POINTE COUPEE DEMOCRAT.

UNITED WE STAND; DIVIDED WE FALL.

VOL. 1. FALSE RIVER, PARISH OF POINTE COUPEE, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1858. NO. 19.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

State of Louisiana.

Parish of Pointe Coupee—Ninth District Court.

Rosalie Gremillion, wife, vs. Alex. Chust, jr., husband. } No. 1993.

THIS CASE was this day taken up for trial pursuant to assignment, and the plaintiff having duly proved her demand and the law and evidence being in favor of plaintiff, and against defendant.

It is therefore ordered adjudged and decreed that the plaintiff, Rosalie Gremillion, do have judgment against and recover from her husband, Alexander Chust, the sum of one hundred and fifty dollarsand ninety-three cents, with five per cent interet from the date of this judgment, and that she besdecreed to have a legal mortgage on all the land and slaves owned by said defendant since the 12th day of March, 1855, for the payment of said claim.

It is further ordered and decreed that the said plaintiff do recover the slave Arthemise, and that said slave be deceed to be her paraphernal property, and that the ecommunity heretofore existing between said parties be dissolved, and the plaintiff authorized to administer her estate as a feme sole, and that she be separated in property from her said husband.

Signed—A. D. M. Haralson, 9th District Court, April 12th 1858.

A true copy J. B. BLANCHARD, D. C.
Pointe Coupee, May 1, 1858. 16-y

TAKEN UP

BY J. K. PICKETT, on Bayou Grosse Tete on the 30th ult., a Cow and calf, the cow is marked with a crop and under bit in the right ear and an underslope in the left. No other marks perceptible. The owner is required to come forward prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.

May 8, 1858. 17 8w

NOTICE!

THE PUBLIC is hereby cautioned against trading for a note, signed by AUGUSTE ST. DISIER, and FORESTIN HEBERT, for the sum of two thousand dollars, payable on the 1st day of March, 1859, in favor of Ursin Sicard, and endorsed *ne varietur*, as said note is fraudulently in the hands of a third party.

May 8, '58. URSIN SICARD.

State of Louisiana.

Parish of Pointe Coupee—Ninth District Court.

B. J. SAGE, vs. J. C. CAIN, } No. 1772.

BY virtue of and to satisfy a writ of fi fa, issued in the above entitled suit and to me directed by the Hon. the 4th District Court in and for the parish and State aforesaid, to satisfy plaintiff's demand and costs of suit, I have seized, and will offer at public sale at the Court House on

Saturday, the 5th day of June, 1858,

at 11 o'clock, a. m. all the right and interest that the defendant has in and to the following described property to-wit:

A tract of land situated on the Atchafalaya river, in the parish of Pointe Coupee, known and designated at lot No. eight, in township No. four, south of range No. 7, east, in the South Eastern Land District, with all the buildings and improvements theron.

Terms of Sale—Cash with Appraisement.

SEVERIN PORCHE, Sh'f.
Pointe Coupee, May 1, 1858. 16tds

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February 20 1858. 6tf

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D. L. & D. STOCKING are prepared to attend to all calls pertaining to their profession, in any part of the country.

☞ Dr. D. Stocking can be found at the residence of P. M. Moore, Pointe Coupee.

March 6, 1858. 8ly

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G. W. SHAW & CO., Commission & Forwarding MERCHANTS,

No. 24 Poydras Street, New Orleans.
May 1, 1858. 16-y

S. PARR,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES & WESTERN PRODUCE,

BAYOU SARA, LA.

April 10, 1858. 13y

SIMON & LOEB

RESPECTFULLY invite the attention of the citizens of the parish of Pointe Coupee to their entire new and well selected stock of

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Consisting of Ladies and Gents Dress Goods, Fancy Goods, House Furnishing Goods, Plantation Goods, Hardware, Fancy Groceries, Sadlery.

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We are in receipt of a fresh supply of pure medicines and our friends may rest assured of having their orders in this line promptly and carefully attended to.

We solicit an examination of our stock.

THE DEMOCRAT.

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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.

☞ With reference to the latest railroad enterprise, the Philadelphia Ledger says that:

A RAILROAD TO THE PACIFIC, over the British territories, is an enterprise talked of in England, and a scientific expedition to Vancouver's Island is said to be charged with exploring a route for it. The first railroad to the Pacific will be over the territories of the United States, but it must arise from the wants of the people, and the spread of population along the course it will take. The extensions which are annually made to the great line of railroad from Missouri to the Atlantic, are the means through which the work will be mainly accomplished. The British possessions have no population which would make such a railroad useful or desirable, and to attempt to lay one through the wilderness of that region, would be money thrown away. One end of it would rot before the other end would be finished.

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION.—A legal decision was made on Friday last in the St. Louis Land Court which, if sustained, will affect, it is thought, a greater amount of property than any legal decision heretofore made. In the case of Adams vs. the city of St. Louis, Judge Lane instructed the jury that, if the land was a sand-bar in the Mississippi when Missouri became a State, the land is now a part of the State, and the plaintiff's title derived by purchase from the United States, is therefore null; whence it would follow that all sales made by the United States of lands formed since the existence of the adjacent States are void; the principle is even applied by the Judge to all lands overflowed at high water since the inception of the proximate States. All lands reclaimed from the rivers would then belong to the States, with the limitation named. But such lands have hitherto been regularly entered in the United States land office, and the present holders of them are titled as proprietors, from that office. Should the above ruling be affirmed by the United States Supreme Court, it would destroy the titles by which are now held the sugar lands of Louisiana, the bottom lands of Missouri, Ohio and Illinois, and the dried swamp lands of these and other States. The decision would cause an unprecedented revolution of titles in the great river valley of this country.—[Milwaukie News.

THE BOY PREACHER.—The "Boy Preacher" is still holding forth to crowded houses almost every night in the week. A letter respecting him, published in the Boston Journal, says:

"He is about fifteen years of age. His name is Grammond Kennedy. He is a Baptist, and belongs to the church of Rev. Mr. Adams, on Christopher street. He is a convert in the late revival, has already been licensed to preach by that church and is attracting large crowds to hear him. His style is vehement; his sermons have in them much method, he speaks wholly extemporaneously, and his system of theology seems to be nature, and after the school of the sounder and more conservative schools of the day. He preaches and speaks nearly every night. His houses are crowded to overflowing, and for a season he will be the great attraction of our city.

A LEVITHAN FARM.—A new paper recently started in New York, called the Movement, states that "some men of wealth in New York, Buffalo and Chicago, have it in contemplation to establish somewhere in the west a Levithan farm, of from 100,000 to 200,000 acres. Their object is to do for agriculture by the use of combined wealth and the power of machinery, what has been done in the past half century, by the railroad and factory to supercede the old stage coach and the spinning wheel. They will organize the vast tract into two rivalized establishments, with a military organization of labor, gigantic machinery, to plow plant, reap and render harvests, vast herds of horses, sheep and cattle of the most select stock, and the cultivation of fruits and grains upon a grand scale. The organization will justly combine the interest of capital and labor, and by its colossal economy, and its scientific appliances of creative industrial power, and its distribution, it will attempt to give to the world the example of a true Republic, an Industrial Commonwealth, where poverty, duplicity robbery and crime are unknown. The next number of The Movement will contain the plan in full. Men of wealth and genius are especially invited to examine it."

IMPORTANT CENTRVAL AMERICAN NEWS.—The news from the capital of Nicargua is important. The Cass-Yrisarri treaty, which places Nicaragua under the protection of the United States was approved by the Legislative Assembly, at Managur, on the 28th, by the necessary two-third vote. viz., 10 to 6. Opportunity was taken of the absence of several members to force the treaty through.—All the members from Leon but one voted for it, but those from Granada opposed it. The treaty is well received in Leon, but in the lake districts the people are very much dissatisfied with its approval.

The main articles of the treaty are as follows:

"The United States is empowered to open, and keep up the Transit.

San Juan del Norte and San Juan del Sud to be free ports; Americans to be allowed to live in the country, marry and hold real estate, without taking the oath of allegiance to the State of Nicaragua.

American merchants to be allowed to introduce their goods at the same rates as those which native merchants pay.

The United States to be allowed to place troops on the Transit, which it (the United States) shall deem it necessary for the security of the same

The Ship Canal or Railroad to be considered under American protection.

Colonists who buy land and settle in the country and swear allegiance to the same, to be protected by the United States, if Nicaragua fails to do so.

The United States to be allowed to disembark forces, &c., for the maintenance of a naval station.

All Americans taking the oath of allegiance to become instantly citizens.

The United States to protect the Transit (*i. e.*, the State) against all foreign invasion and to maintain internal quietude.

American citizens, naturalized or otherwise to have all civil rights equally with native Nicaraguans.

BREAKING ON THE WHEEL.—This horrid mode of execution was orginated in Germany, about the 14th century, whence it was introduced into France, but was confined to the punishment of the most atrocious criminals. In Germany the malefactor was bound upon a cart wheel and his limbs fractured by the executioner, with an iron bar. But in France the criminal being bound to a St. Andrew's cross, and his limbs broken, if still alive, was placed upon a small wheel, with his face upwards, and his legs and arms bent under him, and there left, in agony to expire. Sometimes, however, the executioner, after breaking, was permitted to kill him by a blow on the breast, thence called a *coup de grace*.

NUMBER OF NEWSPAPERS IN THE WORLD.—The following is supposed to be the number of newspapers in the world: ten in Austria, fourteen in Africa, twenty-four in Spain, twenty-six in Portugal, thirty in Asia, sixty-five in Belgium, eighty-five in Denmark, fifty in Russia and Poland, three hundred and fifty in in the Germanic States, five hundred in Great Britain and Ireland, and two thousand in the United States, total 3,154.—From the foregoing it will be seen that in the United States are issued nearly twice as many as in all the other nations combined.

☞ The editor who threatened to write two columns a week about Kansas, unless his delinquent subscribers paid up, says that every one has squared up his account, and three hundred and seventy paid for one year in advance.

THE COOLIE TRADE.—We have read with pleasure, among recent advices from China, that our minister, Mr. Reed, has sent to Washington a strong representation upon the subject of the Coolie trade in which many Americans and English vessels are now engaged. Our late information from Cuba, which is now the great market for the unfortunate Celestials, recording the arrivals of successive cargoes, shows an amount mortality among these emigrants that is truly appalling. Of all the nefarious trades in which man ever engaged, the Coolie trade is the most revolting. Its barbarities surpass the horrors of the "middle passage," and yet those who are most active in its prosecution are citizens of the nations from which we hear the loudest cries in behalf of humanity and freedom. We are told of these wretched beings dying on the prolonged passage from Asia to the Atlantic coast, of hunger, thirst and the foulest diseases engendered by the closest confinement, without air or proper nutriment, in the holds of ships. We are told of these unfortunates murdering one another in the agony of their desperation, and although the thing is plain and palpable, the evidence of its existence unquestioned and undenied, the civilized christian world shrugs its shoulders, exclaims and commiserates, and leaves the helpless creatures to the pitiless fate which the cupidity of their fellows has brought upon them. In extenuation of the guilt incurred, it is alleged that the parties concerned have contracts with the Coolies; but in truth the victim is a slave—a slave too, without the rights and the protection which our domestic institution extends to the negro.

A DESTRUCTIVE WAR ENGINE.—We mentioned some time since that two of our ingenious citizens, Messrs. Wright and Gould, had completed the model of a rotary cannon which could be fired at the rate of sixty rounds per minute. Since the announcement the inventors have been engaged in having constructed a working model of the gun, which is now finished, and was tested yesterday afternoon in a vacant building on Washington street. The piece is a beautiful little brass gun of the usual shape, mounted on wheels, and so constructed that a rotary cylinder constitutes the breech, which contains four charges, replenished by means of a hopper, and fired as rapidly as a man can work an ordinary lever backward and forward. The piece is discharged by electricity, and from this results an important and valuable discovery, which was developed after the completion of the piece. By means of the battery or wires connecting with the cylinder by which ignition is caused the cylinder becomes perfectly electrized, which keeps it as cool as if continually bathed with ice. Some two hundred rounds were fired yesterday in rapid succession at the rate of about thirty rounds per minute, at the end of which time, without using the swab once, the breech was much colder than when the firing commenced. The rapidity of the firing was much retarded by the bad quality of the cartridge in use, but such as it was it was sufficient to demonstrate the complete success of the invention. We understand that as soon as all arrangements are completed the inventors will proceed to Washington and lay their plans before the government.
[Buffalo Express, 23d ult.

VACCINATION.—The Journal of Health says that from extended and close observation the following close deductions seem to be warranted:

First, infantile vacination is an almost perfect safeguard until the fourteenth year. Second, at the begining of fourteen the system gradually loses its capability of resistance until about 21, when many persons become almost as liable to small pox as if they had not been vaccinated. Third, this liability remains in full force until about forty-two, when the susceptibility begins to decline, and continues for seven years to grow less and less, becoming extinct at about fifty—the period of life when the general revolution of the system begins to take place, during which it yields to decay, or takes a new lease of life for two or three terms of seven years each. Fourth, the grand practical use to be made of these statements is: Let every youth be re-vaccinated on entering fourteen; let several attempts be made so as to be certain of safety. As the malady is more likely to prevail in cities during the winter, special attention is invited to the subject at this time.

☞ The Southern Era notices the marriage of Mr. John H. Strange, to Miss. E. A. Strange, all of Albemarle county, Va. An exchange thinks that it is "thundering" strange but says, no doubt the next event will be a little stranger,

A FRENCH OPINION OF ENGLAND.—The Paris Univers, a Roman Catholic journal, thus speaks of the present state of feeling in France towards Great Britian:

Frenchmen do not like England.—They have their reasons for this dislike, reasons of which the English may be proud, but which should not be met with too great disdain. Amidst all our discord and divisions there exists a word—perhaps it is the only one—which speaks to all hearts, even to those which appear to have lost their nationality through study or through enthusiasm for foreign laws and customs. On the Pyrenees, along the shores bathed by the ocean, in the plains of Alsatia of Sologne, in the streets of our towns, in mansions and in hovels, in workshops, and even in banking establishments, that word once pronounced, would excite the same eagerness, the same inexhaustible vigor.—This may be termed a vulgar passion, but not so vulgar that reason has failed in restraining it for a time, and may continue to restrain it; but it would take centuries to extinguish that sentiment, to let it loose would be the work of an instant. England should wish that this moment may never arrive; she should desire this the more, since having identified her cause with that of the revolution, she possesses no longer the friends on whom she counted at the commencement of this century, and since the prestige of Waterloo. She no longer possesses the strength derived from her triumphs; and this is one of the facts which is known to the present ruler of our destinies, who may justly be proud of being the heir of St. Helena.

A GOOSE QUESTION SETTLED.—The Baltimore Clipper contains a report of a case decided by a magistrate of that city, the judgement in which reminds us of the famous decisions of the illustrious Wouter Van Twiller, the Dutch Governor of New Amsterdam, recorded by Diedrich Knickerboker. The suit was brought for the recovery of a goose, valued at seventy-five cents. Fourteen witnesses were examined, but the justice was unable from the testimony to decide to whom the goose belonged.—He therefore ordered that the animal in dispute should be taken, between the hours of eight and twelae o'clock of the next day, to a spot between and eqidistant from the houses of the plaintiff and defendant, and then turned loose, "and in whichever way the bird shall turn," (proceds the Judge) "the party whose house is nearest shall be considered the owner of the goose."

THE MOST POWERFUL MAGNETS.—A celebrated lecturer on natural philosophy was one evening dilating upon the powers of the magnet, defying any one to name or show anything surpassing its powers. An old gentleman accepted the challenge, much to the lecturer's surprise; but he nevertheless invited him on the platform, when he told the lecturer that woman was the magnet of magnet's for if the loadstone on the table could attract a piece of iron for a foot or two, there was a young woman, who when he was a young man, used to attract him thirteen miles every Sunday to have a chat with her!

☞ A gentleman of Norfolk Va., had a fine negro to whom he gave the privilege of hiring himself out, and keeping one half the wages. A short time since the negro came home to his master, to tell him that the man for whom he had been working wished to buy him, and give thirteen hundred dollars for him.

"Well said his master, "what of that I don't wish to sell."

"But you see, massa." said Sam, "I'se had a cough some time, and 'specs I'm gwine into desumption. I don't 'spect I shall last more'n two or three years, and I'd like to take dat man in!"

A THEORY AS IS A THEORY.—A profound and deeply scientific contributor to the Bossier Times, in an article upon the origin of the human races, white, copper and black, gets off the following startling and novel theory:

After the formation of the lower orders of plants, upon them as a basis, the lower orders of animals were produced. The germ of a microscopic insect was formed in the mossy pool, it grew and propagated its species. From its eggs a new and higher order of animals was occasionally produced perhaps successively a tiny worm, a small bug and so on gradually until the blind shrew, the smallest of quadrupeds was produced. It again produced the mouse, from which sprang the rat, and from this last the squirrel. The squirrel produced the monkey, the monkey the babboon, the baboon the ape or ourang outang, he the negro, the negro the Indian, and the Indian the white man