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, TORPORS THE LIVER, LOCKS UP ALL THE SECRETIONS, TURNS THE BLOOD INTO WATER, DROPSY SETS IN, AND THE PATIENT DIES SUDDENLY.

THE SEA-WEED TONIC PRODUCES

LASTING RESULTS,

THOROUGHLY INVIGORATING THE STOMACH AND DIGESTIVE SYSTEM, AND ENABLING IT TO ELIMINATE 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 feculent and worm-eat 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 especial 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 those organs, and of the mucous membrane, lining them, such as

ERUPTIONS, TETTER, ULCERS, SCROFULA,

JAUNDICE, GOITRE,

CHRONIC INFLAMATION 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 know 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 such useful 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 the 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 follows the best of ordinary physicians.

Dr. Larookah's Sarsaparilla Compound,

For the Speedy and Permanent Cure of

Liver Complaint, Scrofula, or Kings' Evil, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Epilepsy, Leprosies, 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—

MERCURIAL DISEASE,

And all Complaints arising from or resulting in

IMPURE BLOOD.

It's double the strength of any other Sarsaparilla Compound on a bottle 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. 5, 1863.

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. F. 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 cocaine 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.

ENOS, 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, $16; WEEKLY, $5 PER YEAR.

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New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

—OF—

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 17, 1866.

Local Intelligence.

Mortuary Report.

Up to 6 o'clock yesterday morning the whole number of deaths reported to the Board of Health was 48, of which 44 were cholera cases. Of the cholera cases 19 were whites, 22 blacks, and 3 not described. Of the total number of deaths 38 were whites, 27 blacks and 1 of unknown color.

The Military and the City.

General Kautz vacated the City Hall yesterday. We do not known where he will make his headquarters henceforth; but, we presume, in one of the buildings occupied by the U. S. military authorities. Martial law is not remitted; but, as exercised here, it would not be recognized as existing except by the presence of the soldiers in Lafayette Square. With what object is the form maintained?

Meeting of the Butchers of the Fourth District.

A meeting of the butchers of the Fourth District was held last evening, at the corner of Ninth street and the levee. The funeral of a much respected member of the trade having taken place during the afternoon, the gathering was not so large as it would otherwise have been. Nevertheless, a very respectable number was present. The object of the meeting was to suggest to the city authorities market regulations to secure to the people wholesome meat; to prevent the sale of meat which, though originally sound, may, by long exposure, become tainted, and to prevent the vending of the flesh of animals, which from various causes may become diseased before being slaughtered. It is highly creditable to the butchers of the Fourth District that at this moment, when every hygienic effort is necessary to preserve the public health, they have taken the initiative in this matter, and assembled for consultation, as to the public good, and, doubtless, their example will be followed by the butchers in every other District of the city. Somebody must be the beginner in all such movements, and the Fourth District is justly entitled to the honor on this occasion.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Charles Menaman, who succinctly stated the object for which they were assembled.

A permanent organization was then ordered, and Mr. Menaman was chosen president and Mr. Thomas Woelper secretary.

Mr. Peter Forshee, Mr. Menaman and others whose names we did not learn, made suggestions as to the best means of securing wholesome meat to the public, but, as not over fifteen or sixteen members of the trade were present, it was thought best to defer definite action until a further meeting shall be had. An adjournment to next Monday evening was therefore had, and then, it is hoped, every butcher in the District will be in attendance.

A Meritorious Benevolence.

The Board of Aldermen passed a resolution appropriating five hundred dollars for the relief of the family of Corporal F. L. Walgamot, of the police, who died of exhaustion, resulting from his exertions to suppress the riot at the Mechanics' Institute, on the 30th ult. In the press of business before the adjournment for the summer recess the resolution was overlooked, inadvertently by the Assistant Board, and therefore failed. The consequence is that Mrs. Walgamot and her children are left in needy circumstances. Colonel Adams, the chief of police, who shared in all the perils of that day, and can justly measure what is due to his men, living and dead, has initiated a subscription among the police for the relief of Mr. Walgamot's family. A handsome sum will, doubtless, be realized from this source, but is it becoming this city, rescued from the designs of formidable conspirators by the unsurpassed courage of our police, that the family of a man who fell in the performance of his duty, shall depend upon the kindness of his brother policemen? The question is sufficient, we know, to challenge all the grateful generosity of the people of New Orleans.

Attempted Arson.

A school for colored children, Corporal Shanahan of the police reports was attempted to be destroyed by fire on Wednesday night. The building is situated at the corner of Jackson and Fulton streets. At about half an hour after midnight the corporal observed the signs of the attempted arson. Calling the police in the vicinity to his assistance, they soon suppressed the flames. They found unmistakable indications of an incendiary purpose in a pile of light wood, a bottle of coal oil and a bottle of benzine.

Coroner's Inquests.

Coroner Delery yesterday held the following inquests:

On the bodies of Peter Brandon, 22 months old, at 254 Rampart street. Verdict—chronic diarrhea.

Ann Thompson, colored, aged 23 years. Verdict—cholera.

Chas. Bemond, native of France, aged 60 years. Verdict—cholera.

Sally Jones, aged 12 years, at 48 Toulouse street. Verdict—cholera.

A colored infant, at 288 St. Peter street. Verdict—lockjaw.

James Doban, aged 54 years, at 149 Thalia street. Verdict—cholera.

Paul, colored, on Union street, aged 2 years. Verdict—cholera.

Annie Shea, aged 2 years, on Union street. Verdict—cholera.

Mary Jones, colored, aged 22 years, at No. 11 Cotton Press street. Verdict—cholera.

Pauline, colored, 15 days old, on Greatman street. Verdict—lockjaw.

Recorders' Courts.

FIRST DISTRICT.—The following cases were disposed of yesterday by Recorder Abernethy:

George Gamper was examined on a charge of obtaining four hundred and fifty-seven gallons of liquor, valued at $548.40, from John Lavalle, on the 9th June last, by false pretenses, with intention to defraud. The evidence showed that the accused bought the liquor from Mr. Lavalle for cash, on delivery, but upon the bill being presented, he referred the vendor to a Mr. Bailey, with whom he had deposited the amount. A Mr. Smith had been in partnership with Mr. Lavalle some six months before the transaction, and he claimed the money and received it from Mr. Bailey. There was some dispute between Mr. Lavalle and Mr. Smith in regard to the settlement of their partnership business, and the argument of the prosecution was that Mr. Gamper and Mr. Smith had conspired for the purpose of procuring for Mr. Smith this liquor, as a settlement of his claim, and that the amount of the bill was deposited with Mr. Bailey to avoid the consequences of a criminal prosecution. The recorder sent the case before the Criminal Court to be tried by a jury.

Wm. Stattz, Edward Tobin and John Tucker were examined on a charge of highway robbery, preferred by P. Randolph, colored, whose testimony was that the accused met him on Circus street, at the corner of Perdido, on the evening of the 6th inst., knocked him down, one of the party using a stone, and robbed him of $150. The case was sent before the First District Court.

J. Loughnane was committed before the same tribunal to be tried for the larceny of a mule, found in his possession, which, it is alleged, was lately stolen from the plantation of Mrs. C. Waggaman, in the parish of Jefferson.

Dennis Young, negro, accused of the larceny of chickens and other property, worth $17, from the premises of Mary Ann Sullivan, at the corner of Calliope and Magazine streets, was committed for trial.

John Crane was sent before the District Court to be tried for assault and battery on E. J. Breen.

William Adams, Terrence Cavanaugh and Michael Quinn, arrested for drunkenness, were discharged upon the payment of jail fees.

SECOND DISTRICT.—Annie Burke was sent to the parish prison to await the development of a suspicion that she had committed a larceny.

Nicholas Harrison, charged with larceny, was sent to the workhouse for sixty days.

Charles Fletcher was sent to the workhouse for six months for lying drunk in the street.

The following parties were fined or allowed to go to prison instead:

John Johnson, for an indecent exposure of her person on Toulouse street, $10 or thirty days.

John Riley, for lying drunk on the street, $5 or five days.

Michael Fitz and Wm. Bruton, for rowdy conduct, $25 each or thirty days.

And the following gave bond to come forward for examination when wanted:

R. C. Mamils, charged with assaulting and battering Gustavis Millis, a colored citizen.

Alphonse Mahon, Mary Wilson and Mary King, charged with keeping a disorderly house and with kicking up a row generally.

The "Statement" of Mr. Wells of Louisiana

J. Madison Wells, "Governor of Louisiana," is out in a long manifesto upon the subject of the Louisiana Convention of 1864. Commencing with an assertion that he must have known was false, namely: that three hundred persons were killed or wounded in the recent disturbances in New Orleans, he proceeds to address and uphold in their revolutionary course, the discunion element of the State and their black accomplices who blindly followed out the injunctions that had been given them, and protected the "conventionists" at the expense of their own lives.

The public, by this time, is tolerably familiar with the political anomaly known as the "Louisiana Convention of 1864," and which Thad. Stevens himself called "that bogus concern of Banks;" and it is not necessary, therefore, that we should follow Mr. Wells in his comments thereupon. It is enough to mention, in this connection, that the only possible appearance of legality about the reassembling of this convention that Mr. Wells could discover, was that it was "further well known that the convention did not adjourn sine die, but subject to the call of the president. The fact that Mr. Durell, the president referred to, refused to convene the convention, because he believed that the proposed reassembling would be illegal, deprives Mr. Wells of the only argument upon which he might have based a declaration as to the legality of the body that Mayor Monroe happily termed "the Extinct Convention."

Commencing, then, in fraud and usurpation; convened for the purpose of elevating the negroes of Louisiana to the sudden dignity of citizens, at the expense of the liberties of the people of the State, it is not strange that a violent fate should have befallen it. But it is a little strange that the man who was elected governor under the provisions of the Constitution which the "convention" was called to overthrow, should have proved so recreant to the trust that was confided in him as to attempt to sanction, with his official action, the contemplated violence against the liberties of the people whose liberties he had sworn to protect when he was elected to the office of governor.

Mr. Wells, in his "statement," is frank enough to say that he fully realizes that he is "but an insignificant atom in the great cause of maintaining and perpetuating the Union of these States." This is highly gratifying, and coming, as it does, from a person who may be supposed to know Mr. Wells intimately, this expression of opinion cannot well be considered as other than the truth. But when we read in another part of the "statement" that, "if the advocacy of these measures—ratification of the acts of Congress, etc.—identifies me with the radical party, in opposition to the President, I must accept the situation," we are forced to the conclusion that, whatever else might be the claims to respect of this "insignificant atom," logic, surely, cannot be numbered among them.

It is much to be regretted that Mr. Wells was so ready to "accept the situation" of governor a few months ago, when, even in violence to their feelings and in apparent neglect of a noble but "unpardoned" patriot and gentleman, the people of Louisiana, in order not to appear "sullen" and "hostile" and "disloyal," invested him with the purple that he is to-day trailing in the mire of unseemly scandal. It is a lamentable spectacle this—of the foul kite raised by chance into the eagle's eyrie transforming the dignity of his place into the scene of the orgies of the bird of prey; and when we reflect upon the chances that a hard fortune compelled the people of Louisiana—in electing Mr. Wells to the position of their governor—to take, we are less disposed to look with astonishment upon the remarkable "statement" that, in the interest of a revolutionary, bloody-minded and vulgar faction, has been presented to the world as the "plain, unvarnished statement" of the origin and progress of one of the deepest laid and most atrocious plots that ever sprang from the heated imaginations of cowardly white traitors and deluded black assassins.

[New York News, Aug. 10

LATE TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS.—We find the following telegrams in the latest Western papers:

Gen. Davis Tillson, assistant commissioner of freedmen's affairs, has rendered his report of the operations of the bureau in the State of Georgia, since his assignment to duty there, in which he says: "Since the emancipation of slaves by the State granting to the freedmen all the rights of person and property enjoyed by the white citizens, the bureau has labored persistently to restore the supremacy of civil law and its enforcement in such manner as to protect all classes of citizens, irrespective of color or condition. It was not expected this effort would be followed by immediate success, but enough has been accomplished to render the future hopeful. Still, there are many instances where, through the prejudice of the people, or the incompetency of the magistrates, the freedmen are denied the protection of the law, and where the interference of the bureau is essential to secure justice.

The general says further that the planters depend upon the continuance of the bureau to control labor and make it reliable, and he freedmen to aid them in obtaining their wages. His removal now would be followed by doubt and uncertainty on the part of the one, and of distrust on the part of the other. The most intelligent of the planters entertain this opinion, and would regard the removal of the bureau and its agents at the present time as a public misfortune.

The first man killed in the war was J. Q. Marr, a Virginia lawyer and member of the convention. He fell at Fairfax Courthouse, Virginia, May 13th, 1861.

The first man killed from Louisiana was Lieut. Col. Charles Dreux. He fell on the 5th of July, 1861, in a skirmish on the Peninsula, near Fortress Monroe. We were standing within a few feet of him when he fell.

[Terrebonne Civic Guard, J. B. Dunn, Editor.

A VALUABLE LEG.—Gallignani of a late date says:

A silver leg, on a new model, is being made in Paris for the Prince of Hohenzollern, who was wounded at Sadowa, and suffered amputation.

N. O., J. & G. N. RAILROAD.—We call attention to the notice of Superintendent Williams, announcing a change of schedule in the departure of trains on the Jackson railroad. On and after Sunday, the 19th, the regular passenger trains will leave at 3 o'clock in the morning, instead of 11 in the morning as heretofore. Close connections will be made at Grand Junction with trains to other points.

The excursion train for Magnolia, and the regular Sunday morning train will leave as heretofore. There will be an extra train for Magnolia at 7 A. M., on Sundays, returning on Mondays.

Excursion tickets can be procured at the depot.

For full particulars see the official notice in our advertising columns.

OPENING OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—Upon reference to an advertisement of Mr. W. O. Rogers, superintendent, published in another column, it will be seen that the annual session of the public schools will begin on the 17th of next month.

FOR ANALASHCHOWA DIRECT.—The fast, comfortable and staunch steamship Beaufort, W. G. Hutchins, master, will leave positively on Saturday for the above port, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. She lies at post No. 17, First District. For freight or passage apply to Morrior, Dunham, McKinnell & Co., No. 47 Carondelet street.

HAY AND FLAT BOAT.—Buyers will find it to their advantage to attend the sale of 100 bales of hay and flat boat, advertised to be sold this morning by D. E. Morphy, auctioneer. See his auction advertisement.

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

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.

PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

THE PROCEEDINGS---GLORIOUS DAY

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE

Authentic Account of the Proceedings of the Louisiana Delegation.

HARMONIOUS ADJOURNMENT

A Synopsis of the Address.

GREAT HARMONY, ENTRUSIASM AND CONFIDENCE.

Expected Address from President Johnson.

PHILADELPHIA, August 16, 1866.—The sun shone brilliantly on this the last day of the National Union convention.

The delegates assembled in full force at the appointed hour of 10 o'clock.

The audience was even more densely packed than on the preceding days, and a large number of ladies adorned the meeting with their presence.

Henry J. Raymond and Cuthbert Bullitt, of our State, were particularly prominent on the stand.

The proceedings were opened by the reading of a dispatch announcing a conservative victory in Colorado.

Several important resolutions, embracing propositions for the appointment of a national union committee for the appointment of a delegation to wait on the President with a copy of the proceedings; for a vote of thanks to Mayor McMichael, of this city; for an acknowledgment of the hospitality of the citizens of Philadelphia; and for the important services of the members of the press, were all unanimously passed.

After the resolutions reported by the committee had been read and adopted amid continual cheering, Senator Cowan introduced the Hon. H. J. Raymond, as the author of the address to the people of the United States, which he would read to the convention. Mr. Raymond then read the address, in a loud and distinct tone of voice. He was frequently interrupted by tremendous applause.

The clause asserting that the Southern States would be but unworthy of people invested with the privileges and dignities of self-government if they had not resisted the efforts of the radicals to deprive them of their inherent rights elicited so much approval that it was read a second time, on motion of Reverdy Johnson. The paragraph treating of the right of every State to vote on the adopsion of the constitutional amendment, was also greeted with shouts of assent.

At the conclusion of the reading of the address three cheers were given for Senators Cowan and H. J. Raymond. Many persons think that the course of the latter gentleman has enabled him to exercise a control over the Republican party of New York that will redound to the benefit of the good cause.

After the appointments necessary to complete the permanent organization of the National Union party had been made by President Doolittle, John Hogan, of Missouri, moved an adjournment sine die.

The convention then adjourned amid the most intense enthusiasm, giving three times three cheers for the Union and Andrew Johnson.

The utmost harmony prevailed throughout the deliberations, and the most confident anticipations of the success of the efforts of the convention are generally entertained.

Crowds are leaving the city this afternoon, and many others will take their departure to-morrow.

The following appointments of Louisiana on the permanent committees were made to-day:

National Union Committee—Randell Hunt, Alfred Hennessey [Bennen, Jr.?]

Committee to Wait on the President—T. P. May, W. H. C. King.

Finance Committee—A. M. Holbrook, A. C. Graham.

We subjoin a full and authentic account of the proceedings of the Louisiana delegation during their stay in Philadelphia:

The business of the first day comprised the temporary organization and the election of Judge B. A. Morse as chairman *pro tem.*

W. R. Whitaker acted as secretary for the succeeding days.

We annex an almost verbatum account of the proceedings taken from the official records:

HEADQUARTERS LOUISIANA DELEGATION, Laporte House, Philadelphia, Aug. 14th, 1866.

At a called meeting of the Louisiana delegation, held at 9 o'clock A. M., to-day, to form a permanent organization, J. Ad. Rozier was unanimously elected chairman of the delegation.

Mr. T. P. May was elected secretary of the delegation.

Col. Cuthbert Bullitt was recommended unanimously for vice president of the convention.

Judge Alexander Walker was unanimously selected as one of the secretaries of the convention.

Col. Nicholas D. Coleman was unanimously recommended for member of the committee on credentials.

On motion of J. Ad. Rozier, the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the president.

(Signed) J. AD. ROZIER, Chairman.

T. P. MAY, Secretary.

HEADQUARTERS LOUISIANA DELEGATION, Laporte House, Philadelphia, August 15 1866.

At a called meeting of the delegation held at 7 o'clock A. M., this day, the president of the delegation J. Ad. Rozier in the chair, Messrs. Whitaker and Thoman were admitted as proxies, and it was voted that no other proxies be received. The president of the delegation was then authorized by vote to fill the remaining places assigned Louisiana on the convention committees.

The delegation then adjourned, subject to the call of the chairman.

(Signed) J. AD. ROZIER, Chairman.

T. P. MAY, Secretary.

HEADQUARTERS LOUISIANA DELEGATION, Philadelphia, Aug. 16, 1866.

At a meeting this day, a vote of thanks was unanimously tendered to Mr. A. C. Graham, for granting for the use of the delegation, during their stay in Philadelphia, his private parlor at the Laporte House.

On motion of Col. Cuthbert Bullitt a vote of thanks was tendered to Col. J. O. Nixon for his hospitality to the members of this delegation.

On motion, Col. Bullitt and Alex. Walker were appointed by the chairman to wait upon Colonel Nixon and introduce him to the delegation, to receive this announcement in person.

After a vote of thanks to the chairman and officers for their services, the delegation adjourned *sine die.*

(Signed) J. AD. ROZIER, Chairman.

T. P. MAY, Secretary.

Alexander H. Stephens is now in this city, stopping at a private house. He was called upon this morning by the Georgia delegation. He stated that he was prevented from attending the convention by an attack of severe illness. He intimated that he would take some opportunity of expressing his opinions before leaving the city. He regretted his inability to attend the proceedings at the convention.

The national executive committee called on the Louisiana delegation this afternoon at their headquarters. The delegation returned the visit this afternoon, and were much pleased with their interview.

The members of the Philadelphia press gave a splendid entertainment to their confreres now present in the city from all parts of the Union. The representatives of the New Orleans press in this city were among the guests of the evening.

ELIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.—2 P. M.—The convention has adopted the declaration of principles and adjourned *sine die.* There will be an address issued to the people of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.—The convention address has been adopted. It exherts the people of the United States to remember that the war has ended and that the nation is again at peace, and to accept with all their legitimate consequences the political results of the war; that it has established beyond all further controversy, and by the highest of all human sanction the absolute supremacy of the national government, as defined by the Constitution; that the permanent integrity and indissolubility of the federal Union are necessary consequences; that it has put an end, finally and forever to the existence of slavery upon the soil within the jurisdiction of the United States; that the government of the United States has maintained by force of arms supreme authority over all territories and over all States and people within its jurisdiction, which the Constitution confers upon it; that it has acquired thereby no new power or enlarged jurisdiction, no rights either of territorial possession or of civil authorities, which it did not possess before the rebellion; that the Constitution to-day is precisely as it was before the war, the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding; and to-day, precisely as before the war, all powers not conferred by the Constitution upon the general government, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the several States or to the people thereof.

During the war, every executive message and proclamation explicitly declared that the sole purpose of the war was to maintain the authority of the Constitution and preserve the integrity of the Union, and Congress ratified this solemn declaration. Congress has since proclaimed that the government has the right of conquerors to subject the territory conquered and its inhabitants to such penalties as the legislative department may see fit to impose.

Under this claim that clause of the Constitution declaring that no State, without its consent, shall be denied equal suffrage in the Senate has been annulled, and ten States are deprived of representation although the federal courts are reopened and taxes imposed. This claim, so enforced, involves as fatal an overthrow of the authority of the Constitution as that sought to be effected by the States in rebellion.

The right is asserted that Congress, in formal possession of authority, may exclude any of the States from representation until they comply with such conditions as they dictate. After controverting this radical doctrine, the address says:

"We do not hesitate to affirm that there is no section of the country where the Constitution and laws of the United States find more prompt and entire obedience than in those States and among those people who were lately in arms against them, or where there is less purpose or danger of any future attempt to overthrow their authority.

In closing, the address alludes to the approaching Congressional elections, and says: "We call upon you in every Congressional district of every State to secure the election of members who, whatever other differences may characterize their political action, will unite in the recognition of the right of every State of the Union to representation, and who will admit to seats in either branch of Congress, every loyal representative from every State in allegiance to the government, who may be found by each House in the exercise of the powers conferred upon it by the Constitution, to have been duly elected, returned and qualified for seats therein. When this shall have been done, the government will have been restored to its integrity, the Constitution will have been re-established in its full supremacy, and the American Union will have again become what it was designed to be by those who formed it a sovereign nation composed of separate States, each like itself moving in a distinct and independent sphere."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The committee, with the official proceedings of the national Union convention, will wait on the President on Saturday. It is understood the President will, on that occasion, present his views on the present political situation.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.—At a meeting of the national Union executive committee, resolutions were adopted earnestly recommending to the friends of peace, Union, liberty and law, in each county of the States and territories, to hold mass meetings for the purpose of ratifying the action of the convention, and provide means to place its proceedings in the hands of every citizen of the republic.

LATER FROM CANADA.

Fenian Troubles Not Over.

TORONTO, Aug. 16.—A special says one thousand volunteers were sent to Fort Erie to watch the Fenians. A part became insubordinate and refused to obey orders. Inadequate pay and bad treatment were the ostensible causes. Three gunboats have arrived at Toronto, and others were expected.

By the Cable--European Dates of Yesterday.

COTTON ADVANCED A FARTHING PER POUND.

France in Peace Interests Recedes from Demand for Boundary Extension.

FRANKFORT, August 15.—In the upper House of Chambers the minister of finance has prepared a bill of indemnity for the government from 1862 to the present time. He also asked for fifty-four millions of thalers for the current year, and a further credit of sixty millions of thalers. The government has abandoned the idea of a loan, considering treasury notes most expedient, but that fuller financial powers might be required, as peace was not yet concluded.

FLENSBORG, Aug. 16.—An appeal has been issued by the president of the national party to the people of Schleswig, asking them to willingly acquiesce in Prussian rule. The only party favorable to Denmark has demanded foreign intervention.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The official quotations at the close of business to-day on the London Stock Exchange, were—Consols for money 87⅞; U. S. 5-20s 68.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 16—Evening.—Cotton advanced to-day ⅛d. ⅌ ℔. The sales amounted to 20,000 bales. Middling Uplands are quoted at 14d. The Breadstuffs market is firm.

PARIS, Aug. 16—Noon.—It is officially stated to-day that the French government has receded from its demand made upon Prussia for the extension of its frontier to the Rhine. France does this in the interest of peace, which she desires more than territorial aggrandizement. The hope is also expressed by the official journal, the Moniteur, that Prussia will not extend her project of annexation to the German States south of the Maine.

LONDON, Aug. 16—Noon.—At the bank court to-day a reduction was made in the rate of discount of the Bank of England from ten to eight per cent. Consols 88⅝. 5.20's 68¼.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 16—Noon.—The cotton market is buoyant under the peaceful news and the reduction of the bank rates.

LATE FROM MEXICO---TROUBLES THREATENING.

Alleged Conspiracy to Abduct Maximilian.

FORMIDABLE SANTA ANNA-ORTEGA CONSPIRACY.

NEW YORK, August 16.—The Herald's City of Mexico correspondent says eighteen citizens have been arrested, charged with conspiracy to abduct Maximilian and hold him until he consented to abdicate.

The Santa Anna-Ortega conspiracy is said to be formidable, embracing the archbishop of Mexico and other prominent persons.

The new ministry is said to be very unpopular with the native Mexicans.

An insurrection recently took place in the State of Vera Cruz, and five hundred Austrians were sent to quell it. The Imperial officers were cashiered.

LATER FROM CUBA.

QUARANTINE ESTABLISHED.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Havana dates to the 12th instant are received per steamer Columbia. All ships arriving from American ports are quarantined twenty days, owing to cholera. The captain general has ordered all criminals or notoriously bad characters who have been twice or more often in prison transported to the island of Fernando Po. It is reported he is so disgusted with certain affairs as to tender his resignation.

Business was very dull in Havana and no freights were offered.

U. S. exchange is quoted at 23@24 per cent. discount.

COOL STICKING TO OFFICE.

COL. THOMAS VS. PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

Great Trotting Races in New York.

CHOLERA IN RICHMOND AND ELSEWHERE.

MISCELLANEOUS--MARKETS--RIVER NEWS

Etc., Etc., Etc.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.—W. P. Johnson, recently appointed collector of this port by the President, called on Colonel Thomas, the present incumbent of that office, who coolly informed him that the validity of his appointment was doubtful, and he would not vacate without his counsel's advice.

NEW YORK, August 16.—A fire occurred this morning in Gilland's drug store, on Broadway. The loss amounted to only $1000.

Rogers & Bates, silver platers, and Pôrce, Batt & Co., fur and wool dealers, also suffered to the amount of $35,000.

Eleven cases and six deaths from cholera are reported to-day. There were seven deaths in Brooklyn.

A Cincinnati dispatch says there were seventy-eight deaths from cholera yesterday in that city.

There were twenty cases of cholera in Philadelphia and six deaths to-day.

RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 16.—The Board of Health announces seven cases of cholera. There have also been ten cases among the troops at Camp Jackson.

BALTIMORE, August 16.—The great steamboat opposition on Chesapeake Bay which has been carried on for the past fifteen months between the Old Bay Line and the New Bay Line, was today terminated by a settlement which involves the payment to Arthur Leary and C. K. Gearison, of New York, of a quarter of a million of dollars, and purchased by the old line of steamers. George Leary, of the old line, is now in possession of the valuable Baltimore and Norfolk routes.

ATCHISON, Kansas, Aug. 16.—Holliday's overland mail company has commenced running, in connection with the Union Pacific railroad, from Manhattan, 100 miles of here.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 16.—At the National Teacher's Association, to-day, (the second day's proceedings,) Rev. Jesse H. Jones, of New York, delivered an address on the psychology of St. Paul, being a new interpretation of flesh and spirit.

MOBILE, August 16.—The New Orleans boat Adeona won the yacht race to-day at Point Clear. No particulars.

SOUTHWEST PASS, August 16.—The steamship Mexico, from Havana, passed up at 4 A. M. She brings the following intelligence: By a recent order of the captain general of the Island of Cuba, rigid quarantine is imposed on every class of vessels arriving at any of the ports in the island, and all vessels arriving at Havana will be compelled to proceed to the port of Mafel [Mariel?] The mail brought by the steamer Mexico contains the order of the captain general. Most of the letters are marked, "to be delivered immediately."

A tug has arrived down with a schooner in tow to lighter the bark F. Chapman, aground on the bar. The ships N. Boynton and Helen Clinton are still on the bar. The ships South America and Georgiana, and bark America, are inside. The steamship Harlan went to sea at 5 P. M. Wind—west, light.

QUARANTINE, Aug. 16.—Arrived, steamer Mexico, from Havana, in ballast. She has no passengers. The steamer Young American, from Baltimore, passed up at 11 A. M.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—Arrived bark J. E. Ward from Savannah.

VICKSBURG, Aug. 16.—No boats passed to-day. River falling.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 16.—Sales 147 hhds. leaf tobacco at full prices. Flour active—superfine $6 50, family brands $9 50. Mixed corn in bulk at 64c., prime white 75c. Oats 40c. Mess pork $32 50. Bacon—shoulders 17c., clear sides 21½c. Lard 21½c. Whisky $2 25.

The second base ball match for the championship of Kentucky and Tennessee, between the Louisville club, of this city, and the Cumberland club, of Nashville, took place here to-day, the former winning. Score—72 to 11.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 16.—Flour advanced 25c. There is a fair local demand for trade brands. Wheat unchanged. Corn dull and nominal. Oats dull at 34@39c. Whisky $2 26@2 30. Bulk meats and bacon unchanged and firm. Lard dull and no demand. Groceries firm. Sugar 12@15c. Coffee 25@30c. Gold 151.

BUFFALO, N. Y., August 16.—It is estimated that over ten thousand persons witnessed the race for a purse of $4752 to-day, between Dexter, Patchin and Rolla Gold Dust, of Kentucky. Dexter won the race in three straight heats. Time, 2.27¼, 2.29, 2.25. Patchin came in second. The day was fine and the track in good order. The second race for $1000 was won by the New York horse, Panic, Byven, by Dan Mace. Time, 2.23¼, 2.30¼, 2.31¼. Silas Wright came in second.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 16.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat buoyant at $2 20@2 40. Corn active and higher at 58@70c. Oats higher at 35@37c. Provisions and whisky unchanged.

One hundred and forty-one cases of cholera are reported for the last 24 hours, of which 52 were fatal.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16, evening.—U. S. 5-20's, 110½; 10-40's, 102½; 7-30's, 106¾. Gold closed at 152¼. Cotton closed active at full prices, with sales of 4500 bales at 34@36c. Flour firmer for Southern; sales of 480 bbls. at $9 90@$15 25. Wheat, 3@5c. better. Corn, 1c. lower. Mess pork heavy; sales of 6250 bbls. of mess at $32 60. Lard unchanged. Whisky dull. Groceries dull. Turpentine, 67½@68c. Rosin, $2 87½@$8.

Yesterday's Afternoon Dispatches.

PROCEEDINGS OF PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

PHILADELPHIA, August 16.—The convention met at 10 o'clock. The wigwam is crowded to its utmost capacity.