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, THICKENS 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 hurtful or injurious results. They carry out of the system the foulest and worm-out matters, loosened and dissolved by my SEA-WEED TONIC.

Dr. Samuel Gilbert's Preparations.

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

CHRONIC DISEASES,

the most lucrative Medical Practice in the South has at last consented to allow several of his most esteemed remedies to be prepared and sold as proprietary medicines. This resolution has been engendered by the repeated solicitations of those who have experienced the benefit of his remarkable professional skill, and by the impossibility of giving 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 venal Elements (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 MENSURATION,

HEREDITARY TAINTS, SYPHILIS

And maladies arising from long continued use of Calomel, Blue Mass, Corrosive Sublimate, Rower'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 results, for many years. It is offered for sale, in this style, from the firm complete conviction that it must necessarily meet with the hearty approbation of those who make use of it.

Full directions for the method of using these remedies, a plain and accurate description of a number of the different varieties of Skin Diseases and many valuable suggestions in regard to their cure, will be found printed on circular accompanying each package. These suggestions are the fruit of many years' 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

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

—And—

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

BOSTON, Dec. 6, 1861.

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

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

Price, $1 00 per Bottle.

—Prepared by—

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

DR. LAROOKAH'S

India Vegetable Pulmonic Syrup,

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

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

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

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

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

GIVE IT A TRIAL,

Price 50 cents and $1 per Bottle.

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

DEMAS, BARNES & CO., New York.

BARNES, 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. THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 30, 1866. NUMBER 14.

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

—OF—

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 30, 1866.

Local Intelligence.

Correction.

In our notice of the "St. Vincent's Home for Boys," published yesterday, we inadvertently stated that Hon. D. P. Scanlan was president of the society of St. Vincent de Paul, by whom the "Home for Boys" has been established. This was an error. Mr. Scanlan is president of the board of directors of the "Home," and Dr. E. Dourneing is president of the society of St. Vincent de Paul.

Dedication of the Synagogue of the Association Temine Derech.

This new synagogue, situated on Carondelet street, between Poydras and Lafayette streets, and lately finished, was dedicated yesterday. The building is a neat and substantial edifice, in the construction of which there is no attempt at architectural grandeur or ornature. It is, inside, fifty-five feet front and eighty feet deep. It has a commodious basement, containing an office for the secretary, a committee room, and an apartment for the meetings of the association. The second floor, which is the room for worship, is inclosed on the front and two sides with a capacious gallery, and is capable of seating six hundred persons. A very fine chandelier, highly ornamented, and a beautiful lamp over the altar for the "perpetual light," are the most noticeable decorations of the temple.

The building, though plain, is a durable temple, is tastefully finished, and contains every accommodation needful for the religious exercises of the association and the transaction of their business. Mr. William Thiel was the architect, upon whose plan and under whose careful supervision the house was constructed. The builders were Messrs. P. R. Middlemiss and Newton Richards, the latter being the stone mason. The building committee were: Messrs. B. Dreyfus, chairman; Louis Kaiser, secretary; J. Sandack, L. Josephson, G. Goshlinsky, J. Jackson and M. Gretzner. And the board of trustees consist of the following gentlemen: William Davis, president; A. Kory, vice-president; Gus. Hollander, secretary; L. Phelps, treasurer, and J. Barnett, S. Aron, T. Hochstein, L. Pincus and Jacob Levy.

Although it was announced that the doors would not be open until two o'clock in the afternoon for the reception of those intending to participate in, or witness the dedication, long before that hour crowds of ladies thronged the building, and when the doors were closed at half-past three, and the ceremonies of consecration commenced, the house was filled with a highly respectable congregation, in which were many christians, and among all of whom the "daughters of Judah," were conspicuous for lustrous beauty.

The ceremonies of consecration commenced by Mr. Dreyfus, as chairman of the building committee, handing the keys of the synagogue to Mr. Davis, president of the association, whereupon an introductory symphony was chanted by the choir. Rev. H. Edinger, chasan minister of the association, Rev. James K. Gutheim and Rev. H. S. Jacobs, followed by the trustees and building committee brought the sacred scrolls of the law to the inner door of the synagogue, where, standing under a tassled damask canopy, upheld by four youths, A. Sandak, E. Dreyfus, J. Wolfe and L. Kowalski. The chasan said: "Open unto us the gates of righteousness; we will praise the Lord," and upon three raps being given, the doors were opened by the president of the association, and the bearers of the sacred rolls entered in procession moving toward the altar under the canopy.

The scene and the exercises now became profoundly interesting. As the chasan and others officiating, robed in their vestments, each bearing a sepher, advanced up the aisle to the altar, the deepest silence was observed by the congregation, which was suddenly broken by the choir bursting into a sublime anthem, chanted in Hebrew, with the grandest musical effect. After some additional ceremonies at the altar, which we have not room to describe in detail, and a beautiful prayer from Mr. Edinger, the lamps for the "perpetual light," suspended over the altar, which, once lit, is never allowed to go out, day or night, and which is intended to symbolize the religious faith that should always shine in man, was lighted by Mr. Isaac Kersky, who gave thanks as follows:

Blessed art Thou, Oh Lord, our God, King of the Universe, who has sanctified us with its precepts and commanded us to light the perpetual light.

After which Mr. Edinger returned thanks:

Blessed art Thou, O Lord, our God, who art good, and doeth good.

Which was followed by chants by the chasan and the choir, and then the procession made the circuit of the synagogue seven times, each, as before, bearing a sepher or scroll of the law.

On the first circuit the 30th psalm, a song at the dedication of the temple of David, "I will extol Thee, O Lord, for Thou hast lifted me, and hast not suffered mine enemies to rejoice over me," etc., was chanted by Rev. James K. Gutheim, followed by Messrs. F. Hollander, president of the Shangarai Chassed; Jacob Koleman, vice-president; B. Dreyfus, chairman of the building committee; S. Shwerin and Louis Kaiser, ex-presidents; and A Kory, vice-president.

On the second circuit the 24th psalm, "Unto the Lord belongeth the earth, with what filleth it," etc., was chanted by Rev. H. S. Jacobs, followed by Messrs. J. L. Levy, president; Dr. E. Adler, vice president of congregation Shary Israel, J. Stich, Z. Bruen, J. Sandack, M. Gretzner, ex-vice presidents of association Temine Derech.

On the third circuit, the 84th psalm, "How lovely are thy dwelling places, O Lord of Hosts," etc., etc., was chanted by Rev. G. L. Rosenberg, followed by Messrs. Jacob Weil, president, and Moses Heidenheim, vice president of the congregation Gates of Prayer, J. Berger, Abraham Levy, A. Marks and Benjamin Da Silva, oldest members of the association.

On the fourth circuit, the 100th psalm: "Shout joyfully unto the Lord, all ye lands!" etc., etc., was chanted by Rev. H. Weinberg, followed by Messrs. S. Newbern, president of the congregation Kedushe Mikweh Israel, and Jo. Barnett, S. Aaron, L. Pincus and T. Hochstein, trustees of the association.

On the fifth circuit, the 111th psalm: "Hallelujah! I will thank the Lord with all my heart, in the counsel of the upright and in the congregation," etc., etc., was chanted by Rev. A. Hoschwald, followed by Messrs. L. Josephson, L. Marcus, J. Jackson and G. Goshlinsky, of the building committee, and L. Phelps and Jacob Levy.

On the sixth circuit, the 122d psalm: "I was rejoiced, when they said unto me, unto the House of the Lord let us go," etc., etc., was chanted by Mr. A. Wadel, followed by Messrs. A. Klepman, M. Goldman, A. Haber, M. Stievel, S. Lachs and M. Fleishman.

On the seventh and last circuit, the 132d psalm: "Remember O Lord, unto David, all his afflictions," etc., etc., was chanted by Rev. H. Edinger, followed by Messrs. Louis Myers, David Jones, B. Simon, Jacob Hirsk, J. Kotwitz and David Harris. The psalms were chanted in the original Hebrew, and with imposing effect, and as each tour was completed, and the procession ascended the altar, a sacred song was given by the choir, in such exalted and harmonious strains as to inspire all present with religious awe. These ceremonies closed by the sephers being deposited in the ark.

The consecration sermon was then preached by Rev. J. K. Gutheim. It was an effort in every way worthy of that distinguished divine, learned, able and eloquent, showing the great antiquity of the Jewish religion, the remarkable tenacity with which, through all the vicissitudes of their career, as an independent nation, as a subjugated people, and as an exiled and persecuted race, scattered over every part of the earth, the Israelites had clung to the faith of their fathers; showing their religion to be the fountain from which all others sprung, and showing the influences the race had exercised upon the civilization of every country to which they had wandered. The sermon was heard, from beginning to end, with unabated interest, and was, undoubtedly, one of the most impressive and instructive discourses ever delivered from a pulpit in New Orleans.

The sermon concluded, the choir sung the beautiful invocation, "En Kelohenu," which was followed by a very appropriate and deeply interesting oration by Rev. H. L. Jacobs, after which Rev. Mr. Edinger offered the subjoined prayer:

May He, by whose dispensation assistance is granted unto kings, and dominion unto princes; whose kingdom is an everlasting kingdom; who delivereth his servant David from the destructive sword; who maketh a way in the sea and a path through the mighty waters; bless, preserve, guard, assist the constituted officers of the government; the President and Vice President of the United States; the governor and lieutenant governor of the State of Louisiana; the mayor and the common council of New Orleans. May the supreme King of kings, through his infinite mercy, preserve them and grant them life, and deliver them from all manner of trouble and danger. May the supreme King of kings, through his infinite mercy, incline their hearts, and the hearts of their counselors, and officers, with benevolence towards us, and all Israel. In their days and in ours, may Judah be saved, and Israel dwell in safety; and may the Redeemer come into Zion; and may this be the will of God, and let us say, Amen.

The exercises were closed by the choir singing "Adon Olom," and then the congregation dispersed.

It is seldom an opportunity is presented of witnessing the august ceremonials of the Israelites on such an occasion as this, and all the exercises from the commencement to the close were observed with unflagging interest, and particularly by those not of the faith. Among the most attentive of the guests of the association was Reverend Father Jeremiah Moynahan, of St. John's church, and several prominent public officers of other christian denominations seemed to be equally edified. Indeed it is a rare privilege to hear the psalms of David chanted in the language in which they were composed by the royal bard; to see ceremonies as they were performed in the temples of Jerusalem, when Jerusalem contained a ruling people, and to behold a priesthood, in such vestments as Moses prescribed, and those who were in the synagogue yesterday will doubtless treasure up every incident as deserving a lasting remembrance.

In concluding our very imperfect description of these exercises, we feel it due to the officers of the association charged with the arrangements of the day, that nothing could be more satisfactory than their dispositions. The members of the press, especially, owe them grateful acknowledgments for the accommodations prepared for them and the courtesies extended to them. After the dedication was completed, an entertainment was given by the association to their guests, at which we regret our engagements did not permit us to be present. We learn that an hour or so was spent at the table in most delightful intercourse, and all left impressed with the politeness and hospitality extended to them.

Various Items.

Between three and four o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the kitchen of a house occupied by Mr. Long, and owned by Mr. Lacroix, and situated on Mandeville street between Moreau and Victory streets. The fire was put out with but slight damage to the property, which is insured.

We learn that the fine building on Camp street in front of Lafayette square, occupied by the military, and formerly the residence of the Story family, has been purchased by the federal government for the use of the United States treasury.

The following arrests were made yesterday and last night, by the First District police: Mathew Deegan, charged by Mr. Boyd with embezzlement; Mary Farrell, accused of assaulting Michael Doneho with intent to kill, and Mary Ann Burk, against whom Malinda Barnes had lodged a complaint for larceny.

Coroner's Inquest.

The only inquest held by the coroner up to the time we were last at his office yesterday afternoon, was upon the body of Johanna Ruthenbury, native of New Orleans, aged three years, at 212 Girod street. Verdict, convulsions.

Mortuary Reports.

The subjoined table presents the deaths from cholera and other diseases, together with a classification, with reference to color, reported to the Board of Health, since the existence of cholera in the city became an established fact. This table does not include the interments from the Marine Hospital, which, being under military control, are not reported to the board. From the 5th to the 8th August the board has no returns from the cemeteries. The first daily report was made to the board on the 9th August. That, and all the succeeding daily reports, show the interments up to 6 o'clock of the morning of the day the report may be dated:

DATE.	Cholera.	Cholera.	Cholera.	Cholera.	Other diseases.	Other diseases.	Other diseases.	Other diseases.	Total interments.	Total interments.
	W'te.	Col'd.	Ch'n.	Ad'ts.	W'te.	Col'd.	Ch'n.	Ad'ts.	Cholera.	Other dis'ses.
July 29 to Aug 5	29	—	—	29	164	—	—	164		193
Aug. 5 to Aug. 8	18	—	—	18	—	—	—	—		—
August 9	23	12	6	41	35	22	15	72		63
August 10	24	—	—	24	17	—	—	17		41
" 11	27	15	11	1	24	15	8	—		48
" 12	31	16	14	—	25	25	8	—		50
" 13	51	16	15	—	32	20	11	1		63
" 14	33	11	19	3	34	21	11	2		66
" 15	36	12	12	2	17	13	4	—		43
" 16	44	19	22	3	24	19	5	—		68
" 17	24	12	9	3	36	13	6	—		55
" 18	37	21	8	—	27	12	8	—		51
" 19	28	16	9	3	29	17	12	—		57
" 20	14	4	8	—	31	21	3	2		57
" 21	28	13	15	—	20	16	4	—		48
" 22	28	17	10	1	14	7	7	—		42
" 23	37	16	11	—	24	17	6	—		60
" 24	26	24	2	—	25	16	7	—		49
" 25	16	11	5	—	23	14	8	1		39
" 26	17	8	8	1	20	9	9	2		37
" 27	8	4	4	—	13	8	7	1		24
" 28	14	6	7	1	23	12	8	3		37
" 29	10	5	4	1	25	20	6	—		51

Recorders' Courts.

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

Henry Longa, accused of picking from the pocket of Wm. Meeks, in Mr. Murphy's auction store, on Magazine street, on the 23d inst., a pocket book containing a small sum of money and some valuable papers, was committed for trial before the First District Court.

Albert Christy, whose arrest for stealing the trunk of Victor Puig from the boarding house No. 14 Baronne street, was brought up for examination, and he was sent to the workhouse for six months. Mr. Puig being only on a visit here, and there being no probability of his being in the city when the case would come up for trial, should it have been sent before the First District Court.

Mary Lyons, accused of robbing Bridget Judge of a sun bonnet, was discharged, no prosecutor appearing.

F. C. Mahon was sent before the First District Court to be tried for an assault and battery alleged to have been committed on the person of Thomas Atwell.

A boy named Martin White, accused of stealing a coat valued at five dollars from S. Neil, was discharged.

Dennis Dwyer and Martin Dwyer, accused of stealing two sacks of corn and two sacks of oats valued at eight dollars, from W. Corpew's Montgomery Warehouse, on Fulton street, Jno. Kline, charged with the larceny of the same quantity of oats and corn from the same warehouse, and Jno. O'Brien, charged with having in his possession, in the premises of said Jno. Kline, No. 120 Annunciation street, a part of the property, knowing it to have been stolen, were arraigned, and, pleading not guilty, the cases were set for examination on the 6th of next month.

John Cunningham was brought up, charged with stealing two sacks of corn and two sacks of oats, for which J. N. White was responsible, from the same warehouse, and the case was fixed for the 6th of next month.

Mary Ann Burke was arraigned on the complaint of Malinda Barnes, colored, that she stole from complainant on Tuesday last, the sum of $45. The case is to be examined to-day.

The case of J. G. Marks, accused of obtaining property worth eighty-eight dollars from E. G. del Isle, was fixed for examination on the 5th of next month.

Thomas Gannon, accused of assault and battery on J. Hougham, with intent to commit mayhem, was discharged, the prosecutor not appearing.

The case of Margaret and Ellen King, colored, accused of an assault and battery on Mary Haulon was dismissed by request of the prosecutrix.

J. Cookley, accused by his wife, Mrs. Maria Cookley, of habitual drunkenness and beating and abusing herself and children, was required to give bonds in the sum of $1000 to keep the peace for six months, or go to prison for thirty days.

The following parties were sentenced to the workhouse: Rose Whalen, arrested for larceny, four months; John Donovan, found with scoil of stolen rope in his possession, six months; Emma Green, for a petty larceny; Albert Somers, John Jordan and Bob Bragg, all negroes, having stolen chickens in their possession; Louisa Johnson, colored, arrested for larceny, ninety days each; Mary Duffy, Ann Ball and Ellen Carr for drunkenness; John McMahon and Michael Feeney for sleeping out at night, and Charles Williams accused by F. Bauer of larceny, sixty days each.

Fines were imposed as follows: Jean B. Lacoste for assaulting George Beonard, $20; Wm. Collins, colored, for running a nuisance cart after hours, $20; Thomas Williams, for assaulting Geo. Reiley, 25; Charles McKinley and Thomas Eads, for being drunk $2 50 each.

SECOND DISTRICT.—James Thompson, a vagrant, and John Comas, a dangerous and suspicious character, were sent to the workhouse for ninety days and six months respectively.

The following offenders were fined for various offenses of a petty nature, and given a choice between paying up on the spot or going to the parish prison for the same number of days as they had been fined dollars:

Joseph Bechet, $10; Adolph Leblanc, $10; Charley Oliver, Louis Adelar, (both darkies,) the first $10 and the second $5; and Tim. Conners, Dan. Steple and Fred. Siegle, all $10.

J. B. Gudin, charged with selling bad beef in the market, was let off on bond to appear when wanted. If guilty, we hope that the recorder will give him and all such offenders the full penalty of the law.

Marks Levy, charged with larceny by Henry Toynela, also gave bond to appear when an investigation was to be had into the charge.

Cholera Incidents in London.

The London Telegraph says that seventy-four nurses are now employed in the cholera wards of the London hospital, this number being, indeed, correct almost to a unit. There are, in addition to these nurses, supervisors who seem never to be at rest. Said one of them, in cheery answer to a question regarding their own marvellous preservation from cholera, "We have no time to catch it, and we give it no time to catch us." One of the happiest circumstances noticeable by a stranger, in visiting this or any of the large hospitals of the metropolis, is that the class employed as nurses has undergone an entire change since the days when the author of "Martin Chuzzlewit" portrayed with his utmost force of grotesque fidelity the Betsy Prigs and Sarey Gamps "of the period."

They have vanished, those gin-bibbing, snuff-taking, evil-minded old women; and the places which know them no more are occupied now by ready, cheerful, intelligent, well-educated matrons and maids, whose kindly hands smooth a pillow as no hands but those of a true woman can do it. The head nurse has, besides her duty of ministering to the sick, and of seeing that her subordinates are at their post and always busy, the labors of a clerk to perform. Her daily outbook is kept in a way that would be creditable to any statistical department. By that book the storekeeper is directed in giving out stores. We turn over its leaves and see—taking one day's entries—that of one hundred and nine patients able to take nourishment of any kind, only three were on full diet, the remaining one hundred and six being on milk diet, with guarded modifications, allowing some of them a very small quantity of solid animal food, and rather more of what Oliver Twist's benefactor, Mr. Brownlow, somewhat slightingly mentioned as "slops."

The London Times says: In September last year we described an outbreak of cholera at Theydon-Bois, near Epping. Within a fortnight, with no cholera previously in the neighborhood, eleven persons became in rapid succession attacked by the disorder. We ventured at the time, before any investigation was made, to predict with confidence that a communication would be found between the drainage of the house and the well whence water was obtained. In the eighth report of the medical officer of the privy council, quite recently published, the details of the investigation of that outbreak are described. Mr. J. N. Radcliffe was deputed by Mr. Simon to inquire into the circumstances, and this was the result of his inquiry. A gentleman who spent a week in Weymouth early in August, and visited both Portland and Dorchester contracted during that week a diarrhea, which on his return home developed into cholera. The disease, therefore, must have existed in August at one or other of those places. Mr. G. and his wife, inhabitants of Theydon-Bois, lodged at Weymouth for seventeen days from the 8th September, visited Portland on the 22d and Dorchester on the 23d, returning home on the 25th.

On the evening of the 23d, Mr. G. was seized with cholera diarrhea. His wife during the journey suffered from similar symptoms, increasing to cholera, of which she eventually died at home on October 11th. In succession, beginning on September 30th, a daughter died of cholera, a page in the house had a narrow escape, the doctor died after ten hours' illness, another daughter was attacked and recovered. On October 5th, a maid in a maid servant was attacked and eventually died, and a laborer who worked on the premises fell a victim also. On the 6th Mr. G. who had rallied from the first attack, was again seized with symptoms, and died in fifteen hours. On the same day his son was attacked but recovered, and the grandmother died of the disease. On the 10th, a woman who lived near, and had laid out the body of the laborer, was attacked and soon died.

In this short but eventful history, circumstances surely pointed to the rich mastery of the household and his wife as the unconscious originators of the destruction. When examination was made, it was found that all the drinking water of the house came from a well beneath the floor of the scullery; and into that well there was continual soakage from the water-closet. In such a case as this lies the key, if it be only calmly considered, not only to the cause of outbreaks of cholera, but to their prevention.

MESSRS. GARTHWAITE, LEWIS & STUART.—These liberal gentlemen are stillselling their fine and well made stock of spring and summer clothing at greatly reduced prices. Extending over the whole line of men's and boy's clothing and furnishing goods, the stock of this house is, perhaps, as complete as is possible to find in the Union, while it will be found to be as cheap as the cheapest.

The attention of parents and guardians residing in Jefferson City and vicinity, is particularly requested to the advertisement of immanual Church School for boys and girls, Rev. L. Y. Jessup, rector.

BAKERS AND DEALERS ATTENTON.—D. E. Morphy & Co., will sell this morning 500 bbls. flour, at various places and hours. See his advertisements.

K. G. C.—Knights of the G. C are ordered to report themselves at the old headquarters over the "Age" bar-room, during the next six days. We wonder what is in the wind now? Those interested will find the order in our advertising columns.

Passengers per steamship W. G. Hewes, from Indianola and Galveston:

S Rosenthal, S Nelson, F D Davis, A Abraham, N B Miller, E D Benedict, J McLane, J S Walker, M Sparks, J L Roman, Mrs McManus, Miss Davis, D H Reagan, Charles Hill, M P Crafts, wife and 2 children, and 7 on deck.

Passengers per steamship Matagorda from Galveston via Brashear, Aug. 28th:

J B Lydner, G and H McAshan, Newton, Mrs Cornwell, M Schraus, M Levi, Cornelhan, W D Gines, G N Wilson, J Moses, E Kaufman, Himsaker, Knowles, Bell and brother, A Ier, Leher, Geo Wright and child, Stecher, Merrick, West, Atcoll, Cearens, Scott, and six in deck.

ENGLISH HORSES FOR ITALY.—Two Italian gentlemen have been purchasing horses in England for King Victor Emmanuel. They have bought altogether about twenty-five choice animals.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.

THE PRESIDENTIAL TOUR.

ONE CONTINUOUS TRIUMPH.

Ovation in New Jersey--The Whole People Enthusiastic.

GRAND RECEPTION AT JERSEY CITY BY A COMMITTEE OF PROMINENT MERCHANTS.

DRIVING AND EVEN WALKING MILES TO GET A GLIMPSE AT THE PRESIDENT.

PRESIDENTIAL PARTY RETIRED TO THE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.

Address on the Boat--Enthusiastic Demonstration by the Shipping.

FIRING OF SALUTES---MANNING OF YARDS, ETC.

Reception by Mayor Hoffman at the Battery.

IMMENSE CROWDS.

A MAGNIFICENT PROCESSION

Formal Reception at the City Hall

EXCITED ENTHUSIASM BY MILITARY AND CIVILIANS

ARRIVAL AT DELMONICO'S.

BEAUTIFUL DECORATIONS.

REVIEW OF TROOPS, REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER

Sumptuous and Recherche Dinner.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—The President and party left Philadelphia at 8 o'clock this morning, escorted to the depot by the military.

The whole day has been one continued triumph, persons coming from remote country districts to the railroad, driving in vehicles, and even walking for miles, to see the President.

New Jersey has given President Johnson one splendid ovation throughout its entire length. Every stopping place was a scene of preparation for welcome, as well as all the principal towns. At Newark the party were obliged to descend from the train.

A special train in which they proceeded, reached Jersey City at half-past two. The President was received by a committee of merchants with A. T. Stewart at the head.

The party were escorted to the boat, where the chairman of the committee read an address to the President, who, in reply, briefly expressed his acknowledgments.

The steamer crossed the Hudson under grand demonstrations, the foreign vessels in the harbor manning their yards, and, with national vessels displaying colors of all nations and cheering the party in the official barge. There was a compact mass at the battery to receive them, and Mayor Hoffman received the President on landing, from the hands of Mr. Stewart.

The whole party and all the members of the press accompanying them entered carriages provided for them.

A regiment of regular cavalry escorted the procession which proceeded up Broadway to the City Hall, between throngs that crowded every street and avenue on both sides. Most of the citizens, however, assembled at the City Hall.

On arriving here the President and party entered the governor's rooms, where he was officially received by the municipal authorities, brief speeches being made by the President and Mr. Stewart.

President Johnson afterwards showed himself to the vast multitude in the City Park, and then the *cortege* moved again up Broadway.

The principal streets were everywhere decorated with flags, portraits of President Johnson and extracts from his speeches.

A double rank of soldiers lined both sides of the street during the whole distance. Every window was jammed with spectators.

The St. Nicholas and the Metropolitan hotels were crowded with beauty and fashion, and the New York and the Southern hotels were filled with Southerners, including many ladies.

The balcony of the Fifth Avenue Hotel was filled with ladies, dressed in the most brilliant and fashionable style.

The procession all down the avenue was marked by vast assemblages full of excitement, no less being evinced among occupants of brown stone fronts, desirous of exhibiting their respect for the President, than elsewhere.

The terminus, at Delmonico's, was reached about half-past three. The President, supported by the cabinet officers, General Grant and Admiral Farragut, reviewed the splendid procession of the military, thousands of troops, regulars and volunteers, as they passed before the stand, while shouts for Johnson, from the soldiers, rent the air.

The Seventh, Sixth and Ninth, and Zouave regiments then passed in column.

After the review the President retired for rest, and at half-past six the state dinner was commenced.

Every one cheered the party as it progressed, and it was universally acknowledged that Broadway never before presented such a scene. The sky was actually darkened with flags.

The authorities preserved most admirable order, and not a single accident occurred during the whole demonstration.

At Union Square the scene developed from brilliancy to magnificence, the six horse carriage containing the President, Secretary Seward, Mayor Hoffman and Mr. A. T. Stewart, being in the van.

At Madison Square the demonstration reached its climax.

There were two hundred persons present, and they sat down to one of the most *recherché*, sumptuous and costly entertainments ever given in the country.

Nothing has been spared to render the occasion all that could be desired, and the most munificent desire to meet any further expense that might be necessary, has been manifested by the merchants of the city. ELA.

NEW YORK, August 29.—The President was met by a delegation and crowd of persons at Burlington and Trenton, N. J., where demonstrations of respect were paid.

He arrived here this P. M., and while crossing the river thundering salutes were fired at the piers.

He was received by the different municipal committees and citizens, among whom were A. T. Stewart, A. B. Astor, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Moses Taylor and others. He was then escorted to the City Hall, where Mayor Hoffman welcomed him formally to the great metropolis, which he replied to in felicitous terms.

Subsequently, the heads of the city departments were presented, and shortly afterwards the President was escorted up Broadway by a military and civil procession, and finally to Delmonico's, at the corner of Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue. There the military were on review before the President, the officers saluting and the soldiers and citizens cheering.

This evening the President and party will participate in a splendid banquet at Delmonico's, and afterwards proceed to the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The march of the procession was witnessed by hundreds of thousands of spectators, the number exceeding, if possible, that which lined that great thoroughfare on the occasion of the funeral honors to the late President.

The civil and military authorities co-operated with the citizens' and merchants' committees with remarkable unanimity, and the city gave to their distinguished guests the grandest reception ever accorded to any public person during our day, and the genuine enthusiasm manifested seems to work as a spontaneous ovation of the people to the champion of their rights and liberties.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Louis Napoleon Promises Modified Aid to Maximilian.

Troops Not to be Withdrawn Till January.

Indemnity to Prussia Paid by Austria.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 29.—Noon—The sales of cotton are estimated at 10,000 bales. Middling Uplands 13¼@13¾.

Advices from China report that the papers of the missing American schooner Golden Pearl were found at sea, and that a vessel was sent from Hong Kong to search for her.

An arrival reports seeing the Great Eastern on the 19th.

LONDON, Aug. 29—Noon.—The opening price of consols was 89¼ for money, and of 5-20's 73¾.

LONDON, August 29.—The Paris correspondent of the Morning Post says the Empress of Mexico has so far succeeded in her mission as to induce Napoleon to extend the time for the payment of monies *due France*. He refused to loan Maximilian ten million francs for the equipment of troops in Mexico, but consented to furnish material from the French arsenals. Napoleon also agreed not to withdraw the French troops before January.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 29, P. M.—The steamship City of Boston sailed for New York, taking £50,000 in specie.

VIENNA, Aug. 29, P. M.—The Austrian government has paid the indemnity for Prussian war expenses, assured to the latter power by the treaty of peace.

PARIS, Aug. 29, P. M.—Current rumors in regard to Mexican matters are very conflicting. The most probable reports appear to be that the Empress Carlotta will return to Mexico in October, and that a French general is to command the Mexican troops organized by Maximilian. The name of the general is not stated.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 29, P. M.—The breadstuffs market has a declining tendency. The provision market is unchanged, with the exception of lard, which has an advancing tendency.

The cotton market is unchanged. The sales today were 10,000 bales. Middling uplands 13¼@13½d.

LONDON, Aug. 29, P. M.—The money market is without change. Consols closed at 89¼ for money. The market for American securities is generally steady. Five-twenties are higher. The closing quotation is 73¾.

PRAGUE, Aug. 28.—The headquarters of the Prussian army have been removed from this city to Toplitz on the northwest frontier of Bohemia.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 29.—The steamship Herman sailed for New York this morning with $300,000 in specie.

CHOLERA INCREASING IN MEMPHIS----ST. LOUIS REPORTS.

THREAT TO EXPEL SENATOR RAYMOND

TROUBLE IN THE CAMP--WARD DENOUNCES HIM.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

HOME MARKETS--RIVER NEWS.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

VICKSBURG, (Memphis?) Aug. 29.—The cholera is increasing here. Nineteen cases were reported to the Board of Health to-day, thirteen of which were fatal. How many have occurred among the negroes huddled together in South Memphis (?) is impossible to ascertain.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—Congressman Raymond has met the threats to expel