The New Orleans Crescent

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

94 CAMP STREET.

J. O. NIXON, Proprietor.

The Crescent Job Establishment

—BEING PROVIDED—

WITH THE LATEST AND MOST IMPROVED

STYLES OF PRESSES,

—FROM—

The Celebrated Manufactories

—OF—

Messrs. R. HOE & Co., and GEO. P. GORDON,

And with all the various styles and designs of

TYPE, BORDERS, ORNAMENTS, CUTS, ETC.,

From the well known foundries of

L. JOHNSON & CO., PHILADELPHIA, AND

JAMES CONNER'S SONS, NEW YORK

Are prepared to execute every description of

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

—IN A MANNER—

UNSURPASSED BY ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT

IN THE SOUTH.

COMMERCIAL AND MERCANTILE

PRINTING,

—Such as—

PROMISSORY NOTES,
DRUGGISTS' LABELS,
DRAY RECEIPTS,
BANK CHECKS,
CONTRACTS,
BILLS OF FARE,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
AUCTION BILLS,
HAND BILLS,
BILLS LADING,
ENVELOPES,
BILL HEADS,
CATALOGUES,
MORTGAGES,
CIRCULARS,
HEADINGS,
INVOICES,
DEEDS,
CARDS,

—And—

EVERY OTHER VARIETY OF BLANKS

KNOWN TO TRADE OR COMMERCE.

BOOK DEPARTMENT.

We are prepared to

PRINT AND BIND

In a Superior Style,

PAMPHLETS,
BOOKS,
BRIEFS,
CASH BOOKS,
DAY BOOKS,
LEDGERS,
ETC., ETC.

Of any size and style of typography or binding to suit the taste of the most fastidious.

STEAMBOAT PRINTING.

Especial attention given to printing

STEAMBOAT BILLS,
BILLS OF FARE,
MANIFESTS, ETC.

Plain or in any Number of Colors.

RULING AND BINDING

Executed with dispatch, and in the most workmanlike manner.

All work warranted to give satisfaction.
Orders attended to with dispatch.
Prices reasonable.

Crescent Book and Job Establishment,

No. 94 CAMP STREET,

Between Natchez and Poydras,

New Orleans.

H. M. Thompson,

AGENT OF THE

NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT

—AND—

GENERAL NEWSPAPER AND ADVERTISING AGENT

NO. 14 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

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 XV. MONDAY MORNING, JULY 16, 1866. NUMBER 285.

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

—OF—

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 16, 1866.

The Environs of New Orleans.

NUMBER NINETY-ONE.

Don Andres Almonaster, the ancestor of the present Pontalba family residing in France, was a public officer under the Spanish colonial administration, for we find his name mentioned as being a notary public from 1770 to 1782. It is further stated that he was the royal standard bearer, or the alferez, a great place of honor under the municipal administration of Spanish communities, who, it seems, have conserved at least part of the ancient Moorish, civil government, hence we find such denominations as alcalde or judge and alguazil, mayor or sheriff, after the formation of the municipal administration in the city of New Orleans. We find further, that the present cathedral was finished in the year 1794, and that its erection was due to the liberality of said Andres Almonaster, regidor and alferez real of his catholic majesty. We stated in former numbers that the two splendid rows of brick buildings, fronting the public place called Jackson Square, in the middle of the ancient city, were the property of the rich Pontalba family, of which the mother, the only daughter of Don Andres is, if we are not mistaken, still living in Paris, where no doubt the rest of the family have also their residence. It is not long since we noticed in the public papers, that one of the Messieurs Pontalba is related by marriage to the rich French banker Mires, whose singular legal difficulties and eventual triumphs have been the theme of newspaper commentaries.

But to return to our ancient buildings, the two existing rows of stores and dwelling houses occupying exactly the site at present built upon by this new construction, ordered by and completed under the personal superintendence of Madame Pontalba, somewhere in the fiftieth year. When we beheld the former buildings in 1816, they could then not have had less than some fifty years existence already; they were of the order of houses built partly of bricks, between posts, and the roofs covered with the old round tile, baked or burnt in kilns, in this country, before the introduction of the flat tiles from France. (Nantes and Havre,) or the later appearing Scotch slates from Glasgow and other ports of North Britain. From these indications, it will easily be perceived that the two rows of buildings of Pontalba fronting the ancient Place d'Armes, were indeed relics of the earliest improvement in the Louisiana colony. The several modes of covering the roofs of houses in our city are generally indications of the age or the time at which the buildings have been erected; for the most ancient or primitive one was that of cypress shingle wood, then followed the hollowed brick tiles, after which again for a number of years the French flat roof tiles already named, as imported from France, was much in fashion; when finally the present universal slate covering was adopted as the most convenient, and upon the whole, the most economical after all. When we say that the slate roofing is the most economical we mean upon the long run, for, though the first cost may be somewhat greater than the former flat or hollow tiles, still are the repairs much less frequent than those of these latter modes of house coverings, and particularly the French flat tile roofing would continually require renewed pitch, tarring and other modes of stopping the numerous leaks. As for the heavy hollow red brick tiles, and now only seen upon the roofs of old houses, they require not so often repairing, but they are so heavy that the roofs must be constructed expressly, in order to support such a mass of cumbrous weight. The other mode of covering with cypress shingles or even clap-boards, is much resorted to still, in constructions of country houses and out-buildings, and no doubt will continue for the cheaper kinds of abodes and in localities where the danger from conflagration is not so much to be apprehended.

When we consider that by the aid of the powerful steam engine pumps our firemen are now enabled generally to subdue the fiery element in a short time after its outbreak, we shall suppose that in course of time little need be feared in that respect in the crowded or populous portion of our city precincts; and yet it can not be gainsaid, but what the risks of our insurance companies must still be considerable, because otherwise the fire premiums paid by our property owners would be much less than what they actually are. Although we know that in some cities of the North—New York city, for instance—a new organization of the fire department was deemed indispensible, in order to insure greater security with regard to the suppression of many disorders or riotous proceedings on the part of many of the elements composing the companies of the fire brigade, there is no necessity whatever, in this respect, as to our New Orleans fire department. Still would it not be amiss if some measures should be taken on the part of the firemen themselves, as well as the city authorities and the insurance companies, in order, if possible, to give greater efficiency to the present organization of our vigilant fire department. There can never be too much zeal displayed at the present time, and under the critical circumstances in which our country more or less finds itself involved. Though little versed in the construction of the new steam engines of which our firemen make use, it seems to us that means no doubt will be found to render these modern contrivances more easily transportable, and capable of being more serviceable in these emergencies, by being distributed throughout all the wards and sub-districts of our widely extended city environs. By such a diffusion or distribution of fire engines of steam power all over the city limits a much greater degree of security would be infused into our various population, who now place their only reliance in the vigilance of the organized association, whilst in olden times the whole of the adult male population was called upon to aid in the suppression of this dreaded element not to mention the lives and health of the members of the community so often exposed and placed in jeopardy by conflagration calamities. Whilst upon this subject, we would again reiterate our remarks in former numbers, that during fires in olden times regular cordons by the police or military forces would be established so as prevent the roberies which such occasions afford to the unprincipled part of society to profit by, and to assist in saving the effects and valuables of the unfortunate sufferers of these calamities. Such recommendations are not superfluous in the present condition of our society; the community is traversing one of the many social concussions which follow in the train of that grand social cataclysm—our sudden emancipation irruption and consequent commercial upheaval. Let us, then, by all means, be vigilant and guard the main pillars of our social structure.

Musical and Theatrical.

A curiosity-gratifying individual "ages" some of the public favorites, as follows: Charlotte Cushman will shortly celebrate the sixty-ninth anniversary of her birth; Fanny Kemble is in her forty-ninth year (!); Kate Bateman is twenty-four years old; Julia Dean is thirty-five; Mme. Celeste is sixty-four; Mrs. John Wood is thirty-six; Julia Bennet Barrow is forty-one; Adah Isaacs Menken is twenty-seven; Mrs. Vernon is nearly seventy; Mrs. J. H. Allen is twenty-two; Madeline Henriques is twenty (?) and is the youngest "leading lady" on the stage; Parepa is thirty-eight; Miss Hosmer is twenty-six; Maggie Mitchell is thirty.

There were five candidates for the seat of the late M. Clapisson in the French Institute (section of music), which has just been filled—Gounod, the composer of "Faust;" Felicien David, of "Herculaneum," "Lalla Rookh," etc.; Victor Massé, of "La Reine Topaze" and "Fior d'Aliza;" Aimé Maillart, of "Lara," and Elwart, of "Les Catalans." M. Gounod gained the vacant chair. The other members of the music section are Auber, Carafa, Thomas, Reber, and Berlioz, with Rossini, Mercadente and Verdi as foreign associates.

A Naples letter writer says: "M. Thalberg's time has not been spent in vain; the great musician has become a large grower of grapes, and, what is more, of first rate wines."

There are in the whole of Europe 1480 theaters. Of these there are 337 in France, 168 in Spain, 150 in England, 152 in Austria, 115 in Germany, 76 in Prussia, 44 in Russia, 34 in Belgium, 23 in Holland, 20 in Switzerland, 10 in Sweden, 8 in Norway, 16 in Portugal, 10 in Denmark, 4 in Greece, 4 in Turkey, 3 in Roumania and 1 in Servia. In Italy there is one theater for every 75,000 of the inhabitants.

Verdi has written to regret that his age and incapacity for fatigue prevents his joining the Italian army.

John Brougham will bring out his version of "Our Mutual Friend" at about the same time that Frank Dwight Denny's boiling down of the same book is to be produced in Brooklyn. With Geo. Fawcett Rowe's dramatization, it will be the third of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean have completed their engagement at the Princess's Theater, London. During its continuance, Mr. Kean has performed Wolsey, Louis the Eleventh, Shylock, Hamlet and Mr. Oakley.

Mr. Forrest's receipts for his first ten nights at Maguire's Opera House, San Francisco, are said to be $22,000 in gold.

The theaters of Holland are closed on account of the cholera.

Miss Laura Harris is engaged by M. Ragier in Paris for the winter season.

The new lessee of Drury Lane is Mr. F. B. Chatterton, Mr. Falconer's late partner.

The warlike fever in Italy has penetrated the ranks of artists. Six members of the Bellotti-Bon troups have enlisted under Garibaldi.

Mr. and Mrs. Boucicault have made arrangements with Mr. Pechter to appear at the Lyceum in London, in September, in a new drama to be written by Mr. Boucicault.

Since 1842 there have been eight hundred and eighty-nine operas and ballets composed in Italy, of which number Donizetti alone has written more than seventy.

The Theater Lyrique, in Paris, has concluded an engagement with Ristori before her departure for this country. By virtue of this engagement she was to play Medea on the 20th, and Maria Stuarda on the 22d ult.

The new Holborn theater in London will probably be opened with a drama by Mr. Boucicault; and Miss Herbert will produce a new play by the same author, in the autumn, at the St. James's theater.

An event of more than usual interest has taken place in Berlin; the production of Sophocles's "Antigone," (with Mendelssohn's music. All the *savants* of the capital were present. Mendelssohn's music produced a grand effect.

A dramatic adaptation of "Our Mutual Friend" has recently been produced at Sadler's Wells Theater, London, under the title of "The Golden Dustman." The central feature of the play is Mr. Belmore's powerful representation of *Mr. Wegg*.

The Viennese prima donna, Mme. Kaiss-Pouse, has concluded a most lucrative engagement at the Grand Opera, Paris, for three years. The first year, including a three months' leave, she receives forty-five thousand francs, the second fifty thousand, and the third sixty thousand.

Edwin Booth commences an engagement at the Boston Theater in September.

Joseph Jefferson has been meeting with great success as *Salem Scudder* at Liverpool.

Mrs. Yelverton's "Readings" have been interrupted by the death of her brother, John Henry Longworth, who died at Sidney, on the 7th of April last.

SCHOOL VACATIONS.—President Dolbear, of the Commercial College, makes an excellent suggestion through our columns this morning. He informs the public that during the next two months special attention will be given to the classes in penmanship, book-keeping, arithmetic and the modern languages. He does this to enable boys, who have not been able to devote as much attention to their studies as they should have done while at school, to brighten themselves up and lose no time.

ARRIVAL OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—The United States mail steamship Mississippi, Capt. Furber, from New York 9th inst., arrived at her wharf early yesterday with a full freight and the following passengers:

James Ashbridge, Capt. K. Dixon, Mr. Springhatt, Miss Monroe, Capt. Wiswell, Mr. Serres, A. Baldwin, Urcifer and F. J. Gildemeister and 16 steerage.

The steamship Hermann Livingston, arrived yesterday with a full cargo and 500 men of the 17th U. S Regular Infantry.

GEN. GRANT AND THE PRESIDENCY.—There has been a great deal of speculation recently among the newspapers as to the position of General Grant with reference to the next presidential election, and also with regard to his opinion of the proposed amendment to the Constitution. Much of this speculation is indulged in by political partisans for interested purposes. I can say, upon good authority, that Gen. Grant will, in no event, be a candidate for the presidency at the next presidential election, and any use of his name in that connection is wholly unauthorized and deprecated by the general. With reference to the proposed constitutional amendment, Gen. Grant has, on several occasions, in private conversation said that he could see no serious objection to the amendment itself, and he in fact approved its main features, but nevertheless it is the opinion of the general that the Southern loyal representatives should have been first admitted to their seats and an opportunity should have been given them to vote upon the joint resolution to amend the Constitution before the same was subjected to the several State legislatures. In brief, his views on the latter proposition are identified with those of the President.—[Washington Cor. (June 8) of N. Y. Times.

Local Intelligence.

The Fenner's Battery Concert.

To-morrow evening a grand concert, under the direction of Professor E. O. Eaton, will be given at the Opera House, by the Fenner's Battery Mutual Aid Association. Miss Annie McLean, who, as a vocalist, has established so high a reputation with our connoisseurs, will appear on the occasion, and will give some of her choice morceaux. A number of amateurs, distinguished in private circles for excellence in singing and instrumental performances, will assist at the entertainment. Professor Eaton, who will preside at the piano, is known as a composer whose productions commend themselves to critics. A musical feast, rarely attractive, is on hand. The proceeds will be appropriated to objects which, under ordinary circumstances, might be regarded as benevolence, but that word does not convey an idea of the obligation of those who should patronize the entertainment, for to relieve those who are to be relieved is the payment of a debt, and not the gratuity of a charity.

Accident on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

A dispatch was received on Saturday, announcing that a collision had taken place on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, near Enterprise, Miss., by which Mr. D. Maupay, the well known and respected proprietor of the garden seed and agricultural establishment on Gravier street, had his leg so severely fractured that amputation would be necessary. We have not heard of any other casualty resulting from the collision.

Sudden Death.

Mr. Dolhonde, formerly a member of the firm of Martin, Cobb & Co., a gentleman highly esteemed for many virtues, died suddenly yesterday morning, after an illness of a few hours. The demise of this citizen will be deeply regretted by a large circle of admiring friends, as well as by his immediate family, with whom those friends sympathize in their affliction.

The Alarm of Fire.

The alarm of fire last night about 12 o'clock, indicated the Bayou Bridge as the scene of conflagration. It did not appear to involve anything of sufficiently serious character to call upon us at that late hour to delay the press in order to furnish particulars in this morning's CRESCENT. They will be given to-morrow.

Suicide.

Lieutenant Manning now in command of the Second District, reports the suicide of Miss Augustine LeNormand, a lady of twenty-seven years of age. She resided at No. 67 Main street. About three o'clock yesterday afternoon she shot herself with a pistol. The ball was fired at the neck and passed into the head and there it was fatal.

Personal.

Mr. Whitelaw Reid—better known as "Agate" of the Cincinnati Gazette—accompanied Chief Justice Chase on his Southern tour last year, and has now given to the public the result of his observations, in the shape of a book entitled "After the War."

Tennyson's "Elaine," illustrated by Gustave Dore, is to be published this fall by a London firm.

Senator Fessenden has lost heavily by the fire at Portland. He fears that one-half of his property has been totally destroyed, including his private papers and valuable library.

General Hancock has been furloughed for sixty days from his post at Buffalo, and is going West with his family.

General Robert Toombs, of Georgia, has been passing a few days in London.

The Duke de Chartres, second son of the Duke of Orleans, has again entered the Italian army.

The London Cosmopolitan thinks that Charles Francis Adams "stands number one among the candidates for the next presidency of the United States." The view may be cosmopolitan, but it is by no means American.

Miss Burdett Coutts has contributed, since 1847, the sum of $60,000 to the colonial bishopric (Church of England) fund.

Professor Faraday received, June 23, at his residence, (being too unwell to attend a public meeting), the Albert gold medal of the society of Arts, which has been awarded to him for his discoveries in electricity, magnetism and chemistry.

Cardinal Antonelli, who has been seriously ill, has now almost recovered, and taken frequent carriage exercise in Rome. His illness is attributed to his losses through the bank failures in London. These losses are estimated at a million crowns.

Prince Alfred, it is said, declined being made Duke of York, as has hitherto been the practice with the second son of the monarch, for fear that the creditors of the late duke should send in their still unpaid bills to him as successor to the title.

It is stated that Sir. J. P. Grant, and not Lord Alfred Churchill, will be the new governor of Jamaica.

Father Prout was offered a Cardinal's hat if he would continue a priest and devote himself to the church—but he replied, "All ways lead to Rome, but it would have been funny if I had gone thither through the Groves of Blarney."

The London Times is requested to contradict the report that a baronetcy was refused to the late Mr. Joseph Home. No such honor was ever looked for or desired by Mr. Home, neither would it have been accepted by him if offered by any cabinet.

The President and Secretary Seward have signified their intention of being present at the laying of the corner-stone of the Douglas monument as soon as Congress adjourns. Mr. Seward will deliver the eulogy. It is shrewdly suspected that he will manage to return through Philadelphia about the middle of August. While in the West the President and Mr. Seward are also expected to visit Madison, Wisconsin, and possibly one or two other Western cities.

The Paris correspondent of a London journal writes that Signor Ligra, the Italian ambassador, is now in high favor at the French court, and has frequent interviews with the Emperor and Prince Napoleon. The latter is said to have observed that he had given up his project of going to Italy because he knew he would be more useful to the Italian cause by remaining in Paris.

Professor Agassiz is coming home with his hand full of hair-splitting names and designations in natural history.

John G. Saxe says it is not necessary to be a profligate, a mendicant, or to be predisposed to pulmonary consumption to be a poet.

George Peabody has received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Columbia college, Washington, District of Columbia. L. S. D. would be more appropriate.

Speaking of Forney an exchange says: "Let the slaughtered fowl rest in peace." But he won't.

The question, "Who is the great American acronaut?" is settled by the Cleveland Herald in favor of Professor Steiner, who it says has made 291 ascensions.

A teacher named Wilhelm Goerga has been arrested at Brighton, England, for sending the following threatening letter to Count Bismarck:

BRIGHTON, 3 PAVILION PLACE, Whitsuntide, 1866.

"*Sir*—Unfortunately you have escaped this time. Take notice there are still patriots who are not afraid to put a stop to your miserable existence. My dear never-forgotten friend Ferdinand Iillnd has taught me how not to miss you. You must expect now dagger and poison. I do not miss you. Take farewell from the world. Curses and shame are on your memory. Eternal hatred against all bearing the name of Hohenzollern and Bismarck. I have sworn it. "WILHELM GOERGS,

"Late teacher and gymnast, Stolberg, near Aix-la-Chapelle."

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE DERBY CABINET.

PRUSSIAN SUCCESSES

WASHINGTON CABINET CHANGES.

HAVANA QUARANTINE AGAINST NEW YORK AND NEW ORLEANS VESSELS.

MISCELLANEOUS—MARKETS—RIVER NEWS

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Associated Press Dispatches.]

NEW YORK, July 15—The steamer America, from Southampton the 4th inst., has arrived.

LIVERPOOL, July 3.—The cotton market is quiet and unchanged. Sales for two days, 10,000 bales, including 4000 bales to speculators and for export. Flour flat, and lic. lower. Wheat 3d. lower, and dull. Corn declined 6d.; mixed 28s. Beef and pork steady. Bacon dull. Tallow and lard inactive. Sugar quiet. Coffee and rice steady. Common rosin quiet. Turpentine dull.

LONDON, July 3.—Consols for money, 86⅝@ 86⅞; U. S. 5-20's, 65@65½.

Lord Derby has formed a ministry; premier not among which are Derby as premier, Disraeli as chancellor of exchequer and leader in the House of Commons, and Lord Stanley as foreign secretary.

The Prussians carried Gitschin by storm after an obstinate defense, and a junction was effected between the army of the Elbe under Prince Frederick Charles and the army of Silesia under the Crown Prince. Five thousand prisoners were captured at Gitschin, and the losses by the Austrians in the series of combats are altogether estimated at 20,000 killed and wounded and 15,000 prisoners. In the battles of the 28th and 29th, the corps of Austrians under General Goblentz was nearly broken up. It lost four guns and eight flags.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, July 14.—Reports from Denver and the gold regions say the most serious apprehensions are felt there and along the entire overland route, as the Indian bands assembled at Fort Laramie at the peace treaty, have taken the war path. Six hundred Sioux were in the vicinity of McPherson, and had passed there with plenty of arms and ammunition, obtained by them while at the Fort Laramie peace conference. The whole region between the Kansas and Platte is overrun by bands now assuming the offensive. The number in bands now upon the rampage is estimated at ten thousand. Great excitement prevails among the frontier people.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—A letter of Secretary Welles has been made public. He unqualifiedly indorses the President's restoration policy. Messrs. Seward, Welles and McCulloch only will remain in the cabinet. It is thought Randall, the first assistant postmaster general, will succeed Dennison.

The Union charges Secretary Harlan with writing a letter to the Republican caucus in which he is said to have detailed cabinet secrets, and also advised the Republicans to remain in session to thwart the plans of the President. The article has created much sensation.

R. W. Taliaferro has been confirmed deputy postmaster at New Orleans, and Green Clay Smith of Kentucky, Governor of Montana Territory.

The Niagara Falls ship canal bill has been postponed until December.

NEW YORK, July 14.—A decision has been rendered in the case of the steamship Meteor, condemning her as a Chilian privateer. The court allowed her to be bonded.

A Paris letter says Napoleon received Beauregard with unusual cordiality, and sent a chamberlain to show him to the corps legislatif.

LAMENTABLE TRAGEDY.—On Wednesday evening last, just after dark, the report of a gun was heard by the residents on North Mulberry street, and a moment after the body of Mr. M. T. Armant was found lying on the pavement in front of his residence. Several buckshot had penetrated his head and neck, and his death must have been instantaneous. No clue has yet been found to his assassin.

Mr. Armant was of French descent, and spoke English with difficulty. He was a native of Louisiana, but for several years a resident of Lexington. His mind has been long disordered, and he fancied that he had received injury and insult from a number of persons—some negroes—some of them our best citizens; whom he believed to be leagued together for his destruction.

In revenge, he often threatened the lives of his supposed enemies, and was in the habit of placarding their names with caricatures of their persons upon pieces of tin, which he fastened with a chain and padlock to the lamp-post near his door. At the moment when he was shot he seems to have been on his way to these caricatures with his gun in his hands; and he fell with his weapon still clenched, but evidently without any warding of intended attack upon him.

The dangerous character of his lunacy was so well known to all of our citizens that his violent death, or that of another at his hands at any time within three months past, would have excited no surprise. The civil authorities were perfectly well aware of the state of things, but no one of them felt it to be his duty to interfere to prevent a catastrophe which all knew to be impending. It is upon the shoulders of those who were sworn to preserve the peace that the responsibility for this dreadful tragedy must rest. Had they taken the proper steps to arrest and confine him in the asylum, the unfortunate gentleman would have been still alive, and might ultimately have been restored to health and reason.

We trust that it will be a solemn lesson to all for the future, and that no lunatic will again be permitted here to endanger his own life or the lives of his neighbors from the want of a little prudent precaution. These reflections, however, are by no means intended to excuse or justify the murder of Mr. Armant. It is most probable that it was committed by some one of those who felt themselves endangered by his threats; but murder was not the way to guard against them.

Prior to the loss of his reason Mr. Armant was an accomplished gentleman. He was closely allied to several of the best families in Louisiana; and leaves a wife with several children in the deepest distress.—[Lexington (Ky.) Observer.

A DOG STORY.—The night watchman of the Ohio Falls Car Works, in this city, one day last week went into the engine room of that establishment, having with him a little dog. The engineer undertook to drive the dog out, and after running him around for a time, supposed he had gotten into the machinery, as all traces of him were lost, and that he had been ground to atoms. This was about 1 o'clock P. M. At six, when the hands quit work and the engine was stopped, the dog came limping from the fly-wheel. In running across the room his canine majesty had been caught in an arm of the wheel, and had been held there by the fast revolution of the same. The wheel is about twenty feet in diameter, and makes fifty-two revolutions per minute. The spoke of the wheel on which the dog was lodged is six feet. That dog traveled, in rotary motion, during the afternoon, one hundred miles and three hundred and eight yards.—[Jeffersonville (Ind.) Democrat.

An ingenious puzzle is presented in a London paper:

C C
S I

The answer is: "The season is backward," (the Cs on "is" backward.)

The Buffalo Courier insists that "the people will and do approve of Gen. Rousseau's action—would have condemned him had he done otherwise."

SOUTHWEST PASS, July 15.—The steamship Mariposa, from New York, went to sea at 6 this A. M.; also, a schooner, name unknown.

The steamship Mexico, G. W. Poindexter, seventy-two hours from Havana, passed up at 11:30 with six passengers and a cargo of sugar and cigars, consigned to H. S. Hall. Just before the Mexico left Havana her captain was informed that all vessels from New York and New Orleans would be kept under observation from three to five days.

The steamship General Grant went to sea at 4 P. M.

The bark Cilnta, which was anchored outside, has gone to sea.

There is nothing else new, and nothing in sight. Weather fine. Tide very low. Wind S. S. E.

List of passengers per Mexico:

Charles Trueba, P. Rudencie Caijais, Sieverio Llando, Gnissepe Proudon, Ramonrosie Frieras, David Alexander, Carr.

Consignees—S. Pernspie, J. Villarubia, S. Mayol, D. A. Chaffaix, M. A. Delissidi & Co., Jarnu Magi, E. Thompson & Co., Manuel Fernandez, Puig Bros., Juan Garcisamora, Joseph Sartum, Fernandez Villa E. Troisgros, Jose Garno, F. Arnold, R. S. Dias, Bornio Bros.

VICKSBURG, July 15.—Passed up: Messenger at 4 and Luminary at 5 A. M. Passed down: Carroll at 11 A. M. River falling.

[From Yesterday's Papers.]

WASHINGTON, July 14.—There are $71,000,000 in the treasury vaults.

The President has accepted Mr. Dennison's resignation. The latter says in his letter of the 13th tendering his resignation: "In thus withdrawing from your Cabinet, it is proper to say that I do so cheerfully, because of the difference of opinion between us in regard to the proposed amendment to the Constitution, which I approve, and the movement for the Philadelphia Convention, to which I am opposed. My confidence in the patriotism of the Union Republican party, and conviction that upon its permanent control of the government depends in a large measure the peace and happiness of the country, will not permit of my holding any equivocal attitude in respect to it. Assuring you of my personal regard and appreciation of the uniform courtesy I have received from you, I am, respectfully yours, etc.

W. DENNISON."

To this the President briefly responded, accepting the resignation, and says he fully appreciates the kind assurance of personal regard.

The President has approved the internal tax bill.

The House resolution to appoint a joint committee on retrenchment, passed the Senate to-day.

A proposition has been made in Congress to compensate the members at the rate of four thousand dollars per year, and ten cents mileage per mile.

NEW YORK, July 14.—A Montreal telegram announces the arrival of two regiments from England; also, that three gunboats for service in Canadian waters, have arrived.

The damage inflicted upon Canada from the late Fenian raiders amounted to $60,000.

A motion of want of confidence in the government was lost by a large majority in the British Parliament.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The Republican caucus to-night acted on the report of the committee appointed at the last meeting to examine into the state and public business, and fix the time for adjournment. Some were in favor of adjourning as soon as the public business could be disposed of, but the committee recommended that the day be not fixed at present, but the caucus adopted a resolution by a vote of 60 to 50, expressing the opinion that Congress could adjourn by Monday week.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, July 14.—Reports from Denver and the gold regions say the most serious apprehensions are felt there and along the entire overland route, as the Indian bands assembled at Fort Laramie at the peace treaty, have taken the war path. Six hundred Sioux were in the vicinity of McPherson, and had passed there with plenty of arms and ammunition, obtained by them while at the Fort Laramie peace conference. The whole region between the Kansas and Platte is overrun by bands now assuming the offensive. The number in bands now upon the rampage is estimated at ten thousand. Great excitement prevails among the frontier people. It is an excellent contrivance for warm weather, as nothing more is added over the shoulders when out of doors to the simple body, just as it is worn in the house. This peplum-basque can be added to almost any variety of bodice, even to a white one. When the bodice is plain and matches the skirt, then the peplum-basque replaces the paletot, and is worn out of doors, as we remarked previously, without any other mantle or covering.

Peplums are often very richly decorated. A favorite style in Paris for silk peplums is to surround them with a wreath, which follows the contour of the peplum. This wreath is made up of either ivy or vine leaves mixed with the different fruits, and is produced in a novel style of embroidery, which is worked in thick silk, soutache and beads. The embroidery is black, the beads white, and the leaves represented with these white beads produce a very novel and distinguished effect.

There are a great many varieties of white bodices now in vogue. Among the simplest and most lady-like are those made of spotted white muslin with collar, cuffs, epaulettes, and the head down the front in fine linen, back-stitched and embroidered. More dressy bodices are made quite plain, with *chevrons* or *brandebourgs* on fine guipure inserted into the clear muslin. White dresses for outdoor wear are cut with a *cossque* which fits the figure, and above the *cossque* a white waistband made of white ribbon corded and broaded with color is worn; the sash ends falling at the back. If the lower half of the skirt is *bouffonnes*, then a colored ribbon to match the cording of the waistband is introduced into the puffings.

For dresses for sea-bathing we would recommend a tunic and knickerbocker of stout brown holland. The tunic should be fastened at the left side, and the knickerbockers in front. There are various opinions as to the best material for bathing costumes, but we prefer brown holland, as it does not cling to the figure when wetted, neither does it hold the water, as flannel, and so become cumbersome and heavy. It should be trimmed with scarlet worsted braid of two shades. The binding of the knickerbockers and tunic, and the trimming on the shoulder seam, consists of strips of brown holland cut on the cross, and two rows of narrow scarlet braid ran upon them; the box pleatings round the arm-holes and ankles are of scarlet worsted braid, from an inch to one and a half in width. The waistband and sash are likewise of brown holland, bound with broad braid, two waved lines of narrow braid being added as an ornamentation. The buttons are black horn. A cap of black oilskin, bound with scarlet, goes well with this costume.

FROM DETROIT.—DETROIT, June 11.—The Supreme Court, in the case of the People vs. Wm. Dear, gave an important decision to-day, to the effect that the constitutional provision of our State, conferring the elective franchise on white male citizens, includes all persons of African descent with less than one-quarter of African blood. This will probably admit one thousand so-called negroes to the right of voting in this State.

FROM LOUISVILLE.—LOUISVILLE, July 11.—Kendrick, the negro soldier who killed a white man, has been sentenced to the penitentiary. Great efforts were made by rich friends for the commutation of the sentence of the accused.

Stephen Rolcomb is on trial for murdering Martin Mobile, who seduced his sister.

A new steamer has been contracted for and is building for the New Orleans and Louisville trade. At very low pressure it is expected that her speed will be fifteen knots.

The river is rising slowly.

SAD TERMINATION OF AN UNFORTUNATE AFFAIR.—We are compelled this morning to chronicle one of the most unfortunate affairs that has ever transpired in this section of country. Messrs. Alonzo Greenlaw and Sanderson Taylor, becoming involved in a difficulty of a private nature, repaired, yesterday morning, to the vicinity of Shooko, Mississippi, on the Hernando road, and there arranged the preliminaries of a duel. About two o'clock both parties were placed in position on the field, ten paces apart, armed with navy revolvers, and at the word were to fire and repeat firing, until one or the other of the opponents fell, or until the loads were exhausted. Upon the first fire Mr. Taylor fell, mortally wounded, the ball entering the right side and lodging in the vicinity of the heart. He lived about three hours. The affair has caused universal regret, as both parties stand high among our people, and are universally respected.—[Memphis Avalanche.

Four of the Tennessee senators have signed a protest against doing any business before the House had a quorum, on the ground of its being a violation of the Constitution and immemorial usage, and in breach of all parliamentary law.

The Philadelphia convention is expected to meet on the first Monday in September.

The "frightful tragedy in Arkansas," reported to have taken place upon the plantation being worked by Gen. Adams, late of Ohio, as related by Captain Jenks, proves to be an entire fiction.

A Word to Cotton Planters.

[From the Civic Guard.]

THERBONNE, L., June, 1866.

Mr. Editor—There being some alarm among cotton planters as to the probable appearance of the caterpiller this season, I would, with your kind permission, make some few suggestions, through your columns, in relation to means which may in some degree thwart, if duly employed, their relentless course of devastation.

It is well known to most of the older cotton planters that a marked amelioration of the effects of the ravages of the cotton worm has been observed, in those fields contiguous to newly cleared land, wherein, either intentionally or accidentally, fires have been kept up at night. In such places there are frequently piles of brush and timber raked up along the turn-rows, which, if they are regularly kept burning during the appearance of the moth, would destroy millions of propagators of caterpillers, which might otherwise be spread over the adjoining fields.

Nay, it is my opinion, that it would be means judiciously expended, were those who are interested in cotton growing to employ a certain force to cut wood and keep up bright fires of nights, for several weeks, during the moth season, along the borders of their cotton fields.

All have observed with what inevitable and reckless precipitancy, the insect creation, on dark nights, dash themselves into the flame of a candle or other fires within their reach. Thus it may be perceived that this mark of their nature may be put to good account in the case of the moth, and millions of the cotton devouring worm may be destroyed in this way.

One moth produces thousands of caterpillars, and the death of one moth, is of consequence, the death of them.

In this connection we would suggest a sort of trap contrivance in the shape of a field lamp, for the destruction of the moth, which may be constructed at the farmer's or on the plantation, at a comparatively small expense. The description of it is as follows: Take a square piece of board or tin, say 12 by 12 inches erect on the corners four posts, half an inch or more in thickness, with two grooves at sufficient angles, for the purpose of allowing the insertion of four glass plates, or sides, (common window panes may be used for this purpose,) over this frame erect a tip roof of tin or wood, attaching it to the frame by means of small pieces of wire or pegs of wood, allowing the eves to project an inch and a half or two inches over the edge of the glass sides, and leaving but a half inch intervening between the roof and sides, as a passway for insects.

Finally, bore a hole in the center of the floor of the frame, for the insertion of a little square post three or four inches high, and one inch square, with small staples of wire or tin, to receive the hooks of four small tin reflectors. Now, if four small lamps be placed on the floor of this simple contrivance, and before the reflectors, and set burning, and then placed in the center of the cotton field infested with moths, it will soon be observed that thousands of the insect world will be attracted by its glare, (providing the night be a dark one,) and lighting on its sides, will flutter their way up the side to the top of them and finally topple over into the heated chamber, to suffocate by the gases within. We would advise the use of coal oil for the lamps.

The trial of this lamp is a simple and cheap experiment and we think it behooves those interested in cotton planting to try it, as it can be easily made by any one of the least mechanical turn. Yours, etc. "COMPLEX."

The Fashions.

NOVELTIES FOR SUMMER.

[From the New York Times, July 7.]

At this season of the year there are very few fashionable novelties worthy of mention. There are some slight changes in bonnets, confined principally to the style of trimming. The strings which tie the Pamela and Lambaile bonnets on to the head, are now worn very narrow, the ribbons barely measuring one inch and a half in width. Either Benoiton chains are suspended underneath these narrow strings, or else long tulle or lace lappets are crossed over the chest. The Benoiton chains are frequently composed of a crossband of velvet, ornamented with narrow fringe, this passes under the chin, and is fastened with an agrafe to each side of the bonnet.

At the seaside, and at the fashionable inland watering places, bonnets are more popular than they have been for many preceding seasons. The reason for this is, that they are now reduced to mere picturesque head-dresses and are not bonnets at all. It is at the spas principally that these fanciful head-dresses are to be seen tied at the back of the head with long tulle streamers; the narrow strings alluded to above being tied at pleasure either under the chin or under the *chignon*.

Peplums are added now to nearly all dresses intended for *sat-door* wear. This peplum is, to name it more correctly, a basque, which is attached to the waistband, and the waistband is worn above the dress. It is an excellent contrivance for warm weather, as nothing more is added over the shoulders when out of doors to the simple body, just as it is worn in the house. This peplum-basque can be added to almost any variety of bodice, even to a white one. When the bodice is plain and matches the skirt, then the peplum-basque replaces the paletot, and is worn out of doors, as we remarked previously, without any other mantle or covering.

Peplums are *often* very richly decorated. A favorite style in Paris for silk peplums is to surround them with a wreath, which follows the contour of the peplum. This wreath is made up of either ivy or vine leaves mixed with the different fruits, and is produced in a novel style of embroidery, which is worked in thick silk, soutache and beads. The embroidery is black, the beads white, and the leaves represented with these white beads produce a very novel and distinguished effect.

There are a great many varieties of white bodices now in vogue. Among the simplest and most lady-like are those made of spotted white muslin with collar, cuffs, epaulettes, and the head down the front in fine linen, back-stit