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, TORPIDIZES THE LIVER, LOCKS UP ALL THE SECRETIONS, HEATS THE BLOOD INTO WILD COURSE 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 WORK INTO HEALTHY BLOOD THE GOOD 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; prominent for all the good results that can be obtained from Calomel or any other Mercurial Medicines, and without any of their painful or injurious results. They carry out of the system the foul and worn-out matters, liquified 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 where 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 INFLAMMATION OF BLADDER AND UTERUS, ETC.

It is particularly useful in

SUPPRESSED MENSTRUATION,

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 loul 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 the most satisfactory result, for many years. It is offered for sale, in this style, from the firm confident 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 great simple 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. Larookah's Sarsaparilla Compound,

For the Speedy and Permanent Cure of

Ulcer 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—

MERCURIAL 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. 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. 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 acid 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.

NES, 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.

VOLUME XVI. TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 28, 1866. NUMBER 12.

The New Orleans Crescent

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No. 94 CAMP STREET,

Between Natchez and Poydras, New Orleans.

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

—OF—

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 28, 1866.

Local Intelligence.

The Marine Hospital.

The first case of cholera admitted to the Marine Hospital, which, under the control of the military authorities, is assigned exclusively to negroes, was admitted on the 28th July, five days before the disorder appeared in the Charity Hospital. The entire number of patients in the hospital yesterday was 223, among which were 20 cases of cholera, all apparently doing well. The whole number of deaths in the institution from cholera, up to yesterday afternoon was 106, which have not been included in the returns to the Board of Health, because the person in charge of the graveyard, in which interments from the Hospital are made, does not report to that body. The number of cholera cases, in the establishment, that have been cured, is 28.

There are 39 small-pox patients in the hospital, many of whom are convalescent.

The actual figures as to the number of wounded negroes taken to the hospital on the day of the riot, show how grossly this as well as other facts connected with that affair have been distorted and exaggerated. The number of wounded received in the institution was 135, of which 12 died, 82 were discharged cured, and the remainder are recovering.

Mortuary Report.

The interments reported to the Board of Health, for twenty-four hours ending at six A. M. yesterday, were as follows: Total deaths from all diseases, 24—whites 12, blacks 11, not classified 1. The deaths from cholera, included in this total were 8, 4 whites, 4 blacks. This is the least number of cholera deaths in a day, since the reports were first made to the board. The next lowest number for a day was 15.

Joint Committees of the Common Council.

These committees were again in session last evening:

A letter from the street commissioner in relation to the repairing of bridges, was referred to a special committee.

A petition was received from Messrs. Nicholson & Co., relative to the construction of a railroad on Rampart, Hercules and St. Denis streets.

Permission was granted Michael Brockhardt to remove his slaughter house.

Leave was given D. Webster to erect a hand press in the iron building No. 101 Tchoupitoulas street.

Dr. Halsey, as health officer of the Fourth District, was allowed an office in the police station of that district.

The next meeting of the committees will be on Thursday.

Various Items.

Madame Eugene, a colored woman, residing at the corner of St. Anthony and Claiborne streets, yesterday morning as she was walking on the back part of the Bayou Road, discovered a white female infant, seemingly a day or two old, in a basket on the side walk, where it had doubtless been left by its unnatural mother to hide the evidence of her shame. Madame Eugene had the child taken to a nurse.

The steam engines of the fire department—nine in all—were yesterday at work on the levee, carrying out the idea suggested that they should be used to throw water from the river into the gutters of the streets running thence. Thus a large number of gutters were cleansed during the day, and, as the engines are to be kept at work constantly, we may anticipate great improvement in public health, if the theory be a sound one that clean streets improve the hygienic condition of a city.

Rose Whalen Martin White and Louisa Johnson, colored, were arrested by the First District police yesterday, each accused of a separate larceny, the nature of which has not yet been reported. Joseph Antoine, colored, was also arrested, charged with stealing four pairs of pants and two vests from the store of Mr. E. L. Pierson, on Magazine street.

Nothing further has been heard relative to the diamonds stolen from Mr. Marchand's window on Common street. On Thursday last a dispatch signed "J. W. Resor, U. S. detective," was received by the chief of police from Jackson, Miss., in quieting if diamonds had been stolen and what reward was offered. The chief answered, describing the property and stating that the reward offered for its recovery was $500. No response was made by "Resor," nor has it been discovered who he is, whether the name he signed was genuine, or whether he is a federal detective. Thus far the affair is a complete mystery.

Recorders' Courts.

FIRST DISTRICT.—John L. Coates, arrested on Sunday night by aids Doyland and Izard, on a charge of stealing from Mr. Etheridge his pocket book in the St. James hotel, and by means of a receipt contained in the pocket book, obtaining from the clerk of the hotel, the sum of eighty dollars deposited with him by Mr. Etheridge, was examined yesterday before Recorder Ahern and was committed for trial before the First District Court, bail being fixed at $1500.

Two negroes, named Aleck Johnson and Cyrus Johnson, discovered in the act of climbing the fence of Mrs. Cranberry's residence on Magazine street, on Sunday night, were sent to the workhouse for six months.

A. Christopher, a juvenile vagrant, was sent to the House of Refuge.

Bridget Judge, a lewd and abandoned woman; Louis Washington and Henry Johnson, negroes, found sleeping on the streets; Ellen O'Keefe and Ann McCarroll, for fighting; Mary Winters, for drunkenness; and Wm. Rath, Geo. Rickers and Geo. Dayton, for vagrancy, were all sent to the workhouse for ninety days.

John Jones and Mary Killigan, for drunkenness, were sent to the same institution for sixty days, and a negro named Geo. Washington, for a petty larceny, was committed for thirty days.

The following fines were imposed: Kate Stewart, for fighting, and Wm. Mifford for a like offense, $10 each; John Kelly, also pugnacity, $30; Sandy Brown, colored, for running a dray without license $10; Sarah Roll for assaulting Ann Lee $10; Richard Wilson for assaulting Jacob Baker with a pistol, $10; Henry Robinson, colored, and D. W. Welsh for being drunk, $10 each, and Robt. West who appeared to prosecute Aleck McLellan for assault and battery, $2 50, for being a wrong doer himself.

SECOND DISTRICT.—Josephine, charged with being drunk on St. Peter street, was sent six months to the workhouse.

Thos. Lewis, arrested under the wharf, was sent six months to the workhouse.

Chas. Warner, charged with picking a drunken man's pocket, was sent ninety days to the workhouse.

James H. Harris, charged with sleeping on the levee was sent ninety days to the workhouse.

John Barrey, charged with assault and battery on Jas. Slake with intent to kill, was sent ninety days to the workhouse.

Geo. Fahey, Wm. Lyons and Wm. Scott, juvenile vagrants, were sent to the House of Refuge.

Thos. Burke, colored, arrested with empty bags and sugars, under suspicious circumstances, was sent to the workhouse ninety days.

Chas. Earle, charged with fighting on Dauphine street, was fined $20.

Madam Rodley Reed, charged with violating ordinance No. 404 and insulting police officer, was fined $25.

Thad. Stevens, in his speech accepting a renomination to Congress, expressed a doubt of the sincerity of the conversion of Brecklinridge Democrats, but he referred to President Johnson and General Dix, rather than to General Butler and Dr. Loring.

Cooper's Well Express leaves Byram station on the arrival of each passenger train up or down.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

RECEPTION OF U. S. EMBASSY.

The Edict of Martial Law in Russia Repealed.

A MEETING IN LEIPSIC FAVORS A UNION OF SAXONY WITH PRUSSIA.

LARGE MEETING OF REFORMERS.

Details of the Peace not to be Made Public Until it is Ratified.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON MARKETS.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 26.—The United States embassy met with a hearty reception on the route to Moscow, where they were received with distinguished honor and entertained at a grand banquet. At Nergocd the embassy were also the recipients of similar attention and honored with a grand dinner. The Russian government has repealed the edict of martial law in the South west provinces of the empire.

LEIPSIC, Aug. 27.—A large and enthusiastic meeting has been held in this city, which declared in favor of a union of the kingdom of Saxony with Prussia.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 27—P. M.—The steamship Jarita, from New York, August 15, arrived at this port this P. M., and proceeded on her voyage to Liverpool.

LONDONDERRY, Aug. 27.—The steamship Moravian, from Quebec August 18th, arrived this P. M., and sailed for Liverpool.

BIRMINGHAM, August 27.—The reform display in this city to-day was grand and passed off without a riot, or disturbance of any kind, which had been, to some extent, apprehended.

Many thousands of persons were present.

The platform adopted by the immense assemblage is in favor of residential manhood suffrage.

John Bright delivered an address this evening in support of the platform.

LIVERPOOL, August 27.—P. M.—The cotton market closed steady.

The sales to-day were ten thousand bales. Middling uplands 13½d.

The breadstuffs market is flat, and closes quite nominal, with a downward tendency.

BERLIN, Aug. 27.—P. M.—Information has been received here which induces the general belief that the articles of the treaty of peace signed at Prague are almost identical with the preliminaries to the peace interchanged at Nikolsburgh on the 26th of July.

The details of the treaty of peace will not be made public, however, until it is ratified by all the parties involved.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 27—P. M.—The provision market is quiet and generally unchanged. There is no change of note to report in the produce market except for tallow which is firmer, holders asking an advance.

LONDON, Aug. 27—P. M.—The London money market is easier, and an advance of ¼ per cent. is noted in consols. The closing quotations for money was 89. The market for American securities continues firm, and Erie and Illinois Central shares have advanced. The closing quotations are: U. S. 5-20s, 72; Erie, 45¾; Illinois Central, 78¼.

LIVERPOOL, August 27.—(By the cable to the Associated Press)—Noon.—The cotton market is steady.

The sales to-day are estimated at ten thousand bales.

Middling uplands are quoted at 13¼d.

The breadstuffs market is dull and declining.

The provision market is unchanged.

LONDON, August 27.—Noon.—Consols are quoted at 88¾ for money.

The market for American stocks rules firmer. U. S. 5-20s are quoted 72½; Erie railroad shares 45; Illinois Central 78.

LIVERPOOL, August 27.—The ship Universe, Capt. Hilton, from New York July 31st, arrived at this port to-day. The ship M. Post has also arrived.

THE PRESIDENTIAL TRIP.

The President to Leave for Chicago To-day.

Preparations for His Reception in Philadelphia.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN NEW JERSEY.

THE SHIP TWILIGHT WRECKED.

FORTY-THREE CHINESE AND ONE EUROPEAN DROWNED.

SOLDIERS' CONVENTION.

CHOLERA IN MEMPHIS AND ST. LOUIS.

MISCELLANEOUS—MARKETS—RIVER NEWS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—It is understood that the President's party to start to-morrow for Chicago will embrace some twenty-five persons. Secretary Seward and several members of his family, Secretary Welles and lady, and Postmaster General Randall will go. The other members of the cabinet find it impracticable to leave. Gen. Grant and his chief of staff, Rawlins, Admiral Farragut, Gen. McCallem and lady, and Surgeon General Barnes and lady will be of the party. Senator Patterson and lady, Col. W. G. Moore and Colonel Robert Morrow, Marshal Goddingnor, L. A. Gobright, of the associated press, and Mr. W. W. Arden will accompany the President.

PHILADELPHIA, August 27.—At a meeting of the Merchants' Exchange a committee was appointed to receive and welcome the President to this city on his arrival.

At the Corn Exchange a resolution was offered to appoint a committee to co-operate with the Merchants' in receiving the President. That was defeated, receiving only four votes, while the negative was almost unanimous.

The journeymen tailors' society of this city have resolved to turn out en masse to-morrow to receive the President.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—A train with petroleum, on the Erie railroad, collided with another train near Narrowsburg, New Jersey. The petroleum caught fire and burned the entire train, three dwellings, and fifty thousand feet of lumber. Mr. Williams, while endeavoring to rescue his children, was fatally burned. His wife jumped from a second story window and immediately gave birth to a child. Loss $80,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 26.—The British ship Twilight, from Hong Kong for San Francisco, has been wrecked near the Island of Pacopty. One hundred and forty-three Chinese passengers and one European were drowned. The flag ship Hartford had arrived at Hong Kong from Anoy and reported that the Imperialists had beaten 6500 rebels causing them to retreat.

WASHINGTON, August 27.—There are the strongest indications that the convention of soldiers who indorse the President, to be held at Cleveland, September 17, will prove to be a great success. Many prominent officers in all the States of the North will participate. No less than seven generals from New York, in addition to those who originally signed the call, have registered their names to be affixed to it. Among these are Gens. Ugan, Graham, Dixon and Ferriers. Hundreds of letters are received daily by the committee from soldiers who indorse and sympathize with the movement.

MEMPHIS, August 27.—Twelve cases of cholera and four deaths are reported to-day.

A steady rain has been falling since yesterday morning.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 27.—Nine cemeteries report 90 cholera deaths on Saturday, and eleven cemeteries report 73 yesterday, showing a tolerably marked abatement.

Flour unchanged. Wheat 3c. to 5c. lower; sales at $2 25@$2 24. Corn easier; mixed and yellow 66@64c., white 72@75c. Oats lower at 35@40c. Provisions and whisky unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 27.—Tobacco—sales 63 hhds. local at fully sustained rates. Flour active; superfine $7 25; family $10. New red wheat active at $2 25. Corn in bulk, 60c. for mixed and 65c. for white. Oats, new, 35c. Mess pork $33 25. Bacon—shoulders 17½c; sides 21½c. Whisky $2 26.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 27.—Flour unchanged but in fair demand at $10@$13 for trade and fancy brands, and $8@$9 for the lower grades. Wheat, $2 10@$2 45. Whisky unchanged. Pork dull at $33, with small sales. Bulk Meats firm at full prices; demand light. Bacon scarce and in good demand at 17c. for shoulders and 21@21½c. for sides. Lard dull and nominal at 20½c. Gold, 147.

SOUTHWEST PASS, August 27.—Ships Bavaria, Harriet Irving and Louis Henry and bark Montana are inside bound out. Steamship Mississippi is still at the bar. There was a high tide at 6:30 this morning. Steamship Admiral Foote, bound to the westward, had been at anchor at the bar all day. The weather is too rough for her to proceed. The wind has been blowing a gale from the South Southwest all day, but it has now somewhat moderated. Rain is falling.

NEW YORK, August 27.—Gold closed 148½. United States 5-20's 113½; 7-30's 109¾. Cotton closed steady, with sales of 3000 bales at 35½@36c. Flour drooping; sales 280 bbls. Southern at $10@15 75. Wheat 1@2c. lower. Corn 1c. lower. Oats dull. Pork firm; sales 2500 barrels of mess at $32 75@33. Lard firm at 19@21c. Rio quiet. Sugar steady; sales 1000 hhds. Muscovado 9½@11½c. Coffee firm. Turpentine dull at 65@66c. Rosin dull at $3 87½.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 27.—Four bales of cotton of the low crop, classed as middling fair, were sold to-day at 40 cents.

NEW ORLEANS SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.—It will be seen upon reference to the card of this institution, which we publish in another column, that Dr. Frank Hawthorn, of Alabama, has been appointed to the lately vacant chair of chemistry. Dr. H. is a gentleman of great reputation in the profession, and the faculty now appears complete, comprising, as it does, some of the ablest medical men of the United States.

SPLENDID STOCK OF DRY GOODS FOR THE LADIES.—Mr. E. Giquel, No. 126 Canal street, is just opening a magnificent stock of fancy and staple dry goods, and we advise our lady readers to go and see them now while they are fresh and new. They comprise all the latest inventions in the way of patterns and designs for dress, shawls and housekeeping goods, and another important item is that they are being sold at reduced prices. But it is hardly necessary to persuade the ladies to go to see Giquel's new goods, for we well know that as soon as they see the advertisement which appears in another column, that they will all go there of their own accord.

STEAMER CREOLE.—It will be seen by reference to the advertisement of Messrs. Leach & Perkins, agents of the above elegant low pressure steamer, that on account of necessary repairs and receiving new boilers, the Creole will after to-day cease to ply, as heretofore, between this city and the watering places. Due notice will be given by Messrs. Leach & Perkins to the patrons of this favorite light draft steamer, as soon as the completion of the repairs proposed will enable her to resume her trips.

DELICIOUS BUTTER AND CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR. We invite the attention of the trade, from country or city, to the advertisement of Messrs. Shropshire, Anderson & Co., Nos. 106 and 110 Poydras street, in which they catalogue a list of groceries, which are all fresh and choice in every respect. The butter which these gentlemen are thus offering was put up expressly for their sales, and is in kegs, firkins, tubs and small tin cans, for family use. Nothing better has ever been brought to this market, and nothing better ever will be, or we are much mistaken. Messrs. Shropshire, Anderson & Co. seek to build up a large business by providing for their customers the very best articles, being persuaded that upon such a principle is the most permanent business founded. When people come to know of a certainty that whenever they make a purchase from a house that the goods will be always first choice, they seldom change. We visited this store yesterday, and found that they had been making quite an extensive addition to their storeroom, by building a large warehouse in the rear of their store. This will be of a capacity to store five thousand barrels of flour, and is both airy and dry. We congratulate the firm upon their success in business, of which this is an evidence, and ardently wish a continuance of it. Men who keep good merchandise and sell low must succeed.

The Richmond Examiner very happily says:

We publish this morning a most important proclamation from the President. It declares the establishment of a complete peace, legal and actual. The writ of habeas corpus is fully restored, and martial law is withdrawn. This is a great stride towards the restoration of old relations between the excluded States and the United States, and is a fitting tribute to the labors of the Philadelphia Convention. The President long ago signified his intention of making a declaration of peace of this comprehensive character as soon as Texas had organized her government, and now we have it in due course, in spite of the lying and counter-plotting of radicalism. Andrew Johnson has done his duty nobly, and it only remains for the people, North and South, to do theirs.

GAME.—Stranger with gun—is there much game in these parts that a man can amuse himself in hunting?

Radical Citizen.—Not much, sir; but yonder is a preacher of the gospel coming over the hill—you can take a pop at him.

Fashion Gossip.

[From the New York Times.]

It is still much too early in the season for any fall styles to appear, but the unusual coolness of the air, constantly reminding one of the approaching autumn days, has already produced among the leaders of fashions indications of various changes from the light airy styles of summer. Close-fitting *paletots* have been so long fashionable, it seems very probable that what is called the *sac*, or loose sharge, will be worn during the autumn months, for the sake of variety. The "Roxelane" *paletot* is a very slight variation on the *sac*, and is principally remarkable for its quaint style of trimming.

A very rich "Roxelane" is made of heavy black *ponit de soie*, with *revers* on the front, at the sides, and on the sleeves; the side *revers* turn toward the back; the edge of the *revers* is a plain hem, stitched in a double row by a sewing machine; they are fastened back with oval jet camel. The collar is peculiar in shape, as it is arched at the back, and is simulated with jet fringe. Links of vulcanite chains are looped across the back, and terminate at the right side with long ends and handsome jet tassels. Similar chains are looped across the front of the chest, and descend on the left side. The *paletot* is simply hemmed with a double row of chain stitch round the edge.

The short sack, falling just below the waist-band, will be very popular for out-door wear in the early autumn. It may be of almost any material, but for a very stylish costume it should be like the dress. We have seen a very elegant promenade toilette of mauve poplin. The shirt is gored, and the seams trimmed with white silk pipings. At the back are two sash ends intended for looping up the skirt. Each end is edged with the piping. The bottom of the short sack is cut in battlements, the edge finished to match with the other trimming. A mauve tulle bandeau bonnet, trimmed with violets, completes this very stylish costume. Another promenade toilette of the same general style is of blue silk. The skirt is trimmed with two rows of deep chenille fringe, of a darker shade of blue. The short sack is ornamented to correspond; the fringe is laid on to simulate epaulettes and collar. A straw bonnet, trimmed with blue chenille and wheat ears; tufts of straw depend in double festoons over the *chignon*.

The Paris correspondent of the London Queen says:

The leaders of fashion in the court circles have all adopted the costume called the "Metternich." Sometimes the "Metternich costume" is made with the skirt and paletot separate from each other, but more frequently they are cut as one, and form a single garment. A Princesse dress, cut wide at the back, and buttoned up a straight line down the front, gives a very fair idea of this style of costume, only remembering that at the height of the mode the skirt is rounded both at the back and front, and terminates with a long fringe, which falls over a simulated underskirt of the same material as the upper one, or else in silk, if the dress be cashmere.

It would be impossible to wear, all through the winter, the small and almost invisible head-dresses which now go by the name of bonnets. A few of the leading milliners are already making bonnets on a larger scale. The enlarged forms all describe a point on the forehead, while at the back they are the Lambelle shape, only lengthened.

One fact is certain, which is, that wide ribbon strings tied under the chin are out of favor. Bibbons replace them with a *bonoiton* of blonde, thickly worked with beads, and with very narrow strings which are tied under the *chignon*. Many black bonnets are now preparing for autumn wear; they are all pointed in front *a la* Marie Stuart, and are covered with a shower of jet beads. At the side there is a spray of delicate flowers, so exquisitively made that it is difficult to believe they are artificial.

Small Wattean hats are in vogue, and so coquettish in their effect that they merit a special mention. They have a low, flat crown, and narrow brim. The crown is trimmed all around with a thick white tress of black velvet, and in order to take away from its heaviness, a small white upright feather is added at the side. Thick plaits are also made of crepe and of silk, but they are not so pretty as the velvet ones. Bonoitons of flowers and beads are frequently added to Watteau hats.

Chenille trimmings of all descriptions will be very popular in the coming season. Chenille embroidery with beads introduced is a most appropriate ornament for silk dresses. The embroidery should always contrast strongly with the color of the dress. For example, a pearl-gray silk dress should be worked with either cerise or blue chenille. Ribbon velvet under clunY lace is also a very stylish trimming for silk dresses. Where a dress has a full trimming of clunY lace, the collar and cuff should always match. The shape of collars has materially altered.

Last autumn the straightest, narrowest, tiniest collars were sought after; it was impossible to find them too upright or too small, and now there is every probability of the "Petruccio" shape supersedding all others. For very stout figures small collars are most inappropriate, the larger forms will be found infinitely more becoming, but for slight built frames the smaller collars will ever remain the favorites. The "Petruccio" collar is composed of three parts—the collar itself and two *revers*. It consists of clunY and embroidered muslin insertions, sewn in alternate rows, and edged with clunY lace. The insertion is arranged in perpendicular lines for the *revers*, and the rows meet in a point at the back of the collar, from whence they diverge to the straight lines in front. The collar is finished off round the throat with a narrow clunY edging, and is fastened in front with a bow of ribbon velvet.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—At a recent meeting of the French Academy of Sciences, M. Babinet suggested that it would be well to take advantage of the Atlantic telegraph to determine with precision the longitude of the American terminus. There was reason to make haste, he said, because there were very few chances of the transmissions lasting long. As a reason for his opinion, M. Babinet produced a piece of heavy telegraph cable which had been five years at the bottom of the British Channel. The exterior metallic covering was completely eaten off by the salt water, which had also commenced to affect the central twist. After stating the difference in the sizes of the cable exhibited and the Atlantic cable, which is smaller, and averring that the sea-water destroys fully a millimetre (about 1-25th part of an inch) of the metallic covering every year, M. Babinet reiterated his belief that the success of this cable would be of only ephemeral duration.

A French professor casts this lugubrious horoscope of earth:

"Our earth will become a moon. Once earth was a soft and diffused substance; it then became an incandescent and luminous sphere; next a very solid globe, liquid within; it is now an obscure planet, thick and gradually cooling, with fire in its bosom, but bathed on its surface by water and ambient vapors. One of these days its inner fires will be extinguished; its atmosphere and ocean will have evaporated and earth will revolve through space an inert icy mass. It will then be like the moon, where organic life is extinguished; where silence reigns; where extraordinary cold weather is followed without transition by excessively hot weather.

The moon once had its atmosphere, its volcanoes, its inner fires and its humid belt. The same law governs the destinies of all the sun's satellites. Each of them upon breaking from the common mass began to cool so much the more rapidly as its volume was smaller. The earth being forty-nine times larger than the moon, cools forty-nine times slower than it; but like it, does cool. Already the oceans have lost the fiftieth part of their original volume, and they will have entirely disappeared before the solid crust of the earth is seventy-five miles thick. When this day comes there will be no animated creatures, no trace of animal or vegetable life on this globe. Icy nights will follow torrid days. In the course of time this will be the fate of the sun and all the solar system. But it will be thousands of millions of years before the earth reaches this state.

JUST FOUND IT OUT.—The Greenville (Ala.) Advocate says:

While traveling, a few days ago, between Tensas and Pollard, we came across something in the shape of a man. He had a cap of coon skin, shoes of rawhide, his coat and pants may have been of Confederate gray, but the rags were so slimy that it was impossible to identify them. He had an old canteen and haversack. On inquiry we found out he was a deserter from the Confederate army, and had been laying in the Titl swamps of Florida, and was hunting up a federal officer to get paroled.

THE LEGISLATURE OF MISSISSIPPI.—Gov. Humphries has issued his proclamation convening the legislature of Mississippi in special session on the 14th October. He does not give the reasons which prompt him to such a course. But any one at all familiar with the working of the laws passed by the legislature last fall, will recognize the necessity of this special session, in the necessity that exists for the alteration of the laws, and for giving them such shape as the development of our new condition has made indispensable.

[Holly Springs Republican.

The Louisville Journal announces the beginning of a great enterprise, the work of bridging the Ohio river at that point. Hon. James Guthrie is the leading spirit in the undertaking.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.—W H Wheeler, Hallettsville; H Campell, Galveston; H E Perkins and daughter, Houston; E Clarke, New York; J L Mitchell, Houston; E P Jones, Mississippi; J S Calhoun, Mississippi; C T Geoghegan, Kentucky; J T Mobil, Virginia; Capt F Y Dabney and wife, Mrs Dr Moncure, Hinds county, Miss; J H Moreland, A Robinson, Plaquemines.

ST. JAMES HOTEL.—P O Johnson, G Graff and family, Ala; J Smith, Capt J Johnson, Miss; W McCane, W T Metcalfe, Va; R C Pile, Tex; J Anderson, Capt W E Anderson, Pensacola; J P Long and wife, J Mead, La; G Walton Fry and wife, Greenwood, Ala; Dr R Greene and wife, E Sawyer, Miss; S Show, J Pann and wife, B J Bell, Tex; Col H Sands and daughter, Mobile; J Lee, F L Keyworth, Washington; Judge Franklin, Tx; J A Bell, Austin, Tx; C D Devalcourt, New Berlin; E May, S A Moorthan, New York City; J Patton, N T Blackburn, T A Stales, T Lawler, J M Batted, Ala; J G Black, Miss; E A Edwards, S C; J Hughes, Miss; R J Wingate, W Pine, Louisville; P McAuliff, Miss; J W Ford, C R Bailey, J Sharkler and family, Miss; C B Bradshaw, J W Bullock, Madison parish; Dr H G Stackman, Lake Providence; P Roberts, Memphis; F N Thayer, Mrs M Snodgrass, Rodney, Miss; E Snodgrass, Miss; S Neilhover, N Y; R J Hunter, Miss, R C Snodgrass, do; Col C B Malcrson, D Hierce.

CITY HOTEL.—H J Phelan, Texas; H J Holmes, Galveston; P Lockhart, C C McCulloch, T Bland, Macon, Texas; A T Hoth, Houston; C F Sterck, A Hartman, F N Cassiera, San Antonio; J M Mathis, Corpus Christi, Texas; J Wringley and son, Miss L Wrigley, Capt T Peacock, G G Brown, M G Marks, Texas; G W Poulson; M Roseman, Marshall, Texas; J D Houdson, J N Baker, Miss; G Balville, N C; F R Hunt; P P Smith, Memphis; J M Alexander, W B Collins, W D Bagley, La; J Corr, T Bagley, J Brooks, Baton Rouge.

LO! THE POOR NEGRO.—The freedmen's bureau sent out from one of its hospitals in Vicksburg yesterday a batch of patients to be forwarded to the hospital at Lauderdale Springs. We have seen negroes since we were here, but never saw any in a more deplorable condition than these poor creatures. They were ragged and dirty, and some of them were skeletons. Several had had small-pox. Two of them, females, were crazy. One of them seemed to have gone crazy with the idea that freedom was to bring with it luxurious living. She was continually asking for pound cake. A skeleton negress, pock-marked, gave birth to an infant on the cars. She lay upon the floor in a bundle of rags—a pitiable sight. It was shocking to our sense of humanity. She had nothing to clothe her infant with. Upon our honor, we ever in we never saw negro slaves in so pitiable a plight. If the bureau would go away and let us alone to manage the population by our own laws, we should never expect to witness such a sight again.—[Mississippi Messenger, 12th.

PERSONAL.—Hon. William S. Parham, of Richmond, Louisiana, passed through Memphis yesterday on his way home from the Philadelphia convention. Mr. Parham, like all the other returned delegates whom we have seen, brings the most cheering accounts of the immense success of that convention, and probable influence for good upon the approaching elections throughout the North. He says that the delegates from the Northern States do not alone hope for success, but assert that they are posit