POINTE COUPEE DEMOCRAT.

UNITED WE STAND; DIVIDED WE FALL.

VOL. I. FALSE RIVER, PARISH OF POINTE COUPEE, SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1858. NO. 20.

THE BRITISH PERIODICALS AND THE FARMER'S GUIDE.

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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 propecty, and that the rcommunity 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 SICABD.

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

D. STOCKING, Pointe Coupee, D. L. STOCKING. Bayou Sara.

DENTISTRY.

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. H. Moore, Pointe Coupee.
March 6, 1858. 8ly

GEO. W. SHAW. W. W. SHAW

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

DRY GOODS,

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.

H. C. MOUREY,
PAINTER AND PAPER HANGER,
POINTE COUPEE, LA.

RESPECTFULLY offers his services to the citizens of this Parish. Apply at Boudreau's Hotel, False River,
jan. 15, 1858. 1m2

LIVERY STABLE.

THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he is prepared to accommodate them with every convenience in the Livery line. His stables are as commodion as ever.

J. H. HENSHAW,
Bayou Sara, jan 15, '58. Proprietor.

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☞ 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.

TAKE THE PAPERS.

BY N. P. WILLIS

Why don't you take the papers?
They're the life of my delight;
Except about election time,
And then I read for spite.

Subscribe, you cannot lose a cent—
Why should you be afraid?
For cash thus paid is money lent
On interest, four-fold paid.

Go, then, and take the papers,
And pay to-day nor pay delay,
And on my word, it is inferred,
You'll live till you are grey.

An old newspaper friend of mine,
While dying from a cough,
Desired to hear the latest news,
While he was dying off.

I took the paper, and I read,
Of some new pills in force;
He bought a box—and is he dead?
No—hearty as a horse.

I knew a printer's debtor once,
Racked with a scorching fever,
Who swore to pay her debt next day
If her distress would leave her.

Next morning she was at her work,
Divested of her pain,
But did forget to pay her debt,
Till taken down again.

"Here, Jessie, take these silver wheels
And pay the printer now!"
She slept and slept, and then awoke,
With health upon her brow.

I knew two men as much alike
As e'er you saw two stumps;
And no phrenologist could find
A difference in their bumps.

One takes the papers, and his life
Is happier than a king's;
His children all can read and write,
And talk of men and things.

The other took no paper, and
While strolling through the wood,
A tree fell down and broke his crown,
And killed him, "very good."

Had he been reading of the news
At home, like neighbor Jim,
I'll bet a cent that accident
Would not have happened him.

Why don't you take the papers?
Nor from the printer sneak,
Because you borrow from his boy
A paper every week.

For he who takes the papers,
And pays his bills when due,
Can live in peace with God and man,
And with the printer too.

WHAT A RAIROAD WILL DO.—The Virginia and Tennessee railroad is 204 miles in length, and cost about $7,000,000. In 1850 the taxable value of the land through which it passes, as taken from the sensus, was 28,942,647, and in 1856, the state assessment makes it $53,917,-229, or an increase iu six years of $20,-365, 558. This sudden increase is alone the result of an internal improvement, which has cost only 7,000,000.

"Is that clock right over there?" asked a visitor, the other day. "Right over there?" said the boy "taint nowhere else."

"Now, Patrick," said a judge, "what do you say to the charge—are you guilty or not guilty?" "Faith, but that's difficult for yer honor to tell, let alone meself—wait till I hear the ividence."

OUTRAGE BY THE BRITISH STEAMER STYX.

THE AMERICAN SCHOONER MOBILE FIRED INTO, BOARDED AND SEARCHED—NARROW ESCAPE OF THE OFFICERS AND CREW FROM RIFLE BULLETS.

Captain Howe, of the schooner Mobile, which arrived on Tuesday, complains that his vessel and himself were made the subject of a serious outrage on the part of a British war vessel, while on his voyage hither from Mobile, and while passing Key West. Captain Howe has furnished our reporter the following statement of the circumstances:

"On the 20th ultimo, I was about 25 or 30 miles south of Sand Key Light; there was a good strong breeze from E. N. E., and a chopping sea; my schooner was under a double reefed mainsail, whole foresail, and three jibs; it was perfectly clear; I judged from my situation from the fact that I sighted Sand Key light about three hours after falling in with the steamer; the vessel was on the starboard tack, and heading to the northward; I first saw the steamer about noon, a long way to windward, but could not make out what she was; at 1 o'clock, P. M., I took my glass and discovered she was a steamer, and was apparently running across my bows; I told the mate it might be an American Naval steamer from some port in Cuba, bound to Key West. Having taken my observation and got dinner, I went below and turned in, thinking no more about it.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock P. M., my oldest daughter came and waked me (Capt. Howe had his wife and two children with him,) she asking what is the vessel doing? I got up and looked out of my window, (the cabin is on deck,) and saw the vessel was running down to me, as if to cross my stern. My impression was that she intended to speak to me, and I went on deck to answer the hail in case she did so. I ordered the mate at the same time to set the ensign. The mate said "I believe she is an English steamer." He had been looking at her with his glass. The steamer, which was rigged as a bark, rounded to within musket shot of my weather-quarter, when I saw he had the British ensign flying. He was then within hailing distance. The schooner's course was not changed. At that moment I heard two reports, as of a musket, in quick succession, and instantly a ball came whizzing between two men who were at work in the rigging. I then ordered the mate to haul the forestay-sail sheets to windwark; the wheel put down, and the schooner was hove to. *After this had been done, too more shots were fired*, one ball struck the vessel abaft the fore chains, and the other passed over the main deck amid-ships. The second mate and two men were at work on the jumper stay, sitting on bales of cotton amid-ships—they said they felt the wind of the ball as it passed over their heads. I also heard the whizzing of the ball as it passed. I stood with my glass in hand, observing the movements on board the steamer all the time, and saw them clearing away the boat as if to board me. It is the universal custom at sea, if an armed vessel wishes to board another, to fire one gun, and if it is not heeded, to fire a second, and as a last resort to fire a shot across the vessel's fore foot. I was at a loss to conjecture what the steamer's treatment of me could mean. The proceedings suggested to my mind that she might be a pirate. My family heard the firing, and saw what was passing, and were very much alarmed. My little girl, who is only five years old, wanted to come on deck, but her mother would not let her, She said, "Mother, if I was father, I'd get one of Mr Hopkins, awful guns and *kill* em." Mr. Hopkins, my mate, kept two loaded guns on board. I confess I felt mad at the conduct of the steamer. The boat with six men and a Lieutenant came alongside, and without saying a word, the officer came on deck, and addressing no one in particular asked:

Q.—Where is this vessel from?

I answered from Mobile.

Q.—Where is she bound?

A—New York.

Q.—Where is she owned?

A—She is owned in New York. I then thought it was my turn, and said:

Q.—Why did you fire into us? Did you take us for a slaver?

Q.—No; didn't you see a man-o'war to windward?

A—How should I know you was a man-o'war?

Officer—Didn't you see our pennant?

Captain—I did see it, and, besides, we very often see American and Spanish men-o'war with their colors flying, but they never interfere with me. I have been going up and down the Gulf for twenty years, and this is the first time I was ever interfered with. The officer, with head erect, and with a haughty manner deigned noreply, but asked what is the number of your crew? I answered, ten men; and I also have one passsenger, my wife and two children.

Officer—I want to see your papers.

I went into the cabin, followed by the Lieutenant, and taking out my enrollment and license, handed them to him, keeping my manifest in my hand.

Officer—Where is your Register? You ought to have a Register.

I answered our coasting vessels do not have Registers, they sail under a coasting license. I then handed him my manifest, saying, here is my clearance, from Mobile in regular form. He examined it, and laid it on the table. I asked, "Have you got through? If you have I wish to proceed. It is very strange you should commence boarding vessels in this way."

Officer—We have orders from our Government to board every vessel we fall in with passing up and down the Gulf.

The officer then got into his boat, and went on board his steamer, and I filled away and made sail on my voyage. The steamer continued hove to. I noticed two or three foreign looking vessels passing which he paid no attention to.

The whole proceeding was unusual, uncalled for, urgentlemanly, unofficer-like, and, on the whole, an unmitigated outrage."—[New York Times, 13th.

CHICAGO AS SEEN BY AN EDITOR.—The Cleveland Plaindealer has lately seen Chicago through peculiar spectacles:

Chicago is a bustling city. It was formerly in Illinois, but now Illinois is in it. Lake Michigan is situated on Chicago. The principal products of Chicago are corner lots, statistics, wind, the Democratic press, and long John Wentworth. The population of Chicago is about sixteen millions, and is rapidly increasing." The people are very unassuming and moral—almost too much so. The real estate dealers are honorable men like Puntus, and wouldn't tell a lie for anything. Chicago is not in the temperate zone, the habits of the people not being at all in that way.

THE GOUT OF LORD CHANCELLORS.—Lord Chancellor Nottingham suffered much from the gout, and once, after some painful waddling between the wool-sack and the bar in the House of Lords, he was heard to mutter, "If I had known that these legs were one day to carry a Chancellor, I'd have taken better care of them when I was a lad."

Earl Chatham was a martyr to gout in his feet. To protect them they were swathed in flannel and in socks made expressly to cover the flannel. He wore shoes large enough to cover this mass of wrapping. One day, his residence at Hayes was broken into, and among other things stolen were these shoes. In the morning, his valet, in announcing the robery, said, "He has taken your shoes, my lord." "What! my gouty shoes?", "Yes, my lord." D—n the rascal, I hope they will fit him."

VOLUNTARY RETURN TO PRISON.—David Nagal, whose escape from the Penitentiary we noticed a few days ago, voluntarily returned on Thursday and went to his work. He appeared to be very mortified at his bad conduct in betraying the confidence the officers of the prison reposed in him. We must do Capt. Heyden and his assistants the justice to state that Nagal's escape in the first place was owing to no suspension of their well known vigilance. The prisoner managed to obtain an old suit of clothes from a store room, which he put on under his prison suit before going to make his return to the Clerk's office. After making his returns, he shed his outer garments and appeared in citizen's dress and left the premises. Once out of reach, he seemed to think that every one he met detected him, and not being able to endure his fears, he returned to that bondage where all the kindnes compatible with the good of the prison had always been shown him.—[*B. R. Advocate.*

A species of cotton called the rose cotton, excelling in firmness of the lint and length of the staple the kind ordinarily produced, has been sold in Galveston at a price above the market value of the Mexican Gulf cotton. As a new variety, it promises to be a decided improvement.

A western editor expressed his delight at having been almost called "honey" by the gal he loves, because she saluted him as "Old Beeswax" at their last meeting.

The Press, the Pulpit, and the Petticoat: The first spreads the news; the second religion; and the last spreads—*all over the pavement.*

DEATH OF GEN. SMITH.

The telegraphic news last evening announced the decease of our late fellow-citizen Brevet Major General Persifor F. Smith, of the United States Army. This melancholy event happened at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas Territory, a few days since. His immediate friends and acquaintances were aware of the critical state of his health, which had been impaired since the Mexican war.

His death at this juncture comes with more painful and mournful feelings from the circumstance that he was charged by Government with the command of the army for the settlement of the Mormon difficulties. Within the past twelve years Gen. Smith has been connected with many of the most important eaents recorded in our country's history. His eminent services and his fame are written on its archives.

Gen. Smith was a native of Philadelphia, son of the late Jonathan Smith, the eminent financier and first Cashier of the Bank of the United States, organized in the year 1816. If the writer's memory serves him correctly, Gen. Smith arrived in this city in 1819, and commenced the practice of law, in which he attained great success. He was held in the highest esteem and respect by all his then youthful friends, as well as old, and it is not known that any of them had cause to change their opinions. He occupied many offices of trust and honor. In 1827 he was appointed Judge of one of our city Courts, which he held for several years. From associations with many eminent officers of the United States Army, why were for years on this station, he imbibed a taste of the arts of war or military professsion. He then commanded one of the military companies of our city, and afterwards attained the command of the Louisiana Legion.

On the breaking out of the Florida war in 1835 Gen. Smith raised a regiment of volunteers, and proceded to Florida, where he remained until the close, receiving the highest praise and approval from Gen. Taylor.

On his return from Florida he was selected by the then Council of the Second Municipality as Secretary, which office he retained for a long period, or until he was appointed Parish Judge of the parish of Jefferson. At the time the office of Secretary was conferred on him, it was deemed the highest appreciation of his abilities and worth, being in the midst of great party excitement, and the Council all politically opposed to him.

On the breaking out of the Mexican war, in 1846, he was then holding the office of Judge of the parish. Gen. Taylor, in his requisition on Gov. Johnson, of this State, for four regiments of volunteers, specially suggested that Gen. Smith should be appointed Brigadier General, which was concurred in. His distinguished services at the battle of Monterey received the attention of the Government. On the organization of the Monnted Riflemen in 1847, Gen. Smith received the appointment of Colonel, of the Regiment. From that time he has been devoted to the service of the nation, and his history and fame are written on its annals. He was twice married, and must have peen about 60 years of age at the time of his decease.

[N. O. Crescent 20th.

CONFESSION.—A sailor died recently in Texas, and on his death-bed confessed that he was one of the crew who murdered Mrs. Alston, of South Carolina, forty years ago. Mrs. Alston was the daughter of Aaron Burr. She sailed from Charleston for New York, in a brig, and on the trip the crew mutinied and murdered all the officers and passengers, Mrs. Alston being the last one to walk the plank. The sailor remembered her look of despair, and died in the greatest agony of mind.

☞ Abe Phillips, a notorious rowdy, was assassinated in New Orleans on Thursday night by some unknown person.

☞ The N. O. True Delta intimates the necessity of a vigilance committee in that city, to protect the lives of citizens.

☞ Lieut. Montamat, of the police, was dangerously stabbed in New Orleans on Wednesday night at a meeting of one of the K. N. clubs.

HUME THE MEDIUM.—A Paris letter says: Hume, the American medium, is soon to be married at Rome to a young Russian lady with an immense fortune. He is said to have gained his power over her entirely by the secret magnetic influence which has enabled him thus far to astonish so many astute people