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DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS

OILS, GLASS, DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY,

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Fancy Goods, at Wholesale.

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Being received, by late arrivals, a large stock of FRESH and NEW DRUGS, in addition to the large assortment of hand I am now prepared to supply the large and increasing trade of the DRUG TRADE SOUTH.

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Caith sulphate,	Castor Oil,
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Concentrated Lo	Chloroform,
Cream Tartar,	Copperas,
Indigo,	Cuttle Fish Bone,
Lingbine,	Ipecac,
Liquorice,	Jalap,
Liquorice Root,	Lunar Caustic,
Madder,	Mace,
Manna,	Magnesia,
Musk,	Morphine,
Nutmegs,	Opium,
Quicksilver,	Quinine,
Rotten Stone,	Rochelle Salts,
Sulphur,	Pumice Stone,
Tamin,	Syringes,
Epsom Salts,	Turpentine,
Varnish,	White Lead in Oil,
Ether, Nitric FFF,	Emery Flour,
Ether, Sulphuric,	Emery, 1, 2 and 3,
Gambogo,	Extracts, solid and fluid
Glauber Salts,	Flax Seed,
Gum Arabic,	Flax Seed, ground,
Gum Benjamin,	Ginger,
Gum Shellac,	Gum Assafoetida,
Gum Myrrh,	Gum Camphor,
Glycerine,	Gum Tragacanth,
Hops,	Glue,
Oil Bergamot,	Herbs, fresh,
Oil, Cod Liver, white,	Oil Anise,
Oil, Cod Liver, brown,	Oil, Cinnamon,
Oil, Olive pints and quarts,	Oil, Croton,
Oil, Sassafras,	Oil, Lemon,
Pepper, black,	Oil, Peppermint,
Potash, Chlorate,	Oil, Wintergreen,
Putty,	Pepper, Cayenne,
Saltpetre,	Potassa, Iodida,
Senna,	Rhubarb,
Soap, Castile,	Saleratus,
Sponge,	Snuff, in jars and bottles,
Alum,	Soda, Bicarbonate,
Soda, Sal,	Waxo Wax,

PERFUMERY,

Fancy Goods,	Stationery,
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CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS,

GRIPING PAINS IN THE BOWELS

—AND—

CHRONIC DIARRHEA.

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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. TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 21, 1866. NUMBER 6.

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
—OF—
THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 21, 1866.

Local Intelligence.

Charge of Obtaining an Advance on Cotton by False Representations.

The case of Peter Cook, accused of obtaining the sum of $1200 from Mr. G. L. Laughland, a merchant of this city, in July, 1865, on an advance upon twenty-five bales of cotton, which, it is alleged, he falsely and feloniously represented he had at Bayou Sara, and would in a few days ship to Mr. Laughland, came up for examination yesterday before Recorder Abern. The accused is a tall, well dressed and rather a genteel looking man. We understand that during the latter part of war and for some time after, he was a sort of agent for Northern cotton buyers, in attending to the collection and shipment of cotton for them, but was not engaged in transactions on his own account. Below we give a comprehensive abstract of the testimony taken before the recorder. It is interesting and presents a curious case, as to the certificates of character given. For the prosecution Mr. T. L. Lemley appeared, and for the defense, Messrs. Molloy and Dalshemer:

G. L. Laughland sworn.—Place of business is at No. 61 Magazine street, New Orleans. On the 11th July, 1865, Mr. Rudolph Ballard introduced the accused, Cook, to witness at his office. Cook stated that he had a lot of cotton that he wished to have an advance upon. Witness answered Cook that he was a stranger to him, and before making advances would like to know more about his character and responsibility. Cook replied that he could bring letters from well-known parties to witness on the character and standing, which he said were well known. On the same day, the accused called on witness again at the office, and handed him the following letters:

NEW ORLEANS, July 11, 1865.

Mr. G. L. Laughland:

Sir—We the undersigned wish to introduce you to Mr. Cook. He wishes to change his merchant and wants to engage your services. Your compliance in same would much oblige yours. I have known Mr. Cook for many years and know him to be perfectly reliable.

R. H. MADDEX,
R. C. BADGER.

NEW ORLEANS, July 11, 1865.

Mr. G. L. Laughland:

Sir—Allow me to introduce to you Mr. Peter Cook. He wishes to change his merchant and I recommended to call on you. I consider reliable, having known him for many years and considerable dealing with him.

D. S. MORSE.
City Notes.

Mr. Laughland, continuing his testimony, added: Mr. William Meyers came to him and recommended the accused as a perfectly reliable man. Mr. Meyers added that he used had been engaged in cotton transactions the winter previous with witness. Upon these representations witness asked Cook where his cotton was. He replied, at Bayou Sara. On this representation of the accused, witness advanced $1200 on twenty-five bales of cotton, which was the quantity Cook represented he had at Bayou Sara. The following receipt for the advance was given:

NEW ORLEANS, 11th July, 1865.

G. L. Laughland, Esq., 61 Magazine street, New Orleans:

Dear Sir—I hereby acknowledge receipt from you of twelve hundred dollars ($1200) as an advance on "P. C." 25 bales cotton now owned by me, and which I hereby obligate myself to ship from Bayou Sara to your address, within ten to fourteen days from this date. You to sell the same according to your best judgment and deduct the usual charges and commissions, and credit my account or remit the proceeds to me as I may afterward direct.

Your obedient servant,
PETER COOK.

Witness: ROBERT BRUCE.

On the 1st August 1865, witness Mr. Laughland addressed the following letter to accused:

NEW ORLEANS, 1st August, 1865.

Peter Cook, Esq., Baton Rouge, La.:

My Dear Sir—I have been hoping for the last few days to receive the bill of lading of the twenty-five bales of cotton on which I advanced when you were here.

The market is fast recovering from its late depression, and I would recommend you losing no time in getting the cotton sent forward. Yesterday's sales were 3500 bales at an advance of 2@3 cents chiefly on the better grades; the quotations being 30@34c. for ordinary; 36@37c. for good ordinary; 39@41 for low middling and 44@45c. for middling.

I shall be pleased to hear from you on return of the mail, and hoping this may find you well and making good progress in getting out your cotton, I remain, dear sir, yours very truly,

G. L. LAUGHLAND.

Witness again wrote thus:

NEW ORLEANS, 16th August, 1865.

Peter Cook, Esq., Baton Rouge:

Dear Sir—I wrote you on 1st inst. to above address, stating that I was waiting for the bill of lading of the twenty-five bales of cotton on which I advanced the sum of twelve hundred dollars to you, and which cotton you agreed to place by 21st to 25th ult.

I am quite at a loss to account for my non receipt of either the bill of lading or answer to my letter. I send this by a private hand for delivery to you personally, and for fear of accident to the former, and in it I expressed the hope that the high character you brought with you for honor and integrity, as well as for business qualifications, would be abundantly vindicated by the early performance of your contract with me.

I am, as yet, without reply to either of my letters and the bill of lading for the "P. C." 25 bales of cotton which you contracted to ship me within 10 to 14 days from the 11th July, has not yet been received.

I desire to know, by the bearer, the reason why you do not perform your contract with me.

Your obedient servant, G. L. LAUGHLAND.

No reply to these letters, either written or oral, having been received by witness, and the cotton never having been received by him, witness lately procured the arrest of the accused. He was arrested in Baton Rouge and brought to New Orleans. In the office of the chief of police he acknowledged to witness having received all three of his letters. He then said to witness that he did not want to be criminally prosecuted; that he was well able to settle the claim and would do it, providing witness would pledge himself not to prosecute him criminally. He had never previously communicated with witness, nor made any offer of settlement. Witness replied to the offer of settlement in the chief's office, that a criminal prosecution had been instituted, that the matter was then beyond his control and that for so trifling an amount he could not think of compromising himself.

The check given by Mr. Laughland upon the banking house of Pike, Lapeyre & Brother, for the amount of the advance to Cook, was filed in evidence, the check being dated July 11, 1865.

This closed the evidence for the prosecution.

Mr. Dalshemer, in behalf of the prisoner, said the witnesses for the defense were not in the city, and he asked for a prolongation of the preliminary examination.

The case was submitted without argument, and the recorder ordered the accused to be committed for trial before the First District Court, upon the charge of obtaining money by false pretences.

The accused being unable to furnish bail, was remanded to prison to await trial.

Various Items.

A colored man named Henry accidentally fell into the river at the head of Dumain street yesterday, and before assistance could reach him, he was drowned.

The company of infantry which has been occupying Lafayette square, yesterday struck tents and moved out of the square, leading many who witnessed the removal to the agreeable supposition that that pleasant afternoon resort for children was about to be permanently evacuated by the military. The hope was of brief duration, for scarcely had the late occupants moved out, when another company marched in, took possession and pitched their tents. No blame can attach to the company, of course, for they are acting under the orders of a superior.

J. M. Butler was arrested last evening by the First District police, charged with shooting and badly wounding Peter Coffee, at the corner of Robin and New Levee streets, between 7 and 8 o'clock p. m. Coffee was taken to the Charity Hospital.

Emile Collier, an unnaturalized Frenchman, a member of the convention of 1864, who claimed to represent the parish of Ascension, and who was in the Mechanics' Institute on the 30th July, the day of the riot, had one of his ankles fractured by a shot and by jumping on the pavement from the second story window. He has since been in Dr. Mercier's hospital on Rampart street. It became necessary to amputate the limb to save his life, and on Sunday the amputation was successfully performed by Dr. Mercier. The leg was cut below the knee. It is now hoped the misguided man will recover.

Coroner's Inquests.

Coroner Delery held inquests yesterday upon the following cases:

Arme Valet, 54 years old, native—161 Union street. Verdict—cholera.

Andrew Jackson, 35 years old, native. Died at the corner of Burgundy and Esplanade. Cholera.

George Meyer, 28 years old, of France. Died at 203 Magazine. General debility.

W. Quistenbog, colored, born in Virginia, aged 70 years. Cholera.

A colored female child, 104 Franklin street. Still born.

Sarah J. Ross, colored, native of Tennessee, aged 20 years. At 92 Gaiennie street. Cholera.

Magdeline Fitch, aged 10 months, born in Louisiana. At 641 Fulton street. Convulsions.

Mortuary Report.

The whole number of deaths reported to the Board of Health yesterday, as occurring up to 6 a. m. was 45—27 whites, 16 blacks and 2 not classified. Of these deaths 14 were from cholera—6 whites and 8 blacks. This shows a decrease of 14 in the cholera deaths, as compared with the number of the previous day.

Recorders' Courts.

First Division.—Recorder Abern yesterday disposed of the following cases: Wm. Meek and Mike Coffee for drunkenness and disturbing the peace, were fined $2 50 each. John Taylor, Ben Brown, negro, John A. Kerrom, John Campbell and Thomas Wallace, for disturbing the peace were fined $5 each. Mary Rushan and M. Beard, for drunkenness, were fined $5 each. James M. Lombert, for being drunk and riding in Bernard Kelly's cab and refusing to pay, was fined $10. For a like offense Geo. Aleck was fined $25. Margaret Hopkins, for ill-treating a girl about thirteen years of age, was fined $20.

Second Division.—John Driscoll, a boy, charged with having committed a larceny in the Vegetable Market, was sent to the House of Refuge.

John McCormick, charged with being in Anna James's house under suspicious circumstances, was sent to the workhouse for six months.

Louis Zephere, charged with dangerously assaulting with a knife a woman named Adeline, was locked up to await the result of her wounds. On his arrest, the accused attempted to commit suicide by jumping into the Old Basin, but was rescued before he was drowned. Adeline is a woman who keeps a house of ill-fame on the corner of Rampart and St. Louis streets, and Zephere attempted to kill her in a fit of jealousy.

The West Baton Rouge Sugar Planter very appropriately says:

Truth is said to be found at the bottom of a well, but in the *Wells* of this State it would require a very long search to procure a modicum of that precious article.

The Richmond locals style stealing "Butterizing."

The Baton Rouge Advocate says, in reference to Judge Howell's address to the "loyal" people of Louisiana—"Let him howl!"

The Houston Telegraph asks: "Why is the devil a perfect gentleman?"

"Cause the imp of darkness cannot be imp o' light."

The St. Louis Republican says that no honest man can find a word to say in defense of the radical convention in this city

Cookery in America.

A thing much to be deplored in our country is the little attention paid to the preparation of food. The tourist who said that the Americans had a hundred religions and only one soup was witty, but he told a truth, and showed a practical observation and an enlightened understanding. The matter of cookery deserves all the attention that can be bestowed upon it, and we maintain that no people can be great, good or happy who do not understand the art of cookery sufficiently well to prepare digestible food. In a country like ours, where every description of fish, flesh and fowl is abundant, and where the teeming earth produces all kinds of vegetables used by man for food in profusion, it certainly is criminal for the inhabitants to show such a wanton disregard of their health as is evinced by a great majority of the American people. Outside of our cities and large towns, no one appears to bestow a thought on this important subject, and in our wanderings we have frequently been forced to dine upon fried bacon and badly baked corn bread, prepared over a smoky fire, at the houses of men who could count their fortunes by thousands and their possessions by townships. That people so careless as to what they eat should be unhealthy and that our countrymen should be classed as a nation of dyspeptics need excite no astonishment. We hope to see a change in this, and consider it the duty of every physician to impress the necessity for it upon his patients. But so long as the old fashioned fire places are used for cooking purposes, we believe that it will prove impossible to revolutionize the opinions of the people on this subject. The labor of cooking well in that way being so great, few persons will be tempted to undergo it, and will prefer their old habits to roasting themselves to death over hot fires, or smoking out their eyes in concocting savory stews and wholesome soups. Good cooking stoves must be introduced in their place and then the labor having been lightened so greatly, the cook will be tempted to improvement. When he or she learns that with one of the Charter Oak cooking stoves a meal for a score can be prepared with less labor than it formerly took for two, and that there is to be no stooping, no over-heating and no blinding smoke, their labor will become a pleasure and improvement can be hoped for. But we have extended our remarks on this subject farther than we intended when we set out. In conclusion we will inform our readers that Messrs. Rice Bros & Co., 93 and 95 Camp street, are the agents for the celebrated stoves mentioned above.

"The Tartar's in the gap," says Byron, and the tartar of a different kind is very apt to get into every gap between the teeth. Guard against its progress by using the preservative and disinfectant, sozodont, or you may soon have as many gaps as teeth in the dental ranks.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEWS BY THE CABLE---RUSSIA TO ANNEX HANOVER,

No Desire to Annex Belgium to France.

THE BLOCKADE RUNNER SEIZURE QUESTION.

The Peace Congress in Session--Favorable Prospects.

LATER FROM MEXICO

Liberals Progressing and Hopeful.

Projects of Trade---Canada and the United States.

FIRST BALE OF NEW COTTON IN N. Y.

Gen. Sweeney Out Again--Exhortation to Fenians.

Fenian Trials, Releases, Movements, Etc.

THE CHOLERA—RAILROAD COLLISION.

ASSASSINATION REWARDS.

MISCELLANEOUS—MARKETS—RIVER NEWS

Etc. Etc. Etc.

LONDON, August 18, Evening—Annexed are the official closing prices of to-day: Consols for money 88¾. United States 6-20's 68¾; Erie railway shares 42¾; Illinois Central shares 76¾.

LIVERPOOL, August 18, P. M.—The cotton market has been quiet to-day at unchanged rates. The sales amount to 8000 bales. Middling uplands, 13¾d.

The breadstuffs market is firm, except for corn, which is a trifle easier; mixed Western, 36s. 9d.

The provision market is dull. Pork inactive.

BERLIN, August 18.—A bill is under discussion in the Prussian chambers which has for its object the annexation to Prussia of the kingdom of Hanover, the electorate of Hesse, the duchy of Nassau and the city of Frankfort.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—The Emperor Napoleon denies having entertained any design of annexation of the territory of Belgium to France.

PRAGUE, Aug. 18.—The peace congress is in session and the negotiations are making favorable progress. The ratifications of a treaty of peace will, it is expected, be exchanged in a few days.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—There is nothing of importance to report in English politics.

LONDON, August 20. (By the Cable.)—The following dispatch has been received from Paris:

PARIS, August 20.—The Paris papers keep silent in regard to the question of the ratification of the frontiers of France.

It is rumored here that the Italian government will soon treat directly with the Pope for the cession of his temporal domain, and the establishment of Rome as the capital of Italy.

LONDON, Aug. 20—Noon.—The following are the current prices at noon to-day: Consols for money 88¾; U. S. 5-20s 69¾; Erie Railway shares 42¾; Illinois Central shares 76¾.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 20—Noon.—The cotton market unchanged. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales; middling Uplands 13¾d.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—(Per steamer David, at Farther Point.)—The stock of cotton at Liverpool on the 10th, comprised 898,000 bales, of which 362,000 were American. The quotations on the 10th were: Fair Orleans 16d.; middling Orleans 14¾d.; fair Mobile 15¾d.; middling Mobile 13¾d.; fair Uplands 15¾d.; middling Uplands 13¾d.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—(Per steamer St. David at Farther Point.)—The steamers Allemania and England arrived out on the 9th.

An affidavit made by Mr. Mullins, clerk to Howard, Dolman & Co., solicitors in London to the United States government, having been presented to the court of admiralty, setting forth that seven steamers, blockade runners, lying at Liverpool and standing in the name of Frazier, Trenholm & Co., were lawfully the property of United States, having belonged to the Confederate government at the termination of the war, the admiralty issued a warrant for twenty thousand pounds against each steamer.

It is alleged that three of the vessels are subject to a pending chancery suit.

The others are the bona fide property of Frazier, Trenholm & Co., and one other belongs to the builders, having never been registered.

The London Times says the speech of the king of Prussia has not made a favorable impression in Paris, even among those who most approved his success. The absence of any allusion to France or other foreign powers offends the Parisians.

NEW YORK, August 20.—The first bale of new cotton arrived yesterday from New Orleans, a fine specimen and speaks well for the quality of the crop now picking.

There were only three lives lost by the fire in Jersey City.

The following is the bank statement: Increase of loans, $3,680,000; decrease in specie, $87,800; legal tenders, $2,000,000.

Gen. Sweeney has issued an address exhorting the Fenians to avoid forming party political associations not connected with the cause of Irish freedom.

The papers say it is understood that the United States and the Canadian governments have assented to the formation of an international commission for the purpose of reducing the obstacles in the way of developing the frontier trade of the two countries.

There is nothing new as to the peace negotiations. Baron Wither left Berlin on the 8th for Prague, where it is said definite peace negotiations between Austria and Italy will be carried on. Count Barslane and Gen. Menabra will be the Italian plenipotentiaries.

The delegates from this district to the late Philadelphia convention and others, had a meeting tonight and decided to hold an immense mass ratification meeting Saturday next, in front of the City Hall. Committees were appointed to make the necessary arrangements, and the adjoining counties of the district will be invited to participate.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 20.—The trial of Fenian officers concerned in the recent Canada raid was expected to take place at the United States circuit court, which sits in this city during the present week, but an order was received to-day from Attorney General Stanbery, authorizing and instructing a *nolle prosequi* to be entered in their cases.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The State department has been advised that F. E. Blackerell, a citizen of this country, who was imprisoned as a Fenian in Ireland, has been released by the British government, conditionally, on leaving the country forthwith for the United States.

The State department is officially informed that the governor general of Canada will suspend for two and a half months, the effect of the royal order under which the extra charge upon merchandise entered to examination, was raised from four per cent., the former rate, to sixteen per cent. The decree is subject to the approval of the supreme government.

The celebrated man of locks, Hobbs, of New York, has received the award of the contract for furnishing the treasury department with locks for use under the provisions of the 34th section of the internal revenue.

The United States treasurer is engaged in disbursing the rewards for the arrest of the assassination conspirators. Over $70,000 have already been paid out.

The claim agents have been greatly disappointed in not being allowed to have a hand in collecting the various claims upon this fund as the treasurer so arranged matters as to preclude the necessity of the claim agents engaging assistants in order to procure the amounts for them.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The Mexican legation has advices that the French evacuated Monterey and Saltillo, which are in possession of the Liberals. Escobedo, with one thousand Mexicans, expects to be before San Louis Potosi within two months.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 20.—Sales of 82 hhds. leaf tobacco at full rates. Flour, superfine, $7. Corn in bulk 60c. for mixed. Oats, new, 35c. Wheat $2 30. Mess pork $33. Bacon shoulders stiff at 17c. Clear sides 21½c. Lard 21c. Whisky $2 26. John M. Stokes, a prominent furniture manufacturer, died to-day.

The Board of Health reports fifteen cases of cholera: including five at Taylor Barracks. None thus far are announced fatal.

The Goliath accommodation train collided with the Nashville train at Cundyville station this morning damaging the engines slightly. No passengers were hurt.

ST. LOUIS, August 20.—There is no cholera report from the Board of Health to-day, but members of the board say the disease is abating rapidly.

Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat favors the buyers, but not quotably lower. Corn unchanged. Pork quiet at $33 50@$34. Bacon unchanged. Whisky easier at $2 24@$2 25.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 20.—Flour and grain unchanged and quiet. Whisky firm at $2 22@$2 30. Provisions generally firmer. Pork held at $33, and in some cases higher. Bulk meat 15@17½c. Bacon 17¼@21½c. Lard nominal. Groceries unchanged. Gold 148.

Solomon Hart, an old and prominent merchant of Louisville, died at Crab Orchard Springs, Kentucky, to-day.

NEW YORK, August 20.—Gold closed at 148¾. United States 5-20's 110; 7-30's 106¾. Cotton closed firm with sales of 1500 bales; middling uplands 34½; Orleans middling 36½c. Flour quiet and firm; southern $10@$15 50; wheat 2@3c. better; mess pork firmer at $32,87, lard firm at 13½@21c; sugar heavy; coffee firm; naval stores quiet; turpentine 65@70c.; rosin $2 87@$8.

SOUTHWEST PASS, August 20.—The bark Branswick is aground on the bar. The ship South America and bark America are inside bound out. The schooner Mischief is inside at anchor awaiting steam. Tide very low. Wind southwest, light.

[From Yesterday's Evening Papers.]

CINCINNATI, Aug. 20.—There were sixty-nine deaths from cholera on Saturday, and fifty-four yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The soldier's convention, at Chicago, will be exclusively composed of Union soldiers, who indorse the President. It is proposed, however, at a late date to have a convention composed of Northern and Southern soldiers.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—The loss by the fire at Jersey City yesterday, will reach nearly $2,000,000. Ten or twelve lives were lost. Fourteen vessels, twenty thousand barrels of oil, and a large amount of cotton and tobacco were consumed by the fire. Most of the tobacco belonged to the Italian government. Among the vessels burned, were the schooner Burnett, bark Ivetrade, Bremen ship Q. H. Vitelen, Dutch brig Lambert, and several schooners and lighters.

There were fourteen new cases of cholera in this city yesterday, and a corresponding number in Brooklyn.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—A fire occurred in this city last night, which destroyed Van Horn, Murray & Co.'s tobacco warehouse and the adjoining buildings occupied by G. & W. C. Church, Cody Tilman and others. Loss 500,000.

A passenger train on the Michigan Southern railroad was thrown off the track near Hallsville, this morning. Twenty-three persons were seriously injured.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 20.—There were upwards of 600 deaths from cholera the past week, exclusive of the deaths at quarantine.

1798 AND 1866.—We find in the Cincinnati Enquirer the following, which shows that New England in 1798 differs very little from New England in 1866:

Thomas Jefferson, in a letter to John Taylor, of Caroline county, Va., June, 1798, said: "It is true that we are completely under the saddle of Massachusetts and Connecticut, and they ride us very hard—cruelly insulting our feelings as well as exhausting our strength and subsistence. Their natural friends, the three other Eastern States, join them from a sort of family pride, and they have the art to divide certain other parts of the Union so as to make use of them to govern the whole."

New England has not changed in character since 1798. It is the same now as then; and the whole West and South is as completely under the saddle of New England to-day as when Jefferson wrote. And it rides the West and South as hard now as then. The wealth and senatorial representation of that section enables it to make other sections hewers of wood and drawers of water for its benefit.

A boy fourteen years old, named Sheldon, and living in Chatauque, New York, while out hunting lately, heard his dog howling in great distress, and on going to see what was the matter with him, found him in the coils of a large snake. The boy being plucky and full of fidelity to his dog, at once approached to rescue him, when the snake suddenly uncoiled from the dog and made a dash at the boy, but the latter fired hastily at the reptile, and fortunately broke its back, and the dog sprang upon and soon finished it. It was rather a large snake, being thirteen feet long and about three inches in diameter.

One of our exchanges, controverting the idea of the extinction of Austria, says:

We never met an American who did not, on traveling through Austria, express his astonishment, both at her resources and his previous ignorance of them. She will have left a population quite as large as ours. Her great troubles are her wretched financial mismanagement, and the difficulty of ruling her heterogeneous people. But if she can escape revolution, she will still be a strong power.

A boy near Clyde got mad at a coffee-pot's spout against which he stubbed his toe when "in swimming." He dived and brought up his ugly enemy, and found therein $80 in silver and a pulpy mass of greenbacks.

The negroes of San Francisco have been testing their right to sit among white folks at the theater. The judge held that a proprietor has a right to enforce such regulations as would be most conducive to the prosperity of his business.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LAST DAY'S SESSION.

THE DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

SYNOPSIS OF THE ADDRESS.

By the courtesy of the Southern Express Company we were last night put in possession of a Cincinnati paper of the 17th, from which we take the following interesting account of the main proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention on the last day's session:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Cowan rose and said: "On behalf of the committee who were appointed to prepare resolutions and an address, I have to state that after a very careful and elaborate consideration of the matter, lasting all day and part of the night, we have agreed upon the same. I beg leave to report the following declaration of principles, adopted unanimously by the committee, which the secretary of this convention will read, and also an address to the people of the country, which will be read by the Hon. Mr. Raymond, of New York." [Applause.]

The secretary then proceeded to read the declaration of principles, each clause of which was loudly applauded. The last one, which indorses the President, was greeted with prolonged cheering, in which the audience and delegates united.

"DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

"The National Union Convention, now assembled in the city of Philadelphia, composed of delegates from every State and territory in the Union, admonished by the solemn lessons which, for the last five years, it has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the universe to give to the American people, profoundly grateful for the return of peace, desirous as a large majority of their countrymen, in all sincerity, to forget and forgive the past, revising the Constitution as it comes to us from our ancestors, regarding the Union in its restoration as more sacred than ever, and looking with deep anxiety to the future as of instant and continuing trial, hereby issues and proclaims the following declaration of principles and purposes, on which they have, with perfect unanimity, agreed:

"1. We hail, with gratitude to Almighty God, the end of war, and the return of peace to an afflicted and beloved land.

"2. The war just closed has maintained the authority of the Constitution, with all the powers which it confers, and all the restrictions which it imposes upon the general government, unabridged and unaltered; and it has preserved the Union, with the laws, rights, dignity and authority of the States perfect and undimpaired.

"3. Representation in the Congress of the United States, and in the electoral college, is a right recognized by the Constitution as abiding in every State, and as a duty imposed upon its people, fundamental in its nature and essential to the exercise of our republican institutions, and neither Congress nor the general government has any authority in power to deny this right to any, or withhold its enjoyment under the Constitution from the people thereof.

"4. We call upon the people of the United States to elect to Congress, as members, none but those who submit this fundamental right of representation, and who will receive to seats the loyal representatives from every State in allegiance to the United States. Submit to the constitutional right of each house to judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members.

"5. The Constitution of the United States and the laws thereof, are the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. All the powers not conferred by the Constitution upon the general government, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States, or the people thereof; and among the rights thus reserved to the States is the right to prescribe qualifications for the elective franchise therein, which right Congress cannot interfere with. No State nor convention of States has the right to withdraw from the Union, or to exclude, through their action in Congress or otherwise, any State or States from the Union. The Union of these States is perpetual.

"6. Amendments to the Constitution of the United States may be made by the people thereof, as they may deem expedient, but only in the mode pointed out by its resolution; and in proposing such amendments, whether by Congress or by a convention, and in ratifying the same, all the States of the Union have an equal and indisputable right to a voice and a vote therein.

"7. Slavery is abolished and forever prohibited; and there is neither desire nor purpose on the part of the Southern States, that it should ever be reestablished upon the soil or within the jurisdiction of the United States, and the enfranchised slaves in all States of the Union should receive, in common with all their inhabitants, equal protection in every right of person and property.

"8. While we regard as utterly invalid and never to be assumed or made of binding force, any obligation incurred or undertaken in making war against the United States, we hold the debt of the nation to be sacred and inviolable, and we proclaim our purpose in discharging this, as in performing all other national obligations, to maintain, unimpaired and unimpeached, the honor and the faith of the republic.

"9. It is the duty of the national government to recognize the services of the federal soldiers and sailors in the contest just closed by meeting promptly and fully all their just and rightful claims for the services they have rendered the nation, and by extending to those of them who have survived, and to the widows and orphans of those who have fallen, the most generous and considerate care.

"10. Andrew Johnson, the President of the United States, who, in his great office, has proved steadfast in his devotion to the Constitution, the laws and interests of his country, unmoved by persecutions and undeserved reproach, having faith immeasurable in the people and in the principles of the government, we recognize a chief magistrate worthy of the nation and equal to the great crisis upon which his lot is cast, and we tender to him, in the discharge of his high and responsible duties, our profound respect and assurance of our cordial and sincere support."

THE PLATFORM ADOPTED.

After the vote had been taken on the adoption of the foregoing declaration of principles, it was found that the reading of the seventh one had been omitted by accident, and this fact was announced by Senator Doolittle. It was then read and adopted, with great applause and unanimity.

The declaration of principles was then adopted as a whole, with enthusiastic cheers.

COMPLIMENTARY TO SENATOR COWAN.

After the adoption, three cheers were called for and given in the most enthusiastic manner, for Senator Cowan, of Pennsylvania.

Senator Cowan acknowledged the compliment, but said that as he considered himself the host of the convention, one of his distinguished guests would address it by virtue of authority unanimously derived from the committee on resolutions and address, namely: Hon. Henry J. Raymond, of New York.

THE ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE.

Mr. Raymond therefore proceeded to read the address, which had been written by himself, as had also been the declaration of principles. He was so frequently interrupted by applause that the chairman appealed to the convention to restrain such manifestations until the reading of the address should be concluded. Nevertheless, at the close of one sentence declaring that no people subjected to such treatment as that to which the South was now subjected could long remain loyal, cheer after cheer resounded through the wigwam.

Senator Johnson asked that the sentence be repeated. The sentence was read, as follows: "No people has ever yet existed whose loyalty and faith such treatment, long continued, would not alienate and impair, and the ten millions of Americans who live in the South would be unworthy citizens of a free country, degenerate sons of a heroic ancestry, unfit even to become the guardians of the rights and liberties bequeathed to us by the fathers and founders of this republic, if they could accept with uncomplaining submissiveness the humiliation thus sought to be imposed upon them."

This sentiment was again cheered with the greatest enthusiasm, and at the close of the reading of the address Ex-Governor Perry, of South Carolina, rose and moved its adoption.

The motion was declared carried unanimously, amid prolonged cheering.

THE AUTHOR OF THE ADDRESS COMPLIMENTED.

Mr. Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, then rose and proposed, on behalf of the New York delegation, three cheers for Hon. Henry J. Raymond, who had prepared the address just read.

Mr. Patton, on behalf of the Pennsylvania delegation, seconded the call, and three cheers were then enthusiastically given.

SYNOPSIS OF THE ADDRESS.

The address contains about eight thousand words, and will make not far from four solid columns in the New York morning papers. It demands the universal acknowledgment of the legitimate consequences of the war, which are the perpetual maintenance of the Union and the destruction of slavery.

It asserts next that the government acquired no new rights or power by the war, and that it acted only on the defensive. Congress had passed a resolution that when the war ceased all the powers and dignity of the States should remain unimpaired and intact.

The power assumed by the government in the States, since the war closed, was in violation of the Constitution. The Constitution declares that no State shall, without its own consent, be deprived of its equal representation in Congress.

The action of Congress, denying representation to the Southern States, appears as great an effort to overthrow the government as was that by armed rebellion. If one Congress can exclude on one pretext, another Congress may exclude other States on another. There is no warrant for this in the Constitution. Not only cannot representatives be excluded from Congress, but no State, without its own consent, can be deprived of equal representation in the Senate, even by an amendment to the Constitution.

The only pretext for the action of Congress is, that the States lately in rebellion have lost their right to representation, which the supreme government only can restore. But it is a principle that no right can be forfeited, nor can the right or duty of a State be represented in Congress, impaired by rebellion; only its enjoyment of that privilege can be obstructed.

The address further asserts that the position of Congress in the matter is not warranted by the Constitution, and is not compatible with the public safety. It is also argued that three-fourths of the loyal States cannot change the fundamental law affecting the others, and that we have no right to pass judgment upon the motives of any citizen of the United States when his acts are loyal.

Nowhere are the laws now better obeyed than in the States lately in rebellion. The disturbances that have occurred were due as much to the injudicious political movements as any purpose hostile to the government. If the people of the South show less disposition than formerly to acquiesce in the new order of affairs, it is because Congress has withheld their rights from them. If they felt otherwise, they would be degenerate sons of their sires. No people ever existed whose loyalty would not have been impaired by such treatment. The people of the South would not be worthy to be trusted in the exercise of their rights if they were willing to submit to such humiliation. These men acted as they did either from a conviction of right, or they were under compulsion. For this they have suffered tenfold more than those who have remained in allegiance. The result pledges them to future obedience to the laws. It was that the war has swept away slavery, the cause of sectional variance and hostilities, and has revealed and disciplined our power.

The address directs attention to the fact that a new Congress is soon to be elected, and adds that if the present policy be pursued civil war may be renewed, and calls upon every congressional district to return only members who are favorable to the policy of restoration.

The several committees appointed by the chair were then announced as follows:

National Union Executive Committee—John T. Cowell, of New Jersey, chairman; Maine, James Hiram and A. A. Gould; New Hampshire, Ed. Burke and E. S. Cutter; Vermont, B. B. Smalley and Col. H. N. Northam; Massachusetts, Josiah Dunham and R. S. Spafford; Rhode Island, Alfred Anthony and James H. Parsons; Connecticut, James T. Babcock and D. C. Scranton; New York, Robert H. Orwyn and Samuel Tilden; New Jersey, John T. Crowell and Theodore F. Randall; Pennsylvania, S. M. Senteck and J. S. Black; Delaware, J. S. Conegriard and Edward S. Martin; Maryland, George Swain and T. S. Pratt; Virginia, James F. Johnson and Dr. E. C. Robinson; West Virginia, Daniel Lamb and John J. Jackson; North Carolina, Thomas S. Asher and James H. Wilson; South Carolina, James L. Orr and B. F. Perry; Georgia, J. H. Christy and Thos. S.