MEDICAL.

SCHENCK'S SEA-WEED TONIC,

—AND—

MANDRAKE PILLS.

The Sea-Weed Tonic is a Stimulant,

AND NONE OTHER IS REQUIRED WHEN IT IS USED.

IT IS PURE AND PLEASANT.

NO BAD EFFECTS LIKE WHEN USING BOURBON WHISKY,

WHICH DISORDERS THE STOMACH, TORTURES THE LIVER, LOOKS UP ALL THE SECRETIONS, TURNS THE BLOOD INTO GALL, DRIVES SLEEP HENCE, AND THE PATIENT DIES SUDDENLY.

THE SEA-WEED TONIC PRODUCES

LASTING RESULTS,

THOROUGHLY INVIGORATING THE STOMACH AND DIGESTIVE SYSTEM, AND ENABLING IT TO ASSIMILATE AND MAKE INTO HEALTHY BLOOD THE FOOD WHICH MAY BE USED FOR THAT PURPOSE.

IT IS SO WONDERFUL IN ITS EFFECTS

—THAT—

A Wine Glass Full will Digest a Hearty Meal,

AND A LITTLE OF IT TAKEN BEFORE BREAKFAST

WILL GIVE A

TONE TO THE STOMACH

WHICH FEW MEDICINES POSSESS THE POWER OF DOING.

The MANDRAKE PILLS may be taken with entire safety by all ages and conditions producing all the good results that can be obtained from Calomel or any other Mercurial Medicines, and without any of their baneful or injurious results. They carry out of the system the decayed and worn-out matters, loosened and dissolved by my SEA-WEED TONIC.

Dr. Samuel Gilbert's Preparations.

DR. SAMUEL GILBERT, so celebrated as having had, for the last twenty-five years, in the treatment of

CHRONIC DISEASES,

the most lucrative Medical Practice in the South has at last consented to allow several of his most esteemed remedies to be prepared and sold as proprietary medicines. This resolution has been engendered by the repeated solicitations of those who have experienced the benefit of his remarkable professional skill, and by the impossibility of giving special attention to each of the written applications made to him for prescription by those whose pecuniary circumstances, or business habits preclude the possibility of applying in person to him.

The Public

May rest assured that the manufacturers spare neither pains nor expense in the preparation of these remedies. They are made of the very best medicines known, in a highly concentrated form, upon strictly scientific principles.

Dr. Samuel Gilbert's General Alterative

Acts directly upon the Glands and Mucous Membranes—stimulating them to additional activity in their natural functions of eliminating from the Circulating Fluids the usual Effete (and in disease, Morbid) Matters, and expelling them through the Skin, Kidneys, Liver, and Alimentary Canal from the System. It is, therefore, adapted for the relief of Chronic Diseases affecting these organs, and of the mucous membrane, lining them, such as

ERUPTIONS, TETTER, ULCERS, SCROFULA,

JAUNDICE, GOITRE,

CHRONIC INFLAMMATION OF BLADDER AND UTERUS, ETC.

It is particularly useful in

SUPPRESSED MENSURATION,

HEREDITARY TAINTS, SYPHILIS

And maladies arising from long continued use of Calomel, Blue Mass, Corrosive Sublimate, Fowler's Solution, Donovan's Solution, and other preparations of Mercury and Arsenic.

Dr. Samuel Gilbert's Tetter Ointment

Is a most excellent preparation for the cure of that class of maladies usually termed

DISEASES OF THE SKIN,

and which are popularly known as

CHRONIC ERUPTIONS, TETTER, PIMPLES,

BLISTERS, SCABS, SCALD-HEAD, MILK-CRUST,

RINGWORM, ETC., ETC.

It will also kill ITCH and other local vermin which prey upon the Skin. It softens and detaches the excrementitious matters deposited upon the skin, heals the Cracks, Blisters and Pimples, and renders the cutaneous surface smooth and pliable. It has been used by Dr. GILBERT, with most satisfactory result, for many years. It is offered for sale, in this style, from the firm conviction that it must necessarily meet with the hearty approbation of those who make use of it.

Full directions for the method of using these remedies, a plain and accurate description of a number of the different varieties of Skin Diseases and many valuable suggestions in regard to their cure, will be found printed on circular accompanying each package. These suggestions are the fruit of most ample experience acquired by Dr. Samuel Gilbert during his extraordinary professional career in the treatment of this class of diseases in the cities of Memphis, New Orleans and New York; and will, it is expected, enable most unprofessional persons to treat their own cases with much greater success than that which usually falls to the lot of ordinary physicians.

Dr. Larrookah's Sarsaparilla Compound,

For the Speedy and Permanent Cure of

Liver Complaint, Scrofula, or Kings' Evil, Dyspepsia, Dropsy Neuralgia, Epilepsy, Erysipelas, St. Anthony's Fire, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Salt Rheum, Ulcers and Sores, Rheumatism, Pain in the Stomach, Side and Bowels, General Debility, Uterine Ulceration, Syphilis

—And—

MERCURIL DISEASE,

And all Complaints arising from or resulting in

IMPURE BLOOD.

It is double the strength of any other Sarsaparilla Compound in the market, and is indorsed by the Medical Faculty as the

BEST AND CHEAPEST BLOOD PURIFIER EXTANT.

Read the following commendation from Dr. Abbott, of Boston, widely known as one of the most successful practitioners in the country:

BOSTON, Dec. 6, 1865.

DR. E. R. KNIGHTS, MELROSE, MASSACHUSETTS—Dear Sir—I have used Dr. Larookah's Sarsaparilla Compound in my practice for several years, and after a careful observation of its effects, I do not hesitate to say that it is, in my opinion, the SUREST, SAFEST and CHEAPEST REMEDY for SCROFULOUS and SYPHILITIC DISEASES that has ever been made available to the medical profession.

Fraternally yours, S. Y. ABBOTT, M. D.

Price, $1 00 per Bottle.

—Prepared by—

DR. E. R. KNIGHTS, CHEMIST, MELROSE, MASS.

DR. LAROOKAH'S

India Vegetable Pulmonic Syrup,

Cures Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Pain in the Side, Night Sweats, Hoarseness, to which Public Speakers and Singers are liable, Consumption in its early stages and all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

Indorsed by the highest medical authority, clergymen of every denomination, authors editors, professors in our various colleges and by many of our most eminent public men.

Containing no opium, it is adapted to every age, and may be used without fear of the dangerous results which follow the use of many of the Cough Preparations of which opium and morphine are the base.

Letter from Hon. G. W. Gooch, Member of Congress from Massachusetts:

DR. E. R. KNIGHTS—Dear Sir—I have used Dr. Larookah's Syrup in my family for six years, and have found it an excellent remedy for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat and all Consumptive Complaints, etc. I have recommended it to several friends, who have received great benefit from its use.

GIVE IT A TRIAL.

Price 50 cents and $1 per Bottle.

DR. E. R. KNIGHTS, Proprietor, Melrose, Massachusetts

DEMAS, BARNES & CO., New York.

ENES, WARD & CO., New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

THE CRESCENT IS PUBLISHED DAILY (Sundays Excepted) AND WEEKLY, BY J. O. NIXON, No. 94 CAMP STREET. TERMS—DAILY, $10; WEEKLY, $5 PER YEAR.

VOLUME XVI. THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1866. NUMBER 2.

The New Orleans Crescent

BOOK AND JOB

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94 CAMP STREET.

J. O. NIXON, Proprietor.

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—And—

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No. 94 CAMP STREET,

Between Natchez and Poydras, Orleans

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

—OF—

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1866.

Local Intelligence.

Recorder Gaslaci.

The public are gratified to find that this intelligent and upright magistrate has resumed his place on the bench as recorder of the Second District. For reasons unnecessary to explain, he voluntarily abridged his leave of absence, and returned to perform the important duties which the people of the Second District, by their votes, intrusted to him.

Various Items.

Mr. E. Crevon, aid to the chief of police, reports that about one o'clock Wednesday morning four negro soldiers armed with muskets threatened to kill Mr. Palegan, proprietor of the grocery store at the corner of Derbigny and Conti streets, in front of his shop, and at the same time threatened the lives of officer Cook and several private citizens, present. Before a force could be collected, Mr. Crevon adds, in his report to arrest these disturbers of the peace, they had escaped.

A colored man named James Williams, was brought to the Third District police station yesterday morning, shot in the knee and groin, wounds, which it is reported he had received in an attempt to commit a robbery. The robbery, it is charged, was attempted in the premises of Mr. Thomas Lawrence, No. 39 Laharpe street, at 5 o'clock in the morning, and an accomplice of Williams escaped.

The residence of Mr. M. H. Malone, at the corner of First and Constance streets, was entered on Tuesday night and robbed of a gold watch, a silver goblet, and a pocket book containing a small amount of money. No trace of the thieves has yet been discovered.

Coroner's Inquests.

Coroner Delery yesterday held inquests on the bodies of the following persons:

Widow Julia Corbin, aged 49 years, native of France, found dead at 143 Franklin street. Verdict—general debility.

Edward Martin, aged 45 years, found dead at 251 Crape street. Verdict—cholera.

William Callehan, colored, aged 2 years, native of the city, found dead at 21 Englehn street. Verdict—dysentery.

Elizabeth Steward, colored, aged 45 years, found dead at No. 118 Felicity street. Verdict—cholera.

August Davis, colored, aged 6 years, native of Attakapas, found dead at corner of Love and Port streets. Verdict—cholera.

Mortuary Report.

The following table shows the deaths from all diseases, cholera included, during the past week. The report embraces the deaths reported to the Board of Health, up to 6 o'clock yesterday morning:

	Cholera.	Other Diseases	Total deaths.	Whites of cholera.	Blacks of cholera
August 9	15	36	51	12	3
August 10	24	37	61	15	9
August 11	27	54	81	18	12
August 12	27	52	79	11	16
August 13	34	29	63	16	15
August 14	28	34	62	13	15
August 15	23	17	35	11	12
	181	158	339	86	72

Board of School Directors.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of School Directors was held last evening, Mr. Mount, the president of the board, in the chair.

Mr. Parham, from the committee on teachers, made an interesting report, which is subjoined:

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 15, 1866.

Board of Directors Public Schools:

Gentlemen—Your committee on teachers beg leave to report they have had under serious consideration the duties specially assigned to them, viz: The matters relating to the corps of teachers. A great many applications for teachers' positions have been received, and a great many more will be sent in. The teacher's position is unquestionably the most important in our municipal government, and should be given to that individual only who possesses, in the highest degree, the qualifications necessary. The teachers' is a high and a holy calling, and it behooves us, the guardians, to whom has been intrusted the sacred charge of directing public education in the city, to exercise the greatest care in selecting teachers. Now, what are the qualifications of a good teacher?

First—Unblemished moral character. No one should fill the office of teacher against whom there is the slightest shade of suspicion that all is not right in this respect.

Second—The necessary literary qualifications; that is a thorough acquaintance with those branches, at least, which he may be called on to teach. This to be ascertained by examination, or any other evidence that may be satisfactory. The teacher must be patient, forbearing, kind, gentle in manner, but firm. He must dispense equal justice to all; possess discrimination enough to note the varied dispositions and shades of character of his pupils. He must encourage the timid, restrain the bold and forward and strive to acquire the love and esteem of all. He must have tact to govern and capacity to impart what he undertakes to teach. He must be impartial in the administrations of discipline. The teacher of girls, especially, must be refined in manner and womanly in deportment. We want no masculine woman to teach our girls—no advocate of "woman's rights." We wish our daughters taught to be gentle, delicate and refined—not bold, forward, masculine. All these qualifications, all these elements, your committee believe, are to be found in a prominent degree in our own beloved land, and among those who have been raised and educated among us, whose interests are identified with ours. No matter of what religious creed, no matter of what nationality, no matter from what clime hailing. The late unhappy struggle in which our country was engaged produced the almost entire destruction of the noble public school system existing in our city. The very dregs of society floated to the surface, and recommended more for viol ut partisanship than by merit or zeal in the cause of education, obtained the direction of our schools.

Under such management during the war, the schools became worthless; people withdrew their children. It behooves us to exert ourselves to bring back our schools to the high position they occupied before war desolated our land. Let us place in all vacancies those only who possess the qualifications previously enumerated, adding, of course, to those that of unswerving loyalty to the United States government as administered by our noble chief magistrate, Andrew Johnson.

Your committee have not examined any applicants for situations, and respectfully ask further time. There are already, on a list kept by the superintendent, a large number of ladies and gentlemen who hold certificates of qualification. There are, in addition, many applicants who have acceptably filled positions formerly, and also many graduates of our high schools. These latter your committee beg leave specially to recommend as suitable to be placed in vacancies that may occur. Your committee would further suggest that in their opinion, elderly ladies, or at any rate, mothers are much better adapted to teaching and governing little children in the primary department than young girls are, and recommend that in all cases of equal qualification in other respects, the preference be given to such.

Your committee do not know how many vacancies there will be, nor whether all the present incumbents desire to be continued. They therefore suggest the propriety of notifying all the present teachers to signify their wishes on this point by written application within the present month.

Your committee would also respectfully suggest the propriety of postponing for a while the reopening of the schools, in consideration of the prevailing sickness.

That the members of the board may be fully posted in regard to the present teachers, the superintendent, at the request of your committee, has caused to be printed and sent to each member a full list of the teachers at this time.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN G. PARHAM, Chairman.
THEO. F. THIENEMAN.
E. C. KELLY.
PAUL W. COLLINS for GEO. CONRAN

A communication from Mr. Lusher, State superintendent of public education, in relation to Spencer's English grammar, suggesting that a supply of the work is required for the public schools, was appropriately referred.

The question as to the appointment of assistant superintendents was brought up, and, after some discussion, was deferred to the next meeting.

The president named the following members as the committee on text books: Messrs. T. L. Mason, A. Sambola, D. Stickney and Dr. Bennet Dowler.

The committee on library was constituted thus: Messrs. James Brewer, Tim O'Neal, M. A. Baker and C. W. Culbertson.

The salary of the sergeant-at-arms of the board was raised to one thousand dollars per annum.

A resolution, introduced by Mr. Sambola, to appoint a committee to inquire into the claims of teachers and others, connected with the public schools, for arrears of salary due them for the time they were prohibited from performing their duties in 1862, by the military authorities, which arrears have hitherto been denied to them, was adopted. Messrs. Sambola, Shields, Thieneman and Zender were appointed the committee.

The board then adjourned.

Recorders' Courts.

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

James Hellner was arraigned on the charge of having murdered Thomas Moore on the 6th inst. The accused pleaded not guilty and his examination was set for the 18th inst.

Thomas Mulvey was brought up on the complaint of Richard Shaddrick, who accuses him of having in his possession a mule stolen from the plantation of Camille Zeringue, in the parish of Jefferson on the 31 inst. The charge will be examined on the 20th.

For vagrancy Mary Brady was sent to the workhouse for ninety days, and Ann Dolly, Bridget Connors and Jean Baptiste, and Edward Jordan, negro, for sixty days.

For disturbing the peace Walter Cornill and Thomas Molloy were each fined $5; James Hovnay, Mark Horan, John Rourke and B. Hanlin $2 each for being drunk on the streets, and Michael Boyle the same amount for assaulting and threatening Julia Meredith.

At the instance of Elizabeth Dregé her son John Dregé, aged fourteen years, was sent to the house of refuge because he had no home, and she is unable, she says, to provide one for him.

SECOND DISTRICT.—The following parties were sent to the work house to recruit their exhausted characters and morals:

Mary Magg, who indulged in too much liquor on Tuesday afternoon, ninety days.

James Brady, who entered the premises of Mrs. Murphy under very suspicious circumstances, ninety days.

Andrew Jackson, Henry Brown and Morrille Vetione, all colored, who made a lodging on the levee without considering the fact that there were ordinances to the contrary, sixty days each.

The following gave bond to be forthcoming when required:

Alfred Barny, charged with assaulting and battering on his own mother.

Henry Stern, who was charged with having a stolen horse in his possession.

Edward Forrest, colored, charged with having stolen a lot of hams.

Nionie, colored, charged with insulting Sylvia Glasco.

Peter Daniels, charged with opening a fire-plug without authority.

Mme. Dubany, charged with kicking up a fuss.

Amanda Pittman and Pauline Bernard, a couple of *nymphs du pave*, who, not having sufficient respect for themselves or terror of the city ordinance No. 404, transgressed the rules of propriety and violated the ordinance, were fined $25 each, or in default of paying the fine, were ordered to be sent to the parish prison for thirty days.

The Reliable Gentleman.

This illustrious individual first attracted general attention in this country by his report of the battle of Manassas, and from that time until the end of the war he seemed to be omnipresent. He was always on hand in every engagement, by land or by sea, and invariably succeeded in pushing his accounts of the same ahead of all others. It is on old saying that "figures will not lie," but this reliable individual managed to make them lie every time. He was continually ringing in our ears dispatches something like this: "Another great victory. Loss of the enemy 3500 killed, 7000 wounded, and 2000 prisoners captured. The loss on our side 27 killed, 63 wounded, and 19 missing."

Well, this reliable gentleman survived the war, and ever since he has, by means of the telegraph, been scattering his dispatches broadcast over the country, and such is the nature of these dispatches as a rule, that those sent one day are contradicted the very next; or if not denied, they do not stand the test of time, but eventually succumb when the truth is made known.

Several ambitious and aspiring individuals have from time to time attempted to ape, if not to rival the reliable gentleman, by heralding dispatches of a sensational sort. Here is a specimen: "An interview with the President warrants me in saying that martial law will not be tolerated in New Orleans, and will be removed in a few hours. Another interview justifies me in proclaiming that the governor of Louisiana will be immediately removed. This is positive. In fact an order to this effect is already issued." Such dispatches appeared "in our midst" many days since, and yet martial law still exists, and so does the governor of Louisiana! Attempts like these to rival one who has made deception the study of a life time, are futile. They have not the genuine ring, and miss their aim; for the community has been so often imposed upon, it has become an "artful dodger."

The "reliable gentleman" has nearly found his day. He has passed his meridian and is now in a decline. He is seeking to eke out an existence by using freely Russ's St. Domingo preparations, sold by James Conegal, wholesale druggist, No. 20 St. Charles street, New Orleans.

Nothing can be more wonderful than the operation of the Red Jacket Bitters in obstinate cases of costiveness, for it is a mild and genial cathartic as well as a tonic and corrective.

CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES.—We refer our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. Garthwaite, Lewis & Stuart, wholesale and retail clothiers, Nos. 31 and 33 Camp street, which appears in another column. This house keeps a stock which cannot be surpassed in quality or style, and they are selling it at very low rates indeed. We advise such as desire new clothing to give them a call.

REV. ALBERT LYON'S HIGH SCHOOL.—This institution opens on the 5th of next month, instead of the 15th, as erroneously advertised in our paper a few days since. Parents and guardians will please bear this fact in mind, as Mr. Lyon requests that all pupils will be present on the first day of the session. The success Mr. L. met with last year in the conduct of his school, and the entire satisfaction given to all its patrons, warrants us in the belief that the next session will be still more successful and that the institution will become a most valuable one for our people. Situated at Chatawa, it is in the high and salubrious pine regions of Mississippi, directly on the Jackson railroad, and a better location for a seat of learning could not have been selected. We hope that it will receive such a patronage as to enlarge its sphere of usefulness and make it one of the best institutions of the South. Catalogues of the school can be had at the bookstore of Mr. Jas. A. Gresham, No. 92 Camp street.

MOBILE AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD.—As a means of reaching the Northeast or West, the above named road possesses many advantages, and, we think, deserves patronage. Connecting with the steamers leaving here for Mobile every day, it transports passengers on to Montgomery without detention. The road is in excellent repair, and the cars are new and have all the latest improvements. We refer to the advertisement of the company, which will be found in another column.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.

PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

THE FULL DETAILS

IMMENSE ATTENDANCE.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

Vallandigham's Letter of Withdrawal

SENATOR DOOLITTLE PRESIDENT.

DISPATCH FROM THE PRESIDENT TO CONVENTION

HEARTY FRATERNIZATION---PROCEEDINGS

PHILADELPHIA, August 15.—The convention assembled to-day under the most auspicious circumstances.

The decorations of the wigwam had been improved, and the gigantic audience filled the building from floor to ceiling.

Persevering individuals clambered to the roof and obtained their view through the openings in the cornice work.

The *tout ensemble* was truly impressive.

When the committee on organization reported the name of J. R. Doolittle for permanent president, the enthusiasm of the meeting burst out in one continuous cheer.

The great Wisconsin Senator addressed his fellow citizens of the United States in a brief and impressive speech. His reference to the incident of the previous day, when the Massachusetts and South Carolina delegations entered the hall arm in arm, elicited a perfect storm of applause. Every person on the floor rose to his feet, hats, handkerchiefs and papers were waved in the air, and the enthusiasm of the audience evinced their hearty fraternization, and their indorsement of the President's policy.

When Mr. Doolittle supposed the whole population of the United States to be present at the deliberations, and expressing their concurrence in the movement, every heart beat joyously at the thought, and every mind seemed to realize that the work was done.

After the vice president and secretaries, (prominent among whom were Cuthbert Bullitt and Alexander Walker,) of every State had taken their positions on the stand, General Steadman presented a report on credentials.

President Doolittle announced the general as the Senator from Ohio, according to the custom in the United States Senate. The mistake created considerable merriment, and was received in almostus good part as if it had been Steadman's correct title.

In three cases of contested election, the rejected delegates were admitted to honorary seats. In other instances double delegations will be admitted, and this, the only stumbling block in the way of success, has been entirely removed, to the satisfaction of every party concerned.

The reading of Vallandigham's letter of withdrawal was greeted with unbounded applause. The author was far greater in his modest absence than great abilities could have made his presence.

The reading of President Johnson's telegram was received with storms of heartfelt applause.

A motion by Colonel Babcock that an address to the people of the United States from Southern delegates of New England birth be spread on the minutes of the convention, was adopted without dissent.

John Ray and Joshua Baker, of Louisiana, have been appointed members of the committee on resolutions. This committee reports to-morrow, and the general feeling is in favor of an adjournment immediately afterwards.

The Louisiana delegation has been increased by the presence of W. R. Whittaker and Alexander Beal. BLA.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15.—The committee on credentials reported in favor of the admission of Gen. Crosby's Maine delegation.

The letter of Vallandigham met with great applause. After stating that the Ohio delegation had passed resolutions indorsing him as a duly elected delegate, his patriotism, and fitness to represent his constituents, and declaring their readiness to stand by him in the assertion of his rights as a delegate should he deem it proper to present himself to the convention, he says:

"Yielding my own deliberate conviction of duty and right to the almost unanimous opinion and desire of friends whose wisdom and soundness of judgment, and sincerity and purity of motives I may not question, to the end that there shall be no pretext even from any quarter, for any controverted questions or disturbing element in the convention, to mar its harmony, or hinder in any way the results to the cause of the Constitution, the Union and public liberty, which shall follow from its deliberations and its action, I hereby withdraw from the Ohio Democratic delegation, and decline taking my seat in the convention. I am profoundly conscious that the safety and magnitude of the interests involved in the present political canvass in the United States are too immense not to demand a sacrifice of every personal consideration, in a struggle upon the issues of which depends, as I solemnly believe, the present peace and ultimately the existence of a free republican government on this continent."

In conclusion he trusts the proceedings will be harmonious, the action wise, and that the results will be crowned with triumph.

The following dispatch was received from the President:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14th, 1866.

Hon. O. H. Browning and Hon. A. W. Randall, Convention, Philadelphia.

I thank you for your cheering and encouraging dispatch. The finger of Providence is unerring and will guide you safely through. The people must be trusted, and the country will be restored. My faith is unshaken as to the ultimate success.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

The convention has adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock, when the committee on resolutions will report. Senator Cowan is the chairman.

PHILADELPHIA, August 15.—The committee on resolutions and address were still in session at 9 o'clock to-night. It is generally believed they will agree on the address to-night and that it will be reported to the convention to-morrow morning. After its adoption the convention will adjourn.

Prominent individuals are making speeches to-night from the Continental Hotel and neighboring grounds, all commending the objects of the convention.

By the Cable--European Dates of Yesterday.

FRANCE RECEDES ON THE BOUNDARY EXTENSION QUESTION.

Germanic Confederation Proposition in Berlin

British Plans for the Confederation of the Provinces formally Announced.

PARIS, August 15, Noon.—It is reported to-day on good authority that the French government has abandoned the idea of extending the frontier of France by the annexation of certain German provinces on the Rhine.

LONDON, August 15.—The following dispatch has been received:

"BERLIN, August 15, P. M.—A council of state is holding sittings in this capitol, and is engaged in the consideration of the question of the reannexation of the States of Southern Germany to the Germanic confederation."

LONDON, August 15—Noon.—Consols are quoted at 88⅞ for money. U. S. 5-20's are quoted 68½.

LONDON, August 15—P. M.—The following are the official quotations in the London Stock Exchange at the close of business to-day: Consols for money, 88⅞.

LIVERPOOL, August 15—P. M.—The cotton market is firm and prices are rather higher. The sales to-day were 13,000 bales. Middling uplands are quoted at 13¾c. The breadstuffs market is firm.

LONDON, Aug. 15—Noon.—It is announced today that the plans for the confederation of the British provinces in North America has been definitely announced by the government.

The statement is also made that the time for a loan from the government for the building of an inter-colonial railroad from Halifax to a point of connection in Canada with the Grand Trunk railway, has been settled.

Later from Mexico--Change of Ministry

FOREIGNERS MAY ARM IN SELF-PROTECTION.

COUNTRY OVERRUN BY GUERRILLAS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—By the steamer Liberty, from Havana, we have later Mexican advices. The statement that the emperor had reformed his ministry is confirmed in a letter to the president of the old ministry thanking him for his services. Maximilian explains that the change is made to secure unity and the pacification of the country, and says it is in harmony with the mission of the empress, and demonstrates that the government acts in accordance with its glorious allies. He then appeals for harmony of action among the people to sustain him.

Foreigners have been authorized to arm and protect themselves when the police gives insufficient aid.

Guerrillas overran the country, committing many depredations.

PRESIDENTIAL PARDONS---FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

A Commissioner Recommends its Discontinuance in Alabama and Georgia.

THE RADICAL CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, August 15.—Very few pardons are applied for, and such only are granted by the President as come under the $20,000 clause, and the following of that class were pardoned yesterday: From Alabama—Alexander Jarvis, Wm. H. Bennett, Henry Moffit, Wm. J. Johnson, Jos. T. Starlion, Robert Taylor. From Georgia—Jos. W. Cook.

Maj. Eldridge, on the staff of Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard, the commissioner of the freedmen's bureau, has made a report to the latter of his personal observations of the workings of that institution in the States of Alabama and Georgia. He reports that more rations are issued to the people of those States than is at all necessary, and recommends its discontinuance.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 15.—The radical convention to-day passed resolutions indorsing Congress and denouncing Gov. Swann for his conservative course, and appointed delegates to the convention of Southern "loyalists," so-called.

STEAMER MESSENGER SUNK

NO LIVES LOST.

THE BOAT WILL BE RECOVERED.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 15.—The steamer Messenger, from Cincinnati to New Orleans, struck a snag yesterday in Plum Point Bend and sunk. Her cargo is a total loss, but the boat will be saved. She is owned by Captain Jesse Dean, of Pittsburg, and worth $25,000.

No lives were lost.

No new cases of cholera are reported to-day.

The river has fallen one foot in the past twenty-four hours.

THE CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.

REPORTS CORRECTED.

Presidential Amnesty Proclamation Expected.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—Dr. Crane, a member of the Board of Health, stated at a meeting of the board that 250 deaths from cholera occurred in this city last week. For every death there were two cases. It is further stated there were 174 deaths from cholera in Brooklyn, in the same period. He made this statement to correct the false reports of the New York press in reference to the official reports of the cholera.

CINCINNATI, August 15.—There were eighteen deaths from cholera yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Secretary Seward has returned. It is believed this will be followed by an amnesty proclamation by the President, who, it is stated, only awaited his return to issue it.

Queen Emma visited the Capitol to-day, and subsequently dined with Secretary Seward.

DENVER, COLORADO, Aug. 15.—The returns from all points in the territory render certain the election of A. Chant, the administration candidate for delegate to Congress, over the radical candidate.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—Arrived steamer Etna, from Liverpool. Her mails will leave in the morning for the South.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Aug. 15.—The teachers' association convened to-day, President Wickersham, of Pennsylvania, presiding, who delivers the annual address to-night.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Aug. 15.—The steamship Hudson, Pennington master, bound from New York to Galveston, put in here for water, and will proceed on her voyage to-morrow.

There is no change in the position of the vessels inside or on the bar. One tug has gone up light. One tug has gone off to the eastward, and another is inside the bar at anchor.

Weather stormy, with wind from the westward, and very warm. The tide was not very high today.

The ship that arrived down this morning was the Georgiana.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 15.—Sales of 151 hhds. of tobacco at full rates. Flour, superfine, $6 50. Mixed corn, 60c. Prime white, 70c. Oats, 40c. Prime wheat, $2 25. Mess pork, $32 50. Bacon, shoulders, 17c.; clear sides, 21½c. Lard, 21½c. Whisky, $2 25. India bagging, 30½c. Bale rope, 18½c.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 15.—Flour firm, but not higher. Wheat firmer and advanced 5c. New red, $2 30. Corn and oats dull, but not lower. Whisky, $2 23 in bond. Pork active; sales 12 barrels at $33, closing with no sellers at that price. Bulk meats and bacon firm and unchanged. Lard dull at 21c. Groceries unchanged and firm. Gold, 151.

NEW YORK, August 15—Evening.—Gold closed at 151⅛; United States 5-20's, 109½; 7-30's, 106½; 10-40's, 101½. Cotton closed steady with sales of 500 bales at 34@36c. for middling. Flour firmer for Southern; sales, 800 bbls. at $9 75@$15. Wheat 1@2c. better; sales, 158,000 bushels. Oats steady. Beef steady. Pork firmer; sales, 8600 bbls. at $32 43 for mess. Lard dull at 18½@21c. Groceries dull. Turpentine dull at 68@70c. Rosin unchanged.

[From Yesterday's Evening Dispatches.]

PHILADELPHIA, August 15, 12 M.—The convention was called to order at noon. The wigwam is crowded with delegates and spectators. A large number of ladies are present. Gen. Dix is in the chair.

Mr. Blair, from the committee on organization, announced Senator Doolittle for president, which was received with great applause.

BERLIN, August 13.—A treaty of alliance between Prussia and the German governments with which she is on terms of friendship has been signed by several, and will be by others in a few days.

PARIS, August 13.—The Constitutional says while France has the right to compensation from Prussia, her true interests is not in insignificant territorial aggrandizement, but to aid the reorganization of Germany for the interests of Germany and Europe.

It is stated the government of the United States has preferred claims against certain persons in France, who have disposed of public property belonging to the Southern Confederacy.

LONDON, August 13.—W. Bates, iron master of Tunstad, has failed. His liabilities amount to £500,000 sterling.

The cholera is rapidly decreasing.

PHILADELPHIA, August 15.—A national convention of the soldiers of the North and South is arranged to take place in September in Cincinnati. Leading officers of the Union and Confederate armies are active in this work. It will be a movement co-operative with that of the Union convention.

NEW YORK, August 15.—The Bavaria has just arrived from Southampton. Five deaths from cholera occurred on the passage. She is detained at quarantine, having four cases on board.

PAUPERISM AND CRIME—*A Comparison.*—The concluding volume of the census of 1860, devoted to social statistics, has been issued. It affords the means of many instructive comparisons, and, among others, of a comparison between the numbers of the dangerous and perishing classes, and their relative proportion to the whole people in two distinct and widely apart sections of this Union, as follows:

"New England States—Total population, 3,035,-232; paupers, 74,450; criminals, 16,977. Same number of Southern States—Total population, 6,493,532; paupers, 14,394; criminals, 1868."

From this it appears—omitting fractions—that while there is in New England a pauper to each forty, and a criminal to each one hundred and seventy-four of the population, in the Southern States enumerated there was only one pauper to each four hundred and fifty-one, and one criminal to each thirty-four hundred and twenty-one of the population. It is evident that the much boasted superiority of New England, on account of her great moral purity and high intelligence, tells better in rhetorical flourishes than in statistical figures. What a story it tells for the culture of Massachusetts, with her sublime system of free schools and her innumerable churches, that she has 57,835 paupers and 12,773 criminals, while Alabama, one of the dark corners of the earth, a field of missionary labor and philanthropic effort, with two-thirds as large a population, had only 582 paupers and 179 criminals.

A CRUEL MURDER.—DOVER, Del., August 6.—A heartless murder was committed at the Hammock, a watering place on the Delaware bay, near this place, on Saturday last.

Two men, one named Register, living at or near Smyrna, were driving a carriage to the Hammock, when a colored man, named Pryor, overtook and drove past him. On arriving at the beach, Register and his companion walked past Pryor, eyeing him closely, as if to be certain as to his identity. Register then drew a revolver from his pocket and fired five discharges, a number of the balls taking effect. Register's companion then drew his revolver and discharged two loads into the dead body of Pryor.

It is said that a Johnson man, now at Saratoga, refuses to drink from Congress Spring.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE SCRIP FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES.—The commissioner of the general land office has for some time been busily engaged in signing the agricultural college scrip taken up by the State of North Carolina, under the congressional grant of July 2, 1862. The only Southern States that have thus far signified their intention of accepting the provisions of the grant of Congress, besides North Carolina, are Virginia and Georgia. The scrip for Virginia will shortly be prepared. The law granting to States the privilege of selecting lands for agricultural and mechanic colleges, provides for an amount of public lands equal to 30,000 acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress, to which such States are respectively entitled by the apportionment under the census of 1860, the tracts to be selected from the public lands of the United States subject to private entry at $1 25 per acre, or selections may be made from the $2 50 per double minimum; but, in the latter case, the lands are to be computed at the maximum price, and the number of acres proportionately diminished. [National Intelligencer.

In fever and ague, and all intermittent fevers, according to the statements of countless witnesses, the Red Jacket Bitters break up the paroxysms with absolute certainty, and speedily restore the strength of the patient.

Cooper's Well, Express leaves Byram Station on the arrival of each passenger train.

HABITS.—There are four good habits a wise man earnestly recommends in his counsels, and which he considers to be essentially necessary for the management of temporal concerns; and these are punctuality, accuracy, steadiness and dispatch. Without the first of these, time is wasted; without the second, mistakes, the most hurtful to our own credit and interest and that of others, may be committed; without the third, nothing can be well done; and without the fourth, opportunities of great advantages are lost which it is impossible to recall.

"Can a young man who