



BY L. F. ANDERSON.

DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, THE ARTS, AND NEWS OF THE DAY.

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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 will be made to those who advertise by the year. Twenty Dollars a year will be charged for half a column of Political 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.
ABSORBING CANDIDATES.—Ten Dollars will be charged for announcing Candidates for all offices, to be paid in advance.
ORDINARY NOTICES.—Not exceeding three or four lines, will be charged for every insertion, but those of greater length will be treated 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, and necessary for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Law of Newspapers.
 1. Members 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 news papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all charges are paid.
 3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers, the editor is not responsible for their bills, and will not be bound to deliver them.
 4. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncollected, is evidence of intentional fraud.
 5. The United States Courts have also repeatedly decided that Postmasters, who neglect 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, are liable to the Postmaster for the subscription price.

FACTS.—By RALPH W. EMMONS.
 What boots it, thy virtue,
 What profit thy parts
 With one thing thou hast—
 The art of an art.
 The only credential,
 To pass to success;
 Open credit and pardon—
 Address, name & address.
 The spider in danger
 Was saved by the weaver;
 His stout arm remained her
 To destroy again.
 The maid would reward him—
 Her company came—
 They laugh, she laughs with them,
 No imposture and no dumb.
 The clothes the bargain;
 Fate out of the bag;
 Get the vote in the Senate
 Applaud of Webster and Clay.
 His god guides no mercy,
 For speeches no heed,
 It lies in the cypher,
 It leads to the dead.
 Church, market and tavern,
 Not good heard, it will say;
 It has no to do with,
 It ends with to-day.

ADDRESS OF A NEWSPAPER.—A school-teacher who has been engaged a long time in his profession, and witnessed the influence of a newspaper on the minds of a family of children, writes to the editor of the *Opelousas Sentinel* as follows: "I have found it to be the universal fact, without exception, that those scholars, of both sexes and of all ages, who have had access to newspapers at home, when compared with those who have not, are—1st, better readers, excelling in pronunciation, and consequently read more understandingly; 2d, they are better spellers, and better acquainted with the meaning of words; 3d, they possess a practical knowledge of geography, almost half the time it requires others, as the newspaper has made them familiar with the location of the most important places, nations, their governments, and things, on the globe; 4. They are better conversationalists; for, having been conversant with every variety in the language, from the commonplace advertisements to the finished and classical periods of eloquence, they more readily comprehend the meaning of the text, and consequently analyze its construction with facility."—*Opelousas Sentinel*, 1856.

Mr. McCullough.—The conductor of the Erie Railroad, is a man of distinguished and severe discipline. He discharged a conductor for passing a family of a director who had a passenger conductor know, but had left it at home. Soon after the new year came in, the conductor looked the car himself; and was asked by another conductor, who had the case of the other train in his memory, for his pass, showed one for 1856; the conductor refused to acknowledge it, and the superintendent explained that it was "all right," and that would be the right, the conductor would not have made him pay his full fare, and that the five cents extra for not buying a pass. Mr. McCullough will probably be sent abroad again without having a pass up to time.

At the South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.—The Bishop decided that the members, except on very special occasions, should be dressed in the practice of the Church. The Bishop, in his address, alluding to the Bishop, would have said thirty to forty-five minutes.

Phœnix's Life of Washington.
 "George Washington was one of the most distinguished movers of the American Revolution. He was born of poor but honest parents, at Genoa, in the year 1732. His mother was called the mother of Washington. He married, early in life, a widow lady, Mrs. Martha Curtis.—Washington commenced business as a county surveyor, and was present in that character at a sham-fight, under General Braddock, when so many guns were fired that the whole body of militia were stunned by the explosion, and sat down to supper unable to hear a word that was said. This supper was afterwards alluded to as Braddock's deaf eat, and the simile, 'deaf as Braddock,' subsequently vulgarized into 'deaf as haddock,' had its rise from that circumstance. Washington commanded several troops during the revolutionary war, and distinguished himself by fearlessly crossing the Delaware River on ice of very moderate thickness, to visit a family of Hessians of his acquaintance. He was passionately fond of green peas and string beans; and his favorite motto was, 'In time of peas prepare for war.' Washington's most intimate friend was a French gentleman, named Marcus Dec, who, from a constant habit of risibility, was nicknamed 'Laughy yet.' His greatest victory was achieved at Germantown, where, coming upon the British in the night, he completely surrounded them with a wall of cotton bales, from which he opened a destructive and terrible fire, which soon caused the enemy to capitulate. The cotton bales being perforated with musket balls were much increased in weight, and consequently in value, and the expression, playfully used 'What is the price of cotton?' was much in vogue after that battle. During the action Washington might have been seen driving up and down the lines, exposed to a deadly fire, in a small Concord wagon, drawn by a botailed grey horse. His celebrated dispatch, 'Veni, vidi, vici,' or 'I came and saw in a Concord wagon, has reference to this circumstance. Washington has been called the 'Father of his Country,' (an unapt title, more properly belonging to the late Mr. McCluskey, parent of the celebrated pugilist;) the child has grown, however, to that extent that its own father would not know it."

"Although, for the time in which he lived, a very distinguished man, the ignorance of Washington in some things is perfectly incredible. He never travelled on a steamboat; he never saw a railroad or locomotive engine; was perfectly ignorant of the magnetic telegraph; never had a Daguerreotype, Col's pistol, Sharp's rifle, or used a friction match. He ate his meals with an iron fork, never used postage-stamps on his letters, and knew nothing of the application of chloroform to alleviate suffering, or the use of gas for illumination. Such a man as this can hardly be elected President of the United States in these times, although it must be confessed, we occasionally have a candidate who proves not much better informed about matters in general. Washington died from exposure on the summit of Mount Vernon, in the year 1799, leaving behind him a name that will endure forever, if posterity persists in calling their children after him to the same extent that has been fashionable. A monument has been commenced in the city of Washington to his memory, which is to be five hundred feet in height; and it should be the wish of every true-hearted American that his virtues and services may not be forgotten before it is completed, in which case, their remembrance will probably endure forever."

LADIES' DRESS.—A lady writing to the *Pennsylvanian*, thus discusses the interesting subject of ladies' dress: "Speaking of beauty, I wish people would dress pleasantly, benevolently. I saw a lovely girl to-day looking lovely and unlovely, because her muslin dress was stiffly starched to keep clean longer. My laundress tries to persuade me into the barbarous custom. To my mind a woman should look as soft to the touch as the flowers, and as pure. All her garments should be made of the finest and softest material possible; material that will easily dispose itself into folds, falling gracefully around her, and not by being liable to be ruffled every moment, compel her to stiff attitudes and starched demeanor, denying her the luxury of lounge and loll. Why, my very words would grow prim and precise, were I to wear a dress which depended on flour or potato for its propriety."

An editor out West. who served four days on a jury, says that he is so full of law that it is hard for him to keep from cheating somebody.

RAISING TEA.—Cashmere Goat.—A correspondent of the *Western Recorder*, writing from Greenville, South Carolina, says: "I am within a few miles of the place where the experiment was made of raising tea. It has proved a failure. The plant will grow well enough, but wages are too high in this country. We cannot afford to pick, to roll up and dry any sort of leaves here for half a dollar a pound. In China, where a man is hired for one dollar a month and boards himself, it may be done. I am glad to learn that the Cashmere goat, introduced by J. B. Davis, does well here. The goat is hardy, prolific, and produces a heavy fleece of wool, so fine that the finest French merino is coarse in comparison, and then it is from six to nine inches long. A son of his, Mr. Scott Davis, has a cargo of fresh Angora Cashmere goats on their way to Gallatin, Tennessee, where he intends to establish a colony of these Asiatics. Our ladies in Kentucky may therefore expect, in a few years, to find themselves employed in knitting cashmere stockings and gloves, as I find some of the ladies here now doing."

A GAMBLER.—Among the innumerable anecdotes related of the ruin of persons at play, there is one worth relating which refers to a Mr. Porter; a gentleman, who, in the reign of Queen Anne, possessed one of the best estates in Northumberland and the whole of which he lost at hazard in twelve months. According to the story told of this madman—for we will call him nothing else—when he had just completed the loss of his last acre at a gambling house in London, and was proceeding down stairs to throw himself into a carriage to convey him home to his house in town, he resolved upon having one more throw to try to retrieve his losses, and immediately returned to the room where the play was going on. Nerved for the worst that might happen, he insisted that the person he had been playing with should give him one chance of recovery, or fight with him. His proposition was this:—That his carriage and horses, the trinkets and loose money in his pockets, his town-house, plate and furniture—in short, all he had in the world—should be valued at a certain sum, and be thrown at a single cast. No persuasions could prevail upon him to depart from his purpose. He threw and lost. Then conducting the winner to the door, he told the coachman there was his master, and marched forth into the dark and dismal streets without house or home or any credible means of support. Thus beggared he retired to an obscure lodging in a cheap part of the town, subsisting partly on charity, sometimes acting as the marker at a billiard table, and occasionally as a helper in a livery stable. In this miserable condition, with naked nose and famine staring him in the face, exposed to the taunts and insults of those whom he had once supported, he was recognized by an old friend, who gave him ten guineas to purchase necessaries. He expended five in procuring decent apparel, with the remainder he repaired to a common gambling house, and increased them to fifty; he then adjourned to one of the higher order of houses, sat down with former associates, and won twenty thousand pounds. Returning the next night, he lost it all, was once more penniless, and after subsisting many years in abject penury, died a ragged beggar in St. Giles.

THE HEAD CLERK of a large mercantile house was bragging rather largely of the amount of business done by his "firm." "You may judge of its extent," said he; "when I tell you that the quills for our correspondence only, cost two thousand dollars a year!" "Pooh!" said the clerk of another house who was sitting by; "what is that to our correspondence, when I save four thousand dollars a year in ink, from merely omitting to dot the 'i's.'"

A TRIO OF ARABS.—Three of the Bedouin Arabs which came to this country with the last Government importation of camels, created no little excitement yesterday when passing down Common street, in company with their interpreter. They were dressed in their national costume, and what with their brown visages and strange appearance, it is no matter of wonder that while they were interested observers themselves, they became in turn objects of interest to others. One was a young, stalwart looking fellow, about eighteen years of age, and the others appeared to have been darkened with the suns of at least thirty-five summers. We understand that they are now in this city en route for their native land.

JOKING BY ACCIDENT.—Nothing is more amusing than to hear people use language which has a double meaning, of which the speaker is unconscious while every body else sees the joke as "plain as a pikestaff." Sometimes the "fun of the thing" consists in one's telling, in this way, an unintentional truth, as when the man who carried round the contribution box in a church observed to another, who enquired the amount of his own contribution; "Other folks gives what they likes; what I gives is *nothing to nobody!*" Another instance is that of a gentleman who was boasting of the rapidity with which he could write verses. "It takes some people," said he, "half an hour to make a couplet; but I write a forty-line poem in twenty minutes, and *make nothing of it!*" There was doubtless more truth than poetry in the confession, which affords a capital comment on fast writing."

RESULT OF A FORCED MARRIAGE.—A young woman in Quebec named Mrs. Bison, a French Canadian, has been committed to jail on a charge of poisoning her husband, to whom she had been married only six weeks. It appears that she had been forced to marry Bison against her wishes, and during the short time they lived together they led a very unpleasant life. Bison was jealous of her acquaintance with a young man whom she had known previous to her marriage. She is about twenty years old, and is described as very good looking. Her husband was aged about twenty-five years. The evidence of her guilt seems to be strong. It has been proved that a few days before the death of the deceased she purchased a quantity of arsenic at a drug store, and the same poison, sufficient to cause death, was found in the stomach of the deceased. A woman named Fortier, has been also committed to jail as having been accessory to the murder.

COUNT MORNAY'S MARRIAGE.—Count Mornay, the great speculator, as Sir Robert Peel styles him, is married. His bride is a Russian Princess Troubetskoï. The ceremony was celebrated at St. Petersburg on the 8th, in presence of the Emperor and Empress, subject to its further regularization by the publications required in France. The bride is nineteen years of age and is remarkable for her beauty, but has little or no fortune. She only left the convent of St. Catherine two months ago, and was destined to become a lady of honor to the Empress of Russia. The Princess, her mother, has resided a long time in France. Count de Mornay, it is said, presented his bride on her marriage day with diamonds to the value of two millions. Two days before he had requested and obtained, by telegraph, the consent of the Emperor Napoleon to the marriage.

RATS FROZEN.—The Petersburg Democrat says that in the vicinity of Mr. Bell's livery stable, in that city, where some snow, planks and bricks had been removed from the basement of an old wall, a swarm of rats, large and small, numbering some eighty or more, were found frozen and stiff in death. In some instances it appeared as if the old rats had fed off each other, as many were mutilated and looked as if they had been gnawed; whilst all the young ones, which varied from pink to grey in color, seemed to have died of cold and starvation. In the catacombs of Paris, the rats abound in great numbers, and are known to devour each other in cases of extreme hunger.

BAD CHIROGRAPHY.—A good story is told concerning the chirography of J. W. Brooks, the great railroad manager of Michigan. He had written a letter to a man on the Central route, notifying him that he must remove a barn, which in some manner incommoded the road, under penalty of prosecution. The threatened individual was unable to read any part of the letter but the signature, but took it to be a free pass on the road, and used it for a couple of years as such, none of the conductors being able to dispute his interpretation of the document.

Never trust a man till you have heard him laugh! Ludwig Tieck says: "You know no man till you have heard him laugh—till you know when and how he will laugh. There are occasions, he adds, and there are humors, when a man with whom we have been long familiar shall quite startle and repel us, by breaking out into a laugh which comes manifestly right from his heart, and which yet we had never heard before."

The Scotch have this proverb: "A gude word is as soon said as an ill one."

Railroad, Expresses, &c.

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



WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

On and after the 10th of September next, the Passenger Trains of this road will leave the Depot at Algiers as follows:
 Algiers every day at 8:30 A. M.
 Gretna every day at 9:40 A. M.
 Arrive at Bayou Boeuf every day at 11:30 A. M.
RETURNING.
 Leave Bayou Boeuf at 1:20 P. M.
 Arrive at Gretna at 2:30 P. M.
 at Algiers at 3:50 P. M.
 Excursion tickets to go to the regular stations and back the same day will be issued as follows:
 To Houma, \$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 8 o'clock precisely.
 Freight will be received for B. Boeuf and intermediate Stations by the Company on the wharf at the foot of 84 Louis street every day until 3 o'clock P. M. All freight must be paid by the shippers, and freight to be delivered at all other Stations than Bayou des Allemands, Raceland, Lafourche Crossing, Terrebonne, Tiger-Lille 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.

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.
Another Stage will leave Houma every day between half past ten and eleven o'clock, in time to meet the cars on their return from Bayou Boeuf, so that passengers for New Orleans will have about three hours more time in this place than heretofore.
FARE EACH WAY, \$1.00
 He hopes, by attending to wants and convenience of the traveling public, to merit a share of their patronage. It has constantly on hand conveyances of kinds at Houma in excess of passengers in any direction.

Hotel and Stable.
 The undersigned would also inform his friends and 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 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 6th 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. The Express will leave Houma every morning at 9 o'clock, and returning to Houma, will leave the Depot immediately after the arrival of the train from the city, say half past 11.
 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 collect 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 intercourse, with our large commercial metropolis and elsewhere, which is intended to be carried out. If proper encouragement is extended.
 19 1/2 B. F. HOLDEN.

New Livery and Trade Stable.

The undersigned would most respectfully inform the citizens of Terrebonne that he has purchased from Gustave & Rouzeux their Livery and Trade Stable in Houma, and he is now ready to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage. Passengers sent to any part of the country, day or night, and horses taken to Livery on the most reasonable terms. A share of the public patronage is solicited.
 nov 22 C. A. SMITH.

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 nearly every kind needed, ready at short notice.
 Prices of stabling either by the day or month has been reduced since food has cheapened. Customers can rely upon having their horses well fed and taken care of. Give me a trial.
 THILLODAX, November 1st, 1857—1167.

Ploughs! Ploughs!

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand about one hundred Ploughs, A. J. Young & McManis' Manufacture, of Haverhill, N.Y., sizes from No. 1 to No. 6, which (for the sake of closing the consignment,) he offers for sale on March credit, from \$10 to \$1 per plough lower than he has ever before sold in this market, prices from \$5.00 to \$17.00. A few Best English or Improved Ploughs at \$7.00. Ploughs would do well to embrace this opportunity to supply themselves with good and cheap ploughs. Respectfully,
 THILLODAX, November 1st, 1857—1167.

FRIZELL & BROOKS,

DEALERS IN
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
 HOUMA, LA.
 Physicians' Prescriptions carefully dispensed. Also—English and French Perfumery, German Cologne, Soap, Pomades, Oils, Tonics for the Hair, Tooth, Nail and Hair Brushes, Combs, elegant Toilet and Fancy Articles, &c.
Pure Wines and Brandy, for Medicinal Purposes, Chateau d'Anges, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Window Glass, Putty, Dye Stuffs, Alcohol, Turpentine, Congress and Blue Lick Water.
 BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c. 1-1/2.

Parish Officers.

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT,
 PARISH OF TERREBONNE.
 Judge, HON. JAMES I. COLE.
 District Attorney, J. J. ROMAN, Esq.

A. BOSTON, Sheriff. P. LEBLANC, Deputy Sheriff. Clerk, HENRY NEWELL. Deputy Clerk, E. N. DEVEREAUX. Parish Attorney, PHILIP DARCQ. Notary Public, J. DELAPORTE. Assessor, JOSEPH TOURS.

OFFICERS POLICE JURY.

JOS. AYCOCK, President. G. L. LESTER, Clerk and Treasurer. G. P. CONNELL, Assessor. PHILIP DARCQ, Constable.

POLICE JURY MEMBERS.

1st Ward, W. Tanner. 7th Ward, E. Hester. 2d " J. C. Fols. 8th " E. Fields. 3d " A. Larose. 9th " J. B. Duplantier. 4th " A. McCollum. 10th " Peter Welch. 5th " Hildreth Dupre. 11th " F. Thibodaux. 6th " J. Aycock. 12th " J. D. Underfield.