HOOFLAND'S BITTERS.

AN INTERESTING QUESTION.

What class of people will be most susceptible to attacks from Cholera?

Evidently those afflicted with any disease of the stomach, liver, or any of the organs superintending its digestion. This class of persons undoubtedly will be more liable to contract this disease than those possessed of strong and healthy digestive organs.

The question then naturally arises, how shall we restore and keep these organs in a healthy and normal condition? We answer, by attention to diet, avoiding all undue excitement, using moderate exercise, avoiding all intoxicating drinks, no matter in what form presented, and by the use, according to directions, of that great strengthening tonic,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON, PHILADELPHIA.

This Bitters is a compound of fluid extracts. The roots and herbs from which it is made are gathered in Germany, and their virtues, in the form of extracts, extracted by one of the most scientific chemists and pharmaceutists this country affords. It is

Not a Liquor Preparation,

In any sense of the word; contains no whisky, rum, or any other intoxicating ingredients, and can be freely used in families without any fear or risk of there being a drunkard made by introducing it as a medicine. We wish this fact distinctly understood, as many are apt to confound this Bitters with the many others before the public prepared from liquor of some kind.

During the

CHOLERA SEASON OF 1849,

This Bitters was extensively used throughout the entire country

AS A PREVENTIVE,

And we have not heard of a single instance in which this Bitters was used, where the persons suffered from any of the symptoms of Cholera.

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

WILL CURE

DEBILITY! DEBILITY!

RESULTING FROM ANY CAUSE WHATEVER.

Prostration of the System,

Induced by

SEVERE HARDSHIPS,

EXPOSURE,

FEVERS,

OR

DISEASES OF CAMP LIFE.

SOLDIERS, CITIZENS, MALE OR FEMALE, ADULT OR YOUTH,

Will find this Bitters a pure Tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for their almost miraculous effects.

This Bitters will cure the most severe cases of

DYSPEPSIA,

And Diseases Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs.

And is the only Sure, Certain and Safe Remedy for

LIVER COMPLAINTS

All are more or less affected during the spring and fall with torpidity of that important organ, of digestion, the Liver. This Bitters, without containing any preparation of Mercury, or by purging, acts powerfully on this organ, excites it to a healthy and lively action, and gives a tone to the whole system; hence,

Health, Energy and Strength,

Take the place of Sickness, Debility and Lassitude.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

Will Cure Every Case of

CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY,

Diseases of the Kidneys,

—and—

DISEASES ARISING FROM A DISORDERED STOMACH.

OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS, RESULTING from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

We have hosts of testimonials from all parts of the country but space will allow of the publication of but a few of them; hence we select those of well known persons, whose intelligence and discrimination are a sure credit, and we

Will Pay $1000

to any one producing a certificate published by us that is not genuine.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

[From Hon. James Thompson, Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.]

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1866.

I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in cases of attacks of indigestion or dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it.

Yours with respect, JAMES THOMPSON.

[From A. McMakin, Esq., New York, No. 563 Broadway, March 29, 1866.]

DEAR SIR—I take great pleasure in testifying to the extraordinary remedial qualities of the Hoofland's German Bitters, procured at your establishment.

A member of the family has been many years a perfect martyr to Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing disorders of a nervous liver, until persuaded to try the above celebrated remedy, which in a few weeks, resulted in making her (in her own words) "a new woman."

You are at liberty to make any use of this you see fit, or refer similar sufferers to Yours truly, A. MCMAKIN.

[From John S. Wickersham, Esq., firm of Wickersham & Hutchinson, the celebrated Manufacturers of Fancy Iron Works, No. 253 Canal street.]

I am the recipient from you of one of the greatest favors that can be conferred upon man, viz: that of health. For many years have I suffered from one of the most annoying and debilitating complaints that the human family can be afflicted with—chronic diarrhœa.

During the long time I was suffering from this disease, I was attended by regular physicians, giving me but temporary relief. The cause seemed to remain until I was induced to try Hoofland's German Bitters. After the use of a few bottles of that valuable medicine, the complaint seemed to be completely eradicated. I often inwardly thank you for such a valuable specific, and whenever I have an opportunity, cheerfully recommend it, with full confidence in its reliability.

Yours truly, JOHN S. WICKERSHAM.

New York, Feb. 2, 1852.

[From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pennington, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia, at present Pastor of the Baptist Church, Chester, Pa.]

* * * * * * *

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects, that I was induced to recommend them to many others and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming the fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended, to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink."

Yours truly, LEVI G. BECK.

Be Sure you Get the Genuine.

Prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia, with his signature on the wrapper and his name blown in the bottle. There are counterfeits in the market.

Price—Single bottle $1, or a half dozen for $5.

Should your nearest Druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY,

No. 631 Arch street, Philadelphia, Penn.

CHAS. M. EVANS,

Proprietor,

(Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.)

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.

BARNES, WARD & CO.

New Orleans, Agents.

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, SEPTEMBER 6, 1866. NUMBER 20.

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

—OF—

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 6, 1866.

Local Intelligence.

Firemen's Turnout.

We acknowledge the compliment of three cheers and a tiger, which was given us last night by the gallant Mechanics' Engine Company No. 6, as they passed the CRESCENT office. The annual anniversary meeting of the company took place last night, and after the adjournment the day was celebrated by a lively walk around in solid procession, with improvised songs for the occasion, and with that gayety and abandon which the machine naturally imparts. Several, if not all, of the engine houses, we learn, were visited before the night's work was through, and the engines walked around by way of salute.

The list of officers who were last night elected are the old appointees, with the exception of the first and last. Those "re-elected" have proved themselves worthy of the distinction conferred upon them, and the new officers have earned their positions by long and meritorious services. Of the president, we can speak from personal knowledge, and have no hesitation in saying that, by his character and public spirit, he fully merits the position to which he has been appointed.

Bills Against Wounded Policemen.

We have been surprised to find that no provision has been made by the common council or joint committees to pay the bills for medical attendance, nursing, etc., to the policemen wounded in the riot of the 30th of July. Such bills are now being presented to the men themselves, but the expenses incurred should not come out of their pay, which, when the cost of two uniforms in a year, and the usurious interest they are often compelled to give in consequence of delays in paying them, are deducted, is barely sufficient to support them in the most economical manner. If an individual in the employ of a private person were to receive bodily injuries in protecting his employer's interests, that employer would be regarded as an ingrate if he failed to furnish the means necessary to the restoration to health of his faithful servant, and it is certainly no less incumbent in a great public corporation to behave justly to men who gallantly imperiled their lives and have suffered in maintaining law and liberty.

Board of Health.

In our report of the proceedings of the Board of Health, published yesterday, the name of Dr. Foster was inadvertently omitted from the list of members present. The reader, however, would observe his presence in the course of reading the report.

Dr. Font, of the Charity Hospital, states that the error in reference to the origination of cases of cholera in that institution, arose from the fact that he was referring to only the previous days, while he was misunderstood as referring to the whole season.

The Piteous Heavens.

The hot suns and warm weather with which we have been so long afflicted as to make almost any other subject of conversation out of the question, yesterday gave way to cooling showers. The fall of rain which was so continuous for more than an hour, was sufficiently heavy to flood the streets, and will do much good, it is hoped, by removing the impurities, to improve the health of the city.

Fruit.

Sugar cane is already being brought to the city and offered for sale in our fruit stores. With the piles of green and yellow oranges, lemons, apples, persimmons, etc., the stalls present a sufficiently tempting appearance, and hint that all of the public are not frightened by cholera.

Meeting of the Police Commission Board.

The board met last night at seven o'clock, Mayor Monroe presiding; Messrs. Soulé, Moore and Conway present.

The following members of the police force who had been suspended from duty were then placed upon trial:

James Bradley, charged with being drunk in uniform, was dismissed from service.

G. Riley, for unofficerlike conduct, was suspended from duty for two months.

The case against D. Lunaberly, for gross neglect of duty, was dismissed, no witness appearing.

James Dersey pleaded sickness as his excuse from post, and was ordered to report for duty in October.

John Coels, for unofficerlike conduct, was dismissed from duty.

The charge against C. Hart, for unofficerlike conduct was dismissed.

The case against Charles Parker was suspended until Wednesday evening, at which time the board meets again, at six o'clock.

Proceedings of the Board of School Directors.

The Board of School Directors held their regular monthly meeting last evening, Mr. Mount presiding.

The report of the finance committee showed a balance to the credit of the board, after paying all expenditures on the 1st inst. of $3267 58.

Mr. Kelly, in behalf of that part of the committee on teachers representing the First District, submitted the following names for vacant situations in the schools of the district, and they were unanimously elected:

Jackson School—Mr. S. B. Buford, principal.

Jefferson School—Mr. F. Perkins, first assistant; Miss N. Parr, fifth assistant.

Fisk School—Miss Nelly Watson, fifth assistant; Miss M. Finlay, sixth assistant; Miss A. A. Finch, seventh assistant.

The members of the committee on supervision presented the names of the following citizens to co-operate with the committee in the supervision of the schools:

Second District—Edward Gaunchean, Geo. W. Dunbar, Dominique Boulingy, B. P. Voorhies and Joaquin Viosca, Sr.

Third District—John Pasley, Peter M. Peterson, Camille Guillet, Theodore Lamaux and W. C. Raymond.

Fourth District—W. H. Dameron, D. W. B. Wood, Isaac Randolph, W. G. Brown and Isaac N. Phillips.

These nominations were unanimously approved. No nominations were made for the First District.

Mr. Brewer, chairman of the committee on library, introduced a project for the reorganization of the library, the classification of the books, the restoration of books not returned at the proper time, and other reforms necessary for the reorganization. Previous to the war there were district libraries. During the war they were consolidated by the military authorities. The committee proposed that those who had been life members of the district libraries should become life members of the consolidated library, and that such members as had lost their certificates should be afforded an opportunity of establishing their claim. The report was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Sambola, from the special committee, to whom was referred a resolution providing for the payment of balances due to teachers and others connected with the public schools, dismissed from their situations during the military occupation of the city, asked and obtained further time to report.

Mr. Macon, from the committee on text books, submitted a report in relation to the books used in the schools, of which report the following is an abstract:

The committee recommended the retention of Parker and Watson's readers and McNally's geographies. The committee believed that better books than Webster's spelling-books could be had, but were not yet prepared to suggest substitutes. Town's arithmetic was strongly recommended to displace Greenleaf's. In relation to the history now read in the schools we quote from the report:

"A new edition of Quackenbos's history of the United States contains a review of the late war. Without considering the differences of opinion which may exist as to the value and accuracy of the author's narrative, it is the opinion of the committee that it is neither wise nor politic to place in the hands of our public school children, at the present time, any history of the late war, for daily study. Unless an edition of the work can be secured for our schools which does not contain a history of the last war, your committee recommend the use of some other text book upon this subject."

The committee reported that nine hundred and sixty copies of Spencer's English grammar had been presented to the schools gratuitously, through the State superintendent, but the committee observed that there was a difference of opinion as to the value of the work, in an educational point of view, and they favored the retention of the grammar now in use—Butler's. They recommended, however, that the copies of Spencer's grammar presented should be distributed in the departments of principals of schools, "for such occasional use and reference as may be found compatible with the proper study and adherance to the text of Butler's grammar." The committee also proposed the substitution of Town's for Greenleaf's algebra in the high schools.

The recommendations of the committee were adopted without dissent.

The usual monthly report was made by Mr. Rogers, the superintendent, and such portions of his report as required reference were appropriately referred. Mr. Rogers reported that notwithstanding the difficulties of the consolidated system, arising from the heterogenous character of the population of the city, the system was proving very successful. He recommended an increase of the school accommodations in the Third District, and higher compensation to a few teachers.

A certificate from Mr. R. Geddes, and three other gentlemen, that imputations, laid before the board against Miss C. Peck, lately a teacher in the Basin Street School, were false, and that their falsity was susceptible of proof, was referred to the committee on teachers.

Mr. James McConnell, who was elected a director to represent the First District, resigned, in consequence of having changed his residence to the Fourth District. The election to fill the vacancy was postponed until the next meeting.

A resolution, introduced at a previous meeting, to elect two assistant superintendents, was proposed to be amended by reducing the number to one.

A motion to postpone the subject indefinitely, was lost by a tie vote, ten to ten.

The amendment was rejected, eight yeas to eleven nays. Here the subject was dropped.

On motion of Mr. Leefe, instead of the high schools being styled upper and lower high schools they are, hereafter, to be denominated the First and Fourth District high schools, and the Second and Third District high schools.

A letter was read from Miss M. A. Armstrong, late principal of the Robertson street school, complaining that she had not been re-elected, assuming that charges had been made against her insidiously, and proclaiming her readiness to stand any test either as to qualifications or character. Accompanying the letter was a petition signed by fifty or sixty of the parents and guardians of the children attending the Robertson street school, praying for the reinstatement of Miss Armstrong in her former position as principal.

A preposition to refer the letter and petition to the committee on teachers gave rise to an animated debate, in which Messrs. Kelly, Prados, Collens and Dr. Ziehender participated. Mr. Kelly, as the representative of the committee on teachers, in the First District, protested against the reference. If Miss Armstrong's case was to be a subject of investigation there would be no end to the labors and tribulations of the committee. All the disappointed applicants for situations had an equal right, with her, for a reconsideration. The disappointed seem to labor under a misapprehension. They seem to think they had been removed from their positions. This was not the fact. They had been elected for a year. Their term had expired, and others whom the board preferred had been chosen to fill their places. They had been paid every cent due to them. They had no claim upon their situations, and none upon the consideration of the board, save their qualifications and merits, which the board had thought proper to compare with the qualifications and merits of others, and had decided in favor of those deemed most worthy. Neither the board nor any of its members owed any explanation to these disappointed parties for the right of choosing which had been exercised. This and all similar complaints and requests for reconsideration should be summarily disposed of by laying them on the table. In regard to the case of Miss Peck, Mr. Kelly presumed that her communication had reference to an anonymous letter addressed to the committee on teachers in relation to her. That letter had not the slightest influence in the decision of the committee concerning her place. It was treated by the committee as unworthy of consideration, and he saw no reason why the committee should be charged with an investigation of the matter.

The motion to refer Miss Armstrong's communication was rejected, the letter of Miss Peck was recalled from the committee, and it was ordered that these and all similar communications be laid on the table.

A resolution offered by Mr. Parham was adopted unanimously raising the salary of the superintendent from three thousand to four thousand dollars a year.

Leave of absence for six weeks was granted to the president.

The chair appointed the following committee on high schools:

Messrs. Robert Hare, Thomas L. Macon, M. A. Baker, A. Sambola, J. B. Leefe, J. J. E. Massicot, Dr. Dowler and J. G. Parham.

Shortly after the board adjourned.

A Parish Prison Conversation.

The bar, particularly the portion engaged in the criminal practice, has made some valuable and interesting contributions to literature. For the study of the darker passions it has no rival, in spite of the death-bed confessions which are made to physic cure. A criminal lawyer cannot easily escape making some singular observations which are known to few else, and the conversation of such a man ought to be worth hearing. The truth of the above observations we had occasion to observe, during a half hour we recently spent (it was positively no longer a period) in the gloomy enclosure known as the parish prison. This structure is imposing in architecture, and has recently been painted of a rather pretty color without, still we did not on that account take for it a violent fancy. We are no more than our neighbors, but this atmosphere of crime, these bolts and bars, those prisoners staring at you through the grating, all awaken uncomfortable doubts in your own conscience and the value of the open sky and sunlight rises at once in price. The inside walls are painted black for a certain distance from the floor, and apparently in mourning for those of its children who have been shot, or more dramatically "worked off" by the masked executioner. The law shows her talons too visibly, and one had rather not remain there for a permanent thing.

It was in this place that we happened to meet a friend who had made the criminal branch of law his study. We endeavored to speak upon general subjects, but the conversation was a failure. Your thoughts were imprisoned also, and you could not get beyond the prison grime.

"The first time I ever entered this place," said my friend, "was to see a young man, a great many years ago, who was put here by a wealthy father for leaving home without permission. He was actually kept here during a year."

"Was that your first case?"

"No. My first case was given me by a German lady who could not speak a word of English. She had received a letter here from a relation telling her to come to this city and take possession of an estate that had just been bequeathed to her by a wealthy relative. The party who wrote to her, upon her arrival, could not be found. The relative, it was true, had died, with no kinsman near him, but no evidence of her supposed wealth could be found. His administrator knew nothing of it whatever. And so the matter remains open to conjecture to this day."

"But that was not your last case?"

"Shortly after I was employed to see if anything could be made out of a statement of facts sworn to by an old woman, and which had happened many years before. It was an action for unjust and illegal imprisonment, in which it appeared that she had been kidnapped and brought to this city, and detained in the attic of a private house for a number of years, without the power of escape. It was only by the accidental burning of the house that she ever did obtain her freedom. Those were the facts. But the matter remains undecided to this day—she died before the trial came on for a hearing.

"Apropos of female clients, let me tell you an instance of depravity that surpasses anything I have ever met with yet. It is about a mother who was accused of some grave charge, and had employed me to defend her. The evidence, when the time for trial came on, looked so damnatory that I felt loth to appear in the case before court. My client noticed my hesitation. Asking for a private consultation at the door, she pointed to a modest-looking beautiful girl, who had been seated by her side. 'That is my daughter,' said she. There was no need of inquiring as to her meaning. I declined to have anything whatever to do with the case. Since that time her mother has compelled her to support her by living an abandoned life. To my certain knowledge she was so beaten and cruelly treated that there was no other escape for her until the latter grew old and coarse enough to effect her release. I still frequently see her at the police courts."

There were many other incidents drawn from his own experience which, perhaps, it might be of interest to relate, as truth, after all, surpasses the inventions of fiction. But we have explained our point; and, perhaps, at some future day some of our criminal pleaders may add to our literature by a volume of causes celebres which have been tried under their own observation. The records of our criminal tribunals are certainly not silent.

River Police.

Subjoined is a complete list of the river police, who have just been appointed by the mayor. He congratulates himself that he has had an opportunity of selecting citizens so well qualified for the duties devolving on this important branch of the police service. Nearly every one of them are "old salts," and Captains P. Ward and Frank Ranger have been often ploughing the main as ship masters. Mr. Stewart, the sergeant of the force, has been many years in the employment of merchants as a superintending watchman on the levee:

Charles Stewart, sergeant; P. Ward, John Comesky, (generally known as Drogheda Jack,) Frank Ranger, Edward Flood, James Hays, Alexder Williams, H. Dorman, Charles Henderson, Charles Mallis, Joseph W. Donnelly, Richard Lane and Thomas Hudson.

Coroner's Inquests.

The coroner yesterday held the following inquests:

Upon the body of Joseph, a German, aged 26, found at Jefferson and Old streets. Disease unknown.

Upon the body of Peter Jacob, aged 26, native of this State, found dead of cholera at Gentilly.

Upon the body of Sam, colored, aged four years, at No. 618 Bagatelle street. Cholera.

On the body of Louis Mitchell, colored, who died on board the steamer Lorenzo of cholera.

Various Items.

The house of Thomas Harrisson, on Willow street, between Clio and Erato streets, was entirely destroyed by fire between two and three o'clock yesterday morning. The fire is supposed to have been set by an incendiary.

The police of the Second and Third Districts will be paid off to-day, those of the First and Fourth Districts to-morrow.

Up to ten o'clock last night not a single person had been arrested by the night police of the First District, even for a petty misdemeanor, and during the day but one arrest was made, and that was for an insignificant larceny. This is a noteworthy improvement, and merits a record as unexampled in many years.

The body of a negro who died at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, at 109 Willow street, near Julia street, was still lying in the house last night although the corner had been notified, shortly after the decease of the man, of the death. The body was last night in a very advanced stage of decomposition and extremely offensive to the neighborhood.

Recorders' Courts.

FIRST DISTRICT.—James M. Coffey, as principal and Jules Fremont, as accessory, were yesterday arraigned on the charge preferred by Recorder Ahern of embezzling public monies, and monies and valuables belonging to prisoners, from the office of the recorder, and pleading not guilty, they were remanded for examination on the 15th inst. Recorder Ahern being a witness in the case recused himself, and Mayor Monroe presided in his place. The mayor fixed the bail of Mr. Coffey at $3000, and that of Mr. Fremont at $1500. Neither of them being able to furnish the security required they were returned to prison.

The affidavit of Mr. Ahern charges them with embezzling "two thousand five hundred dollars, or more, belonging to the city of New Orleans." The exact amount is not specified, because all the papers have not been examined yet. An affidavit is yet to be made, in regard to the embezzlement of property of prisoners. This complaint will be made as soon as an examination has been had, by which the articles abstracted can be specided.

Recorder Ahern had the following cases before him:

James Buck Boyd, negro, was arraigned on a charge of stealing a mule worth $250, belonging to Mr. A. C. Weaver, from his stable at the corner of St. Peter and Good streets, on Sunday night last. The case is to be examined on the 12th inst.

Stephen Larry and D. Haggarty were brought up, charged with having two bales of stolen cotton in their possession. The men were arrested by officer Flood, of the river police, early on Sunday morning last, hauling the cotton off on a dray from the levee, at the head of Race street. The property has been identified by Captain H. R. Otis, of the ship Kate Davenport, as part of his cargo, and was lying on the wharf when it was stolen. The prisoners were remanded to await an examination, which is to be had on the 13th inst.

Margaret Henly pleaded not guilty to the charge of stealing the sum of one hundred and fifteen dollars from Mrs. Spencer, corner of Julia and Baronne streets, on Sunday last, and the examination of the complaint was fixed for the 12th inst.

Pat. McGinn is to be examined on the 12th, on the complaint of police officer Archy Boyd, who alleges that on Tuesday evening, while in the discharge of his duty on Richard street, he was assailed by McGinn, with some weapon, knocked down, and while down seized by the throat with the intent of strangling him. The charge preferred is assault with intent to kill.

The same McGinn is to be examined also on the 12th on a charge of entering the room of Alexander Sandick, on Richard street, near Religious, on Sunday night last, and maliciously breaking three or four dollars' worth of his furniture.

John Smith was sent before the First District Court to be tried on a charge of picking from the pocket of Capt. John J. Brown, of the steamer Lafourche, the sum of sixty-two dollars, on the steamboat landing, on the 28th ult.

The recorder passed the following Workhouse sentences: Sam. Brown, William Armstrong and Benjamin Patterson, all negroes, for vagrancy; Bridget Grady, for habitual inebriety; Henry Jones, Louis Royal, Willis Johnson and William Harris, negroes, for vagrancy; Ann McKenna, for drunkenness and disturbing the peace, and Mary Brazil, a lewd and colored woman, ninety days; Ann Maria Langhan and Eliza Keefe, for being drunk on the streets, sixty days; and Charles Young, negro, for sleeping in Lafayette Square, thirty days.

Fines were imposed as follows: Eliza Singerman, Mary Galon, Eliza Lovd and Eliza Wilson, for being drunk and disturbing the peace, $20 each; Jacob Mentzer, complained against by Mr. Beddington, commissary of Claiborne market, for peddling in the market and resisting him in the discharge of his duty, and James O'Connor and Martin Long, for drunkenness and disturbing the peace, $10 each; Edward McGinty and P. McDonald, for the same offense, William Brown, negro, and Robert Watson, Mike Coffee and Jacob Weise, whites, for sleeping in Lafayette square, and John Lovell, arrested on a charge of violently assaulting Mrs. Margaret Roach, with intent to kill, $5 each. In the last mentioned case, party was also required to furnish bonds to keep the peace or stand committed to the Parish Prison for thirty days. Peter Decker and Henry Alicock, privates of the 6th United States cavalry, were fined $2 50 each for taking refreshments from T. Woolfin, on Poydras street, and refusing to pay for them.

SECOND DISTRICT.—The following parties were sent to the Workhouse for ninety days, as vagrants: Ostave, Peter Robertson, Andrew Lewis, Joseph, Silas Carrie, all colored; George Hampshire and John Dorman.

Josephine Bienvenue gave bond to answer for a breach of the peace; also Victoire Bernard, colored, for fighting; Lacaze, for assault and battery; and Wm. Moore, E. S. Curry, Maggioli and Charles Fox for the same offense.

Ferdinand Fonber, for assault and battery, was fined $5, or five days in the Parish Prison; Pierre Arthur $10, or ten days to the Parish Prison, for the same offense; and Kate Ross, for the same, and being drunk besides, was sent to the Workhouse for thirty days.

H. Alcdor was fined $10 or ten days in the parish prison for disturbing a policeman; George Williams $25 for lying in neutral ground on Canal street and carrying a weapon; Ferdinand E. Kert $15 or thirty days in the parish prison for disturbing the peace; John Henry, colored, sixty days at the Workhouse for larceny; Robert N. Robertson for abusing the officers of his ship was fined $10 or five days to the parish prison. Three sick men were found on the levee and sent to the hospital.

THIRD DISTRICT.—Daniel Gleason was honorably discharged of the accusation of horse stealing, brought against him by John Bonnan; Mme Peter, colored, was fined $5 and bound to keep the peace in $100 for six months, for violating city council ordinance No. 566.

Mad. Schmidt and Marie Schmidt were fined $5, and bound over, for assault and battery upon Jean Porsson.

Alex. Gardera, colored, for same offence, was made to give bond and fined $10.

Thos. Hughes was sent to the Parish Prison on the charge of being a deserter from the bark Florence.

Thos. Murray was fined $5 for being drunk on the pavement.

The case of Ludovico Marchini, an Italian, charged with attempting murder, was continued.

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.	Whites.	Blacks.	Total.	Total cholera.	Whites.	Blacks.	Total.	Total cholera.	Aggregate of all diseases.
July 29 to Aug 5	29	—	—	29	164	—	—	164	193
Aug. 5 to 6, 8 P.	17	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—
August 9	18	12	6	36	22	13	—	35	53
August 10	27	15	11	53	17	17	—	34	87
" 12	27	11	16	82	16	6	1	23	105
" 13	23	11	12	82	22	11	1	34	116
" 14	23	11	12	94	21	11	2	32	126
" 15	26	16	12	97	19	4	—	23	120
" 16	44	22	22	119	15	5	—	20	139
" 17	21	12	8	56	21	6	—	27	83
" 18	24	15	9	55	26	17	12	55	110
" 19	28	16	9	53	17	12	—	29	82
" 20	14	8	8	31	21	8	2	31	62
" 21	23	13	10	30	18	7	—	25	55
" 22	29	17	10	34	17	7	—	24	58
" 23	17	16	1	23	17	6	—	23	46
" 24	26	24	2	25	15	8	1	24	49
" 25	16	11	5	23	11	8	—	19	42
" 26	17	8	8	19	11	9	—	20	39
" 27	11	12	6	16	8	7	1	16	32
" 28	14	4	7	23	12	6	5	23	46
" 29	15	8	7	23	13	6	—	19	42
" 30	14	5	6	23	20	6	4	30	53
" 31	9	4	4	21	18	5	6	29	50
September 1	12	6	4	19	9	5	3	17	36
" 2	10	12	1	18	13	3	3	21	39
" 3	15	8	5	22	13	6	3	22	44
" 4	18	8	8	19	9	6	3	18	37
" 5	16	9	4	13	10	11	5	26	39

THE DARK SCHOOL OF MUSIC.—A fair house last night, in spite of the unfairness of the weather, listened to the efforts of the Duprez & Benedict's minstrels, who still discourse sweet music at the St. Charles. We confess to a fondness for this species of music, and though the entertainment is lacking, in some respects, in liveliness and bustle, we are willing to sit through the dull parts for others which will please any and every audience. The company, too, as a whole, are somewhat deficient in knowledge of negro character. But such artists as we have already intimated, as Bidau and Bishop, are worth hearing, and those of the public who are not too sensitive to jokes and conundrums, will find it worth their while to visit and see for themselves.

STAR COTTON GINS AND CONDENSERS.—We invite the attention of planters and factors to the advertisement of this gin and condenser which appears in the CRESCENT this morning. Differing from other gins in that they are more portable, simple and compact, and being able, it is claimed, to turn out more cleaned ginned cotton per day for the labor expended, they certainly deserve the attention of all interested in the "great staple." Requiring but small space to be operated in, as the cotton is delivered from the condenser in a thick sheet or bat, and free from dust and sand as in the ordinary lint room, a regular gin house may be dispensed with by all who use them, while the cotton will pack better and appear better in market. These are facts worth consideration.

THE STEAMER RALEIGH FOR GALVESTON.—This splendid steamship, it will be seen upon reference to our advertising columns, will leave for Galveston on next Friday (to-morrow) afternoon, at 5 o'clock, having been detained on account of the inclemency of the weather. She is a new and finely equipped vessel, and her accommodations for passengers are unsurpassed. Having reduced the price of passage to $15, travelers will find voyaging upon her cheap, expeditious and agreeable. Messrs. Jas. Connoly & Co., No. 85 Poydras street, are her agents.

THE PLACE WHERE TO BUY CLOTHING.—It is at Messrs. Garthwaite, Lewis & Stuart's, Nos. 31 and 33 Camp street, where a splendid and well made stock is always kept and sold at very low rates.

Passengers per steamship Matagorda from Galveston via Brashear, Sept. 4, 1866:

J S Thrasher and wife, Col Mann, wife and two children; Keyworth, wife and child; Dr Cullum, wife and two children; Roland Wyly, League, Elliott, Macon, Sonnendial, Rosenfield, Newman, Libermann, Preston, Morse, Otis, Lyon, Levy, Dejon, Bonnell, Smith, Yeand, Gary, Samuel, Rev Perche, Rev Bellet and child, Cooper, Manachem, Frank, Burkhardt, Daniel, Hunt Capt Johnson, Lieut Scott, Spencer, and twelve in deck.

Passengers per steamship Beaufort from Apalachicola, Sept. 5, 1866:

L G S Beale jr., and wife; Mrs St John and daughter; S H Dickerson and son, J M Poe.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

THE PRESIDENTIAL TOUR.

RECEPTION AT DETROIT---DISUNIONISTS CRUSHED.

The President, Seward and Grant.

Radical Venality Exposed.

No Disunion----No Radical Exclusion.

Insolence and Brutality Magnanimously Repelled.

JACKSON, MICH., Sept. 5.—The President and party passed here to-day. On Tuesday morning a reception was tendered him at Illyria, Ohio, but it was marred by several insults. A black flag was displayed, and the bands drawn up to receive the party played a dirge instead of a national air.

At Oberlin no reception was tendered.

At Tremont a very enthusiastic reception took place.

At Toledo the radicals marred the proceedings by insulting interruptions, but with these exceptions the affair passed off well.

A great crowd assembled at Detroit where General Grant received the party in person. The crowd was so overpowering that the arrangements for a procession could not be effectually carried out. The President's speech at Detroit is one of the most remarkable delivered by him. A person in the crowd insultingly alluded to the salary paid the President. He addressed the intruder as one of the radical hounds who had been barking at him for eight months past, and taking the allusion to his salary as his text, he poured a broadside of invective ridicules on the radical Congress which he called the Congress which had doubled its own pay and given the maimed soldiers of the war a meagre pittance of $50 bounty for their services.

General Grant has rejoined the party.

Secretary Seward in his speech alluded to the efforts being made to separate Grant and the President, characterizing them as futile.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

ITALY TO DISBAND TROOPS.

BERLIN, Sept. 5.—Darmstadt has complied with the demands of Prussia and will pay her three million florins, besides ceding some territory.

FLORENCE, ITALY, September 5.—Prior to the signing of the treaty of peace Italy will disband 120,000 soldiers.

LONDON, Saturday September 5.—Noon.—A statement shows that the Atlantic cable is doing business at the rate of $900,000 per year.

The opening price of consols is 89¾ for money, and United States 5-20's 73.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday noon, Sept. 5.—The cotton market is heavy. The sales will probably be light to-day.

LONDON, Sept. 5—Evening.—The first official conference for the establishment of peace between Italy and Austria was held at Vienna on the 3d. The draft of some of the articles of the treaty was signed, and the arrangements for the transfer of Venetia between Austria and France, to Italy, and the evacuation of the Quadrilateral by the Austrians, are in progress.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 5.—The steamer Saxonia, from New York, arrived at this port to-day, and sailed for Hamburg.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 5—Evening.—The cotton market is dull, and prices have declined ⅛d. per pound. The sales to-day were 8000 bales. Middling uplands are quoted at 12¾d. per pound.

The breadstuffs market is firmer. The tallow market is active, but prices are without change.

LONDON, (Wednesday Evening) Sept. 5.—Consols are quoted at 89¾ for money. The closing prices for American securities are as follows: U. S. 5.20's 73; Erie Railroad shares 46½; Illinois Central shares 79¼.

Relaxation of Quarantine in Cuba.

MAXIMILIAN TO ABDICATE IF CARLOTTA FAILS.

Serious Tribulations---Suicide in Prison.

THE LIBERALS GAINING.

SAINT DOMINGO TO BE ANNEXED!

Maximilian Wants to Get to Sea-Shore.

MARSHAL BAZAINE SAYS NAY!

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Havana dates to the 31st ult. say that letters received by commercial houses in Cuba, state that the prospect of annexing St. Domingo to the United States is looked upon as consummated.

The Board of Health at Havana had finally decided to modify the quarantine regulations so that a clean bill of health will be all that is necessary to insure immediate entry for all vessels to the Cuban ports.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—The Tribune asserts that it has intelligence to the effect that Maximilian has determined to abdicate if the Empress Carlotta fails in her mission to France.

The Herald's Mexican correspondence says that the French entertain strong hopes that Napoleon will find some excuse to refuse to withdraw his troops, and that the United States will be unable to enforce the Monroe doctrine by reason of dissatisfaction in the Southern States and the rupture between the President and Congress. A new and aggress