POINTE COUPEE DEMOCRAT.

UNITED WE STAND; DIVIDED WE FALL.

VOL. 1. FALSE RIVER, PARISH OF POINTE COUPEE, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1858. NO. 31.

POYDRAS COLLEGE.
Parish of Pte. Coupee,
LOUISIANA.

THE EXERCISES of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in February.

The course of studies will embrace all those usually taught in the best Colleges of our country. Everything in the course which will have a practical bearing in after life, will receive particular attention, so that graduates of this Institution will be prepared to enter upon the duties of a business life with a practical as well as a scientific knowledge.

The long experience, and successful results, which have hitherto followed the efforts of the present Superintendent, give him the fullest confidence in assuring those who may place pupils under his charge, that perfect satisfaction will be given, both in the advancement of the students and the proper attention to their necessary wants and comfort.

None but the most competent Professors will be employed as assistants.

The greatest facilities for imparting instructions will be provided; such as Chemical and Philosophical apparatus and the necessary books for a Library.

The advantages for acquiring a knowledge of the French language in this Institution are superir to those of any other in the country.

TERMS.

Tuition, Boarding and Washing, [per annum.]	$250,00
Tuition and half boarders [per annum.]	200,00
Tuition in Preparatory Department, per annum	50,00
Tuition in Classical Department	75.00
Entrance fee for boarders only	10,00

☞Payments to be made half yearly in advance.

For further information address
A. W. JACKSON, M. D.
Jan. 30, 1858.1y President,—Pte Coupee, La

F. ROMAND
Bayou Sara, La.

INFORMS his old patrons and the public in general that he has re-purchased his Jewelry establishment where he will, as heretofore, endeavor to give complete satisfaction.

☞He has on hand a complete assortment of Watches and Jewelry.

All work warranted. Terms Cash.
April 24, 1858. 15y

Notice

IS HERBY GIVEN to all persons concerned, that J. B. Blanchard administrator of the Succession of widow S. Major has filed the tableau of distribution of the funds of said Succession in the Ninth District Court, in and for the parish of Pointe Coupee; and that if no opposition is made to said tableau within ten days from the publication of this notice, the same will be homologated and approved by said Court·

LEON LEBEAU, Deputy Clerk,
P't Coupee, jy-3 1858

GEO. W. SHAW. W. W. SHAW
G. W. SHAW & CO.,
Commission & Forwarding
MERCHANTS,
No. 24 Poydras Street, New Orleans.
May 1, 1858. 16-y

Madame Aubel,
MILLINER,
FROM PARIS,

Respectully offers her services to the ladies of this Parish.
Domicile at Mr. KNAPS, New Road.

A. BARRET & CO.,
DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS
OF MARBLE WORKS,
uch as Mantles, Monuments, Tombs and Tombes
Yard—111 and 113 St. Charles st., New Orlean
☞Country orders promptly attended to.
April 10, 1858. 13y

jan.5-3m No. 22 Winter Street, Boston

COAST PACKET—THE BELLA DONNA, Capt. W. M'Combe, leaves New Orleans every Saturday, at 5 o'clock P. M., for Donaldsonville, Plaquemine, Baton Rouge, Port Hudson, Bayou Sara, Williamsport, Fort Adams, and all intermediate landings; returning, leaves Bayou Sara every Wednesday morning, on the ar rival of the railroad cars from Woodville.

☞Particular attention will be paid to the receiving and landing of passengers and way freight, at all hours, during the day and night.

HOLMES & CLAUSS, Agents,
jan15y No. 14 Tchoupitoulas Street

UNITED STATES MAIL, COAST AND BAYOU SARA PACKETS,
The fine Passenger Steamer, Laure Hill, J. A. Cotton, Master, will leave New Orleans every Sunday and Wednesday mornings, at 9 o'clock, 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. Brand & Landry; J. W. Burridge & Co.; Hall, Kemp & Co.
jan.15-1y

T. M'GINNIS & CO.
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING
MERCHANTS,
NO, 6 LAFAYETTE ST., CORNER OF COMMERCE,
NEW ORLEANS

We purchase on commission all kinds of plant ation supplies such as Pork, Flour, Hay, Corn, Oats, &c. Our commissions are 2½ per cent, either for buying or selling. We confine ourselves strictly to the produca business, and we hope to merit a share of public patronage
8'15yan.15 T. McGINNIS & CO.

GRAUGNARD & CO.,
NEW ROAD.

BEG LEAVE to announce to their friends and Customers that they have a large stock o Goods.

They solicit a call. Terms and prices favorable.
February 20 1858. 6tf

C. G. HALE,
PARISH SURVEYOR
Pointe Coupee.

WILL LOCATE Land Warrants in Missouri or Iowa, in first-rate U. S. Land. Will also buy and sell land on commission.

☞Residence on the River, 4 miles above the New Road.
February 13, 1858. 5y1

A. BARRET & CO.,
Dealers and Manufactures of Marble Work
SUCH AS
Mantles, Monuments, Tombs & Tomb Slabs

HENRY TENNY,
House Carpenter and Joiner,
BAYOU SARA, LA.

HAS CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale, Crane's Metalic Patent Burial Casket, at his shop near J. H. Henshaw's Stable, Bayou Sara.

☞Mr. H. Demouy is my agent or the sale of these Caskets in the parish of Pointe Coupée, and he will always have on hand a supply of them.
H. TENNY.
April 10, 1858. 13y

LIVERY STABLE.

THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he is prepared ta accommodate them with every convenience in she Livery line. Lis stables are as commodiou ao ever.
J. H. HENSHAW,
Bayou Sara, jan 15, '58. Proprietor.

JULES LABATUT.
COMMISSION MERCHANT
NO. 20 CONTI STREET.
New Orleans, La.
February 12 1858. 5y1

PACHOT,
GUN MAKER,
Sun Street, Near the Methodist Church,
Bayou Sara, La.
☞ Ready made Guns kept on hand for sale
April 24, 1858t 15-y

S. PARR,
DEALER IN
GROCERIES & WESTERN PRODUCE,
BAYOU SARA, LA.

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.

MEDICINES.

We are in receipt of a fresh supply of pure medicines and our friends may rest assured o 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

BALLOU'S PICTORIAL DRAWING-ROOM Companion. A record of the beautiful and useful in Art. Terms—invariably in advance:

1 subscriber, one year	3 00
4 " " "	10 00
10 " " "	20 00

Any person sending us twelve subscribers at the last rate, shall receive the thirteenth copy gratis.

*** One copy of Ballou's Pictorial, and one copy of The Flag our Union, when taken together by one person, one year, for $4.

Published every Saturday, by
M. M. BALLOU,

TAKEN UP.

On the 20th of March, by the undersigned, on Mr. Lacostes place, in this parish:
A DUN HORSE, 15 hands high, and badly feundered. No perceptible marks.
The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.
May, 22d 1858. EDWIN VIGNES.

J. G. D'ARMOND
DEALER IN WESTERN PRODUCE AND OTHER MERCHANDISE.

☞ TERMS CASH—SMALL PROFITS.

☞ Cash advances on shipments of cotton to Messrs. Carroll, Pritchard & Co., New Orleans.
jan15y

WAS COMMITTED TO JAIL A MULATTO woman who says she belongs to James Field, she goes by the name of MARY, 35 years old, and speaks English only. Her owner is requested to comply with the law and take her out of jail MARCELIN AGUILLARD, Jailor.
P't Coupee, jy-3 1858.

WAS ARRESTED AND BROUGHT TO the jail of this parish, on the 9th inst., a griff who says his name is TOM, and that he belongs to a Mr, Lumb, of the parish of Concordia. Said griff is about five feet six inches high, and about 36 years of age,
The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.
MARCELIN AGUILLARD. Jailor.

WAS COMMITTED TO JAIL A NEGRO Man who says his name is STEPHEN, and belongs to Charles Monhallen of Franklin. Said negro is about 35 years of age, and speaks the English only. The owner is requested to come forward prove property pay charges and take him out of jail. MARCELIN AGUILLARD, Jailor.
Jy 31, 1858.

HINTS FOR THE MONTH.

THE PLANTATION.—The weeds must be treated with relentless hostility during the present month, and to that end, keep your plows, cultivators and sweeps constantly moving in the Cotton field.—This regular stirring and pulverizing of the soil will also have the effect of encouraging a larger growth, and preventing the falling of the forms. Let your culture, however, not be so deep as to interfere with or injure the roots in any weigh, or you will do more harm than good. Towards the latter part of the month, begin your preparations for picking, and as soon as the bolls begin to open freely, set the hands at work gathering. Have all seed cotton hauled in wagons from distant fields to the gin house, and do not require your negroes to waste their time and strength in carrying heavy baskets. If you wish to way the picking of each hand, it can be done by the overseer, before it is put into the wagons, or each one can mark his basket and have it weighed at noon and night, in the gin-house.

CORN.—All early planted corn laid by, in most sections; but very late fields may yet receive another careful surface working, laying it by level, mellow and free from weeds.

TURNIPS.—Ruta Baga, Red Top, Early Flat Dutch, Yellow Aberdeen, Norfolk, Globe, and other Turnips, should be sown from the 1st to the 25th of this month. The ground should be repeatedly plowed very deep, and pulverized as fine as possible. A deep, rather light and fertile sandy loam is best for this crop, and such soil ought to be plowed at least ten or fifteen inches and thoroughly harrowed. Sow in drills from two to three feet apart, plants standing in the drill from six to twelve inches.—Stable manure, (ten or fifteen loads to the acre,) woodsmould ashes, and bone dust, equal parts, (six or eight loads to the acre) or three hundred pounds of guano scattered broadcast and plowed in, will give you a good crop. Should you wish to manure in the drill, open a wide and deep furrow with a long shovel-plow, scatter your manure thickly along this drill, throw a flat, broad bed on the manure with a turning plow, and after raking the surface smooth and even drill in the seed as above directed. From one to one and a half pounds of seed, mixed together with sand carefully sown, will be sufficient for an acre. [A friend recommends the sowing of the seed late in the afternoon, leaving the drill open and the seed exposed to the action of the dew until daybreak, next morning, when they must be covered, and the ground rolled or pressed down firmly on them. This plan seems well worthy of a trial in dry weather.] If you have plenty of leached ashes, you may top-dress the ground with ten or fifteen bushels per acre, after sowing. It will be well, also, to dust the plants when they first come up, with a mixture ashes, soot, plaster and salt, (a bushel to the acre,) to prevent the attacks of the fly. Continue this until they get into the rough leaf, when they may be considered out of danger. When the plants are well up, clear out all grass and weeds carefully with the hoe, and thin them to a stand of from six to twelve inches apart, according to the size of the variety. After thinning, work them out from time to time, until the tops shade the ground, when you may lay them by.

DITCHING, HAULING MUCK, WOODLAND PASTURES, STRAWBERRY BEDS, ETC.—The dry weather of this month will be found favorable to the ditching and draining of the low wet lands, clearing up of the swamps, cutting underbrush, digging and embanking fish-ponds, preparing Strawberry patches, clearing the undergrowth of forests for woods pastures, hauling of muck to the compost heap, destruction by compost fermenting or burning of noxious weeds, etc.

THE KITCHEN GARDEN.—All plants of the Cauliflower, Brocoli, or Cabbage family, may be set out the latter part of this month, for fall and winter use.—This month may be considered the second spring in the South. All work done in the spring should now be repeated, and will in most cases, furnish us with excellent vegetables until frost. Continue to transplant Celery. Full crops of the different kinds of Turnips should be sown during the month, as directed above. Sow seeds of Beets, Salsify, Carrot etc., for winter use—shading the ground, by a slight "brush arbor," from the sun. Radishes, Spinach, Lettuce, etc., may be sown, and Snap Beans and English Peas may be planted, and the drills, as soon as filled up, covered covered with a pretty heavy molching, at least two inches thick; saw-dust or well rotted leaves are very good for mulching. Plant, also, Melons and Cucumbers for mangoes and pickles. Keep down all weeds—use the hoe, and water freely. Plant a second or fall crop of Irish Potatoes and Peas, mulching both heavily with leaves. The Purple Egg Plant, Tomato, and Lima Bean, may be planted for a late crop, and will come yet, with favorable "seasons." Keep your Strawberry beds clean, open and mellow, now, if you desire to increase your plants, and encourage the growth of runners by an occassional watering. If you do not want runners, cut them off and turn them under to give back their substance to the bearing plants. Give these occasionally a light top dressing of leached ashes just before a shower, or water them with a very weak solution of potash. Gather all your ripe garden seeds. It is a mistaken notion that we cannot save our own garden seeds; we can and ought to do it.

THE DEMOCRAT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING
BY
EDWARD J. PULLEN.
Office next door to Simon & Loeb's Store

SUBSCRIPTION:
THREE DOLLARS.....PER ANNUM
INVARIBALY IN ADVANCE.

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.

ICE MAKING BY MACHINERY

The domain of Nature is everywhere being trenched upon by machinery, and at last a machine has been invented to compete with the dame in the manufacture of ice. It was lately exhibited in London, and was found to be equal by the propelling power of a ten-horse engine to turn out 6,000 lbs, of ice per day.

The operation and process of manufacture are thus described by an English journal:

The refrigeration is produced by the evaporation of ether in a vacium; and the peculiarity of the invention consists in the arrangements of evaporating the ether at a low temperature, and condensing it at a higher, precise the reverse of ordinary evaporating processes. The ether is contained in air-tight vessels, relieved from the pressure of the atmosphere. The cylinder in the centre of the apparatus is filled with valves, so that each stroke of the piston withdraws a quantity of ether vapor from the left hand vessel, and forces it into a condensing vessel on the right hand. Where the vapor is raised, an intense cold is produced; where it is condensed, is a corresponding degree of heat disolved. The ether, after resuming the liquid state, returns by a self regulating valve to the evaporating vessel, and the process thus continues uninterruptedly, without requiring any attention, and without the slightest waste of material.

The evaporating vessel is simply a tubular boiler. This is not a misnomer, for the ether actually boils in it at a temperature (if required) fifty degrees below the freezing point. The cold produced is utilized by means of a stream of salt water, which does not itself freeze at the temperature required for ice-making, but carries the cold to the vessels containing the fresh water intended for conversion into ice. This part of the apparatus consists of a trough twenty feet in length, fitted with sixty-one freezing moulds, over the outside surfaces of which the cold salt water circulates in a continued stream. After having thus parted with its cooling power, it is returned to the refrigerating vessel, and again passed through the tubes of the boiler. There is thus a continued and regular circulation of this fluid, similar to that of the ether, the whole bearing a remote resemblance to the double circulation of the blood. It is found that the number of freezing moulds is not nearly sufficient, and that the machine will be worked with more advantage if the number be doubled.

The ice can be made of any required shape or thickness. It is at present turned out in slabs eighteen inches square on the sides, and an inch and a half thick. The slabs can be placed together so as to form blocks of any thickness. The ice formed rapidly at the coldest end of the trough is white and opaque, while that formed slowly at the lower end is more transparent. By increasing the dimensions of this trough, and thus insuring more uniformity of action, the ice will be transparent throughout. The relative excellence of white ice and clear ice is a debatable point.—The white, although actually colder when formed melts more rapidly than the clear ice—a draw back when the ice has to be kept, but an advantage when it is to be used.

This machine will prove a great institution for those regions where ice is not produced by the natural process, as it can, according to the statement from which we condense the above facts, work more cheaply than Nature herself.

THE LEAGUERS.

The annexed is a synopsis of the Constitution of the "Leagues of the South" which was adopted at a meeting recently held in Montgomery, Alabama. It owes its existence to the paramout anxiety of the patriotism of the Alabama fire-eaters to "devise measures by which the South might enjoy an equality in the Union, or independence out of it." The paternity of this eploitation in political pyrotechnics has been assigned by the proofs of strong circumstantial evidence to the indomitable Col. Yancy, who fecundates processes for "saving the South" with as much facility as characterized the effort of "Snug the joiner" to act the lion's part in the play. Snug's duty was "to roar" lustly at the proper interveals; the similarity of his functions with those performed by the histrionic patriotism of the redoubtable Col., may perhaps account for the prodigality with which he "does up" expedients for "saving the South."

His prolific solicitude in behalf of the cause of the fire-eaters generally, descries a portentons "crisis" in almost every bill that is introduced into either House of Congress, and straightway machinates to avert the catastrophies with which it threatens to demolish the happiness and sanctity of our firesides. The log-book of his political calculation never fails to fix the position of the Southern ship of State, elsewhere than on the dangerous verge of the great hungry whirlpool of federal despotism. Her prow was across that critical line and plunging madly forward towards destruction in 1848, according to the notes of his investigations taken in that "crisis." Observations made in each subseqqent "crisis,' ever behold her in same latitudes. She lays "idly, like a painted ship upon a painted ocean" of treacherous security, and is deaf to the pious objurgatioes of Col. Yancy for a change in tack. *Perhaps* her hardihood will yet engulf her in the doom of ruin, which the Colonel has so steadfastly prophesied for the fate, and perhaps not. But that belongs to the adjudication of Time under which we leave it.

Of one especial thing have we strong assurance at present, and it exists in the belief that the South don't intend to try any of the penaceas that can possible be devised for her salvation by all the Col. Yancys in creation. Her safety, whenever it may become necessary to behold it, can not be secured by such infatuated concoctions as now elicit the ardor of the present generation of fire-eaters. The condition of the Southern States do not demand the adoption of such silly stuff to better it. Should the hour of peril come, then she will resort to the exertions of her courage and genius to conquer the emergencies of her fate, and hardly be so blind to the character of her needs as to rely for salvation upon the efficiency of "Leagues primary, subordinate and State," even though each was officered by a Col. Yancy.

Even granting the existence of all the political hobgoblins and gorgans which now excruciate the amagination of the fire-eaters, can any sensible man see anything in the provisions of this "League" to exorcise them? Can it diminish the fanaticism of Abolitionism in any manner? Will it abash the effrontery of Hale of induce Seward to relinquish in sheer faint heartedness the schemes of his sectionalism? If however, the population North of Mason's and Dixon's line do not come within the scope and under the designs of its supervisions, is its aim to regenerate and unite the South for a safer enjoyment of the rights of equality and independence guarnteed by the Constitution, than she may at present possess? If so, its object is both supererogatory and insulting. The sentiments which predominate in the affairs of Southern policy never were in less need of "regeneration." The South is loyal to the rights of her institutions and ready to defend them whenever Vandalism threatens to violate their integrity. Conscious of independence and security, can she be reproved for feeling an agreeable ingratitude for the impertinent solicitude of the "Leaguers" in her behalf?

The most prominent features of this association consists in its adoption of some of the formulas which belonged to the ceremonials of the initiations of Know-Nothingism, and its being animated with the spirit of a sectional federalism. It allows membership only on terms of "subscribing signature to the Constitution of this League," even as the the ritual the late lamented Sam proscribed—and shows its regards for the preservation of the rights of each individual State by a remorseless consolidation of the entire South in a Federal Republic.

Fire eatiag is rather a hot subject at any time, and in conjunction with the present hot weather becomes too great a tax on human endurance—wherefore we drop further comment.

CONSTITUTION OF THE MONTGOMERY LEAGUE OF UNITED SOUTHERNERS.—Believing that the South is in need of some efficient and organized mode of concentrating public opinion upon public men and measures, and of influencing and guiding political parties, with a view to the advancement and protection of her constitutional rights—and that the want of this has enabled all political parties to sacrifice those rights to their own necessities:

And believing further, that it is the duty of the South to use all proper means to maintain her rights within the Union, with a view to being justified before the world in resuming the powers she has delegated to the General Government, in the event she fails to obtain justice in the Union, we organize ourselves under the following Constitution:

ARTICLE 1. This association shall be known as the Montgomery League of United Southerners.

ART. 2. Its officers shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, who shall hold their offices one year, or until their successors shall be elected.

ART. 3. Election of all officers shall be made annually, and by ballot.

ART. 4. Any person may become a member of this League who shall pledge himself to carry out its objects and shall sign this Constitution.

ART. 5. The object of this League is, by the use of proper means, to create a sound public opinion in the South on the subject of enforcing the rights of the South in the Union. Among its primary ideas are; 1. No more compromise of those rights, either in party platforms or in national legislation. 2. A full recognition and maintenance of those rights, as paramount to the safety of the Federal Administration or the success of national parties. 3. The elevation to the public councils of the ablest and purest Southern men.

ART. 6. This League will nominate no candidate for any office, State or Federal—but its members are pledged to use all honorable means to secure the nomination by the respective parties to which they belong, of sound, able and pure men of the Southern rights school.

AN OVERSEER KILLED BY A NEGRO.—The Chickasahay Advertiser, published at Quitman, Clark county, Mississippi, says:

On Monday, the 12 inst., in the southern portion of this county, upon the plantation of Governor Winston, Mr. John Davis the overseer on said plantation was killed by a negro while attempting to chastise him. The circumstances seem to be as follows: Davis with the assistance of the driver, had whipped one negro, and then called this one to him, who was at the time chopping. The boy came up with his axe in his hand, and as he advanced towards Davis, Davis told him to lay down the axe, which he refused to do. Upon this Davis struck him one blow with his whip whereupon the negro raised the axe and struck at Davis, which he avoided by stepping back, the negro following him up, striking with his axe, and the third blow hit him, sundering his whole breast from his left shoulder blade to the pit of the stomach, from which he died immediately. The negro is in jail awaiting his trial,

☞ The new rifles for the French infantry carry the shot a distance of 600 metres, while the old rifles only reached 400 metres. The bullets are oval, and hollow inside, and open on the base, which is filled out with gunpowder.

☞ A monument to the memory of Robert Fulton is proposed at Tell City, Indianna.