It was shown that Abrahams and Rose were in partnership in this store, but that the former gave his chief attention to another store in the Second District. The accused were represented by Messrs. Nelville, Soule and Chandlerson, and the insurance company by Mr. W. W. Howe.

It was contended that Abrahams should be discharged, as there was no proof from which it might be inferred that he had any concern in the attempt to burn the building; that there was no evidence directly implicating Rose, for no one had seen the fire set on the combustibles prepared, and it was possible that some of the many negroes in the yard of the premises might have been the incendiary.

Mr. Howe replied that arson was a crime always secretly committed, scarcely ever seen by any but the party committing the crime. It would be difficult, however, to find a clearer case than this. There was an insurance of $3000 upon property worth but a little over $700. The insurance had been increased upon the application of Abrahams in July. Goods were subsequently removed from the establishment. Rose was seen running from the building at 12 o'clock at night, in his shirt sleeves. Immediately after an explosion was heard, the building was entered, discovered to be on fire, and elaborately filled with combustible preparations.

The recorder decided upon sending both the accused before the First District Court for trial, and the case not being bailable by a recorder, they were committed to jail.

Various Items.

Corporal Lyon, of the Fourth District police, was run over by a hose carriage, supposed to be long to Mississippi Company No. 2, which was proceeding to the steamboat fire yesterday morning. Mr. Lyon was severly injured.

It is reported to the police that the house of Mr. W. W. Keep, on Third street, between Prytania and St. Charles streets, was burglariously entered on Thursday night and robbed of a carpet-bag containing three hundred dollars in money and some clothing.

A report has been made to the Fourth District police that about 2 o'clock yesterday morning the residence of Mr. James Maury, on Third street between Prytania and Nayades streets, was feloniously entered and robbed of a gold watch and chain and fifty-five dollars in gold, and several other articles.

Sergeant Busby reports a difficulty between two fishmongers in St. Mary's market, the parties being M. L. Feehan and J. C. Lasburry, yesterday morning. In the difficulty, Sergeant Busby reports, Mr. Lasburry was shot in the left breast, mortally, by a third party, named Isaac Newton, Jr. Sergeant Busby brought to the station two revolvers, one belonging to Isaac Newton, Jr., and the other to John C. Lasburry. Both Lasburry and Newton are in arrest. At last accounts Mr. Lasburry was still living.

We reported, in connection with the proceedings of Recorder Ahern's court, on Tuesday last, that upon the complaint of Mr. J. H. Gorman, Mr. G. N. Raymond was fined five dollars for insulting and abusing Mr. Gorman, and was required to give bonds in the sum of five hundred dollars to keep the peace. Upon a review of the case, Recorder Ahern has remitted the fine and released Mr. Raymond from his bond.

It was a maxim of Napoleon I, that great generals or statesmen are not to be held accountable for bad grammar, or bad spelling. A member of the convention of 1864 has availed himself of this indulgence, by signing his bond when he was brought before the First District Court, as a prisoner, arrested by order of the grand jury—of "Jefferson citte."

Steamboats Burned.

Between three and four o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out on the steamer B. J. Adams, lying at the levee in the upper part of the city. Soon the flames communicated to the Saratoga, and in a brief space both boats were destroyed. The St. Nicholas laying near by was in imminent danger, but fortunately escaped with slight damage. The Adams sank. The Saratoga was burned to the water's edge. Both boats had been undergoing repairs. The Saratoga was a valuable vessel. She was owned by Mr. A. S. Mansfield. Was estimated to be worth $40,000. Whether she was insured, or if insured to what amount we have not learned. The Adams had been a government boat and had been lately purchased by private persons. She was a steamer of little value when bought but costly repairs had been put upon her.

Accident on the City Railroad—Inhuman Treatment of the Injured Man.

Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, as one of the cars of the Canal street and lower levee line was about to turn the corner of Canal and Peters streets, going down, it ran off the track. There were some twelve or fifteen passengers in the car, and everybody got out to assist the driver to get his car back on the track again. Just as the united efforts of all hands had succeeded in getting the wheels again upon the track, a medlesome boy, who was no doubt ambitious of one day becoming a car driver, loosened the brakes and started the machine forward. Quick as lightning the car went over a head, catching the leg of one gentleman under a wheel and mashing it to fragments. The unfortunate man fell prostrate and cried for help. He received no assistance from the driver, who, taking his place, drove on as if nothing had happened. But the passengers made him stop, and getting out, they assayed to lift the injured man in. The driver objected to waiting, and grumbled about the poor fellow being brought into the car; but the passengers insisting, he was brought in, laid upon one of the seats, and the car went on its way. Some one suggested that a physician should be called, but the driver swore that he would not stop for such nonsense, as he had lost time enough, and did not. Consequently, the poor unfortunate fellow had to remain in that condition until the car stopped at the end of the line, at Elysian Fields street. He told the passengers that he had been badly wounded at Sharpsburg, but even in that dreadful conflict he had met with men humane enough to take him to the rear to have his wounds attended to; and his little thought that among his own fellow citizens he would meet with such inhuman treatment. When our informant left the stopping place of the cars, the poor fellow was still lying in the immediate vicinity of the car which broke his leg—with a crowd around him, it is true—but with none to help him. We have been told since that he had to make his way home on his shattered stump. Horrible!

LATER.—It appears that the leg spoken of above was a wooden substitute, and that the sufferer is expected to be all right to-day, as he has a change.

Recorders' Courts.

FIRST DISTRICT.—The following cases came before Recorder Ahern yesterday:

Philip Lobrano was arraigned on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences, alleged to have been committed in collecting and appropriating to his own use the sum of one hundred and thirty dollars from different persons, as the agent or representative of Frank Lobrano, from whom he had no authority. The case is to be examined on the 21st inst.

Peter Tate was brought up on a complaint that he struck Malachy Hanley, with a hammer, with intent to kill, in the Planter's Press on Thursday night. Examination set for next Friday.

A boy named David Leary was arraigned on an affidavit accusing him of shooting at Frank Hoskins, with a revolver, with intent to kill on the 1st inst. Leary pleaded not guilty and his case was fixed for the 21st inst. Meantime he was admitted to bail in the sum of $500.

The case of R. J. Dannoy, charged with libelling R. O. Berthe, fixed for examination on yesterday was continued indefinitely.

For vagrancy Mary Harris was sent to the workhouse for six months; Kate Hart, Bridget Campbell, John Quinan and Thomas Mottshaw for ninety days, and Mary Riordan and Francisca Domingo for sixty days.

The following fines were imposed: Emmett O'Donnell for being drunk, $2 50; Lacrua Bell for being drunk and disturbing the peace, $5; Prudentia Krugega for violating public decency, $25; Henry Whetmore for drunkenness and disturbing the peace, $20; James Stephens and Ann Stephens for disturbing the peace, $10 each.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.—R G Higgins, Miss; H H Walsh, Baton Rouge; C Batchelor, Point Coupee; S P Greves, Baton Rouge; L W Perce, Natchez; A N Sutton, Ark; W G Elder, Miss; D F Withers, Mobile; Mrs S Cohen, Memphis; C Cobb, Ky; W H Bayliss, R H Bayliss, Texas; L Frazer, La; C Arnold, W H Wood, U S A; F R Weiner, N Y; C C Hudson do, W H Kennedy, Tenn; J B Liggett, Baton Rouge.

ST. JAMES HOTEL.—R M Butler; J W Roach and nephew; J W Burch, Miss; E W Wilson and wife, Natchez; Mr Robertson, Galveston; R I Knox, Texas; A Schmanwitz, Ga; N P Kiphart and wife, La; R Mills, Ky; G Brown, Ga; Sanderson, Miss; B H Greene, La; E T Ware; R De-s, Ala; J Shankle; G Wood, N Y; J J Conway, La; R M Falls; J T Mason, Mrs T Mason, R G Mason, Richmond, La; B W Marston, J G Marston, Logy Bayou; E H Hosmer and wife, Montgomery; J Levins, Ark; Capt McKee and wife, Woodville; Mrs McCox; R J Cox and wife, J Lovell and family, F Sanders and wife, Miss; Mrs R Q Duncan, Mrs Dunbar, Miss M G Connor, Natchez; Mr McBucen, J Gallagher, Vicksburg; B B Holmes and son, Yazoo City.

CITY HOTEL.—Mrs Jordan, La; R T Swain, Ala; Dr M Wilcox, Bayou Sara; Mrs J Tolbert; C S Tolbert; R S Vaughn; N M Stokes, A T Osborn, Winnsboro, La; A Joseph; J Bartelow; A Shepard; A J Sturgis, Crystal Springs; E B Caldwell; G G Stimpson, Tex; W Francis, St Louis; Dr J W Ashby, W G Williamson, A H Levy, Va; S B Kosworthy, Shreveport; J Putegnat, J G Green, H V Couch, G W Murphy, H L Plum, Mobile; W R Rail, Memphis; C D Craighead, Iberville; W E Lawrence.

Marvelous beyond precedent is the effect of sozodont upon the whole economy of the mouth, keeping the gums rosy and healthy, the teeth in perfect order, giving to the breath a balmy fragrance.

The Red Jacket Bitters are a combination of rare herbs and plants, with the purest and mildest of all stimulants—fine old ripe Bourbon whisky. Call for the Red Jacket Bitters, and take no other.

Passengers per steamship Texas, from Galveston:

Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Owens, Miss Davis, Miss Sayncom, Mr. Walker, Mr. Terlinge, Mr. Bailey, Mr. Smith, Mr. Thomas, Mrs. Phillips and two daughters, Mr. Williams, Mr. Orcutt, Mr. Francis, Capt. Dyrcliff, Mr. Jackson, Capt. Duncan and family, Mr. Harcourt, and 20 on deck.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.—One friend, Chas. T. Howard, the agent of this enterprise, appears to be a sort of public benefactor; as he sold some seventeen winning tickets last month, and is doing his best to double the number for the next drawing of the above named lottery. This beats all the other lotteries, and the best of it is, that the prizes are cashed here in the city without discount. Now, as people will spend their money for lottery tickets, it occurs to us that it would be as well for them to invest in home institutions, especially as the number of prizes in the Kentucky is about double that in any other, and besides, the money which is spent in it does not go out of the country.

AN OUNCE OF PREVENTIVE, ETC.—Nobody who considers his life worth saving should remain unprovided with a bottle of Anti-Cholera Syrup—a preventative which, if taken on the first appearance of the terrible disease, checks it in its incipiency. During the epidemic of forty-nine it is said to have done more to arrest the progress of the destroying angel than all the nauseous patent medicines in the pharmacopia. It is prepared and sold by Dr. A. A. Jones, at No. 13 Front street, between Common and Gravier streets.

THROUGH TICKETS TO THE NORTH.—From a special notice in to-day's paper, it will be seen that through tickets to New York can be had at the office of the Great Southern and Western Fire, Marine and Accident Insurance Company, No. 21 Carondelet street, and that the cost of a ticket through is only sixty-five dollars. Parties, while purchasing their tickets there, can also effect an insurance on their lives against the accidents of travel for a very small sum. Our late fellow-citizen, Daniel Manpay, had an insurance of ten thousand dollars on his life, which will be paid over to his executors. It will be recollected he lost his life by an accident on the Mobile and Ohio railroad. While getting your tickets, provide for the accidents of travel, and you will sleep more soundly, and feel a greater sense of security.

D. E. Murphy, auctioneer, calls the attention of the public to the sales of hams and flour advertised by him for this day, at various hours. See his auction advertisements.

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN THE FOURTH DISTRICT AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—Particular attention is called to the sale at auction to be made this day at noon, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the sheriff of the parish of Orleans, of valuable improved real estate situate on Coliseum and Fourth streets, Fourt District. For particulars and terms see advertisement.

The reasons why persons who have become debilitated from loss of appetite should not despair, as the great Indian remedy, Red Jacket Bitters, will invigorate the system, tone the stomach, and make a life of misery one of health and strength.

THE CITIES OF ITALY.—The population of the eight principal cities in the kingdom of Italy at the beginning of this year is thus stated in a recent official document: Naples, 447,065; Turin, 204,715; Milan, 196,139; Palermo, 194,400; Genoa, 137,286; Florence, 114,363; Bologne, 109,395; Messina, 103,324.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

GOV. THROCKMORTON'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

REPORT OF GENS. FULLERTON AND STEADMAN

CONWAY DENOUNCES THE REPORT

Sensation Letter from Vicksburg.

THE DOUGLAS MONUMENT.

CORNER STONE TO BE LAID SEPT. 6

The Philadelphia Convention.

DELEGATES FROM NORTH CAROLINA AND NEW YORK

Resolutions for Early Restoration of Southern States.

GEN. BAIRD'S REMOVAL DENIED.

Arrival of Fenian Exiles in N. Y.

FENIANS REPRESENTED AS BEING STRONGER THAN EVER.

COMMISSIONERS TO PARIS EXPOSITION.

Cholera on Steamer Starlight at Shreveport.

QUARANTINE ESTABLISHED

CHOLERA IN NEW YORK, BROOKLYN AND PHILADELPHIA.

LATER FROM MEXICO

Rumors of Maximilian's Departure.

HOME MARKETS—RIVER NEWS.

INTERESTING GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

[Associated Press Dispatches.]

HOUSTON, Texas, August 10.—Gov. Throckmorton's inaugural was delivered yesterday morning. It occupies about two columns. He reviews the political and material condition of the State, feels depressed with the difficulties which lie before him, but says: Yet with proper conduct on our part, I do not despair of receiving liberal and generous treatment from our Northern countrymen. I cannot believe that the land of Franklin, Hancock, Adams, Hamilton, Jay, Webster, and so many other patriots, is no longer the land of the good and great, or that their lessons of unselfish devotion to the country are forgotten. When the storm of passion subsides and its fury is expended, when reason and justice have tempered with magnanimity a generous regard for every section of the Union, they will resume their sway.

The true men of the country have a noble incentive to aster the work of reunion in the bonds of affection and mutual confidence. The hearts of our countrymen are changed by the war. The generous policy and liberality of the President has deeply touched the tenderest chords of the Southern hearts. Sentiments of love and veneration for the government of our fathers have been aroused by it, which had long slumbered. His kindness and mercy have been far more potent in promulgating fidelity to the Union in a few months than could have been effected by bayonets, confiscation and the gallows in long years of oppression.

He believes the great mass of the North desire to treat us as brothers. It will be his desire to show that the efforts now making to traduce the holiest aspirations of our people for peace and restoration, are founded in magnanimity.

He reviews the sufferings, privations and dangers endured in behalf of a cause they considered just and holy; shows how sincerely the people have kept their faith with their renewed allegiance, says he has been identified with Texas for a quarter of a century, has mingled with her people, and claims to be able to speak for them.

A people who have won the respect and admiration of the world for their chivalry, high character and fortitude, will not be doubted by generous and brave spirits when they assert their loyalty. It is a duty we owe alike to ourselves and to humanity, to enact laws that will reserve to the freed people the full protection of all the rights of person and property guaranteed them by our amended Constitution. The day is not far distant, in my judgment, when the black people will be convinced that their truest friends are those with whom they have sported in youth, and who have cared for them from infancy.

He takes broad grounds in favor of sustaining the public credit, due obedience to the Constitution and laws of the general government, with a firm and just maintenance of the rights of the State in the expansion of the policy of public progress, etc.

He briefly reviews his course anterior to secession: "Devoted as I was and still am to that government which the blood of my ancestors had contributed to rear for the protection of the rights of man, and accustomed from earliest boyhood to look upon the flag of the Union as the proudest symbol of freedom, I turned with horror from the bloody vision of civil war that crowded in my sight, but looked with scarcely less dread in the entertainment of the power of coercion."

He followed the fortunes of his fellow-citizens and shared their fate. To those identified with him in secession, and who sustained the government, he accords the credit of pure and patriotic motives. The most sacred duty now is for all to labor for the restoration of peace and harmony; that our people desire these and are worthy of restoration on just and liberal terms.

He appeals to the legislature to co-operate with him in the good work, points to the cards of Texas, her patriotic heroes and statesmen, urges unselfish devotion to the country, moderation and forbearance, enlarged character for those who differ with us; appeals to reason and noble impulses, and not vituperation and abuse, which will produce the great evil we desire.

Invoking the aid of Providence, and trusting that he will incline the hearts of the American people aright, he enters upon his duties.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The report in full of the freedmen's bureau inspection by Gens. Fullerton and Steadman is published. Besides the facts given heretofore to the public, it shows the number of persons supported by the bureau and the amount of money heretofore expended in salaries. In the course of the report the officers state there was considerable difficulty in reporting on the settled mode of administration among the agents. There is entire absence of system in the whole organization. The system controls the labor of one State while labor is not controled in another.

The general government furnishes funds in one district, and the taxation of planters and negroes furnish them in another. They finally close the report by saying that the system of contracts enforced by the bureau is simply slavery in a modified form. Conway, the former bureau agent for Louisiana, denounces the report, and says the Fullerton knows that the allegations made against him are false.

The New York Tribune prints a sensational letter purporting to come from Vicksburg, dated August 3d, addressed to General Howard, the bureau commissioner. It says things are getting worse in this country every day. Freedmen murdered are nothing now, at least thirty have been killed during the past six weeks in this county. Within the past twenty-four hours one of the Southern and two Northern men have complained to me. They have come to town because they dare not remain longer on their places. Edward's depot. We are reconstructing so fast. We are all crazy. I'll furnish the money for President Johnson if he would come down here and preach a sermon, but I won't insure his scalp.

NEW YORK, August 10.—There were forty deaths from cholera to-day here, in Philadelphia and Brooklyn. There is a marked decrease of the disease on Blackwell's and Governor's islands.

Vera Cruz advices state that an Austrian vessel was taking in a large quantity of provisions. It was rumored Maximilian intended to leave with a bodyguard, but that Marshal Bazaine would detain him forcibly if necessary. Interesting letters from Santa Anna had caused the arrest of a number of Mexicans.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Major Gen. H. G. Gleeson succeeds Delafield as chief engineer of the army.

The Cumberland and Tennessee river bridge on the Memphis and Louisville Railroad, destroyed during the war, has been rebuilt. Two daily trains will commence running next Monday between Louisville and Memphis, eighteen hours.

NEW YORK, August 10.—Gen. John H. Gleeson, Capt. Condon and Major Commerford have arrived from Ireland. The first two were released by the government on condition of leaving immediately for America.

While in prison they had a correspondence with West, the United States consul at Dublin, who admitted that they were American citizens, but that the Attorney General would deal with them as British subjects.

Commerford is an envoy to Stephens, says the Fenians are stronger than ever this year with or without aid from home.

WASHINGTON, August 10.—Attorney General Stanbery is acting secretary of state in the absence of Seward, who left for Auburn this morning.

Alexander T. Stewart of New York, J. R. Freeman of Maryland, and J. H. Alexander have been appointed commissioners to the Paris exposition.

J. S. Wilson has been appointed commissioner of the land office.

SHREVEPORT, La., Aug. 10.—The Star denies the flight, from New Orleans, which brought one case of cholera, and says no other case has been reported since the same disease. The Star denies the report that the Asiatic cholera has established at Fort Jesup, and will fight America place. The health committee of arrangements for laying the corner-stone of the Douglas monument, announced that the ceremonies will take place September 8th. An oration will be delivered, by Gen. Dix, Secretary Seward telegraphs that the President and cabinet will be present.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 10.—The convention today chose as delegates to the Philadelphia convention, W. A. Graham, Dr. Davis, R. G. Paryeat and Geo. Howard.

WASHINGTON, August 10.—The Star denies the removal of Gen. Baird. New Orleans and states that no such action will be taken pending the thorough investigation of the facts. Nor is it probable that any such action will be taken.

SARATOGA, N. Y., August 10.—The Union convention which adjourned last night.

Albany, was elected president of the Union convention last night.

The delegates to the Philadelphia convention are: Delegates at large, Gen. John A. Dix, Henry J. Raymond, Charles O'Conor, Henry Myers, H. J. Comstock, S. J. Tilden, Wm. Kelly, Hiram Dewey, Sanford E. Church.

Four members from each district were also elected.

Among the resolutions adopted, was one favoring the restoration of the Southern States to their full political relations, including representation.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Gold closed at 144¾; coupons of 1865, 109½; coupons of 1867, 108¾; coupons of 1868, 109½; sixes 109¼; fives 109¼; coupons of 1862, 109½. Cotton closed heavy, with sales of 600 bales of middling uplands at 34@34½c. Flour