

rules adopted by which the votes of minorities against Douglas were suppressed under the unit rule, and minorities in his favor allowed to vote. He read the statistics of the voting to sustain this view, and to show that Mr. Douglas really had only 139 votes in the Convention. In this connection he read largely from Mr. Butler's speech to his constituents in Massachusetts. "More in sorrow than in anger" he had thus referred to the Illinois Senator. Up to 1858 no one had a higher regard of respect for him than himself. He had held him up to the Democrats of Louisiana in 1856 as the model of an American statesman, but his confidence in him was forfeited, and could not be restored. He had repudiated his obligations. After making his promises he went home, and under the pressure of a local contest, his knees grew weak, and his whole person trembled. He saw the prize slipping from his grasp, and he yielded to circumstances. Here was a contest between the people—the one was true to principle, and was defeated; but where does he stand to-day? The other faltered, and betrayed his principles. He got his prize; but where does he stand to-day? The one is a candidate of a mighty party for the highest office in the land—the other is a fallen star, separated from all his associates. We separated from him, not because he held principles in 1856 different from ours, not because we were intolerant of opposition from anybody, but we separated from him because he has denied the bargain he made when he went home; because, in the face of his people, after telling us here in the Senate that he was willing this whole matter should be decided by the Supreme Court, then in the face of his people he told them he had got us by his bill, and whether the decision was for or against us, the practical decision would be against us, and because he now tells us again, using Black Republican arguments against us. This is the fact against the Senator from Illinois.—Now, suppose I finish my speech as the Senator finished his, by saying, "That the Senate will bear me witness that all I have said has been in self-defense, and the world should know when I speak again it will be in self-defense." The best self-defense is to carry the war into the enemy's country. I belong to that school of politicians who do not stand upon the defensive. If I am attacked I will strike back, and ever shall. If I can not defend myself from attacks and false accusations, I will agree to be beaten in every political contest I wage. If the Senator from Illinois acts only in self-defense when he attacks, then I want the same measure meted out to me. In all I have said to-day, if anybody can consider it an attack, I wish it to be considered in self-defense. If his is an attack on me then mine is an attack upon him. If his is self-defense against somebody I know nothing about, then mine is self-defense against somebody he knows nothing about.

**HOW IT WAS DONE IN ARKANSAS.**—The recent brawls in the House at Washington, remind us of a story we heard in Arkansas several years since, which has never been in print. It is no disrespect to the present enlightened and genial State of Arkansas to say that in the incipient or territorial days it was rather "rough." It was a very common thing for a man to leave the bosom of his family in sound health in the morning and return dead at night. Cuttings, slashings, and shootings were of daily occurrence. It was dangerous to be safe. The Legislature was chiefly composed of bullies and black legs, and the scenes enacted by them were often eccentric. A fight arose about something in "the House" one day. The Hon. Mr. Banger of Napoleon, called the Hon. Mr. Slanger of Helena, a liar. The Hon. Mr. Slanger retorted with a bullet, which took off Hon. Banger's left ear. Both then sprang into the center of the hall with drawn bowie knives. The Speaker said "By G—d we must have fair play in this fighting business!" and rushed into the floor with a cocked pistol in one hand and a tremendous "toothpick" in the other, and in tones of thunder commanded the Representatives to form a ring. A ring was formed, and in the classics of the time, the combatants "went in." They cut each other frightfully, and for quite a spell it was difficult to decide who was the better man. But finally Banger, by an adroit thrust, cut off Slanger's head, and instant death was the result. Mr. Slanger's remains removed, and order restored, Mr. Banger arose and said: "It is my painful duty to announce to the House the death of the Hon. Wm. Slanger, of Helena. He was good at draw-poker and faro, and handled the toothpick beautifully. He wasn't of no account at legislation. He was muddin' on hosses. He put on too many scollops. He had no family 'ceptin' his brother Bob, the best poker player on Red river. I move resolutions of respect be passed and forwarded to his brother Bob."

They were passed.—[Cleveland Plaindealer.]

The spiteful attacks of the "trumpeters" and their organs upon the distinguished and patriotic Senators from Louisiana, Indiana, and Delaware only show the rage of disappointed partisanship and defeated personal ambition. The eggregations and sublime egotism of the trumpeted candidate has been imparted to his humblest advocates, who now talk of the doings of delegations from anti-Democratic States as the movements of the "true Democracy!" Such names as Slidell, Bayard and Bright, however, need no defence from us. The blows aimed at them will recoil on their assailants.—[Wash. Constitution.]

**GAZETTE & SENTINEL.**  
W. P. BRADBURN. P. E. JENNINGS  
Published every Saturday by  
**BRADBURN & JENNINGS.**  
SUBSCRIPTION—Three Dollars and fifty cents per annum, if paid in advance; Five Dollars per annum, if not paid in advance.  
SINGLE COPIES—Ten Cents.  
STANDING NOTICE.—Furniture dealers to be announced as candidates for office—or such notice is expressed through friends—must accompany it with the usual and regular fee of \$10.

**PLAQUEMINE:**  
Saturday, June 9, 1860.

**TOWN NEWS.**—We learn that STOCKLEY & DELAYALLADE, DRUGGISTS, have purchased of Mr. J. Bte. Roth, for the sum of \$10,000, the new and handsome double brick stores which that gentleman has just erected on the corner of Main and Bank streets. Also, that MESSRS. ROSS & GALLAGHER have purchased of Mr. Michel Hebert the large brick building adjoining, together with the frame building alongside the latter, for the sum of \$9,000, where they intend to erect forthwith another large brick store, where they will have one of the largest Dry Goods, Hardware and Grocery establishments in the State. These are further evidences of the rapid increase of our town.

**DEATH OF CAMILLE L. LANDRY.**—We regret to learn that Mr. CAMILLE L. LANDRY, of this parish, was found dead in an out house, a few days since, at a plantation below Donaldsonville, where he was on a visit. He died of an apoplectic fit, or of disease of the heart.

**SALUINO AND SERENADING.**—Guys were fired and a band of music paraded the streets of this town on Monday night last, occasioned probably by the action of the Convention at Baton Rouge. A friend at our elbow, who takes the liberty occasionally to look at our editorials, suggests the probability that it was occasioned by the action of the Police Jury, which was in session on that day.—[Queen sabe.]

**MR. JAMES SULLIVAN.**—A gentleman from Australia, Mr. Robt. Wilson, who left Frank in some years since for California and subsequently Australia, has arrived back at his former home, and reports, as we perceive by the *Banner*, that JIM SULLIVAN, formerly a "Swampy," the brother of the late Henry Sullivan of this parish, who left here for California about that time, had settled in Australia, and become very wealthy. He was the President of a Bank, and also of an Insurance Company, and was about to be sent to England as Colonial Representative. We congratulate Jim and his friends and relatives upon the success, deserved without doubt, that has followed him in the antipodes, and trust we will see him once more in this vicinity.

**AS AN EGG WITHIN AN EGG.**—We were shown a few days since by Mr. R. MILLER, the energetic mail contractor between this place and Charretton, an egg which was, with the usual yolk and white, found within another egg of about twice the size, the produce of a hen of his. The shell from which it was taken is broken and now with us, with its produce, of the ordinary size and hardness of shell accompanying. But the latter seems unusually heavy for an egg, and we would not be surprised if there is another egg within it, of which we will duly inform our readers.

**Mr. J. F. Wood, of Terrebonne, has invented what he calls a "Cane Coverer and Cultivator,"** which does ten arpents of cane per day, doing the work in a superior manner, and requiring but one man and one pair of mules to manage it." He asks planters to call and examine it, and satisfy themselves by practical observation.

**ELECTION IN NEW ORLEANS.**—The City Election in New Orleans last Monday, resulted in the success of J. T. Munroe, the Am. candidate. The Common Council stands 16 Am., 6 Citizen and 2 Independents.

**SENATOR SLIDELL.**—This gentleman has made an exposition of the Hoomas land difficulties, which completely exonerates himself, as well as Mr. Benjamin, from all wrong or complicity with relation to this affair. His vindication is published in the *Courier*, and we will endeavor to lay it before our readers next week. The person whose mind is in no wise affected favorably by the vindication here given, in connection with the declaration of Senator Toombs that he acquitted our Senators of all blame in the matter of those lands and the bill concerning them, would be too deeply steeped in prejudice and hate to look fairly and squarely upon any thing, even if emanated from the precincts of Eternal Truth itself!

**Ex-Governor Seymour, of New York, declines having his name brought before the Baltimore Convention as a candidate for President or Vice President of the United States.**

**CONGRESSIONAL TESTIMONIAL TO JOHN C. SPENCER.**—The British Parliament having made a handsome subscription in compliment and aid of Tom Sayers, limiting the amount to a sovereign piece, the friends of Heenan are raising a fund for him in the American Congress.

**A majority of the counties in Mississippi have indorsed in meetings the action of the seceders from the late Charleston Convention.**

**Baton Rouge Convention.**  
We have not room nor time to publish the proceedings of the Convention. An article from the *Courier* that we publish in another column, portrays the spirit and principles that ruled it. The parishes were a unit in approving of the action of our delegates at Charleston. The following are the resolutions adopted by a vote of 169 to 31:

Mr. Pratt, from the Committee on Resolutions, made the following report:—  
Your Committee have had the matters submitted to them under consideration, and, having considered the same maturely, report the following resolutions, which they respectfully recommend to the favorable consideration of this Convention:

**Resolved, 1.** That we consider the platform of principles adopted by this Convention, on the 5th of March last, of vital importance to the interests of the slaveholding States, and therefore insist upon and reaffirm the same.  
2. That we cordially indorse and approve, in the whole and in its parts, the action of our delegates to the late Charleston Convention, believing them to have been actuated by the highest motives of patriotism and a just determination to maintain and vindicate the true principles of the Democratic party.

3. That the Louisiana delegates, in withdrawing from the Charleston Convention did not thereby resign their seats or renounce their right and privileges, as members of said Convention, to participate in its proceedings if they thought proper to return, and therefore no other persons than said delegates are entitled to represent the Democracy of this State in the adjourned Convention to be held at Baltimore on the 15th instant.

4. Believing that a further effort to obtain from the National Democratic Convention an explicit recognition of the principles contained in the majority Platform reported at Charleston may be attended with success, we hereby instruct our said delegates to resume their seats in the adjourned Convention at Baltimore, provided they can do so consistently with the honor and Constitutional rights of the South, hereby reaffirming their power to represent the Democracy of Louisiana in the said Convention, with the expectation that, in a spirit of conciliation, and by the use of honorable means, they may succeed in effecting the nomination of a sound man, on a sound platform.

5. That we request our delegates to meet the delegates from the other seceding States, at Richmond, with the view of conferring together for concerted action in regard to the great issues to be presented to them at the Baltimore Convention.

6. That in case the Baltimore Convention should refuse a proper modification of the platform adopted at Charleston, then our delegates are hereby instructed to retire from said Convention and meet the delegates of such of our sister States as may concur with us in our views, and make such a platform and nominate such candidates as may be acceptable to the Democratic party.

7. That our delegates in all their proceedings are instructed to act and to cast the vote of the State, as a unit, in accordance with the will of a majority of the delegates present.

8. That our delegates, by a vote of the majority, be, and are hereby empowered to fill all vacancies which may occur in their body.

JOHN G. PRATT, Chairman  
C. J. MITCHELL,  
THOS. J. SKEMMEL,  
P. A. MOISE,  
H. W. ALLEN,  
JOHN CLAIRBORNE.

**THE DEMOCRACY OF CHARLESTON.**—An immense meeting of the Democracy of Charleston, S. C., was held on the evening of the 19th inst. A series of resolutions were adopted, one of which declares their hearty approval of "the action of the delegates to the late National Democratic Convention from Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, South Carolina, Louisiana, Texas, Georgia, Delaware and Arkansas, who insisted on a full and fair recognition of our rights in the common Territory, and who withdrew from the Convention because that recognition was refused," and a committee of twenty-two was appointed to a Convention to be held in Columbia on the 20th May, inst., for the purpose of selecting delegates to the Convention to be held in Richmond on the second Monday in June next.

**COAL BOATS SUNK.**—The Louisville Journal of the 25th says:—

There were seventeen coal boats sunk between Cincinnati and Madison, as follows: 6 boats at the mouth of Eagle Hollow, two miles above Madison; six lives lost. Those saved were picked up by skills near Madison, and being penniless and in a destitute condition, were provided with means and clothing.—Seven boats were lost between Carrollton and the foot of Craig's Bar. Seven men missing. Two boats sunk opposite Sugar Creek.

An insane old lady created some sensation in Havre, a few weeks ago. She called at the public office to say that, actuated by the example of the Count de Montemolin in resigning, in favor of Queen Isabella, all his pretensions to the throne of Spain, she had also concluded to abdicate in favor of Napoleon III of France. She henceforth said she would, for the peace of the country, resign her claims (which all the world knew to be just) to the imperial purple and the Palace of the Tuilleries.

**THE BATON ROUGE CONVENTION. THE SECEDERS SUSTAINED.**

**The Little Giant in the Vocative.**  
We have been kindly furnished, by a gentleman just arrived from Baton Rouge, says the *N. O. Courier*, with a synopsis of the proceedings of the Baton Rouge Convention, which we hasten to lay before our readers in advance of the official report, which we shall publish in a day or two.

The Convention was opened under the Presidency of Gen. Carter. All of the country parishes, with very few exceptions, were represented. On motion, a committee was forthwith appointed to draft a report expressive of the sense of the Democracy of Louisiana. This committee not being able to agree submitted two reports. The majority endorsed resolutions approving of the course pursued by our delegates at Charleston. They declare, further, that our delegates are authorized and empowered to attend the Baltimore Convention, and in case that in that body the recognition of the rights for protection claimed by the South should be ignored, to withdraw therefrom and unite with the National Democracy at the Richmond Convention. The minority report was presented by Hon. John Sandidge, and demanded merely that the delegates should be instructed to secede from the Baltimore Convention. After considerable and dispassionate debate, the reports were submitted to a vote, and the majority report was adopted, *by a vote of sixty-two to thirty-one.* Whereupon Mr. Sandidge filed a protest to the action of the Convention, which was subsequently withdrawn, and harmony and good feeling was once more restored. *Douglas had a few or no friends in the Convention, and the division was merely one of opinion as to the most politic course to be adopted.*

We are proud of this action of the Democratic party of Louisiana; not that we ever had any mistrust of its loyalty to the cause of the South, for our party has always been the true and steadfast champion of Southern rights; but because we were desirous that our friends abroad should have the official assurance that we would not, under any circumstances, prove faithless to them or to ourselves. Louisiana will make a common cause with the South in this vital crisis. Her honor, her interests, and the important principles involved, alike demand it.

The endorsement of the course of our delegates, by the highest Democratic authority in this State, must shape the course of every Democrat. There is now no room for equivocation, and we again repeat what we have frequently said, that he who is not with us in this emergency is not of us. Let every Democrat, then, stand fast and firm to his colors, and the storm which has been brewing for some time past will soon disappear from the political firmament.

"The Bolters will repair to Baltimore armed with all the arrogant pretensions claimed for them. But will they be admitted? We tro not. They will find themselves opposed by another set of claimants appointed by the Donaldsonville Convention, and we have no earthly doubt that the latter will be accepted, and the former quietly sent back to Louisiana."—*De.*

The "bolters," as the *Dee* calls them, voluntarily retired from the Convention at Charretton because of certain action by the majority which rendered their further co-operation of no avail, at least, rendered further association repugnant. It was a voluntary act on their part, and their so doing did not ostracize them from the Convention, should they have deemed it wise, or should they have chosen, under any circumstances, to have gone back to the Convention after an adjournment of that body, arising from such action, to meet again in two or three days in the same place. The adjournment to Baltimore, after the lapse of six weeks, does not weaken their right. The principle is the same. The seceding delegates have as much right to sit and participate in the body now, to which they were commissioned, as they had in the first place. They were regularly elected to it. They had no opponents to their seats—and a voluntary retray during the sitting of such Convention, (and that Convention has not yet adjourned *sine die*) does not invalidate their claim to a co-occupancy of their seats—most particularly and beyond all contravention or doubt, when the State Convention of the Democracy which nominated them reorganized for the purpose of considering their action, and after it has publicly approved of it, and directed their return, and occupation of their seats under certain contingencies! Why, the case is as plain as a spike-staff, that no power, save the power which sent them, can take from our delegates their seats in the National Convention, while it is in session, if they chose to demand them—as there is no power to make them retain them should they deem it proper to relinquish their seats!

The purpose for which our delegates were sent to the National Convention has not yet been determined, and until that is the case,

they have the clear and undeniable right to fill or vacate their seats, as to them may seem wise or proper, for the interest of the South, their country and their party.

**Democratic Mass Meeting in West Baton Rouge.**

A Mass Meeting of the Democracy took place in Baton Rouge, at the Ball Room at Boy Landing, on Saturday last. Dr. J. T. Nolan was appointed President, and H. D. Barrow, Secretary. The object of the meeting was to appoint delegates to the Senatorial Convention at Bayou Sara on the 11th June. B. R. Chana, P. Bauer and A. D. Barrow were selected.

Col. H. W. Allen, Alfred Hebert and E. B. Trinidad, were appointed a Committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting, which resulted in the following:

**Resolved,** That the Democracy of West Baton Rouge entertain a deep solicitude for the peace and stability of the Union and the success of the National Democratic party; but are unwilling to gain a triumph in the next Presidential election at the cost of principle and the dearest rights guaranteed to us by the Federal Constitution.

**Resolved,** That we fully endorse the course pursued by our delegates to the late Charleston Convention in their declining to participate further in the proceedings of that body after its refusal to give to the citizens of the slave States the same privileges guaranteed by the Constitution and the Supreme Court, to all the States of the Union.

**Resolved,** That the same delegates appointed at the last convention be re-appointed to represent the Democracy of this parish at Baton Rouge on Monday next.

Col. Allen and A. Barrow addressed the meeting in eloquent speeches. The following gentlemen were appointed a Democratic Central Committee for the parish for the following year: Messrs. E. B. Trinidad, J. T. Landry, Raphael Hebert, H. W. Allen, W. B. Robertson, J. B. Nordan, A. D. Barrow and Dr. J. T. Nolan.

**The Latest News.**

We received the Evening Picayune of Thursday; after our paper had gone to press yesterday afternoon.

**The Donaldsonville Convention.**

In that paper we find the proceedings of the Donaldsonville Convention. It assembled at 12 o'clock M. at the appointed place.

Gen. Monday was chosen President with some 25 Vice Presidents from the various parishes—Adolphe Sigar from this, with 7 Secretaries.

Hon. P. Soule explained the object of the Convention, denounced the Baton Rouge Convention, and hoped that his Democratic brethren who had gone off on sectional grounds, would be brought back to the fold.

Freston Pond was a delegate, and said that he bared his arm to the shoulder for the Baltimore nominee.

There were present 141 delegates, representing 21 parishes.

1st Resolution.—That the action of our delegates at Charleston was an unwarranted rebellion against the great principle of Democracy.

2d do.—That the true Democracy of Louisiana has no sympathy with those who seek to subvert the true honored usages of the party.

3d do.—That the present is no time for the introduction into the Democratic creed of doctrines which can work no practical results.

4th do.—That it is passing strange that those who profess to be the exclusive friends of slavery, should be anxious to commit it to the care of the power bent upon its destruction.

5th do.—That the doctrine of non-intervention is the true doctrine, and that it is a flagrant violation of pledged faith on the part of the South to resign its obligations under it.

6th do.—That the attempt to call for the interference of Congress in questions concerning slavery in the Territories, would eventually cause the disruption of the Confederacy.

7th do.—That the South should not risk its fortunes upon abstractions, and sacrifice real advantages to the delusive hallucinations of political dreamers.

8th do.—That the Convention has the utmost confidence in the patriotism and political honesty of Stephen A. Douglas, and looks upon him as one of the surest guardians of popular rights and of the equality of the States, and while it avows its preference for him as the champion of the Democratic party, it would support the nominee of the Baltimore Convention.

The following delegates were then nominated:

- First Congressional District—Mausel White, C. Bienville—State at large, Pierre Soule.
  - Second Congressional District—Isaac E. Morse, A. Leroy—State at large, Thos. E. H. Colman.
  - Third Congressional District—A. S. Herron, N. D. Coleman—State at large, R. C. Wickliffe.
  - Fourth Congressional District—J. N. T. Richardson, Z. L. Walker—State at large, M. Ryan.
- The delegates were directed to cast their votes on all questions as a unit.
- We have no room for further notice, nor for comment upon a body which is "opposed to subverting the time honored usages of the party!" Kich, that!
- On the same paper, we perceive that Garibaldi had succeeded in revolutionizing Sicily, and had been proclaimed Dictator.
- Mr. Cooke, the English equestrian, has offered Tom Sayers an engagement for twelve months, at £50 a week, and all expenses, to travel with him up and down the country, and appear in some of "the scenes in the circle."

**Police Jury Proceedings.**

This body met last Monday.—all members present. After swearing in the new members, (Mr. Dardenne being elected Chairman, business commenced.

Mr. J. H. Rils was elected Clerk and Mr. Ernest Marionneau, Constable of the Police Jury, for the ensuing year. Mr. Allen Jamel re-elected Treasurer.

The motion of Mr. Hyde to divide the printing and emolument between the *Gazette & Sentinel* and *Magnolia* was lost.

After which the *Magnolia* was elected printer at a salary of \$400 per annum, by the following vote—for the *Magnolia*, Sigur, Cole, Christian and Hyde; for *Gazette & Sentinel*, Keep and Landry.

The Parish Attorney was then taken up. Mr. John Marcot elected, at a reduced salary of \$300 per annum.

Inspectors of Roads and Levees were then appointed—to-wit: 1st. Road and Levee District, Antoine Touler; 2d do. N. Cropper; 3d do. Jean Pisara; 4th do. H. Beausse; 5th do. Jo. Klempeter; 6th do. Oscar Dupuy; 7th do. M. Touler; 8th do. Alford Gaudy; 9th do. E. D. Woods; 10th do. F. J. Papourea; 11th do. James Pritchard; 12th do. R. LeBlanc; 13th do. G. Richard; 14th do. F. A. Hudson; 15th do. J. E. Bargas; 16th do. Charles Robertson; 17th do. Jos. Pardo; 18th do. Wm. Thompson; 19th do. D. Clement; 20th do. Joe Woodfolk; 21st do. P. Morement; 22d do. John Adams.

The following Commissioners of Patrols were then appointed:

1st Patrol District, T. Sigur; 2d do. Emile Sigur; 3d do. Oscar Hebert; 4th do. Louis Desobry, Jr.; 5th do. L. Courre; 6th do. W. Haridarger; 7th do. G. Schlatre; 8th do. E. Boujol; 9th do. E. A. Ellis; 10th do. E. LeBlanc; 11th do. A. Babin; 12th do. E. Blouin; 13th do. Chas. Nettleton; 14th do. E. Booksh; 15th do. H. Dannaun; 16th do. John Hutches; 17th do. John Brooks; 18th do. H. Oublon; 19th do. J. LeBlanc.

The following Commissioners of Election were then appointed for the following year: 1st Precinct, Bayou Goula, Eugene Breaux, F. V. Gallagher and Onzime Landry.

2d Precinct, Pasquenane—Oscar Hebert, F. Gallagher and Balduzar Rils.

3d Precinct—House of Michael Schlatre, Jr.—Jacob Schlatre, Jno. Schlatre and Roman Schlatre.

4th Precinct—Store of Bissel & Schlatre—Julius Hebert, A. Harrison and Ernest Naudin.

5th Precinct—House of Pierre Richard—E. A. Ellis, Adolphe Hebert and D. Dupuy.

6th Precinct—House of B. Dupuy, Island—no commissioners mentioned.

7th Precinct—Ives' Mill—E. Dupuy, A. Babin and Joseph Graber.

8th Precinct—Coffee-house of Martin & Co., Grosse Tete—Chas. Klempeter, A. Simmons and P. B. Key.

The following Board of Examiners were appointed for the following year: Right bank of river—V. Dupuy, Jos. H. Balch and Saml. Matthews. Left bank—C. A. Brasie, Dr. T. Dupuy and H. S. Browne. The Police Jury then adjourned.

June 5th.—The Board again met at the appointed hour.

The Committee to examine the Jail report, that "it is kept in a most shocking and filthy condition, and that the attention of the Sheriff, Theodore Blanchard, is specially called to it, and that he be required to keep said jail in good condition."

Repairs were ordered to be done on the Court house.

The Treasurer's accounts were found to be correct and a cash balance on hand of \$26,136 55.

An election for a beneficiary cadet for the Louisiana Military Academy was then had, and Thomas Curhan declared duly elected.

All pensions, on motion of Mr. Keep, above eight dollars, were reduced to that sum.

The following accounts were then allowed: To Theo Blanchard, the sum of \$596 85; J. D. Stuart, \$110; J. H. Rils, \$82; T. E. Grace, \$118; P. T. Cole, \$5 70; Jos. A. Breaux, for Printing Rules of Court, \$15; A. Hebert, 1 50; A. Hebert, \$2 79; A. Hebert, \$10 51; M. T. Snee, \$27 60.

The Police Jury then adjourned to its next regular meeting, the first Monday in September.

**DIED.**

In this town, at six o'clock on Sunday evening last, MARY E. BOND, daughter of Thomas H. and Elizabeth Bond—aged two years and four months.

"Death should come Gently to one of gentle mould like thee, As light winds, wandering through groves of bloom, Detach the delicate blossoms from the tree. Close thy sweet eyes calmly, and without pain, And we will trust in God to see thee yet again."

At the family residence near this place, on the 6th June, WILLIAM, youngest son of Edward J. Gay and Lavinia Hynes—aged nearly 16th months.

**Arrivals at the Tuttle House.**

For the Week Ending June 7.  
Lawrence, St. Mary; A. Hebert, N. O.; F. Bougere, La.; G. O. Smyleton, Grand River; Chas. Shirik, Jackson, La.; Frank Criley, do; H. A. Green, Amite City, La.; E. Finkle, N. O.; James Peret, Franklin, La.; Joseph L. Jamison, La.; C. Maitland and s/vt., N. O.; A. B. Maitland, do; Edward Moore, Iberville; Theo. Johnston, G. Tete; P. A. Castanedo, N. O.; B. Shall, do; A. Gherardi, do; M. Landry, Grand River; Adolphe Sigur, Iberville; Flook, N. O.; B. C. Woodson, do; C. Nettleton, Grand River; N. O. F. O'Futt, Washington; Dr. T. Fay, do; R. Francis Adams, N. O.; Edw. D. Segher, B. R.; A. S. Randolph, Iberville; N. W. McClintock, St. Louis; G. Michel, Grand River; A. E. Richards, N. O.; J. S. Blanchard, Iberville; H. J. Hyde, G. R.; H. Philipps, Red River; Thos. D. Gordon, Atchafalaya; J. N. Dickey, do.