Houma Ceres.

PRODESSE QUAM CONSPICI.

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

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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 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 news papers, 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 seasonable 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.

SPANISH AMERICAN UNION.—The New York *Herald* publishes a treaty, signed at Washington, D. C., on the 8th of November last, by the Minister of New Granada, Guatemala, Salvador, Mexico, Peru, Costa Rica, and Venezuela, similar in character and provisions to the one previously made public, in which Chili, Peru, and Ecuador, participated. It provides that each Republic shall guaranty the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, of all others, not permitting filibustering expeditions to be formed, carried on, or projected, within their bounds. All such things are to be treated as piratical. The Governments pledge themselves not to cede or alienate to any foreign Power any part of their territory. They bind themselves to regard as acts of usurpation the decrees of a Power created in any of the Spanish American States by the aid of a foreign force, and are to act together, offensively and defensively, in any case of filibuster invasion. No State is to afford an asylum to the enemies of any other State. Then, there are provisions for mutual rights of citizenship, commerce, navigation, postal, judicial, and otherwise. The diplomatic representative of one nation is required to protect the citizens of all, when so called upon. To perfect this alliance, it is provided that a Congress of Plenipotentiaries, authorized for the purpose, shall assemble at Lima, Peru, in the course of this year, to give definite form to the federal compact. This Congress is to assemble, every two or three years, in some designated city. The first Congress is to consider the following:

"1. To propose a system of weights, measures, and money, common to all the Republics, thus facilitating mercantile transactions. 2. To regulate a uniform consular system in the whole Confederacy. 3. To equalize in the customs, laws, and tariffs, the quota of duties to be paid. 4. To form a code of Spanish American maritime law; and 5. To arrange the formality and requisitions of the competent authorities of one of the Spanish American States to have fulfilment in the others to which they may be directed, as well in criminal as in civil matters."

GENERAL CASS.—"Independent," the quick eyed and impartial Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American is of opinion that the new Secretary of State has already exhausted himself. He says:

The conviction is very decided here that Gen. Cass will not remain long in the Department of State, and it is shared by men who are in higher position, and who have access to the best information. It has always been manifest to those who have bestowed any attention upon diplomatic affairs, that neither his age, his habits of thought, nor his training, fitted him for this responsible and laborious station. In the Senate, he was accustomed to take his ease; now, he is compelled to labor, whether equal to the toil or not. The constant requirements of new and complicated issues must be met, and, with all the good dispositions which Gen. Cass may bring to their investigation, he lacks the physical stamina to answer these unceasing demands. In council upon the public policy he has not fulfilled the expectations of his colleagues, who, at a distance, were accustomed to regard him as among the wisest and most sagacious of Buchanan's advisers. These, and other deficiencies, have made their impression, and tended to confirm the belief that a vacancy in the Presidency must happen at no distant day.

The Future of Cuba in an English Point of View.

On Wednesday evening, J. G. Dodson, Esq., the candidate for Parliament of East Sussex, fulfilled an engagemt which he had entered into some months previously to deliver a lecture before the members of the Brighton Athenæum, at the Town Hall, which was crowded. The subject of the lecture was Cuba, and it was a very excellent one, comprising a great variety of facts and opinions, the result of Mr. Dodson's residence in that island. In the course of his remarks Mr. Dodson said: The garrison of Cuba is superior in number to the regular army of the United States. Its coasts are protected by a considerable naval squadron. These material forces would, however, avail little in a contest with America if the Americans as a nation were determined to obtain possession of the island. But Spain has other securities for her right than her own single handed might. Havana is the Constantinople of the West—its unrivaled harbor the Golden Horn of the New World. Cuba, like Turkey in the hands of a third rate power, is equally open to the commerce of all nations, and affords a cause of jealousy to none. In the hands of a first rate power it would be a formidable stronghold, from which the liberties and rights of nations might at any time be threatened. As America grows in consequence, as increased facilities of communication bring her into closer contact with the nations of the Old World, the balance of power may become as important a question on one side of the Atlantic as on the other. The maritime and commercial state of Europe will object to the monopoly by a monster republic of the command of the West Indian seas and the key of the Gulf Stream as justly as to the seizure of the Dardanelles, and the appropriation of the Euxine by a giant empire. There are, however, differences in the two cases which is to be hoped this country will not hastily lose sight of.

With Russia, the primary object in acquiring territory is to strengthen her power; the increase of her wealth is only the secondary consideration. The reverse is the case with the United States. If Cuba were annexed, its productiveness and its trade would be more developed in five or six years under the influence of American activity, than in ten times as many years of Spanish torpor and misrule. In a politico economical point of view, the world, and England especially, would be gainers. But however much England (and the name applies, though in a less degree, to France and other great powers,) might gain in wealth, she would lose far more in respect of position and prestige. The possession of Cuba would add enormously to the influence and the strength of the United States, and hasten the day, which already seems fast approaching, when they will become the first power in the world. Yet it scarcely, under any circumstances, will be worth England's while to plunge into a war with the American republic, solely to endeavor to prevent it from adding Cuba to its dominions. Even if successful in the immediate object of the war, she would inflict as great injury on herself as on her rival. In the natural course of things, America must become, sooner or later, a far greater empire than the mother country. The Americans have all the qualities that have made us what we are, with one hundred and fifty times our national resources, and their spirit of enterprise is accordingly quickened and stimulated. The most desirable event for England would be such a peaceable dissolution of the Union as should leave two or more prosperous and independent powers, capable of holding the balance to each other. Such a dissolution would probably be rather promoted by the addition of Cuba to the republic; such a dissolution would probably be retarded by the attempt of any foreign State to bring it about. That a separation will some day take place, many thinking Americans believe; the time, however, of it, is perhaps more remote than people in England are willing to imagine.

Mr. Dodson adverted to the various ways in which Cuba might fall into the hands of America, and concluded in these words: There is yet another mode—one neither of conquest nor of voluntary annexation—by which Cuba may pass into the hands of the citizens of the Union. The great American business firms may find it profitable to invest capital in the purchase of a sugar and tobacco estate, and haughty Spain may give up for gold what it will not yield to bullying. It is true that she has hitherto rejected the offer with scorn, yet such a course is not without made to precedent. Spain herself has already parted with Florida, to be released from a debt, and Napoleon ceded Louisiana, and sold his reluctant countrymen at the rate of about £60 a head. The Americans profess to dread the contagion of liberty, and declare that the proximity of free blacks is to be avoided as the plague by the model republic. A most humiliating confession, if true, yet what is the remedy proposed by themselves for this danger? The security of the United States, according to these views, is to be found in advancing their frontier, and placing themselves nearer to Hayti, Jamaica, and other free islands, than they now are in Cuba. The Minsiter no doubt feels that America can afford to bide her time, and let the Spaniards play her game for her. There is little cause to fear that Spain will, by doing justice to her white colonists, and conferring the rights of freemen on her colored subjects, secure to herself the possession of Cuba. The chances are much, rather, that she will drive one or both parties into open revolt. Spain may also give the United States such provocation as to afford substantial grounds for a war. If not, the folly and perversity of Spanish officials will continue the succession of vexatious offences they are perpetually giving the American citizens, until the accumulation is sufficient to justify and entitle the Republic to demand a proportionate indemnity. When Castilian stubbornness shall have refused that, then the object of her enemy will be attained, and Cuba seized as a "material guarantee," will pass away forever from the dominion of the mother country. [Loud and protracted cheering.]

The mayor proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Dodson, for his very interesting lecture, which was most cordially responded to.—*Brighton Herald, March 7.*

The Supreme Bench.

The list below enumerates the ages and times of appointment of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States. In the natural course of events, extensive changes must take place in its composition within a few years. Five of the Judges are over seventy years of age, and the Chief Justice has entered on his eighty-first year:

John McLean, a native of New Jersey, is the eldest member of the present Bench, in date of commission. He was appointed by Jackson, in 1829. He is 72 years of age.

James M. Wayne, a native of Savannah, Ga., holds the next oldest appointment, having received it in January, 1835. He is seventy years of age, and up to the time of his appointment was an ardent and active politician of the Jackson school.

Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice, a native of Maryland, was born on St. Patrick's Day, 1777. He was a very bitter partisan politician, so much so, that the Senate rejected his appointment as Secretary of the Treasury, also as Associate Justice; but after the death of Chief Justice Marshall, he received the appointment of Chief Justice, in March, 1836, and was confirmed.

Judge Catron was born in Western Virginia, but since his youth has been a resident of Tennessee. His age is sixty-five. He served one campaign under Gen. Jackson.

Thus far, all the incumbents of the present Bench were appointed by Jackson.

Peter V. Daniel is a native of Virginia, and a descendant of one of the English families. He was born in 1786, and is consequently seventy-one years of age.—He was offered the post of Attorney General by Jackson, but declined it. He was afterwards appointed United States District Judge for Virginia; and upon the death of Judge Barbour, was nominated Associate Judge by Mr. Van Buren, in 1840.

Samuel Nelson is a native of Cooperstown, N. Y., and was appointed by Mr. Polk, in 1845. He is about sixty-five years of age.

Robert C. Grier was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, March 5th, 1794, and is consequently a little over sixty-three years of age. His life, previous to going upon the Bench, was divided between the law and academic pursuits. He was appointed by Mr. Polk, in August, 1850.

Benjamin R. Curtis is a native of Massachusetts, born Nov. 4, 1809, and is consequently nearly forty-eight years old. He never was a politician, but was taken by Mr. Fillmore from the bar, and placed upon the Bench, in Sept., 1851.

John A. Campbell was born in Alabama, and was a lawyer of distinction in Mobile. He was appointed to the Bench in 1853, by Gen. Pierce. His age is fifty-four years.

Deeds are fruits—words are but leaves.

FINANCIERING IN NEW YORK.—The *Herald*, of New York, contains an advertisement, of which the following is a copy:

"Merchants embarrassed, in want of means, or willing to suspend with means, by financiering, can hear of a party who has just carried parties through to the amount of $80,000 without prejudice."

"Address 105, *Herald* office. Reference given."

"Willing to suspend with means by financiering"—what a gentle phrase (says the Baltimore *American*) for cheating creditors and pocketing others' money.

CHAIN GANG IN GRANADA.—We see it stated in the newspapers that several hundred natives of Central America, who were arrested at Granada for aiding Walker and his gang, have been organized into a chain gang at that place, and forced to clear away the ruins for the purpose of rebuilding the city.

SUPERIOR WINES AND LIQUORS.

H. Loevenstein's

COFFEE-HOUSE AND LIQUOR STORE

THE undersigned offers for sale by the drink, bottle or gallon, in any quantity, the finest stock of OLD LIQUORS ever offered in this country, among which are old Cognac Brandy, Whisky, Wines of all kinds, old Holland Schnapps, (bottled in Europe,) Absynth, Curaco, Scotch Ale, London Porter, and many other liquors of the best brands. Also a good assortment of Havana Cigars, all of which are offered on very reasonable terms. ap18-1y H. LOEVENSTEIN.

Bi-Sulphite of Lime.

THE SUBSCRIBERS inform the planting community that their works for the manufacture of the BI-SULPHITE OF LIME in the town of Thibodaux, are in successful operation; and that they are now ready to fill orders at as low rates as any of the New Orleans Manufacturers. By purchasing of us, planters will save the freight from New Orleans, and be allowed the highest price for the empty barrels which they may return.
Thibodaux, Nov. 1, 1856. SCUDDAY & EWING.

BI-SULPHITE OF LIME.

THE UNDERSIGNED having established a BI-STLPHATE OF LIME MANUFACTORY in the City of New Orleans, take pleasure in stating to the Planters generally, that they are prepared through the assistance of an experienced Chemist, to furnish a superior article. SMITH, McLEOD & CO.
☞ OFFICE—No. 45, Common Street, N. Orleans.
Messrs. SMITH & CO. are our duly authorized agents at the Terrebonne Station of the Opelousas Railroad.
n8-tf S., McL. & CO.

A Perfumed Breath.

☞ What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice would not only render it sweet but leave the teeth white as alabaster! Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your toothbrush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty cent bottle will last a year.

A **Beautiful Complexion** may easily be acquired by using the "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS." It will remove tan, pimples, and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning.

Shaving Made Easy.—Wet your shaving-brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS," rub the beard wet and it will make a beautiful soft lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only fifty cents.
For sale at the HOUMA DRUG STORE.

☞ PHALON'S **Paphian Lotion or Floral Beautifier**—infallibe as a preservative of the skin and complexion, and as a means of eradicating or curing freckles, tan, pimples, chapped hands, lips and face; blotches, sunburns, scalds, burns, etc., and all diseases appertaining to the skin. Manufactured by F. PHALON, perfumer, 517 Broadway, New York—and for sale at the
mh-27] HOUMA DRUG STORE.

A. B. RAGAN,
Grocer and Commission
MERCHANT,
Nos. 8 AND 10 ST. PHILIP STREET,
Thibodaux, La.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND a large stock of Fresh Provisions, and Western Produce, which he can afford to supply Planters and others with on terms more advantageous than they can purchase them in the city of New Orleans.

His supply of FAMILY GROCERIES, WINES, and LIQUORS, is very extensive, and consist in part of the following named articles, viz:

Apples, Dried and Green; Alspice; Anisette; Axe Handles; Bacon, Hams, Sides, and Shoulders; Beef, Sugar-Cured; Butter, Goshen and Western; Beans, Navy; Biscuits, Soda and Butter; Bread, Pilot and Navy; Buckwheat, kegs and boxes; Brooms, Assorted; Blacking, 'Mason's' Baskets, all sizes; Buckets, Tin and Painted; Coffee, Rio, Java & Mocha; Candles, Sperm, Star, and French Tallow; Cheese, Pine Apple, English Dairy and Western Reserve; Chocolate, No. 1; Candies, Assorted; Cordials, do.; Cigars, an excellent ass'm't; Cards, Playing; Cinnamon; Cloves; Clothespins; Corks, London; Caps, Percussion; Demijohns, All sizes; Eggs; Flour, St. Louis and Ohio; Fish, Cod, Mackerel, and Herring; Fishing Tackle; Ginger; Garlic; Garden Seeds; Ham, Sugar-Cured; Jenies; Jews, Stone; Ketchup, Walnut, Tomato; Lard, No. 1 Leaf; Lobsters; Lemons; Lamp wick; Liquors, Cognac, Champagne Peach and New York Brandies; Old Bourbon, Irish and Rectified Whiskey; Jamaica Rum; Holland Gin, etc., etc.; Mustard, Creole and Kent'y; Molasses; Macaroni; Matches, Friction; Mace; Nutmegs; Nuts, Pecans and Almonds; Oils, Olive, Lamp and Lard; Onions; Pickles, Assorted; Pork, Mess and Prime; Potatoes, Sweet and Irish; Peaches, Dried; Pepper, Black; Pepper Sauce; Powder, Sporting and Rifle Pipes, Clay and Stone; Raisins, Malaga; Rice, Carolina and Creole; Salt, coarse, fine and table; Sugar, Loaf and Brown; Soap, Bar, Castile and Fancy Starch, Fox's and Colgate's; Snuff, Scotch and Macaboy; Sardines; Shot, Buck and Drop; Sal Æratus; Teas, Assorted; Tobacco, do.; Tin-Ware, do.; Vinegar; Wines, Madeira, Sherry, Champagne, Port, and Red; Wash Boards, etc., etc.

And, in fact, EVERYTHING that is usually kept in a wholesale or retail grocery, may be had of him on the most reasonable terms.
A. B. RAGAN, 8 and 10, St. Philip Street,
August 2, 1855—n30tf. Thibodaux, La.

Little Giant.

JUST receiving a new invoice this celebrated CORN AND COB MILL of different sizes, with prices ranging from $40 to $75, according to size, always including the shaft or sweep. Every stock-feeder should have one of these Mills, as the amount saved in feed is fully one-third, besides the great advantage to the health of stock. For sale by
Thibodaux, Jan. 1, 1857. B. F. HOLDEN.

J. H. CORKRAN & FLETCHER,
House, Sign, and Ornamental Painters,
HOUMA, LA.
☞ Graining, Marbling, Paperhanging and Glazing done in the best style. All orders attended to with promptness and despatch. feb14-9m

SPRING AND SUMMER SUPPLIES!
—AT—
FREDERICK'S EMPORIUM.
☞ The gentlemen of Houma and vicinity are informed that Frederick has just received a splendid stock of seasonable goods, which he will make up to order in the latest fashion. Also, a beautiful assortment of
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
of the most tasty description, and selected with great care expressly for this market. Call at Frederick's Fashionable Emporium, Gagné's Row, while the assortment is complete. feb28-tf

Thomas Sweeney,
SHEET-IRON, COPPER, ZINC, TIN,
BRASS AND LEAD MANUFACTURER,
Houma, La.,
Having permanently established himself in this place for the purpose of carrying on the above business in all its various ramifications, respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Terrebonne, and solicits a share of the public patronage. all7-1y

M. M. BRIEN'S SHOP.
CARRIAGES AND HARNESS
MADE AND REPAIRED.
THE subscriber is prepared to do all work in the above line, and all kinds of Blacksmithing in the best and most substantial manner, as reasonable rates. He has the services of the best of workmen in all of the above branches, and only asks the public to give him a trial. Also, Carpenter's and Joiner's work done in a superior style at short notice. Shop on Main street, just above the Post Office. M. M. BRIEN.

ASA S. ROSE.
CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MAKING
AND REPAIRING,
Blacksmithing! and Plantation-work!
THE undersigned would respectfully inform the people of Terrebonne that he has established himself in Houma, where he intends to carry on the above businesses, on an extensive scale. Planters and others having work in his line are invited to give him a trial, as he is confident that he is fully able to give satisfaction to all. He has in his employ one of the best horse shoers in the State, and all work in that line warranted.
He would respectfully solicit a share of the patronage of the public. A. S. ROSE.
Houma, October 18, 1855—jy14-1y

J. ROUBILLAC,
Fashionable
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.
Main street, opposite the Post Office.
BOOTS and shoes made in the latest fashion and of the most serviceable description, at cheap prices. Repairing of all kinds done in the best manner. All work ready when promised.
Houma, March 28th, 1857.

JOSEPH DIXON,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
Foot of Jackson street, Thibodaux.
☞ THE UNDERSIGNED takes pleasure in informing the public that he has opened a Paint Shop in Thibodaux, and is now ready to make contracts for painting in all its branches, such as Graining, Marbling, and all kinds of Imitations, Paper Hanging, &c., &c. All orders left at his residence or directed to his address through the post-office, will meet with immediate attention.
feb28-1y JOSEPH DIXON.

John Larkin,
COPPER, ZINC, TIN, SHEET-IRON, BRASS AND LEAD MANUFACTURER, Jackson Street, Thibodaux, La.,
Has on hand every variety of
Cooking and other Stoves and Grates.
Also—manufactures Clarifiers, Granulators, Gasometers, Sheet Iron Juice-Boxes, and everything connected with his business, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.
Hoping Planters will see it is to their own interest to encourage home-tie manufactures, he is determined to do everything in the very best manner.
ALSO—Agent for the parishes of Lafourche and Terrebonne for the sale of C. LEVITT'S CORN and COB CRUSHING MILL for Planters.
—ALSO—
SPRATT'S PATENT LIGHTNING ROD, the best in the world. All on the most reasonable terms jy14-1y

G. F. CONNELY. N. H. RIGHTOR.
Connely & Rightor,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF
Terrebonne, Lafourche, and Assumption.
[n2] OFFICE IN HOUMA. [1y]

E. W. Blake,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PLAQUEMINE, LA.,
WILL practice in the courts of the 6th Judicial district, comprising the parishes of Iberville East and West Baton Rouge—and in the Supreme and Federal Courts in New Orleans. feb28

Dr. J. L. JENNINGS,
HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE to Gagné's Row, second door above the "Brick Store," where he may at all times be found, unless professionally engaged. jy-19

A. S. HELMICK, M. D. A. DEDRICK, M. D.
A CARD.
DRS. HELMICK & DEDRICK having associated themselves in the practice of medicine, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Houma and surrounding country.
Dr. Helmick, who has been practising for several years in Virginia, is a man of family and intends permanently locating in this place. Office in Houma, adjoining Berger's Hotel. mh14-1y

THOMAS J. HOPPER,
SURGEON DENTIST.
No. 169 ST. CHARLES STREET,
(Opposite Lafayette Square)
n19tf NEW ORLEANS.

SAMUEL WOLF,
GENERAL COLLECTOR;
WILL ATTEND STRICTLY TO the COLLECTION of all claims confided to him.
☞ Office in Houma. [n2-1y.]

Edward O. Gagne,
GENERAL COLLECTOR AND AUCTIONEER—OFFICE IN HOUMA—Will attend strictly to all business entrusted to him, in this and the adjoin parishes. 20-tf.

Boarding House.
MRS. BAKER takes this method of informing her friends and the public generally that she is now occupying her new house, which has been fitted up with a view to accommodate boarders, either by the day or month. Her table will be at all times supplied with the best the market affords. Terms moderate.

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