POINTE COUPEE DEMOCRAT.

UNITED WE STAND; DIVIDED WE FALL.

VOL. 1. FALSE RIVER, PARISH OF POINTE COUPEE, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1858. NO. 3.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL BE SOLD at public sale, by the undersigned, public auctioneer, on Tuesday, 2nd day of February. 1858,

at o'clock, A. M., at the residence of widow J. Sicard, on the Island of False River, in Parish of Pointe Coupee, the following described property belonging to said widow J. B. viz:

A tract of land situated on the Island of False River, about two miles from the Mississippi river, containing seven arpents front, forty in depth, with parallel lines, together with all the buildings thereon, consisting of one large dwelling house, one cotton gin, one cotton house, one corn house and all the tools and utensils adpertaining to the plantation.

Also seven slaves of different ages and sexes; all very good field hands.

Terms and conditions of the Sale.

One-third of the purchase price cash, the balance in one and two years credit from the day of sale, purchasers to give their notes with good and sufficient security, in solido, bearing eight per cent. interest after due until paid, and mortgage reservedon the property sold

O. SICARD,
P. Coupee, Jan. 16, 1858. 3w$6 Auctioneer

A NEW DEMOCRATIC PAPER, AT WASHington, D. C.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

The undersigned will commence the publication of an independent National Democratic Paper, in the city of Washington, on the first of April, to be called

"THE STATES."

It will represent the sound constitutional principles which have ever been upheld by the National Democracy, but it will not be so entirely political that its columns will interest the politician exclusively, nor so subservient to party as to sacrifice principle at the command of power, or change its convictions at the suggestions of expediency.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

The Daily will be mailed to subscribersat $4 per annum. Two copies for $7.

All the most valuable patented discoveries are collected and described in its issues, so that, as regards inventions, it may be justly regarded as an illustrated reportory, where the inventor may learn what has been done before him, and where he may bring to the world a knowledge of his own achievements.

The Tri-Weekly, embracing all the reading matter which appears in the Daily, will be furnished at $3 per annum. Two copies will be mailed for $5. Single copies, per year, $2. Two copies $3. Five copies $7. Ten copies to one address and any larger number at the rate of $6 per year. Ten copies to the address of each subscriber, and any larger number, at $5 each.

"The States" will not be the organ of any faction, and with no partial purpose to serve, the paper will address itself to the honest judgment of the people, and for support will rely upon its appreciation. Address

J. P. HEISS,
July Washington, D. C.

D. KERNAGHAN & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Watches, Jewelry, Guns, Pistols, Cuflery and Fancy Goods.

Watches and Jewelry repaired and warranted.

Sole Agents in New Orleans for Semmon's & Co.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

Be sure that the genuine are stemped on the frame "Semmon's & Co., Improved Pebbles."

D. KERNEGHAN & CO.,
jan'58 65 Canal st., N. O.

A. BARRET & CO.,

Dealers and Manufactures of Marble Work

DOLBEAR'S
COMERCIAL COLLEGE.

NO. 106 CANAL STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

IS prepared to receive Ladies, Gentlemen and Youths throughout the Year.

There is now added a Mathematical Department including Arithmatic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Surveying and Navigation (with practical use of instruments), under the direction of Professor Charnock. A Department for the English Language, under the direction of Professor M. B. McCarthy. A department for the French Language, directed by Prof. Raphael Visart. A department for the Spanish, directed by Prof. Alberto de Tornos, A department for the German, directed by Prof. Gustave Vidal; and a department for Phonography, (Short Hand) by Prof. Geo. Charnock.

The establishment is intended mainly for Adults and those whose time is very valuable, and it is so arranged that persons who wish to learn any of these languages, or other branches of mentioned, can do so without waiting for other matters. None but the best and experienced Professors and assistants will ever be engaged. There are nine apartments—a reception room elegantly fitted up for visitors, so that Pupils are never interrupted in their lessons; and an apartment for the pupils of each Professor, and also practicing rooms, so that pupils are taking the full course in any one of these branches can have ten hours' practice each day. All things will be taught as they should be practiced in business and every day life. The English, French, Spanish and German, are now the commercial languages of the world, and the social, scientific and literary languages of the greater part of Europe and America, and are now daily becoming more important to all persons.—Pupils will be exercised daily in Reading, Writing and Speaking any language they may wish to learn.

TERMS—(Payable in advance).

Penmanship, (lessons not limited).....	25 00
Book-Keeping, (double and single entry)	50 00
" single entry alone,.. ...	25 00
To qualify Professional Teachers of Penmanship.....	100 00
Phonography (Short Hand).....	25 00
MATHEMATICAL DEPARTMENT.	
Arithmetic per month,.....	20 00
One lesson per day—(one hour is a lesson) Or full course.....	50 00
Algebra, per month.....	20 00
Or full course.....	50 00
Geometry per month.....	50 00
Or full course.....	50 00
Surveying per month.....	20 00
Or full course.....	60 00
Navigation (with practical use of instruments) per month.....	30 00
Or full course.....	75 00
LANGUAGE.	
Po any of these languages, one lesson per day, 20 per month; two lessons per day, 30, do; or to learn to read, write, and also to speak a language grammatically (leisons not limited)	100 00
Those persons who already speak a language and wish to become good readers, and also to read and write it grammatically.....	50 00

Correct translations of Ancient or Modern Languages will be made at this Institution.

N. B.—Visitors and persons on business are desired to call from 8 to 9 A. M., 12 to 1, or 5 to 6 P. M.

No pains or expense will be spared to make all the Departments worthy of the confidence of the public. Strangers are referred to circulars for letters from

Gen. Andrew Jackson, late President of the United States; Hon. Martin Van Buren, late President of the United States; Hon. R. M. Johnson. late Vice President of the United States; Hon. A. B. Roman, late Governor of Louisiana; Hon. James C. Jones, late Governor of Tennessee; Hon. John Gale late Governor of Alebama; Maj. Gen. E. P. Gaines, late U. S. Army; Hon. John Bell, U. S. Senate; Rt. Rev. Bishop Miles, Tennessee; Rev. Dr. Chamberlain, late President of Oakland College, Miss. Or they can refer to—

Hon. Chas. Derbigney, C. Roselius, A. D. Crossman, and others, New Orleans, La.

Good Board can be had at $5 per week.

[illegible] DOLBEAR.

LOUISIANA INSTITUTE,

NEW RIVER, LA.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumde in September next, under encouraging circumstances. The course of studies will be extensive, embracing, in addition to the ordinary English branches, the Latin and Greek languages, Civil Engineering, Surveying, etc.

Pupils may be prepared for entering advanced classes in our best Colleges, or receive such an education as will fit them for whatever department of duty he may choose. The Young Ladies' Depart-ment will open at the same time, and will receive a due share of attention. Lessons in Music will be given, and every opportunity of improvement afforded.

This Institution is pleasantly situated on the bank of the Mississippi, 85 miles above New Orleans. No efforts will be spared to make it a pleasant home for all placed under its care; and while great care will be taken to improve the mind in knowledge, pains will be taken to strengthen the heart in virtue. The situation has been always remarkably healthy, remote from any temptation to vice, and surrounded by an intelligent community, its position is favorable to study and morality.

Persons desirous of Placing their children or wards under its care, are referred to our patrons for the last year, or to H. Doyal Esq.; Hon. J. S. Minor; Hon. D. F. Kenner; C. Pelletier, Esq.; and R. Tillotson, Esq.

TERMS:

Tuition, per session of twenty-one weeks, ...	25
Boarding, per month,.....	12
Lessons on the Piano, per session,.....	25
Use of instrument,.....	5

Each pupil finds Bedding and Napkins. Washing extra.

REV. SAMUEL McKINNEY, D, D.,
jan15y President.

UNITED STATES MAIL, COAST AND BAYOU SARA PACKETS,

The fine Passenger Steamer, Laurel Hill, J. A. Cotton, Master, will leave New Orleans every Sunday and Wednesday mornings, at 9 o'cock, A.M.

The C. D. Jr. leaves New Orleans on Friday at 9 o'clock, A. M., and on Monday at 5 o'clock, P. M. Leave Bayou Sara every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

AGENTS—M. Gordon, Jr.; J. A. Braud & Landry; J. W. Burridge & Co.; Hall, Kemp & Co.
jan.15-1y

CHINA GROVE HOTEL.

THE PROPRIETOR respectfully informs his friends that in addition to his Restaurant he has now established a first rate Hotel. This House is conveniently located on the bank of the River, at the corner of Commerce and Levee sts. He is prepared to furnish gentlemen and families with comfortable rooms, and all the luxuries in the way of eating and sleeping that can be had at any other Hotel.

Jan. 15, 1858. HAMP WHITAKER.

SARAH ANN RAIFORD, wife vs. JOHN S. SCOTT. } No. 1887.

IN THIS CASE the Plaintiff, Sarah Ann Raiford wife of John S. Scott, sues her said husband for money received by him after his marriage with her which was proceeds of slaves sold, belonging to her as paraphernal property, and she also claims slave Peter as her paraphernal property, which slave is now in possession of her husband; the proof offered by plaintiff establishing clearly that she was owner of 34 or 35 slaves previous to her marriage, that all of said slaves except one (Peter) were sold for the sum of $19,400, that all of the proceeds except $1500 were paid over to her husband, John S. Scott or to his use. It is also proved that slave Peter is the paraphernal property of plaintiff and is in possession of defendant and the law and evidence being in favor of plaintiff.

It is therfore ordered, adjudged and decreed that the plaintiff, Sarah Ann Raiford, do have judgment against, and recover from her husband John S. Scott, the sum of seventeen thousand nine hundred dollars ($17,900) with five per cent. interest from the date of this judgment, with a legal mortgage on all the property of said defendant, owned or acquired since the 21st day of January, 1853, to date from the 21st of January, 1853, and that slave Peter be decreed to be her paraphernal property and that she have judgment [illegible] defendant for said slave that she be decreed [illegible] property from said husband and [illegible] and that [illegible] dis-

THE DEMOCRAT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY

EDWARD J. PULLEN.

Office next door to Simon & Loeb's Store.

SUBSCRIPTION:

THREE DOLLARS.....PER ANNUM.

ADVERTISING RATES.

For each square of 10 lines or less, the first insertion.....$1 00
For each additional insertion, per square... 50

For professional and business cards, (including paper,) not exceeding 8 lines, for 12 months, $15.

A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers, but their privilege will be strictly limited to their own immediate and regular business; and the business of an advertising firm is not considered as including that of its individual members.

Advertisements published at irregular intervals, $1 per square for each insertion.

Calls on persons to become candidates will be inserted as other advertisements, to be paid for invariably in advance.

Announcing candidates for office, $10, to be paid for in advance.

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a specified time will be inserted till forbid, and payment exacted.

Marriages and deaths are to be published as news; obituaries, tributes of respect, and funeral invitations, as other advertisements.

☞ Cards of a Personal character can only be published in this paper as advertisements, and must be paid for IN ADVANCE, at double advertising rates.

Summary of Governor Wickliffe's Message.

It commences with a forcible exposition of the financial condition of the State, and an urgent appeal for economy and frugality.

The balance in the Treasury to the credit of the general fund—that is, funds available for the use of the State, other than special trust funds—was, on the 1st of January, 1858, $48,416 43.

The Auditor's estimate for the receipts of the current year, from all sources of revenue, is $1,100,000; showing a fund available for general and extrardinary purposes—including appropriations of former years, uncalled for—of $1,148,000.

The expenditures, including these balances, are estimated at $1,418,803.

The deficiency in the general fund account will, therefore, be $280,386 57.

The Governor adds that this excess of expenditures—regular and extraordinary—over the regular revenues is annually increasing, and is supplied by expending the trust and special funds in the Treasury. The Governor directs the attention of the Legislature earnestly to the fact, and calls upon them to practice frugality in appropriation, and retrench expenditures.

The appropriations to benevolent institutions are described as excessive and unnecessary. Apart from the leading charities of the State, such as the asylums for the insane, for the deaf and [illegible] blind, and for the Charity [illegible] the Governor for this year are: for the Opelousas, $50,000; Jackson $250,000; Baton Rouge, &c., $10,000; Shreveport, $187,000—total, $497,000.

The next topic of the message is the panic and the currency. This money crisis he attributes to an undue expansion of credits. After stating the fact of the suspension and recovery of three of the free banks, he speaks of the expediency of so modifying the banking laws of the State as to secure a more decidedly metalic currency; and in connection with this, states, as an imperfection of the law, that the monthly statements of the Board of Currency for August and September last showed that the real coin in their vaults differed from the tabular statements by $600,000 to $800,000. The only specific suggestion is that bills under the denomination of ten dollars ought to be prohibited, and he asks an inquiry into the practicability of such a measure. He adds a paragraph of eulogy on the last Legislature for its refusal to change the banking law; and another, much better deserved, on the prudence and wisdom with which the banks of Louisiana have been managed.

Federal politics occupy the remainder of the message. They are spoken of briefly but decidedly.

He speaks of the pending conflict in Utah as one calling for the support of all good citizens, and anticipates that, should the emergency arise, the people of the State will cordially tender their aid to the federal government in restoring quiet and establishing legal authority.

He urges the admission of Kansas with "Lecompton" Constitution, as the only mode now open for settling the controversy in a manner "agreeable alike to the South and the conservative sentiment of the North." He thinks it the only practical way of carrying out the doctrine of non-intervention. The South does not ask more, ond could not honestly take less.

He urges the abrogation of the Clayton Bulwer treaty, in order to open the way for legitimate Southern expansion, and calls on the North to acquiesce in it as a law of right aud necessity.

HORTICULTURE.

Upon the labors of this month—January—depend, in a great measure, the chances of having a good Spring and Summer garden. Manure the ground when requisite, and never permit the soil to become exhausted. Plow or dig all vacant ground and turn it up deeply, whether with spade or plow; also have it thoroughly drained before commencing to lay it off for planting. Should the weather permit, Cabbage plants of proper size may still be planted out in rows, about one and a half feet apart [illegible] for the smaller kinds, and [illegible] three feet each

SOUTHERN FRUIT RAISING.—There is no branch of domestic economy more neglected at the South than the culture of fruit. It is true there is an awakened spirit among the few, but as yet not among the masses. The grape is exciting a universal interest, not so much for the desert as for wine. There are nurseries and extensive fruit orchards growing up in the vicinity of our commercial towns, which are a credit to the country and a source of profit to the proprietors. But this is not all the country needs. Every proprietor in the country—every owner of a half-acre lot owes to himself, his children and his country, to plant fuit trees. Landholders of the South, cancel the debt you owe to posterity this fall. You should plant this fall at least a million of fruit trees. The large planter should plant the apple, peach, grape, and fig, not only for his white family, but for his negroes. Ripe fruit in its season, is cheaper and healthier than bacon. Even the small proprietor may have fruit trees enough to save much of the expense of living. Say not that your soil does not suit the apple, pear, peach, or grape, for on a small scale you may make a soil that will suit any of them. This is the advantage over them who never read.—You may all grow peaches as well as Moses, or cherries as well as Peters, or strawberries as well as Peabody, or grapes as well as Axt, if you will but study how to do it. The smallest farmer among you thinks it no labor lost, or time misspent, to study how he may best fatten his pig. He does not think of building a pen for his pig and then feeding him on shucks and water, but he studies out and experiments with that food which will make the greatest amount of pork. Now, if we will divest ourselves of the erroneous idea that fruit is only an article of luxury and not of food, and look at it in the true light in which God designed it, we shall find it as much to our interest to study what will feed a fuit tree as what will feed a hog. There can be no excuse for any family being without fruit. There are reliable nurseries all around us. The fig and grade grow so rapidly from the cuttings, and the apple and peach from seeds, that any family, no matter how poor, may have an orchard.

Our mission is to encourage the production of good fruit among the masses and when we see every householder in the land sitting under his own vine and fig tree, we shall feel that we have accomplished our missiou.—*Cotton Planter and Soil.*

CURRENCY.—We find the following sound views in the money article of the Journal of Commerce of the 19th ult.—It comes from a good source, and is worthy of attention:

There has been much discussion in regard to the currency question; but all that we have seen has only served to strengthen our conviction that specie is the proper basis for bank notes, and that the precious metals themselves should form the bulk of the circulation among small dealers. The great objection to an exclusive specie currency, and the only one which cannot ultimately be removed by an increased supply of the precious metals, is its cumbersome character, and the actual loss by abrasion. For this reason, important transactions will never be conducted through [illegible] transfer of coin where its rep-