Houma Ceres.

INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS—NEUTRAL IN NONE

BY L. F. ANDERSON. DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, THE ARTS, AND THE GENERAL NEWS OF THE DAY. $5 per Annum

VOL. II. HOUMA, PARISH OF TERREBONNE, LA., SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1856. NO. 2.

—TERMS—

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the rate of One Dollar per square (of ten lines or less,) for the first, and Fifty Cents for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year. Thirty dollars a year will be charged for half a column of Patent Medicine advertising, and none of greater length will be admitted on any terms.

PERSONAL PUBLICATIONS.—Communications of a personal nature or such as are not deemed to be of public interest, may be inserted as advertisements (at the option of the editor,) by being paid for in advance.

ANNOUNCING CANDIDATES—Ten Dollars will be charged for announcing Candidates for all offices, to be paid in advance.

OBITUARY NOTICES, not exceeding three or four lines, will be cheerfully inserted without charge, but those of greater length, will be rated as advertisements.

CORRESPONDENTS are informed that no notice whatever will be taken of any communication intended for insertion, unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer—not necessary for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Law of Newspapers.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the office to which they are directed, they are responsible for them until they have settled their bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

5. The United States Courts have also repeatedly decided that a Postmaster, who neglects to give reasonable notice; as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect or refusal of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publisher for the subscription price.

[From the Home Journal.

Fire and Ashes.—By Fanny Cary.

Turning her sweet face to the west,
Sat the fair maid when day was done,
Watching the light that streamed above
The burial splendor of the sun;
And feeding in her heart a flame,
Fanned by alternate hopes and sighs,
That burned to blushes in her cheek,
And shone reflected in her eyes.

An hour, that sunset fire was out,
And all the trace it left behind
Was clouds of ashes blown about
By the strong purpose of the wind.
An hour, the fire was down within,
And all she had who wailed there
Was hope's dead ashes whirled and tossed
By the fierce tempest of despair.

LINES ON LIFE.

On, silently march our years,
With an even and stately tread,
Like mourners in wordless tears,
That are bearing afar their dead.

Each day fall strips off its leaf,
As it were from some tall tree's crown,
Till hopes that were almost belief,
Sink as twilights as snow flakes down.

Then prays the worn heart for rest;
For that watches and sadly weeps,
And turns to the cold earth's breast,
As a child to its mother creeps.

But, far from the whistling sky
Goes the chill stricken spirit back
To graves, where those transparent lie
That have hallowed its early track.

It looks on the blank no more
With the natural shrink of clay,
For the forms of those before
Are beside it, to point the way.

And lo! as the goal we near,
In the errors of earth depart,
While sight grows keen and clear
From a lamp in the opened heart.

Then passeth away the sun
From the floor of the leaping stream;
Then come the stars, one by one,
To its bosom like a holy dream.

Yet our those gone were there,
But we buried in floods of light
We now not—they need despair—
All! the Pole-Star has shines at night.

To that, in our latter days,
Oh! we do hourly glance we turn,
Wistfully through gloomy ways,
And hopefully watch it burn.

There, then, we were hark may rest—
There man or the hourly shore,
The loving, the lost, the blest—
There, never shall be sunrise!

THE CASE PROPOSED AS AN ARBITRATION BY THE *LONDON TIMES*.—The London Times of May 23d, has a long article on the Central American question, in the course of which, after alluding to the question in dispute, it says:

A perfectly unobjectionable way, then, of ending the other point of dispute is proposed, after which the quarrel is over, and Mr. Buchanan object last year to arbitration on the ground "that it would be difficult to find an impartial umpire, as we had gone to war with their arbitrator, the Emperor of Russia!" Well, that objection, at any rate, is no longer of force. We are not at war now with the Emperor of Russia, and therefore, he is at liberty for the purpose of arbitration. The United States cannot suppose that he will be partial to our side of the question, and therefore, if we are ready to accept his arbitration, they can have no objection. A power so recently our antagonist in a severe and sanguinary struggle, and now smarting with a sense of a humiliating peace, will not, at any rate, be too much disposed to favor our interests; rigid justice, as it is all that under any circumstances, we ought to expect from any umpire, is all we can possibly expect from *such* an umpire.

LATEST STYLE OF PETTICOATS.—The Paris correspondent of the N. O. Delta has been gathering ideas of the fashions. The following petticoat discoveries are his:

I suppose you are ignorant of what we call *tubular* petticoats, and if so, I compliment you for your ignorance; but I would suggest to your lady friends the propriety, nay the necessity, of giving them a trial as soon as possible. Nothing is more convenient than the tubular or air petticoats. It consists of numberless linings of India rubber tubes sewed around a petticoat, all communicating with one another. Corresponding with these, is a movable tube which is left in the pocket, and which may be easily carried to the mouth. By blowing into this tube, the petticoat swells at will, and assumes any proportion required. Does an *elegante* wish to ride in a carriage where there is little room? Do ten persons wish to sit at a table where six persons would be uncomfortable? The only thing to be done is to let some air out by means of a small faucet, and the belle becomes as slender as a sylphide of the opera, and her dress is not crumpled. When dinner is over, or when about to leave her carriage, with a puff or two the volume of air is easily replaced. I suppose that you are not in New Orleans more exempt than we are in Paris from the exaggerated amplitude of petticoats. Paris has become and is becoming too small. It does not number less inhabitants, but more petticoats. They are the cause of all our domestic unhappiness and of our excessive expenses. Starch is nothing but flour, wrung from the mouth of those who hunger, and the abuse has consequently raised the price of bread. To keep petticoats in approved order and style, an apartment is required much larger than that used for a nursery. The tubular petticoat, therefore, has the advantage of occupying less room and of consuming only a reasonable quantity of flour or starch. In this city, where it is sometimes usual to court married ladies, the tubular petticoat serves as a species of protection to jealous husbands. A gentleman of my acquaintance, who, before the invention of the said petticoat, never allowed his wife to go into society, has now become exceedingly more tolerant. He allows her two balls and a rout every week, but on condition that he shall have, during the whole evening, free access to the tube used in swelling the petticoat used by his wife. Thanks to this tutelary tube, his jealousy is now more social, for he possesses an infallible remedy. When he sees a dangerous waltzer approach his wife too closely, with a single powerful inhalation he inflates the petticoat and wards off the danger. When on the other hand, she wishes to rest upon a sofa near a lady friend, in a spirit of laudable economy, he opens the faucet, and saves the dress from ugly rumples.

CAN A STATE GET DRUNK?—In the following item from the Boston Post, it would seem that the "State," as represented, must have been in a state of intoxication. A few years ago, the State Attorney of a northern county in Vermont, although a man of great legal ability, was fond of the bottle. On one occasion, an important criminal case was called on by the Clerk, but the Attorney, with owl-like gravity, kept his chair, being, in fact, not fairly able to stand on his feet. "Mr. Attorney, is the State ready to proceed?" said the Judge. "Yes—(hic)—no—your Honor," stammered the lawyer, "the State—is—not—in a state to try this case to-day; the State, your Honor, is—*drunk!*"

☞ "What's whiskey bringing?" inquired a dealer in the article the other day.

"Bringing men to the poor-house, penitentiary, and the gallows," was the ready reply.

☞ As an evidence of the fact that "there is many a slip between the cup and the lip," we may state that one of the convivial party, assembled at Dan Hickok's when the recent storm was at its height, was just in the act of putting a brandy smash to his lip when the electric fluid came down the chimney. The imbiber was struck by the mysterious visitant, and as it ran down his arm to his finger's ends it sent that conductor of spirits but nonconductor of electricity—the tumbler—about twenty feet from the lips that already had opened in welcome to its contents. Whether the strange flight of the glass was looked upon as a hint that he who held it was about to take "a glass too much" we have not learned.—*Picayune.*

Agriculture.

THE OSIER OR BASKET-WILLOW.—We have seen lately, says the New York Times, a printed statement, to the effect that the value of the willow imported into this country for basket-making amounts yearly to seven millions of dollars. This is a great mistake, and may lead those who give it credit into very unprofitable enterprises. The cultivation of the basket-willow in our country may be advantageous to some moderate extent, but if the cultivators rely upon a market for two millions with the product, they will soon find that they have been sadly deceived. All the basket-willow brought into the United States in a year, manufactured and unmanufactured, does not amount to a tenth part of the sum we have mentioned.

As to the productiveness of the basket-willow, we fear there has been some exaggeration. That two or three tuns have been raised on an acre may be true; we can't say, and will not deny any assertion to that effect. We have reason, however, to believe the usual yield is far less. The experienced Judge Emott, of Poughkeepsie, has been instanced to us who has cultivated the willow for the last ten years, and from ten acres, last year, had a crop which produced him $171. The value of a tun of basket-willow trees is from $75 to $125—or about $100 on the average.

In Europe baskets are wove from the willow at an exceedingly cheap rate; cheaper, we think, than it is possible for them to be made in this country. There is still, however, a use for them here in covering dimijohns and some other purposes, but their use is, of course, limited.

We give below a statement of the extent to which the basket-willow, both unmanufactured and manufactured, is imported into this city from July 1, 1854, to June 30, 1855. It is obtained from the last report of the Treasury Department:

Unmanufactured...$45,459 | Manufactured..... $132,658.

SALT TO DESTROY WORMS, &c.—A weak brine, not exceeding the strength of sea-water, proves a remedy for the "squash destroyer," one of the insiduous and persevering as well as voraciously destructive enemies with which the gardener and fruit-grower is called to contend. It is also a most effectual preventive of *aphides*, or plant lice, vermin which prey upon the cabbage or turnip tribes. In every instance of the application of brine to those vegetables that has fallen under our observation its success has been complete. No injury need be apprehended from a very liberal application, say one quart to a plant, if the solution be of the strength indicated.

All the cabbage tribe are liable to be attacked and fatally injured by minute maggots, resembling very nearly the maggots in cheese, and which are doubtless the *larva* of some fly. There is another enemy, also, by which they are frequently infested—a small grub, similar in many respects to those found in corn and potato hills, and which not unfrequently prove very destructive. Salt-water applied to the hills will have a tendency to arrest their depredations, and if the application be repeated frequently, say once in two or three days, it will effectually destroy or drive them off. The water, however, should not be allowed to come in contact with the foliage in this instance, but should be applied to the soil immediately around the stalks, but without coming in actual contact with them. To destroy the first-named insects, it may be applied in a state sufficiently dilute to admit of a perfect ablution of every part of the foliage; but as we said before care must be taken not to make it too strong, or it will destroy the plant. Every cook knows, or ought to know, that the washing of cabbage, lettuce, spinach, &c., in salt water, before cooking or preparing for the table, is sure to expel every species of insect which so frequently seeks a habitation or a shelter in these vegetables.—*West. Ag., June.*

EFFECT OF GUANO.—*Large Crop of Grass.*—Mr. John Gardner, of Staten Island, cut, on the 20th of May, from less than one-fourth of an acre, eight hundred and fifteen pounds of thoroughly cured hay. The surface mown was an old lawn, laid down for many years in grass, is very much shaded, at least one-half of it being covered with trees of dense foliage. The grass was dressed with less than one hundred pounds of Peruvian Guano, on the 12th of April, just after the snow had left the ground, (no other manure of any description being used.) The grass was cut on Monday and exposed in the swath or spread till Saturday, through three of the most sunny, drying days we have had this season. We think the Guano paid for itself in this first crop, yet there may be at least three more for this season, and its effects will be felt through another year.

Railroad, Expresses, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS & G. W. R. R.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—

PASSENGER TRAINS:

Leave the Depot at Algiers every day at.....7:30 A. M.
Gretna every day at.....7:40 A. M.
Arrive at Bayou Boeuf every day at.....11.30 A. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Bayou Boeuf.....12:15 P. M.
Arrive at Gretna.....4 P. M.
at Algiers.....4:15 P. M.

Excursion tickets to go to the regular stations and back the same day will be issued as follows:

To Boutte, $1 25; to Bayou des Allemands, $1 50; to Raceland, Lafourche Crossing, and Terrebonne, $2 50, to Tigerville, $3; to Bayou Boeuf, $3 50. Between intermediate regular stations, prices proportional.

A Ferry Boat will connect with the Passenger Trains, leaving the foot of St. Ann street every morning, at 7 o'clock precisely.

Freight will be received for B. Boeuf and intermediate Stations by the Company on the wharf at the foot of St Louis street every day until 3 o'clock P. M. All up freight must be paid by the shippers, and freight to be delivered at all other Stations than Bayou des Allemands, Raceland, Lafourche Crossing, Terreboone, Tigerville and Bayou Boeuf, (where the Company has Agents) must be prepaid.

Printed Rules and Rates of Freight in pamphlet form for circulation, to be had on application at the office of the Company.

A. B. SEGER, Vice President.

New-Orleans, Opelousas, and Great Western Express.

A DAILY EXPRESS is now established on the Opelousas Railroad, between New Orleans and Bayon Lafourche, connecting in New Orleans with "The American Express" for all the principal Cities and Towns in the North and West, and at Bayon Lafourche, with

HOLDEN'S STAGES AND EXPRESS WAGONS,

for Thibodaux, Houma, Tigerville, Berwick's Bay, Patterson ville, Centerville, Franklin, New Iberia, St. Martinsville, Washington and Opelousas.

SPECIE, JEWELRY, VALUABLES, and Merchandise of every description forwarded and delivered promptly. Notes, Drafts, Bills, etc., collected, and all orders attended to punctually.

Each EXPRESS in charge of special messengers.

All merchandise, or orders from New Orleans for the interior, must be left at the office before 6 P. M., the day previous to departure. Orders left at Joseph Barba's, 130 Old Levee street, will receive prompt attention.

EXPRESS leaves Adams & Co's Office, No. 98 Camp st., daily at 7 A. M., returning, leaves Franklin House, Thibodaux, at 1 P. M., and Bay Lafourche at 2 P. M.

RAILROAD AND CITY BAGGAGE EXPRESS.

In connection with the above there is an express for the transportation of Baggage to any part of the city of New Orleans, so that passengers giving their name and check to the Express Messenger, can have their baggage delivered as directed, with promptness and despatch.

STARR S. JONES,
Office 98 Camp Street.

[n1-tf]

HO! FOR THE RAILROAD!

JOHN BERGER has placed a Stage and Express upon the line from Houma to the Railroad Crossing, Terrebonne Depot, capable of carrying twelve passengers. The Express will leave Houma every morning at eight o'clock, and returning to Houma, will leave the Depot immediately on the arrival of the cars from the City, say at half past 11.

FARE EACH WAY, - - - - $1 00

He hopes, by attending to wants and convenience of the traveling public, to merit a share of their patronage.

He has constantly on hand conveyances of kinds at Houma to convey passengers in any direction.

Hotel and Stable.

The undersigned would also inform his friends nap the public that he is prepared to accommodate all who may call upon him, with comfortable lodgings, and his table is always well supplied with the best that can be procured in in the market. Every exertion will be made to administer to comfort and convenience of his guests.

His stables are well stocked, and means of conveyance may be procured at all times. Travelers conveyed to any part of the country, at all times, and on the most accommodating terms.

Dec 6tf JOHN BERGER.

HOUMA EXPRESS.

B. F. HOLDEN has now placed upon the line from the Railroad Crossing, Terrebonne Depot, to Houma, a Stage and Express, capable of carrying eight passengers. Express packages of light merchandise will be carried at reasonable rates. The Express Stage will leave Houma every morning at 9 to half past 9 o'clock and returning to Houma, will leave the Depot immediately after the arrival of the train from the city, say half pa 11 to 12 M.

Fare each way.....$1 00

N. B.—All persons expecting packages by the Express must be prepared, (by themselves or agents) with the cash to pay charges on delivery, as it will be impossible to conduct such business on any other principle.

Orders for the city, per Express will be received at Houma or intermediate points and forwarded with despatch all letters by the Express must be postage paid.

This is only the beginning of a system of Express intercommunication, with our large commercial metropolis and elsewhere, which is intended to be carried out if proper encouragement is extended.

19 | tf B. F. HOLDEN.

STABLING!

MY NEW STABLE is now about complete, and I am prepared to carry on the Livery business in all its branches. Horses and vehicles of near lf every kind needed, ready at short notice.

Prices of stabling either by the day or month has been reduced since feed has cheapened. Customers can rely upon having their horses well fed and taken care of. Give me a trial. B F. HOLDEN.

Thibodaux, November 1st, 1855—n16-y.

Ploughs! Ploughs!

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand about one hundred Ploughs, A. J. Young & McClanahan's Manufacture, of Maysville, Ky., sizes from No. 1 to No. 4, which (for the sake of closing the consignment,) he offers for sale on March credit, from 50 to $1 per plough lower than he has ever before sold in this market, prices from $5 00 to $11 00. A few Bull Tongues or Shovel Ploughs at $7 00. Planters would do well to embrace this opportunity to supply themselves with good and cheap ploughs.

Respectfully, B. F. HOLDEN.

Thibodaux, November 2d, 1855—n16-y.

Little Giant

CORN AND COBB MILL, for sale by B. F. HOLDEN, at Thibodaux, viz:

No 2 @ 60 Cash—@ 65 00 1st Jan.
No 4 @ 75 Cash—@ 80 00 1st Jan. [mh27

CARTS! CARTS!

THE undersigned keep constantly on hand, a large supply of WAGONS, CARTS and TIMBER WHEELS, manufactured by Aeschelman of Pittsburg—for sale on accommodating terms.

je19-tf S. T. DAUNIS & BROS.

NOTICE,

IS hereby given that in and after Sunday the 22nd inst., and until the 1st August next, Poisoned Sausages will be distributed in the streets for the purpose of destroying all dogs that may be suffered to run at large. F. S. GOODE, Mayor.

Houma, June 15th, 1856.

SAMUEL WOLF,
GENERAL COLLECTOR,

WILL ATTEND STRICTLY TO the COLLECTION of all claims confided to him. ☞ Office in Houma. [n1 1y]

Medicines, &c.

HOUMA DRUG STORE

FRIZELL & BROOKS,

DEALERS IN

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

HOUMA, LA.

☞ Physicians' Prescriptions carefully dispensed.

Also—English and French Perfumery, German Cologne, Soaps, Pomades, Oils, Tonics for the Hair, Tooth, Nail and Hair Brushes, Combs, elegant Toilet and Fancy Articles, &c

Pure Wines and Brandies,

for Medicinal Purposes, Choice Cigars, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Window Glass, Putty, Dye Stuffs, Alcohol, Turpentine, Congress and Blue Lick Water.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c 1-tf.

PURE PORT, MADEIRA AND SHERRY WINES—For sale by

March-13 FRIZELL & BROOKS.

NEW JEWELRY.—The subscriber has just received from the manufactures, a good assortment of new and fashionable Jewelry, for sale at low prices. J. S. FRIZELL, Houma Drug Store.

PURE CIDER VINEGAR—

For sale at the HOUMA DRUG STORE

WRITING INKS and Ink Boxes, just received at the HOUMA DRUG STORE.

AYER'S PILLS.

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A

FAMILY PHYSIC.

THERE has long existed a public demand for an effective purgative pill which could be relied on as sure and perfectly safe in its operation. This has been prepared to meet that demand, and an extensive trial of its virtues has conclusively shown with what success it accomplishes the purpose designed. It is easy to make a physical *pill*, but not easy to make the best of all *pills*—one which should have none of the objections, but all the advantages, of every other. This has been attempted here, and with what success we would respectfully submit to the public decision. It has been unfortunate for the patient hitherto that almost every purgative medicine is acrimonious and irritating to the bowels. This is not. Many of them produce so much griping pain and revulsion in the system as to more than counterbalance the good to be derived from them. These *pills* produce no irritation or pain, unless it arise from a previously existing obstruction or derangement in the bowels. Being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity; but it is better that any medicine should be taken judiciously. Minute directions for their use in the several diseases to which they are applicable are given on the box. Among the complaints which have been speedily cured by them, we may mention Liver Complaint, in its various forms of Jaundice, Indigestion, Languor and Loss of Appetite, Listlessness, Irritability, Bilious Headache, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side and Loins; for, in truth, all these are but the consequence of diseased action in the liver. As an aperient they afford prompt and sure relief in Costiveness, Piles, Colic, Dysentery, Humors, Scrofula and Scurvy, Colds with soreness of the body, Ulcers and impurity of the blood, Irregularities; in short, any and every case where a purgative is required.

They have also produced some singularly successful cures in Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Gravel, Erysipelas, Palpitation of the Heart, Pains in the Back, Stomach, and Side. They should be freely taken in the spring of the year, to purify the blood and prepare the system for the change of seasons. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, and restores the appetite and vigor. They purify the blood, and, by their stimulant action on the circulatory system, renovate the strength of the body, and restore the wasted or diseased energies of the whole organism. Hence an occasional dose is advantageous, even though no serious derangement exists; but unnecessary dosing should never be carried too far, as every purgative medicine reduces the strength, when taken to excess. The thousand cases in which a physic is required cannot be enumerated here, but they suggest themselves to the reason of every body; and it is confidently believed this pill will answer a better purpose than any thing which has hitherto been available to mankind. When their virtues are once known, the public will no longer doubt what remedy to employ when in need of a cathartic medicine. Being sugar-wrapped, they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

For minute directions, see wrapper on the Box.

PREPARED BY

DR. JAMES C. AYER,

Practical and Analytical Chemist,

LOWELL, MASS.

Price 25 Cents per Box. Five Boxes for $1.

AYER'S

CHERRY PECTORAL,

For the rapid Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

THIS remedy has won for itself such notoriety from its cures of every variety of pulmonary disease, that it is entirely unnecessary to recount the evidences of its virtues in any community where it has been employed. So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs which are incident to our climate. Not only in formidable attacks upon the lungs, but for the milder varieties of COLDS, COUGHS, HOARSENESS, &c.; and for CHILDREN it is the pleasantest and safest medicine that can be obtained.

As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best that it ever has been, and that the genuine article is sold by—

FRIZELL & BROOKS, at the Houma Drug Store, and Blanchard, Cazenavette & Co., Thibodaux. Dec. 26.y