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, TORPIFIES THE LIVER, LOCKS UP ALL THE SECRETIONS, TURNS THE BLOOD INTO WATER, DROPSY ENSUES, 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 Medicine, and without any of their baneful or injurious results. They carry out of the system the decrepit and worn out matters, loosened and dissolved by my SEA-WEED TONIC.

Dr. Samuel Gilbert's Preparations.

DR. SAMUEL GILBERT, as 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 prescriptions 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 usual Effete (and in disease, Morbid) Matters, and expelling them through the Skin, Kidneys, Liver, and Alimentary Canal from the System. It is, therefore, adapted for the relief of Chronic Diseases affecting those organs, and of the mucous membranes lining them, such as

ERUPTIONS, TETTER, ULCERS, SCROFULA, JAUNDICE, GOITRE,

CHRONIC INFLAMATION 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, Fowler's Solution, Donovan's Solution, and other preparations of Mercury and Arsenic.

Dr. Samuel Gilbert's Tetter Ointment

Is a most excellent preparation for the cure of that class of maladies usually termed

DISEASES OF THE SKIN,

and which are popularly know as

CHRONIC ERUPTIONS, TETTER, PIMPLES, BLISTERS, SCABS, SCALD HEAD, MILK CRUST, RINGWORM, ETC., ETC.

It will stop bill ITCH and other local vermin which prey upon the Skin. It softens and detaches the excrementitious matters deposited upon the skin; heals the Crusts, Blisters and Pimples, and renders the cutaneous surfaces smooth and pliable. It has been used by Dr. GILBERT, with most satisfactory result, for many years. It is offered for sale, in this style, from the first conviction that it must recommend itself, and 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 the most extensive 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 commendation from Dr. Abbott, of Boston, widely known as one of the most successful practitioners in the country:

BOSTON, Dec. 6, 1865.

DR. S. 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 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 license 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 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 XV. TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1866. NUMBER 286.

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,
BILLS LADING,
HAND BILLS,
ENVELOPES,
BILL HEADS,
CATALOGUES,
CIRCULARS,
MORTGAGES,
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.

Or 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.

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

—OF—

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1866.

RESPECT FOR THE LOWLY.

Greatness never shows more great than in its respect for lowliness. For the noble to admire and love the noble is praiseworthy; but to bend their looks to their inferiors in kind charity and respect, free from any show of their own greater qualities and with the sole and simple wish to do them good, is the sign of lordlike and royal excellence of character. When superiority is known it is always respected by the inferior—tacitly or openly—not always willingly and often in an envious way—yet it is recognized, respected and confessed even by the envy it awakens and the false pride that it annoys. To look upward with respect and reverence is natural and easy—it is the habit even of savages; to look downward with respect is the lesson which high cultivation only teaches and which magnanimous minds alone can learn. Wise men and men of high character know best that all they have is a gift, and they know best that their gift is perishable. They in their better light see best that the difference between the best and highest and the most lowly is, after all, but little. They who know much know best that but little can be known, and in the dim light of human reason they do not scorn the deeper shades of the light which their inferiors possess.

Respect and reverence for superiors within due bounds and in just proportion to merit, play an important part in the machinery of social and political systems. It is too common and too natural to be classed as a virtue, and even among the rudest savages it is the product of that latent sentiment of worship which pervades our whole race. But a kind, magnanimous, considerate regard for inferiors, is a sentiment in all ways more exalted and noble as it is more uncommon. To look upward to superiors with respect, free from envy and servility, and to look at the same time to inferiors with thoughtful consideration for their rights, wants, tastes and feelings, without that condescension which is a standing and offensive declaration of superiority, but in real earnest respect for whatever good may be seen or developed, and with charity for faults and deficiencies, should be the aim and study of all thoughtful men. Only a few possess this faculty of respect for what is beneath as well as that which is above their own grade, and the faculty when possessed is a badge of true nobility of character. It is better than any talent or gift of genius, better than any lessons of dry philosophy, better than the polish of society, more useful than all the precepts of courtesy, more beneficent than wit and learning, and more effective in reforming, elevating and educating men than the wisdom of sages, the songs of poets or the eloquence of orators. The exercise of this faculty ennobles its possessor while it draws others up to his own level. It reforms, it purifies, it teaches, it liberalizes. It cheers poverty, it lightens misfortune, it dignifies labor, it cures discontent, it removes envy, it cultivates gratitude. Its praise bestowed upon humble merit stimulates to greater desert. It brightens and strengthens the golden chains of fraternity and good will. It cultivates obedience to law and reverence for authority, increasing the happiness of the people and cementing the fabric of government.

The Bayou St John Railroad.

We hope that at the meeting of the council tonight, the streets and landings committee of the board of assistant aldermen will report upon the memorial from the projectors of the above mentioned important enterprise. The fact that the proposed road would be of almost incalculable benefit to the Second District, is so patent, that it cannot require a lengthy consideration to arrive at all the points in the case, and as time is of the greatest importance to the measure, we trust that none will be lost.

Another consideration should influence the committee in this matter. It is now about the time for the council to take its usual summer vacation, and if there be any delay now, two valuable months will be lost to the enterprising gentlemen who have this important public work in contemplation. Whereas if it should be approved of by the council before its adjournment, the road could be completed, at least to the bayou, by the time the fall trade begins.

Houses convenient for residences for our business men are very scarce and high, and there are hundreds upon the line of this proposed railroad which now do not pay a living interest upon the capital invested in them. If the council should take immediate and favorable action on the memorial, these houses would be soon tenanted at good rents; our increased population would be accommodated with dwellings, and the city gain largly in taxes on the increased value of the real estate thus made productive. It is true all this would occur if the matter were delayed six months or a year; but as the city never was in greater need of money than at present, this is a just and proper means at command to increase the revenues almost at once.

Finally, as the proposed public improvement would injure no one, and infringe upon the rights of no one; but would undoubtedly work beneficial for all, we trust it may be allowed to be put in operation at the earliest possible moment.

"If it were done, when 'tis done then 't were well
It were done quickly" * * *

ACROSS THE LAKE.—We are glad to see the announcement made this morbing that the elegant low-pressure side wheel steamer Emma, has been put in the Lake trade, and will hereafter run as a regular packet from the head of the Old Basin on Toulouse street, to Mandeville, Lewisburg, Madisonville and Covington, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 o'clock A. M., and on Saturday at 2 o'clock P. M. She will also make an excursion trip to the same points every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and return the same evening. The Emma is commanded by our old friend Capt. H. Marks, than whom no more accommodating or efficient commander exists. She has been fitted up lately, expressly for the Lake business, and her accommodations are at once ample and comfortable. Her being in this trade will afford excellent opportunities for the "stay-at-home clubs" to take a little recreation, and for our efficient firemen, whose duty preclude their absence from the city for an extended trip, to enjoy an occasional picnic amid the shades of the evergreens across the Lake.

The following are the passengers by the steamship Sheridan, Capt. Bolton, from New York 7th inst.:

Mrs. A. C. Bennett and three children, Wm. C. Robbins and lady, Chas. B. Champlin, Mrs. S. Stackler, Mr. J. P. Wilson.

Confederate Dead Buried near Rome, Ga.

In the tri-weekly Rome Courier, of the 10th, we find a list of the Confederates buried in the cemetery at that place. We copy from it the names of the gallant dead from our own State, as well as from Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas. Such as may recognize names which they cherish with honor and regret will be pleased to learn that all the graves have been neatly dressed and will soon be enclosed, through the generous efforts of the ladies of Rome and its neighborhood. May God bless them for their kindly deeds!

LOUISIANA.

J. M. Heard, 13th regiment Sharpshooters.
J. P. Noland, 4th battery.
Wm. Lard, Co. A, 4th battery.
E. G. Denton, Co. K, 16th and 25th regiment.
M. G. Austin, Co. C, 19th regiment.
Ed Riley, Co. H, 1st regiment.
A. S. Wilson, Co. D, 19th regiment.
Wm. Knight, Co. I, 19th regiment.
G. B. Andrews, Co. H, 13th and 16th regt.

MISSISSIPPI.

——— Co. K, 46th regiment.
M. McAuley, Co. D, 34th regiment.
J. R. Hill, Co. B, 27th regiment.
J. T. Jordan, Co. B, 5th regiment.
Jon. B. Stone, Co. A, 10th regiment.
J. N. Sugler, Co. A, 30th regiment.
L. Poe, Co. D, 34th regiment.
John Phipps, Co. D, 42nd regiment.
W. E. Yonat, Co. D, 30th regiment.
T. Langford, Co. K, 10th regiment.
A. B. Love, Co. D, 28th regiment.
J. C. Batterton, Co. H, 27th regiment.
L. C. Smith, Co. G, 30th regiment.
P. M. Mayhew, 41st regiment.
S. F. Mapp, Co. A, 28th cavalry.
G. W. Woodward, Co. D, 5th regiment.
H. H. Alberitton, Co. 8, 7th regiment.
J. K. Threewatt, Co. K, 17th regiment.
L. Travis, Co. H, 27th regiment.
B. Bardwell, Co. A, 30th regiment.
W. Denton, Co. C, 41st regiment.
J. W. Jamieson, 10th regiment.
Isaac Moss, Co. D, 24th regiment.
C. F. Gordon, Co. F, 25th regiment.
J. Walton, 27th regiment.
J. W. McLowan, Co. H, 27th regiment.
W. T. Mitchell, Co. E, 24th regiment.
P. I. Z. Bragg, Co. D, 8th regiment.
Albert Lewis, Co. A, 8th regiment.
J. S. Barksdale, Co. G, 41st regiment.
S. L. Jones, Co. A, 34th regiment.
E. H. Payne, Co. I, 23th regiment.
M. V. Warren, Co. H, 8th regiment.
J. O. Shehern, Co. C, 37th regiment.
R. E. Davis Co. A, 26th regiment.
W. B. Goodwin, 7th and 9th regiments.
John Hill, Co. B, 37th regiment.
C. Barnard, Co. G, 30th regiment.
T. H. Lundadell, Co. A, 34th regiment.
W. G. Stone, Co. F, 45th regiment.
J. R. Hunt, Co. H, 4th regiment.
A. M. Dunn, Co. K, 30th regiment.
R. S. Childers, Co. I, 9th regiment.
Albert Jones, Co. I, 29th regiment.
J. A. Stanford, Co. A, 30th regiment.
J. C. Paris, Co. F, 28th regiment.
W. Griffin, 44th regiment.
J. Arley, Co. A, 29th regiment.
S. F. Graham, Co. H, 27th regiment.
J. W. Armes, Co. G, 23d regiment.
D. W. Lane, Co. F, 34th regiment.
B. F. Tubb, Co. K, 27th regiment.
A. Reynolds, Co. H, 34th regiment.
P. R. Shepley, Co. A, 37th regiment.
J. M. Woolbright, Co. I, 41st regiment.
J. E. Hicks, Co. K, 37th regiment.
J. Batson, Co. G, 27th regiment.
J. T. Wilbanks, Co. K, 10th regiment.
J. M. Brackenridge, Co. H, 41st regiment.
J. P. Gaines, Co. I, 27th regiment.

ARKANSAS.

R. G. Owen, Co. C, 31st regiment.
J. W. Williams, Co. C, 6th regiment.
J. R. Caulder, Co. A, 4th regiment.
Reuben Riggs, Co. C, 34st regiment.
J. Murray, Co. B, 3d regiment.
R. E. Bennett, Co. I, 2d regiment.
E. Smith, Co. H, 18th regiment.
J. R. Slaughter, Co. E, 2d regiment.
J. Randolph, Co. H, 25th regiment.
John Null, Co. D, 31st regiment.
W. R. G ——, ——cavalry.
F. M. Robinson, Co. B, 4th regiment.
Peter Wright, Co. E, 1st regiment.
J. Talkner, Co. G, 2d regiment.
J. H. Addaway, Co. H, 4th Arkansas.

TEXAS.

J. L. Shepard, Co. F, 10th regiment.
John Tull, Co. H, 15th regiment cavalry.
Wm N. McAnulty, Co. E, 16th regiment.
Geo. Rose, Co. C, 6th regiment.
J. H. McKnight, Co. G, 10th regiment.
A. V. Price, Co. K, 18th regiment.
N. A. Rankin, Co. A, 24th regiment.
J. W. Corpeare, Co. I, 1st legion.
W. Land, 10th regiment.
W. H. Graves, 10th regiment.
——— Burney, 12th regiment.
M. D. Manly, Co. D, 10th regiment.

MESSRS. NORTH, BRUSH & MASON.—It will be seen, upon reference to our advertising columns this morning, that this popular firm have removed their store from No. 86 Canal street to No. 35 Magazine street, opposite the St. James Hotel. The stock of this house consists of fancy goods of every variety, and is well worth the inspection of dealers from the country. Their prices are reasonable, and their goods of the latest styles.

A monument, as big as the grand pyramid, might be built of the teeth that have been ruined by neglect. Shall this still go on in face of the great fact that sozodont is a certain preventive of dental decay!

RECONSTRUCTION AND REPRESSMENT.—We printed, Wednesday, a telegram from New Orleans announcing a meeting of the members of "the Convention of 1864," and their (probable) intention of taking measures to have the new constitutional amendment adopted by an extra session of the legislature.

This convention of '64 was a faction lifted into power by Banks, and it is remembered chiefly for its remarkable bills of something like $50,000 for cigars, liquors, horse hire, and other legislative necessities and luxuries. The members, in addition, voted themselves ten dollars per day each for their services; and these "loyal" fourteeners, mainly from Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, and other parishes of Louisiana, reconstructed the Constitution of the State, opened two bar-rooms adjoining their hall of sitting sat for fifty or sixty days, and charged a round quarter of a million, or more, for their services and refreshments. When they adjourned, it was with the understanding that they should continue this sort of thing occasionally, whenever there was any necessity for more reconstruction or refreshment. The opportunity now seems to offer in agitating the adoption of the amendments, report and platform of the radical reconstructionists. As a preliminary movement they sent a delegation to Washington to see how far Congress would sustain them, and they now seem to have received encouragement enough to warrant the re-opening of the conventional bar rooms. It is an attempt of an unscrupulous star chamber, created by and under military authority, to assume control of State matters, and so draw a few hundred thousand dollars for supposed services and real refreshments.—[New York World.

Gen. Sherman says the Indians will sign a treaty with one hand and snatch a scalp with the other.

It is said the Emperor of Brazil is particularly partial to Americans.

The Chicago Tribune declares the proposed tariff bill "a pure scheme of plunder," and avers that it will hold every Western member of Congress who votes for it up to the execration of his defrauded constituents.

THE GREAT MYSTERY.—The body is to die; so much is certain. What lies beyond? No one who passes the charmed boundary comes back to tell. The imagination visits the realm of shadows—sent out from some window in the soul over life's restless waters, but wings its way wearilyback, with an olive leaf in its beak as a token of emerging life beyond the closely bending horizon. The great sun comes and goes in the haven, yet breathes no secret of the ethereal wilderness; the crescent moon cleaves her nightly passage across the upper deep, but tosses no message and displays no signals. The sentinel stars challenge each other as they walk their nightly rounds, but we catch no syllable of their countersign which gives passage to the heavenly camp. Between this and the other life is a great gulf fixed, across which as ther eye nor foot can travel. The gentle friend whose eyes we closed in their last sleep long years ago, died with rapture in her wonder-stricken eyes, a smile of ineffable joy upon her lips, and hands folded over a triumphant heart, but her lips were past speech, and intimated nothing of the vision that enthralled her.

Local Intelligence.

The Suicide of Miss Lenormand.

We yesterday briefly noticed the suicide of Miss Laurentine Lenormand, a lady twenty-seven years of age, who shot herself on Sunday afternoon, at the residence of her father, Mr. Augustine Almable Lenormand, No. 64 Maine street.

The testimony taken before the coroner shows that unwillingness of her father to sanction an engagement for marriage, which she had entered into, was her reason for destroying herself.

The jury of inquest impannelled consisted of the following gentlemen: C. E. Delery, G. Gourlay, F. P. Serio, A. Lejeune and A. A. Bourgeois.

Mrs. Marie Comet, a lady who occupies part of the house, in which Mr. Lenormand resides, testified:

Deceased was sitting in the room. She seemed to be angry. Her father said to me: "Look at Augustine, she seems to be mad with me." He then asked her to kiss him. She answered "no, I am too angry." I then went into the yard and a little while after he came to me and said she had shot herself. Her father had always previously lived on good terms with her. The pistol with which she shot herself was taken from her father's press.

Subjoined is the testimony of Margaret Hatto, a servant in the family:

At half past two deceased told my child to call Mr. Lenormand to dinner. He ate his dinner, but she did not dine with him. After dinner I was in the room, doing some work, when she requested myself and my child to leave the room. I went into the yard, and immediately after heard a shot, when I returned, and found her lying on the floor, dead, and bathed in blood.

The evidence of Mr. Lenormand was as follows:

My daughter wished to marry a certain person against my will, and to enable her to marry asked me for three thousand dollars in gold, which I refused. This was the cause of her anger, and my impression is was the reason she committed suicide.

The deceased was a native of France. Her family came here many years ago. It is several years since her mother died. She was a laundress, and of such skill and taste in making up the fine drapery of ladies, that she earned a very handsome income by her labor. She placed a double barreled pistol under her chin and fired both barrels. The balls lodged in her brain and caused immediate death. The verdict of the coroner's jury was in accordance with the evidence, that she came to her death by suicide.

Correction.

In noticing the death of Mr. Dolhonde yesterday, an error was committed in saying that the gentleman had been a member of the house of Martin, Dolhonde & Cobb. The deceased was Mr. Alfred Dolhonde, of the firm of John S. Watts & Co., whose demise is equally regretted as if his worthy brother of the other house had fallen.

The Second Louisiana Brigade Relief Association.

In another column will be found an announcement of the permanent organization of this gallant brigade. The officers selected are men who will live in history, as among the bravest and most devoted of a heroic army and a heroic people. They have left the field of strife with honor, and will be equally distinguished in the grateful remembrance of the noble men who imperiled all by their side, and who, in imperaling that all, so suffered that they need aid.

Coroner's Inquests.

The coroner held the following inquests on Sunday:

On the body of Robert Gable, 7 days old, colored. Verdict—death from trismus nascentium.

And on yesterday, on the body of Sylvanie, a colored woman, about 35 years old, on Roman street, between Julia and Girod. Verdict—died of pernicious fever.

And on the body of Richard Young, a colored man, aged about 35 years, at 178 Craps street. Verdict—died of cramps.

The Fire on Sunday Night.

The building destroyed on Sunday night, was a cow stable near the Metarie Ridge, owned by a man named Ferdinand. There was no insurance on the premises, and the police report that the fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Burglary.

Between seven and eight o'clock last evening, the house of Mr. Joseph Proctor, No. 106 Elysian Fields street, was entered and was plundered in a singular manner. An armour was broken open and it is supposed some jewelry in it was stolen, but a lot of silverware was left strewed about the room. Mr. Proctor is absent from the city, and a colored man in charge of the premises does not know what the robbers carried off.

Recorder's Court.

FIRST DISTRICT.—Recorder Ahern being confined to his residence by severe indisposition, acting Recorder Moore presided in this court yesterday. Seventy-one cases in all came up, of which thirty-seven were for over indulgence in the juice of corn, barley, wheat or rye, and were dismissed with admonitions to a more prudent use of exhilerating or intoxicating beverages.

Julius Sticklin, accused by John Sherman of assault and battery was discharged, no prosecutor appearing.

A man named J. Sutter was arraigned on charge of attempting to violate a girl six years of age, and was admitted to bail in the sum of five hundred dollars, the condition of his bond being that he shall appear for examination on Friday next. The child, upon whom the outrage is alleged to have been committed, is of respectable parents, and the case as related is atrocious beyond the common degree of crime.

The cases of James Rice and W. Scully, police officers, the former accused by Lieutenant Gibney of disturbing the peace, and the latter by Chief Adams of being drunk, were transferred to the board of police.

Charles Herd, George Johnson, Liana Annie, Diana Andes, Wirda Dorsey and Henry Washington, all colored, and Vincent Ross, Annie Bailey and Mary Dollard, whites, were sent to the workhouse for vagrancy.

Several parties accused of petty misdemeanors were dismissed upon the payment of fines.

SECOND DISTRICT.—Henry Marshall and Jean Dennis, a couple of colored vagrants were sent to the workhouse for six months.

John Pencil and Robert Cohan, for disturbing the peace, will either have to pay $5 or go to the parish prison for ten days.

So will Josiah Saunders, of the 17th United States Infantry, for getting drunk and insulting ladies on Burgundy street.

John Walker and Wm. McKeon, for a like offense were fined $2 50 each or five days in the parish prison.

Maria Monier, for an outrageous drunk, was sent to the workhouse for thirty days.

Maximilian Tiesch and Prim Dawes were held in $500 bonds to appear to answer to a charge of horse-stealing.

Madame Jerome, charged with assault and battery upon Madame Messier, was made a member of the peace society for three months.

Charles Beddick, a deserter from the United States man-of-war Tallapoosa, was sent on board.

Mary Theresa was sent to the workhouse for sixty days, not having any honest occupation.

A Naples letter 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."

The Marquis of Lorn, excepting the royal family, the "first young man in England," is now on a visit to this country.

A man named Sweet mounted the statue of Justice on the city hall, Hartford, on the 4th, and stood on his head on the head of Justice.

In the State of Indiana, lately, a school teacher named Cooper, at Cave-in-Rock, threatened to chastise a female scholar in his school, when a young man named Roger, told the teacher if he whipped the girl he would shoot him. Cooper was about to put his threat into execution, when observing Roger make a motion as if about to draw a weapon, he drew his revolver and shot Roger, the ball taking effect in his bowels. Roger then drew his revolver and shot Cooper in the back, inflicting a severe, but not dangerous wound.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

THE LINES INTERRUPTED.

[Associated Press Dispatches.]

SOUTHWEST PASS, July 16.—The brig Cosmopolitan is still at anchor off Pilot Town. Nothing else in sight.

Wind south-by-east, light. Weather fine.

VICKSBURG, July 16.—Passed up, Mississippi at 12 M., and Commonwealth at 8 P. M.

River falling.

[NOTE.—The lines of telegraph are interrupted in all directions to-night.]

[From Yesterday's Evening Papers.]

FARTHER POINT, July 15.—The steamer Nova Scotian, from Liverpool on the 15th via Londonderry the evening of the 6th, passed this point en route for Quebec this afternoon.

A great battle occurred on the third near Lodiza. The Prussians gained a complete victory, capturing 14,000 Austrians. The losses on both sides are terrible. Austria has sent in a flag of truce.

Austria has agreed to the cession of Venetia and accepted Napoleon as mediator. Napoleon immediately communicated with the belligerents.

LONDON, July 6.—The Prussian and Italian reply to the proposed armistice has not yet transpired. There are rumors that the Prussian reply is not favorable.

The Morning Post thinks a European congress will shortly assemble, and the French government will propose a general disarmament.

In the commercial circles of London peace is regarded as fully concluded.

LIVERPOOL, July 6.—Cotton sales for the week, 88,000 bales. Prices have advanced ⅛@¼d. on the week, closing with an upward tendency.

The sales to-day (Friday) were 20,000 bales, the market closing buoyant. Middling Orleans, 14½d.

LONDON, July 6.—Consols for money, 87¾; U. S. 5-20's, 67¾.

There are slight prospects of peace.

LIVERPOOL, July 6.—Cotton market, according to the brokers' circular: Sales for the week, 88,000 bales, including 8500 to speculators and 12,500 to exporters.

The market opened dull and downward, but closed buoyant with an advance of ⅛@¼d. on American and ⅛d. on other descriptions, owing to the prospects of peace.

The sales to-day were 20,000 bales, the market closing firmer and prices advancing. The authorized quotations are as follows: Orleans fair 16d., middling Orleans 14¼d., Mobile fair 15¼d., Mobile middling 14¼d., Uplands fair 15¼d., middling Uplands 14d.

The stock in port amounts to 987,000 bales, including 439,000 bales of American qualities.

The breadstuffs market closed very dull, with a decline in all qualities.

The provision market is inactive but prices are steady.

LONDON, July 6.—Consols closed at 87¾ to 87¾ for money. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £165,000. U. S. 5-20's 67¾ to 67¾.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Letters from Secretary of State Seward and Attorney General Speed, relative to the Philadelphia convention, are published.

The former strongly sustains it, and expresses the belief that no party as now organized can restore the Union.

Speed opposes the convention and places his trust in the Republican party.

HARD ON MERIDIAN.—A gentleman who had some experience in stopping over at Meridian during the war, and whose business called him again to Mississippi, was expatiating to Gen. Johnston upon the discomforts of an apprehended stoppage there. "Oh," replied the general, "Meridian has improved. The hotel has been burnt down."

[Selma Messenger.

Who that ever traveled during the war through Meridian that does not remember that hotel. The rush of travelers from the cars to the door would be met by the gentlemanly proprietor with "walk in gentlemen, walk in." "Give me a private room," would be the demand of fifty speculators and commissaries, with stuffed carpet bags, who were distrustful of their neighbors. Certainly would be the invariable reply and No. 40 would be chalked on the baggage. At night "such a scene" when all the proprietors of private apartments would meet in the garret which was No. 40. There was very good feed at that hotel, at least the insects thought so for they assembled from every quarter to feed on the travelers. A distinguished Confederate general said that his plan for destroying Grant's army was to let them take Vicksburg and Jackson and those of them that survived the trip on the railroad to Meridian (which was always killing some one) would starve to death at that delectable place. Dodgers, tan bark coffee, and fried mason of trichina was the bill of fare which was diversified with haw pie, squirrel tart and sour molasses when such distinguished visitors as Dr. V——, of West Baton Rouge came along and would not be satisfied with less.

Chinaberry whisky, which, although maniacal in its tendency, destroyed trichinæ in the system and made a man oblivious to the bites of bugs, could be had for its weight in new ish. And if you did not like the accommodations afforded by No. 40, you could lie down (no one ever slept except the dead, in that town) in the string of dilapidated cars which formed the city.

It is said that Meridian was humanely selected by the authorities as the place to which car loads of hopelessly sick Confederates were sent to die, as they could leave the world with less regret from that spot than any other in the Confederacy. Good bye, Meridian. May we live three score and ten, and never gaze upon your red hills, black jacks and yellow ruts again.—B. R. Advocate.

A writer on the New York Tribune, who has taken a jaunt to Coney Island, thus describes the pleasures and drawbacks of bathing at that watering place:

By midday the bath houses, where they hire bathing suits, are crowded with applicants, many of whom are ladies. You leave your valuables with the keeper, snatch up a pair of blue jean unmentionables, retire to an elegant apartment, fitted up luxuriously with a rough pine bench and a bucket of salt water, and, in a few moments, if you are spry, you are transformed from a tolerable looking, well-dressed young man into a shambling, barefooted, goose-necked nondescript, in comparison with which a Sandwich Island ragamuffin is a Broadway swell. But your natural timidity is lost when you witness the ladies emerge from their bathing closets in their bathing costumes. The transformation, if surprising in your case, is astonishing in theirs.

Fancy a gaudily-plumed parquet denuded of its feathers and then rolled in mud, and you can have some idea of the appearance of the ladies. They enter the bath-house in all the glory of flounces, crinolines, parasols and waterfalls; they come out of it like so many beggar-maids, with their coarse clothes clinging to their limbs and their little heads made hideous in a slouchy broad brimmed hat, which would occasion a turn up in the nose of a Patagonian peasant. They run fast and awkwardly to the beach in order to conceal their ungainliness in the waves, and you follow them for the bring bath in whose glorious luxury almost everything else is lost.

The foaming breakers come up in irregular bursts, and their power can be experienced in numberless ways. After the first plunge, the bather can recline upon the stand and take the waves in cool, salt ripples; or he can plunge in waist deep and run his chance of being rolled over and over again by the white-capped headers as they roll in from mid-ocean.

The ladies look even less handsome when they emerge from the sea, and you don't feel like falling in love with one of them. The cheeks and eyebrows of some of them were well painted and blackened before they entered the sea, and they came out wonderfully transformed. Black eyebrows turn blonde, and rosy cheeks haggard and pale; but the freshness of the ocean at the same time clings to them, and the glow of health and beauty is agleam in their eyes.

The statistics of the last sixty years show that the population of London doubles itself in forty years. The population in 1865 was computed to be 2,993,513; we may therefore assume that in 1905 London will contain 6,000,000 inhabitants.

The Washington Chronicle pronounces Henry Ward Beecher an "apostate" and a "slavering demagogue."

"At least twelve million acres of uncultivated land yet lie untouched by spade or plow within the boundaries of Iowa." So says the Davenport Gazette.

What of that? If the whole State of Iowa was pitched into Texas, it would take six months to beat the little thing.—[Jimplecute.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.—A E Moreton, Miss; W B Wilcox, Memphis; H H Henry, La; J Burke, Marshall, Texas; B Young, J C Mayer, Natchez; H A Edward, Tenase; A S Rose, G M Rusted and wife, O H Violett, Baton Rouge; R Pugh, Assumption; W Breazeale, T Hunter, Natchitoches; H G Gibson, U S A; W C Williamson, M Chatham, Trenton, La; N Gustine, T G McWilliams, L M Duer, R T Buckner, W R Bradley, J M Bradley and wife, Shreveport; T Bement, Ala; A B Kirtland and wife, Mobile; J M McGill, St Joseph, La; S Broadhent, Baltimore; H N Frishia, Bayou Boeuf; M M Greenwood; P O Hebert, R O Hebert, Iberville; W Sterling, Bayou Sara; J P N Mertz; Mrs Daniels Ark; W C Robins and wife, N Y; L W Waithall; J R Cooper, La; A Nelson; Dr Bailey, Washington.

CITY HOTEL.—J M Taylor and family, T Waiels, J Brooks, A E Booth, H J Hyams, O H Veolet, Baton Rouge; J M Alexander, Ky; Mrs Roberts, N Y; R H Bourman, Vicksburg; A E Haynes, Miss; C McVea, Clinton, La; P Matcorina; M Row, Tunica, La; E E Tassin; C H Nutabs, Ark; J P Borr, Shreveport; H Riley, Canton; E J Gay, Sr and Jr, La; J N Smith,