POINTE COUPEE DEMOCRAT.

UNITED WE STAND; DIVIDED WE FALL.

VOL. I. FALSE RIVER, PARISH OF POINTE COUPEE, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1858. NO. 42.

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 instruction 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 superior 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

THE BRITISH PERIODICALS AND THE FARMER'S GUIDE.

Great reduction in the price of the later publication. L. Scott & Co., New York, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative.)
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church.)
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal.)
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory.)

These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory and Radical—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES.

The receipt of advance sheets from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, especially during the present exciting state of European affairs, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS.

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" " two " " " "	5 00
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CLUBBING.

A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above prices will be allowed Clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30, and so on.

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In all the principal cities and towns, these works will be delivered free of postage. When sent by mail, the postage to any part of the United States will be but twenty-five cents a year for Blackwood, and but fourteen cents a year for each of the Reviews.

The Farmer's Guide to Scientific and Practical Agriculture, by Henry Stephens, F. R. S., of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven, 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1000 pages, and numerous Wood and Steel engravings.

This is, confessedly, the most complete work on Agriculture ever published, and in order to give it wider circulation the publishers have resolved to reduce the price to $5 for the two volumes!

When sent by mail (post-paid) to California and Oregon the price will be $7. To every other part of the Union and to Canada (post-paid) $6. This work is not the old "Book of the Farm."

Remittances for any of the above publications should always be addressed, post-paid, to the publishers,

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
jan15-y No. 54 Gold Street, N. Y.

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

NOTICE!

DURING my absence from the State, Mr. E. GERARD, of New Orleans, is authorized to represent me in regard to the affairs of the GREAT BAY plantation.

A. L. MAHOUDEAU.
Pointe Coupee, je 26tf

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

P. O. LEBEAU,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
OFFICE AT THE COURT HOUSE, PARISH OF POINTE COUPEE.

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

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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

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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 of having their orders in this line, promptly and carefully attended to.

We solicit an examination of our stock.

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

TO THE PUBLIC.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARNED not to receive in payment or in any way trade for a certain promissory note, of which the following is an exact description.

A certain promissory note dated August 1st 1858, for $150 dollars subscribed by SAVINIEN POURCIAU, payable to the order of OMER GUEHO, on the 5th day of January 1859.

The consideration for which said note was given having failed, I shall not pay it unless compelled by law. SAVINIEN POURCIAU.
jy 3 1858, 60ds.

Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN that PIERRE OLIVIER LEBEAU has applied to the Ninth District Court in and for the Parish of Pointe Coupee, to be appointed curator of the vacant Succession of ARTHUR DE VERE, deceased, and that if no opposition is made to his demand in ten days after this date, he will be appointed accordingly.

By order of the Ninth District Court.
J. B. BLANCHARD,
Deputy Clerk.

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 foundered. 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.

Madame Aubel,
MILLINER,
FROM PARIS,
Respectully offers her services to the ladies of this Parish.
Domicile at Mr. KNAPS, New Road.

NOTICE.

I would respectfully inform the public that from this time on, the mail will be carried from this office to Morganza by way of the new State road. The mails can be here by the route, in eighteen hours. All persons wishing their mail to come to this office will have their mail matter addressed *via* Morganza.
J. R. HERRING, P. M.
Sept 5, 1858.

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

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

WHISKERANDO!

WARRANTED to force the Moustache and Whiskers to grow strong and luxuriant in one month, where there was none before. It will not stain or injure the skin,
PRICE ONE DOLLAR.
Sent to all parts of the country.
Address Dr. S. P. SHELDON,
Aug. 14, 1858—6m New York City.

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

GRAUGNARD & CO.,
NEW ROAD.

BEG LEAVE to announce to their friends and Customers that they have a large stock of Goods.
They solicit a call. Terms and prices favorable.
February 20 1858. 6tf

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

We purchase on commission all kinds of plantation 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 produce business, and we hope to merit a share of public patronage
8'15jan.15 T. McGINNIS & CO.

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

P. A. ROY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
☞ *Address, False River P. O.*

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

LOST.

AT THE NEW ROAD or in the vicinity, the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS in Bank Notes—one of $50, one of $20, and three of $10 ach. The finder will be liberally rewarded on returning the same to the undersigned at Boudreau's Hotel.
Oct. 2, 1858. H. J. DU LAZ.

TAKEN UP.

BY Delphind Allain, f. w. c. on the 22d day of September; 1858, about four miles above Waterloo, in the Parish of Pointe Coupee, a SORREL MARE, 14 hands high, about 7 years old, bald face and the two hind feet white, no other marks visible.
The owner of the above described animal is requested to come forward, prove property, and take it away by paying the charges; otherwise it will be sold according to the regulations of the Police Jury of this Parish.
JULES ST. GERMAIN
October 2, 1858. Justice of the Peace.

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

RUNAWAY.

$40, Reward or $10 apiece will be given to whomsoever will apprehend and bring back to the undersigned the slaves Rosemond, Francois Hilaire and Hypolite, creole negroes and well known on the Island of False River where they have often been seen.
J. F. LAPICE.
Island Plantation, Sept. 18, 1858. 4w

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 for 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

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE lot of ground situated on the Island of False River, containing one arpent front by two in depth, bounded on one side by Charles Crouzillac and on the other by Gabriel Labat, with the improvements thereon.
Apply to VINCENT CAZALI.
Oct. 2, 1858. 38-tf

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

JUST RECEIVED.

GRAUGNARD & CO., have just received direct from New York and Boston a full assortment of
Ready Made Clothing,
Also 800 pairs russet shoes and plantation goods of every description.
Sept. 18, 1858. 36:8w

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

Bear in mind that the genuine are stamped on the frames "Semmon's & Co'., Improved Pebbles
D. KERNEGHAN & CO.,
jan15 '58.1f 65 Canal st., N. O.

D. STOCKING. D. L. STOCKING.
Pointe Coupee. 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. M. Moore, Pointe Coupee.
March 6, 1858. 8ly

A. SZABO,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
Bayou Sara, La.

In the new house, between the residence of Charles Hoffman, Esq., and Mr. J. H. Henshaw's new Livery stables, Principal st., Bayou Sara.
October 16, 1858 40y

THE DEMOCRAT.

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

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INVARIBALY IN ADVANCE.

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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.

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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.

THE AMERICAN ART OF TAMING HORSES.

ORIGINALLY SYSTEMATIZED AND PRACTISED BY

JOHN S. RAREY.

(Continued.)

How to Break Colts.

The following instructions with relation to the management and breaking of colts, and the subsequent operations upon obdurate and ungovernable horses, were originally written and published by Mr. Rarey some three years ago, and are an important part of his system, although coming more particularly under the head of training, rather than taming. If a colt is properly broken in his first encounter with man, the necessity of a method of taming, other than that used for wild horses, would never have been experienced, therefore, these instructions are peculiarly valuable.

How to Halter, Saddle and Bridle a Colt.

In breaking a colt, we should first endeavor to make him conscious of what is required of him. Fettering him with a halter for the first time, placing the saddle upon his back, fastening the girths, are all matters of paramount importance, demanding the greatest degree of patience, perseverance, and an intuitive knowledge of his idiosyncracies.

Before putting a halter upon a colt, he must be rendered familiar with it by caressing him and permitting him to examine the article with his nose. Then place a portion of it over his head, occasionally giving it a slight pull and in a few minutes he will be accustomed to these liberties, and then the halter may be fastened on properly. To teach him to lead is another difficulty. Stand a little on one side, rub his nose and forehead, take hold of the strap and pull gently, and at the same time touch him lightly with the end of a long whip across his hind legs. This will make him start and advance a few steps. Repeat the operation several times, and he will soon learn to follow you by simply pulling the halter. The process of sadling and bridling is similar. The mouth of the colt should be frequently handled, after which introduce a plain snaffle between his teeth and hold it there with one hand and caress him with the other. After a time he will allow the bridle to be placed upon him. The saddle can now be brought in and rubbed against his nose, his neck and his legs; next hang the stirrup strap across his back, and gradually insinuate the saddle into its place. The girth should not be fastened until he becomes thoroughly acquainted with the saddle. The first time the girth is buckled it should be done so lightly as not to attract his attention; subsequently it can be tightened without inspiring him with fear, which, if fastened immediately, it would most certainly do. In this manner the wildest colt can be effectually subjugated by such imperceptible degrees that he gives tacit obedience before he is aware of his altered condition.

The Proper way to Bit a Colt.

Farmers often put a bitting harness on a colt the first thing they do with him, buckling up the bitting as tight as they can draw it, to make him carry his head high, and then turn him out in a lot to run half a day at a time. This is one of the worst punishments they could inflict on a colt, and very injurious to a young horse that has been use to running in pasture with his head down.

A horse should be well accustomed to the bit before you put on the bitting harness, and when you first bit him you should only rein his head up to the point where he naturally holds it, let that be high or low; he will soon learn that he cannot lower his head, and that raising it a little will loosen the bit in his mouth. This will give him the idea of raising his head to loosen the bit, and then you can draw the bitting a little tighter every time you put it on, and he will raise his head to loosen it. By this means you will gradually get his head and neck in the position you wish him to carry it, and give him a graceful carriage, without hurting him, making him angry, or causing his mouth to get sore.

If you put the bitting on very tight the first time, he cannot raise his head enough to loosen it, but will bear on it all the time, and paw, sweat, and thow himself. Many horses have been killed by falling backward with the bitting on; their heads being drawn up, strike the ground with the whole weight of the body. Horses that have their heads drawn up tightly, should not have the bitting on more than fifteen or twenty minutes at a time.

How to Harness the Colt.

You should, by all means, have your harness made to fit your horse, especially the collar. Hundreds of horses have been spoiled by collars that do not fit as they should. A little attention to this matter beforehand will facilitate your progress very much. Take your harness into the stable; go through the same process that you did with the saddle; letting the colt examine your harness satisfactorily; then put it on carefully; and after you have it all complete, put on your lines; use them gently, as he is rather skittish, until he is use to them a little; then lead him back and forth in the stable until he does not mind the flitting of the harness to his body; then take hold of the end of the traces and pull slightly at first increasing your strength until he will pull you across the stable back and forth; then hitch him to whatever you wish him to pull.

How to Hitch up the Colt.

This should be done with great caution, first letting him examine the buggy or sulky in his own way of examining objects; then carefully hitch him up; having everything safe, let him start the buggy empty, and pull that at first in that way; then get in, and let him take it slow, and he will not be near so apt to scare, and by degrees you will be making a good work beast.

If you want to have a horse that will be true to pull, and that thinks he could pull a mountain, never hitch him to anything that he he cannot pull, and after he is used to pulling, he just thinks that he can pull anything, because he always has, and he does not know anything about his strength beyond his experience.

The Kind of Bit, and how to Accustom a Colt to it.

You should use a large, smooth, snaffle bit, so as not to prevent the bit from pulling through either way. This you should attach to the head-stall of your bridle and put it on your colt without any reins to it, and let him run loose in a large stable or shed some time, until he becomes a little used to the bit, and will bear it without trying to get it out of his mouth. It would be well, if convenient, to repeat this several times before you do anything more with the colt; as soon as he will bear the bit, attach a single rein to it, without any martingale. You should also have a halter on your colt, or a bridle made after the fashion of a halter, with a strap to it, so that you can hold or lead him about without pulling on the bit much. He is now ready for the saddle.

How to Mount the Colt.

First soothe him well on both sides, about the saddle, and all over, until he will stand still without holding, and is not afraid to see you anywhere about him.

As soon as you have him thus gentled get a small block, about one foot or eighteen inches in height, and set it down by the side of him, about where you want to stand to mount him; step up on this, raising yourself very gently; horses notice every change of position very closely, and, if you were to step suddenly on the block, it would be very apt to scare him; but by raising yourself gradually on it, he will see you without being frightened, in a position very near the same as when you are on his back.

As soon as he will bear this without alarm, untie the stirrup strap next to you, and put your left foot into the stirrup, and stand square over it, holding your knee against the horse and your toe out, so as not to touch him under the shoulder with the toe of your foot.—Place your right hand on the front of the saddle, and on the opposite side of you, taking hold of a portion of the mane and reins, as they hang loosely over the neck, with your left hand; then gradually bear your weight on the stirrup, and on your right hand, until the horse feels your whole weight on the saddle. Repeat this several times, each time raising yourself a little higher from the block, until he will allow you to raise your leg over his croup and place yourself in the saddle.

There are three great advantages in having a block to mount from.

First. A sudden change of position is very apt to frighten a young horse who has never been handled. He will allow you to walk up to him and stand by his side without scaring at you, because you have wonted him to that position, but if you get down on your hands and knees and crawl toward him, he will be very much frightened; and upon the same principle, he would frighten at your new position if you had the power to hold yourself over his back without touching him Then, the first great advantage of the block is to gradually accustom him to that new position in which he will see you when you ride him.

Secondly. By the process of leaning your weight on the stirrups and on your hand, you can gradually accustom him to your weight so as not to frighten him by having him feel it all at once. And, in the third place, the block elevates you so that you will not have to make a spring in order to get on the horse's back, but from it you can gradually raise yourself into the saddle.

[CONCLUDED IN A FUTURE NUMBER.]

THE RULING PASSION.—Gen. Cass, according to letter-writers, is hard at work in Washington; and when he becomes too weary to hold up his head, lies just long enough to gather up his waning strength for a new effort with head and pen. In this General Cass only manifests the common propensity of such men as have spent the chief business portion of their lives in the public service. He is only, in this regard, doing as Adams, Clay, Benton, and others have done before, each of whom seemed bent upon dying in the public service and the city of Washington.

But in the case of Mr. Benton pecuniary necessity, as well as ambition and the force of habit, came in as auxiliaries. General Cass, on the contrary, is in possession of immense wealth, and why he should be working like a galley-slave is to be accounted for only upon the supposition that he designs to die at the Federal Capital with the harness on. It is strange—passing strange—that it should be so with men in the evening of their days.—*N. H. Statesman.*

☞ Lord Campbell is about to introduce into the British Parliament a bill dispensing with the practice of requiring a unanimous verdict from a jury. He does not propose the majority principle, but he wishes to get rid of the practice of tampering with a jury by placing one man upon it to hold out against all the others. He desires that if after certain deliberation by the jury, they all agreed except one or two, the verdict of those who had agreed should be considered as good as the verdict of the whole twelve—subject, however, to be renewed, and, if necessary, set aside. This would tend completely to break up the practice of packing juries, or increase the risks, by making it necessary to bribe more than one of the jurors.—We do not see why, subject to the review of the court, this would not answer on all trials for great crimes, where the temptation to pack the jury is so strong.

☞ A natural curiosity is exhibited in Boston, which is intended as a present to Queen Victoria. It is a block of New Hampshire granite, bearing on its surface the exact resemblance of the top part of a tree or shrub, all the lines of the foliage being clearly and perfectly visible. It is supposed the spring or branch of a tree accidentally fell into a crivice in the rock, which afterward the action of the frost closed up, and in course of time the fresh green became petrified into solid rock.

☞ The President has requested Governor Denver, of Kansas, to withdraw his resignation.

☞ An incorrigible old bachelor says that maids want nothing but husbands but accommodate them in that [illegible]