THE OPELOUSAS PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED IN OPELOUSAS, PARISH OF ST. LANDRY, LOUISIANA, EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY ALBERT DEJEAN, CYRUS THOMPSON AND ALF. LIVINGSTON.

VOLUME I. OPELOUSAS, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 9, 1855. NUMBER 15.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOSEPH D. RICHARD, Notary Public in and for the Parish of St. Landry. Office at Grand Coteau. May 19.

THEODOSE S. ROBIN, Justice of the Peace in and for the Parish of St. Landry. Office at Opelousas.

ONEZIME A. GUIDRY, Notary Public in and for the Parish of St. Landry. Office in Opelousas. April 7.

S. D. ALLIS, Public Auctioneer for the Parish of St. Landry. Office at his store in Washington.

ULYSSE GABEREL, Public Auctioneer and Collector for the Parish of St. Landry. Office in Opelousas. March 10.

THEODOSE S. ROBIN, Notary Public in and for the Parish of St. Landry. Office at Opelousas.

G. N. ROGERS, Collector of Accounts, etc., respectfully offers his services to the public as such. Orders left at J. Posey's Drug Store will be promptly attended to. March 24.

EDW. P. DOREMUS, Dentist, respectfully offers his services to his friends and to the public in general. Orders left at this office will be promptly attended to. Opelousas, March 3, 1855.

ALBERT DEJEAN, Counsellor and Attorney at Law, Opelousas, will attend to any business in his line in St. Landry and the adjoining Parishes.

JOHN MACDONALD, Civil Engineer and Surveyor, offers his services to the public. Will promptly attend to any orders left at Chas. N. Ealer's, corner of Main and Landry streets, Opelousas.

THEODOSE S. ROBIN, Attorney at Law, will punctually attend to all business entrusted to his care in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Judicial Districts. Office at Opelousas.

DR. DAVID L. TODD, (late of the Charity Hospital,) Washington, La., offers his professional services to the citizens of Washington and the surrounding country.

MR. PEFFERKORN, Boot and Shoe Maker, having been burnt out, respectfully informs the public and his old customers that he has opened a new shop in the former Telegraph office, in Main, between Landry and Bellevue streets, where he will receive and fill promptly all orders in his line *for cash, and for cash only.* May 5.

DR. F. BURR, Surgeon Dentist, having had twenty-five years' experience in his profession, offers his services to the public generally. He may be found almost daily in Opelousas, or at his residence near town, and will occasionally be found at the Arden House, in Washington. Orders through the Post-office will be attended to. March 17.

ANDERSON & THOMPSON, Commission, Receiving and Forwarding Merchants, Washington, La., having completed their warehouse on Water street, are prepared to receive and store Sugar, Cotton, Molasses, and other Produce and Merchandise, which they will forward or sell on commission. Washington, March 3, 1855.

CYRUS THOMPSON, Insurance and Collecting Agent, Washington, La., will take risks on the lives of White Persons and Slaves; will insure Dwellings and Store-houses, Sugar-houses and Cotton Gins, Merchandise and Produce in store, or against Fire and Water in transportation, and Steamboats and Barges navigating the Rivers and Bayous. Terms as low as can be had in good offices in New Orleans.

CHAS. N. EALER & CO. have now on hand an assortment of Fine WATCHES, JEWELRY, etc., of various descriptions, which they offer at reduced prices for cash.... All kinds of work in their line will be executed in the best manner. Mr. Ealer will continue to devote his personal attention to the Watch department, in which he hopes to give perfect satisfaction to his numerous friends and patrons. Corner of Main and Landry streets, Opelousas.

DENTIST.—DR. PILATE offers his services as Dentist to the public of St. Landry. All his works is plugging and inserting Artificial Teeth are warranted, and performed by the latest and most approved process.

Office, at the late residence of Miss Marguerite Chrétien, in Opelousas.

☞ Dr. Pilate will go wherever he may be professionally called, but patients will find a great advantage in calling themselves at his office.

Opelousas, May 5, 1855.

EDUCATION.

EDUCATION.—To repair in some measure the disadvantages occasioned by the closing of the St. Charles College, the undersigned have opened a Private School at Grand Coteau, and are now prepared to receive pupils. The English and French Languages will be taught. The course of instruction comprises Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, History, Mathematics, Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.

Price of Tuition, For the primary branches $36, and the higher branches $50, for a session of ten months, payable half-yearly in advance; or board, washing and tuition, $150. No deduction made for lost time, except from protracted sickness.

JOHN F. SMITH,
W. TURREVILLE.

References: Dr. R. E. Smith, S. C. McPherson, Esq., Jos. M. Moore, Esq., P. D. Hardy, Esq.

OPELOUSAS FEMALE ACADEMY. Mr. and Mrs. HOY, with the assistance of Miss Hoy and Mme. de St. Ange, will open on the 12th of March, in the Town of Opelousas, a first-class School, where the Practical as well as Ornamental branches of a Female Education will be taught.

They are prepared to give thorough instruction in the English, French, Italian and German Languages, also Music Lessons on the Piano and Guitar, Drawing, Painting, Transferring, French Embroidery in Silk, Chenille and Worsted, Plain Needle-work, Calisthenics, Deportment, Dancing and Equitation.

The Principal hopes, with the assistance of able teachers, and the advantages pupils will derive from constant personal care, to secure the patronage of the inhabitants of Opelousas and vicinity.

Terms, per session of twenty-one weeks, payable one-half in advance, the balance in the middle of the session:

Tuition in Primary Department	$20 00
" Advanced "	25 00
French, Italian and German, each	15 00
Instruction on the Piano	50 00
" " Guitar	20 00
Drawing	15 00
Painting	20 00
French Embroidery in Silk, Chenille, Worsted,	10 00
Calisthenics, Deportment, Dancing	12 00
Riding Lessons, each	1 00
Boarding, Washing, Fuel, etc.	60 00

Mme. de St. Ange, having entered into a prior engagement at Mrs. Henry's School, in Natchez, will not be able to join the School until next session.

THE GREAT DISCOVERY.—KROLLERION! *For Curling the Hair!*

For many years it has been the object of deepest study with chemists and others to produce a fluid that, applied to the hair, would cause it to wave and curl equal in beauty to the natural curl.

THE KROLLERION

is the only article ever offered to the world that will effect this most desirable object. But three or four applications are necessary to curl it as much as may be desired, and for any length of time. From the many testimonials of those who have used it, the subscriber does not hesitate to warrant the KROLLERION to give satisfaction, and prove as recommended in all cases.

The recipe for making, with full directions for use, will be sent on the receipt of $1, post-paid. The ingredients will not cost over 12 cents.

Address H. A. FREEMONT,
Warren, Trumbull co., Ohio.

PLOWS.—The undersigned has now on hand and will constantly keep for sale, at his shop in Washington, the celebrated BALL PLOWS.

R. B. HARDESTY.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW ORLEANS AND WASHINGTON Packet steamer RED RIVER, R. J. Dorsey, master.—This stanch built, popular and fast running steamer, having undergone thorough repairs and been put in fine order, standing now A No. 1 in the Insurance Offices, resumes her place as a regular packet in the Opelousas and New Orleans trade, under the command of Capt. Dorsey.

The Red River will continue in the trade throughout the season, and will convey freight and passengers at the customary rates. She will be succeeded by a low-water boat, which is about being contracted for, to continue throughout the year. Shippers may therefore rely upon being accommodated the year round.

For freight or passage, having accommodations equal to any boat in the trade, apply on board or to ANDERSON & THOMPSON, Washington.

NEW ORLEANS AND WASHINGTON PACKET—*As frequent as she can make her trips.*—The steamer A. FUSELIER resumes her place in the Opelousas trade, under the command of Capt. John Lyons, and will leave New Orleans for Washington on TUESDAY, April 3, at 5 o'clock P. M., to continue in the trade throughout the season. The Fuselier is an A No. 1 steamer, stands as high in the Insurance Offices of New Orleans as any other vessel that enters that port, old or new, river or seagoing; is a boat of great strength of build, with speed equal to any boat in this trade, and hand-some accommodations for from twenty-five to thirty passengers.

Freight will be transported up and down at the old rates, and passengers will be taken for $6 either way.

For freight or passage, apply on board or to the Agents, CHAS. DE BLANC, New Orleans, or ANDERSON & THOMPSON, Washington.

NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS, WASHINGTON AND BAYOU BŒUF PACKET. The elegant and fast running steamer SYDONIA, GUSTAVE LOUAILLIER, master, built expressly for this trade, will henceforth ply as a regular packet between Opelousas, Washington, Bayou Bœuf and New Orleans. This boat is a safe, comfortable and fast runner, admirably built, and is of light draught. The officers will use all their exertions to satisfy those who will encourage them. For further information, apply on board. March 31.

NEW ORLEANS CARDS.

B. TOLEDANO & TAYLOR, Commission Merchants, corner of St. Charles and Union streets, New Orleans.

BENJ. TOLEDANO. J. M'DONALD TAYLOR.

THOMAS D. MILLER, Commission Merchant, 36 Natchez street, New Orleans.

☞ CASH ADVANCES made on consignments to the above house, and supplies furnished on faith of the next year's crop, by

R. S. WILKINS, Washington, La.

JOSEPH HUFTY, 20 Camp street, New Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Fine Watches, Jewelry, Rich Fancy and Staple Goods, respectfully invites the attention of wholesale and retail dealers and purchasers to his very large stock of goods, which is freshly imported, and constantly supplied throughout the year.

SHELL COMBS—Imitation Shell and Buffalo Combs, of every style and variety.

BRUSHES—Of every description, of his own manufacture, and at the lowest Northern factory prices.

TOILET ARTICLES—Such as Perfumery, Hair Oil, Hair Pins, Pomatum, Fancy Soaps, etc.

Fine Fans, Purses, Pocket Books, Work Boxes, Portable Desks, together with an endless variety of Porte Monnies, etc., of every style and shape, and at unusually low prices.

Guns, Pistols, Knives, Colt's and Warner's Revolving Pistols, Scissors, Razors, Life Preservers, Fishing Reels and Tackle, of every variety, to suit the most determined angler.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, etc.—The stock in this line, consisting of the T. T. Cooper, M. L. Tobin and Joseph Johnson movements, with a fine assortment of Swiss Jewelry, Silverware, etc., have been selected with great care by F. Roberts, for many years engaged in the wholesale business, and having been purchased exclusively for cash, great inducements will be offered to purchasers.

Every article warranted as represented, or the money refunded.

Watches, Jewelry, etc., carefully repaired and warranted. March 31.

J. WATERMAN & BRO., Hardware Merchants, corner of Common and Magazine sts., New Orleans, have on hand and are constantly receiving, by foreign and domestic arrivals, a general assortment of articles, comprising in part as follows: Hardware, Cutlery, etc., Iron, Steel, Nails, Rope, Axes, Chains, Sythes, Carpenters' Tools complete, Coopers' Tools, Anvils, Vises, Bellows, Stock and Dies, Screwplates, Garden Engines, Pumps, Plows, Hay Cutters, Corn Shellers, Agricultural Implements, Mill, Crescent and Pit Saws, Ox Yokes, Rows and Singletrees, Turning Lathes, Platform Scales, Corn Mills, Cob Crushers, Hoes, Hames, Shovels and Spades, Andirons, Fenders, Shovels and Tongs, Copper and Iron Coal Hods, Single and Double Barrel Guns, Coffee Mechas, Chafing Dishes, Chinese Gongs, Iron Bedsteads, Britannia and Plated Ware, Meat Cutters, Sausage Stuffers, Stock Kettles, Portable Forges, Seines, Fishing Tackle, etc. March 31.

FAIR WARNING.

$500! ALL TAX-PAYERS who have failed to pay their Parish Tax for 1854 are hereby notified that the undersigned is now causing to be served on each the written notice required by law, and that, thirty days thereafter, he will seize and sell the property of each delinquent for the payment of his said Tax.

For the next thirty days (Sundays excepted) he will be found in Opelousas, at the office of F. & E. N. Cullom.

ELBERT GANTT, Collector.

Opelousas, May 5, 1855.

RUNAWAYS, ETC.

$25 REWARD.—Ran Away from the subscriber, living in Old Grand Prairie, on Saturday, May 26, the Negro Man BASILE, aged about 25 years, about 5 feet 10 inches high, weighs about 160 pounds, is bow-legged, a black, good looking and intelligent, and speaks both French and English. He rode off a good brown sorrel American Horse with white hind feet, and branded on the left thigh with a heart and a B.

The above reward will be given for the taking of the negro, dead or alive, his return or his lodgement in any jail where I can get him.

DON DIEGUE LSE. FONTENOT.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD. Ran away from the subscriber, residing in the Parish of St. Landry, about the 1st of November last, the Negro Man named BILL. Said Slave is about thirty years of age, six feet high, slender and straight built, disposed to look down when spoken to; in color, black; a carpenter by trade.

The return of the negro, his lodgement in any jail, or any information leading to his recovery, will be liberally rewarded. May 12.

S. A. SCRIBNER, Washington.

ELECTION FOR A CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT.—

In conformity to and in compliance with a proclamation of His Excellency the Governor of the State, under date of the 16th of May, 1855, (received the 25th of the same month,) and to me addressed,

Notice is hereby given to the qualified electors of the Parish of St. Landry that an election will be held in the different election precincts on the 25th day of June next, to fill the vacancy that has occurred in the Supreme Court of this State by the resignation of the Hon. Thomas Slidell, Chief Justice thereof;

Now, therefore, the different Commissioners of Election are hereby directed and required to take care that the said election be held on the said 25th of June next, at the places designated by law, and that the proceedings be conducted and returns thereof made according to the Constitution and laws in such case made and provided.

Given under my hand, in the Parish aforesaid, the 25th day of May, A. D. 1855. J. B. DAVID,
Sheriff of the Parish of St. Landry.

WINDOW GLASS—75 boxes assorted, in fine order, for sale by

S. D. ALLIS, Washington.

HOTELS, ETC.

GALT HOUSE, (late "ARDEN HOUSE,") Washington, La.—The undersigned, having leased the above House, begs leave to announce to the public that it is now open for the reception of transient and permanent boarders, ladies and gentlemen.... The house is situated between the upper and lower steamboat landings, fronting on the Courtableau. The premises are being thoroughly cleansed and repaired. The Domestic and Culinary Department of the house will be superintended by Mrs. CARANTIN, and no effort will be spared to render the house as pleasant and acceptable to its patrons as any establishment in the interior of the State.

March 31. DAVID HUSON.

PUBLIC SALES.

TAX SALE.—By virtue of the authority in me vested by law, as Collector of Parish and Railroad Taxes in and for the Parish of St. Landry, I, Elbert Gantt, Collector of Parish Taxes for the year 1853, and of Railroad Taxes for the year 1854, will expose to public sale for cash, without the benefit of appraisement, at the Court-house, in the Town of Opelousas, Parish of St. Landry, on SATURDAY, the 7th day of July next, 1855, commencing at the hour of 11 o'clock, and continuing from day to day, if necessary—

All the right, title, interest and demand of the minor children and heirs of Matilda P. Pannell, deceased wife of Doctor Edwin B. Scott in and to the following described property, seized to satisfy the Parish Taxes for the year 1853 and the Railroad Tax for the year 1854, due by the said minors, to wit:

A Negro Man, a slave, named ANDERSON, aged thirty-eight or forty years, a good field hand and plantation carpenter. May 26.

ELBERT GANTT, Collector.

VALUABLE UNIMPROVED LANDS AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers at private sale, on reasonable and accommodating terms, the following described Tracts of Land:

1. 576 acres lying east of the Bayou Bœuf, and 1½ miles of the junction of Bayous Bœuf and Crocodile, adjoining lands of Dr. L. Webb and Moore & Prescott.
2. 336 acres on the west bank of Bayou Bœuf, adjoining lands of Mr. Littell above and C. L. Swayze below.
3. 400 acres on the west bank of Bayou Waxie.
4. 412 acres on the east bank of same, bounded on the east by the plantation of the undersigned.
5. 724 acres bounded on the west by the plantation of the undersigned, on the south by G. R. King, on the east by A. Wartelle, and on the north by lands of R. R. Gantt and others.
6. 200 acres on the Elm Bayou, near lands of Mr. Peronnas.

The new State road, as surveyed and partly completed, runs through the center of the lands on and east of the Waxie, which are not surpassed by any lands in the Parish for fertility of soil and timber, having been selected especially by the proprietor, after first seeing all the uncultivated lands of the Parish.

Apply to Jonathan Harris, Opelousas, T. C. Anderson, Washington, or the undersigned, at his residence on Dry Bayou. JAMES MORGAN.

FRESH DRUGS.—P. LEONCE HERBARD & Co. have just received an assortment of

Drugs,
Medicines,
Paints,
Oils,
Glassware,
Varnish,
Patent Medicines,
Clysopompes (new style), etc.

which they will offer for sale cheap at the usual terms. May 12.

NEW GOODS.—LANDES & SLOANE, Bayou Chicot, La., are now receiving a large stock of Dry Goods, consisting in part of Calicoes, Ginghams, Muslins, Bareges, Silk and Lace Goods, Fancy Articles, etc.; Ready-made Clothing of all kinds, sizes and qualities; Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Drugs and Medicines; and many other articles too numerous to mention, which we offer very cheap for cash, or to punctual dealers on the usual terms.

Feeling thankful for the past patronage so liberally extended, we hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuation. Give us a call.

Bayou Chicot, May 4, 1855.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOE STORE.—The subscriber has opened an establishment on Main street, Washington, where can be found a large and general assortment of Ladies' and Children's SHOES of the best Creole and Philadelphia manufacture. She has made arrangements with one of the best Creole manufacturers in New Orleans, by which means she will be enabled to keep up an assortment of all kinds of Ladies' Shoes, of superior workmanship; and she hopes, by unremitting attention to the wants of the public, to merit a share of their patronage.

There can always be found, at the above store, CONFECTIONERY, in all its varieties, and of superior quality, wholesale and retail. Also, Fine STATIONERY.

An assortment of Ladies' CORSETS can always be found at the above store. Washington, March 1.

Mrs. A. MILLSPAUGH.

DRUG STORE.—The undersigned have the honor to inform the public that they have just received, at their Drug Store, corner of Main and Bellevue streets, Opelousas, a fresh assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, PAINTS, etc., which they offer for sale at the most reasonable prices.

They have always on hand PATENT MEDICINES of all kinds, and all articles appertaining to their line of business.

They have secured the services of an experienced and careful Druggist, who will attend Night and Day on the calls of families and of the profession.

P. LEONCE HERBARD & CO.

STATIONERY AND VARIETY STORE, Washington, La.—The subscriber, in connection with the Post-office at Washington, has added a Blank Book and Stationery Store. He will keep on hand and fill orders for all kinds of Stationery and Books, and Standard and Miscellaneous Works, French and English.... Orders solicited for

BLANK BOOKS;
STATIONERY in all its varieties;
DRAWING MATERIALS, etc.
WATER COLORS, etc. etc. etc.

Subscriptions received for all the Magazines and Newspapers of the day, and prompt returns made to subscribers.

An assortment of superior TOBACCO, SNUFF and CIGARS always on hand. Washington, March 1, 1855.

A. MILLSPAUGH.

NOTE LOST—By the undersigned, residing at Arnaudville, a Promissory Note drawn by Lucien A. Guilbeau, in favor of Arnaud frères, and endorsed by Jacques Arnaud, for the sum of three hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifty-eight cents. Said note is dated June 22, 1852, and is payable on demand. The public is hereby notified that said note can only be paid to the holder.

JACQUES ARNAUD.

ALL PERSONS who were purchasers at the sale of the estate of ALEXANDER CLOSE, deceased, are hereby notified that the last installment falls due on the 1st of June next, and are requested to come forward and settle at maturity with the undersigned, at his residence, if they wish to avoid costs. May 12. VALMONT STELLY,
Agent of Administratrix.

COOPERAGE.—The undersigned has on hand at all times a supply of SUGAR HOGSHEADS and BARRELS and HALF BARRELS for Molasses, of the best workmanship, which he offers at the customary prices. He will also receive and execute orders for any description of work in his line. A supply of HOGSHEAD STAVES and NINE-FOOT PICKETS for sale low for cash. March 10.

WILLIAM S. READ, Washington.

LANDRETH'S SEEDS.—Genuine Landreth's GARDEN SEEDS, received direct from the establishment in Philadelphia, for sale by

S. D. ALLIS, Washington.

I. O. O. F.—PRAIRIE LODGE No. 37 meets at Washington every Saturday night at 7 o'clock. T. M. Anderson, N G; T. C. Anderson, V G; John S. Haw, Secretary; R. B. Hardesty, Treasurer; A. Millspaugh, P S. The Order respectfully invited to attend.

Song....By T. B. ALDRICH.

I.

I wooed her 'neath the linden's shade,
And Bess was shy and half afraid;
And when I asked—what?—lovers know!
Her heart said Yes, her lips said No!
O lovers! when rare lips say No,
Let not your hope grow less, grow less;
For oft 't is so that simple No
Is meant for Yes, is meant for Yes!

II.

Half hidden by a silken tress,
Her eyes were brimmed with tenderness;
And still she listened, till, ah, Bess!
Her heart, her soul, her lips said Yes!
O, lovers! when rare lips say No,
Let not your hope grow less, grow less;
For oft 't is so that simple No
Is meant for Yes, is meant for Yes!

Wonders of the Universe.

What mere assertion will make any one believe that in one second of time, in one beat of the pendulum of a clock, a ray of light travels over 152,000 miles; and would therefore perform the tour of the world in about the same time that it requires to wink with our eyelids, and in much less than a swift runner occupies in taking a single stride? What mortal can be made to believe, without demonstration, that the sun is almost a million times larger than the earth, and that, although so remote from us, a cannon ball shot directly towards it, and maintaining its full speed, would be twenty years in reaching it; yet it affects the earth by its attraction in an inappreciable instant of time?

Who would not ask for demonstration, when told that a gnat's wing, in its ordinary flight, beats many hundred times in a second; or that there exist animated and regularly formed beings, thousand of whose bodies, laid together, would not extend an inch? But what are these to the astonishing truths which modern optical inquiries have disclosed, which teach us that every point of a medium through which a ray of light passes is affected with a succession of periodical movements, regularly recurring at equal intervals, no less than five hundred millions of millions of times in a single second!

That it is by such movements communicated to the nerves of our eyes that we see; nay, more, that it is the difference in the frequency of their recurrence which affects us with the sense of the diversity of color. That, for instance, in acquiring the sensation of redness, our eyes are affected four hundred and eighty-two millions of times; of yellowness, five hundred and forty-two millions of millions of times; and of violet, seven hundred and seven millions of millions of times per second. Do not such things sound more like the ravings of mad-men than the sober conclusions of people in their waking senses? They are, nevertheless, conclusions to which any one may most certainly arrive, who will only be at the trouble of examining the chain of reasoning by which they have been obtained. [Herschell.

The War.

The most important features of the news brought by the Asia appeared in our last number, as we received them by telegraph from Halifax. We have some further details now by mail, but little new in reference to the bombardment of Sebastopol. After a continuous fire of thirteen days, during which thirty thousand balls and shells each day were projected by the allies against the Russian batteries, there was as little prospect of an assault as ever. To be sure "the superiority of the fire of the allies was established," according to the dispatches of the allied generals; wherein the superiority lies, however, it is hard to discover, seeing that never before in the history of war was so tremendous a fire directed on a fortress; and certainly never was there a smaller result from a bombardment of the same duration, and force. The Malakoff tower, the most formidable of the Russian positions, was the point against which the strongest attack of the allies was directed—yet, says the correspondent of the Morning Post, "I cannot perceive that we have done any damage to the Malakoff." Such an attack as this may continue for ever without the reduction of Sebastopol. The guns of the allies cannot sustain a fire like this very long. Each gun, supposing that there were 300, which is about what the allies can count, must have fired, at least, one thousand shots up to the 22d of April. This is about as much as any gun can bear without rendering it worthless. At that date *no effect* had been produced upon Sebastopol; and a few days more firing must have rendered the ordnance of the allies almost useless. What those few days accomplished we cannot tell until the arrival of another steamer; but that an effectual breach was made, or that the outworks of the Russians were disabled, is altogether improbable.

The French seem to have gained a few trifling advantages; but as long as the main points of the Russian defence are not silenced the besiegers cannot be considered as having gained any material advantage. One thing is quite certain that no serious damage has been done to Sebastopol, though the French and English batteries have brought all their power to bear upon it. Lord Raglan while boasting that the fire of his artillery has been "most effective," admits that the enemy have used the nights to repair the damages with great success; which means exactly that the mischief done by day is repaired by night, and that this wonderful bombardment, so far, is a mere waste of metal, powder, and ordnance. For instance, the flagstaff battery, a very formidable one, was reported as destroyed, when next day, to the surprise of the allies, it opened fire again. The Redan tower, whose embrasures were "knocked to pieces" and its guns silenced by the fire of Chapman's battery in the morning, at five o'clock the same evening was grinning with cannon again, and sending its round shot into the British battery. This the Morning Post calls "another of the peculiar ways of the enemy;" and the Times correspondent says:

"It would seem as if our fire was almost thrown way on the enormous mounds of earth cast up at the Redan, and before the round Tower and Western Batteries. The whole of the parapets of the Redan and Round Tower are jagged and pitted with holes several feet deep, where the shot have sunk, the sharp angles of the embrasures are knocked away, and the *abbattis* in front is considerably damaged here and there, *but the real strength of the place is unimpaired*; and, as long as the Russians can find new guns, fresh supplies of ammunition, and men to fight the batteries, *we are not one inch nearer to the town than we were in last October.*"

Then the splendid army is gone for nothing; millions of treasure are expended for nothing; the stability of the kingdom is imperiled, and the people overwhelmed with debt and ground down with taxation for nothing—nay, far worse than nothing, for ruin and annihilation, while Lord Raglan continues to announce "decisive victories," and "manifest advantages" to the British arms. The following discouraging picture of the financial conditon of England, drawn by the London Times, represents the consequences of the war exactly:

"So here, in the second year of the war—indeed before our second fleet has reached the Baltic, and before we have been a twelvemonth in the Black Sea—we have ten millions of additional taxation already in force, near six millions more to be now laid on, then a loan to the amount of sixteen millions, then power to add three millions to our unfunded debt, and, last, the absolute certainty that all this will fall far short of the actual expenditure, and that we shall have to lay on more taxes and borrow more money year by year as long as the war lasts, with what result, with what credit to our arms, or success to our arms, Heaven only can tell."

Heaven only can decide, but any one can predict the *quota* of success that awaits "our arms" in the Crimea. We said last week that cholera and plague would do the work of Russia in the camp of her enemies, during the hot months. The earliest flowers of summer have but just put forth their blossoms to the day and the songs of birds only begin to make the air musical, when the fearful rumor come floating on the wings of the telegraph—"the cholera is raging in the camp of the allies!" If such be the tale in April, what deadly results will July produce?

The ammunition, too is running short; and the design of the Russian commanders is evidently to cut them off from Balaklava, by extending their lines in that direction, which, if they accomplish, it will leave the allies without the means of obtaining provisions of any kind, while the Russians command the entrances to the town, and are in daily receipt of both provisions and ammunition.

The result of the war so far has proved that the calculations of the Russians generals have been wisely made; that their artillery has been splendidly served; and that they have been successful in almost every plan laid down. [New York Citizen.

Fortunes of a Pin.

In the year 1789, a boy called Lafitte first appeared in Paris. He was poor, and greatly desired to obtain an inferior place in a banking house. Furnished with a letter of introduction, he went to the house of a rich Swiss banker to ask for employment. He was friendless, timid, and careworn, and the banker, thinking him unfit for a clerk, told him that he had no room for him in his office.

The lad left the banker's richly gilded room with a said heart. While crossing the courtyard, with drooping head, he saw a pin on the ground; he stooped down, took it up, and placed it carefully in the corner of his coat. He did not think at the time that this act, so trifling in itself, would be the turning point in his life, and the means of his future splendid success.

The banker saw from the window what had taken place, and, attaching great importance to trifles, he was impressed by the circumstance. This simple action gave him a key to the character of Lafitte. It was a proof of order and prudence. And he thought that a young man who could thus take care of a pin, would surely make a good clerk, and merit the trust and good wishes of his employer.

The same evening Lafitte received a note from the banker, offering him a situation in his counting house, and asking him to come and fill the place at once.

The discerning banker was not deceived in his hopes; for he soon found that the young pin saver possessed all the good qualities he expected. From a clerk Lafitte soon advanced to be cashier, and at length was received into partnership, and afterwards became the owner of the largest bank in Paris, and one of the richest men in the world. He was not only rich, generous, great and powerful, but was chosen a deputy of the people, and made President of the Council of Ministers, and was in every respect the most influential citizen of France.

Ludicrous Mistake.

Mr. Joseph Gilbert, who was too much attached to the astronomical service in Capt. Cook's expedition to observe the transit of Venus, and whose name was conferred by the great navigator, on "Gilbert's Island," resided at Gossport, where, according to the fashion of the day, like Count d'Artois, he wore very tight leather breeches. He had ordered his tailor to attend one morning, when his grand-daughter, who resided with him, had also ordered her shoemaker to wait upon her. The young lady was seated in the breakfast-room, when the maker of leather breeches was shown in; and as she did not happen to know one handicraftsman from another, she at once intimated that she would like to be measured for a pair of "leathers," for, as she remarked, the wet weather was coming, and she felt cold in "cloth." The modest tailor could hardly believe his ears.

"Measure you, Miss?" said he with hesitation.

"If you please," said the young lady, who was remarkable for much gravity of deportment, "and I have only to beg that you will give me plenty of room, for I am a great walker, and I do not like to wear any thing that constrains me."

"But Miss," exclaimed the poor fellow in great perplexity; "I never in my life measured a lady: I——," and here he paused.

"Are you not a ladies shoemaker?" was the query calmly put to him.

"By no means Miss," said he "I am a leather breeches maker, and I have come to take the measure not of you but Mr. Gilbert."

The young lady became perplexed, too, but she recovered her self-possession after a good common sense laugh, and sent the maker of breeches to her grandpapa.

Why there is no Rain in Peru.

In Peru, South America, rain is unknown. The coast of Peru is within the region of perpetual south-east trade-winds. Though the Peruvian shores are on the verge of the South Sea boiler, yet it never rains there. The reason is plain. The south-east tradewinds in the Atlantic Ocean first strike the water on the coast of Africa. Traveling to the northwest, they blow obliquely across the ocean until they reach the coast of Brazil. By this time they are heavily laden with vapor, which they continue to bear along across the continent, depositing it as they go, and supplying with it the sources of the Rio de la Plata and the southern tributaries of the Amazon. Finally they reach the snow-capped Andes, and here is wrung from them the last particle of moisture that very low temperature can extract. Reaching the summit of that range, they now tumble down as cool and dry winds on the Pacific slopes beyond. Meeting with no evaporating surfaces, and with no temperature colder than that to which they were subjected on the mountan tops, they reach the ocean before they become charged with fresh vapor, and before, therefore, they have any which the Peruvian climate can extract. Thus we see how the top of the Andes become the reservoir from which are supplied the rivers of Chili and Peru. [Lieut. Maury.

Light Cavalry—Falsely so-called.

When a huntsman requires a horse, he goes to some well-known stable, and selects one of those beasts, all muscle, sinew, and bone, with which we are familiar, in sporting prints; not a large black horse, with very arched outline, flowing hair and majestic tread—such as we see in the funeral-hearse on grand occasions. It is true that if a portly gentleman were mounted on the great black horse, he would look more majestic, standing as sentinel-commandant on the lawn of his own estate; but when a man is clothed to ride as a jockey in a race, where he requires every faculty of the eye, head, and hand, he places upon his head a close cap which will not catch the wind, having in front a close shade to keep the sun out of his eyes, he does not balance out of one corner of his forehead a leathern coffeepot with several ornaments of brass and worsted. If he were to think of doing so, his "owner," knowing that much of his attention, and perhaps his hand, would be occupied in maintaining the balance of that head-dress, would protest against such a certain means of losing the race. When a surgeon puts away his scalpel, he lays it in a case which prevents the edge from being touched, or which approaches it only with a soft shield; he does not put it into an iron tube dangling from a rough rider's left thigh, where its edge may be flattened, in order that the rattling may astonish the bystanders. The "Light Cavalry" soldier, however, reverses all these rules. A huntsman, a jockey, and something more than a surgeon, in one he mounts a stately horse, puts the gewgaw leathern coffeepot upon the corner of his forehead, and places his sword in an iron tube, where its rattling may astonish the bystanders. To complete the efficiency, he clothes his limbs in garments that bind them like those of the Italian baby, and loads his horse with a weight of ornament and provident stores, as if resolved to render impossible that he should obtain an advantage over the enemy in the race. [London Spectator.

A Quaker Settlement in Minnesota.

On the extreme north arm of Minnesota lake, (a tributary and one of the Minnetonka lakes,) there is a level tract of country some ten miles in extent, that is covered with black and white walnut and sugar trees, with a deep rich soil, and different streams of water running through it in various directions. This spot has been selected for a Quaker colony, who are to be here on the first boats from Indiana. There are two families already on the ground, waiting with impatience for the arrival of their brethren. They are far away from civilized communities, and have to spend many lonely hours; but ere another winter rolls around they will probably have schools, stores, meeting houses, and all the advantages of a thickly settled neighborhood. Let them follow the peaceful maxims of their own illustrious Penn, and we doubt not they will enjoy more real comfort here than they ever did among the mud and sleet of Indiana. [St. Anthony Express.

What Railroads do for Land.

The Alexandria Gazette says that Mr. William B. Richards, of Alexandria, has sold a plat of land about 30 acres, south and west of the burial grounds, in Fairfax county, Va., for about 490 dollars per acre. This land Mr. Richards purchased a few years ago at 100 dollars per acre, which, at that time, was considered a good price. The Manases Gap Railroad runs through a portion of this land.

Sensations of a Dog when Going Mad.

It is no pleasure to a dog to go mad. Quite the reverse. Dreadful as hydrophobia may be to the human being, rabies is worse to the dog. It makes its approach more gradually. It lasts longer, and is more intense while it endures. The dog that is going mad feels uniwell for a long time prior to the full development of the disease. He is very ill, but he does not know what ails him. He feels dissatisfied with every thing; vexed without a reason; and, greatly against his better nature, very snappish. Feeling thus, he longs to avoid all annoyance by being alone. This makes him seem strange to those who are most accustomed to him. The sensation induces him to seek solitude. But there is another reason which decides his choice to a resting place. The light inflicts upon him intense agony. The sun is to him an instrument of torture, which he therefore studies to avoid—for his brain aches, and feels as if it were a trembling jelly. This induces the poor brute to find out the holes and corners, where he is least likely to be noticed, and into which the light is unable to enter. In solitude and darkness he passes his day. If his retreat be discovered, and the master's voice bid him to come forth, the affectionate creature's countenance brightens, his tail beats the grounds, and he leaves his hiding place, anxious to obey the loved authority; but before he has gone half the distance, a kind of sensation comes over him which produces an instantaneous change in his whole appearance. He seems to say to himself: "Why cannot you let me alone? Go away! Do go away! You trouble—pain me!" And thereupon he suddenly turns tail and darts back into his dark corner. If let alone, there he will remain; perhaps frothing a little at the mouth, and drinking a great deal of water, but not issuing from his hiding place to seek after food. His appetites are altered; hair, straw, dirt, excrement, rags, tin shavings, stones, the most noisome and unnatural substances, are then the delicacies for which the poor dog, changed by disease, longs and swallows, in hope to ease a burning stomach. He is most anxious for liquids. He is now altogether changed. Still he does not desire to bite mankind; he rather endeavors to avoid society; he takes long journeys of thirty to forty miles in extent and lengthened by all kinds of accidents, to vent his restless desire for motion.

When on these journeys, he does not walk. This would be too formal and measured a pace