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 23, 1855. NUMBER 17.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOSEPH CHENIER, Collector for the Parish of St. Landry. Office in Opelousas.

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.

VALERY ROY, Collector of Accounts, respectfully offers his services as such to the public. Orders left at Ney & Estorge's will be promptly attended to.

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

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. 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 his 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.

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.

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.

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.

DENTIST.—DR. PILATE offers his services as Dentist to the public of St. Landry. All his works in 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.

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 HEBRARD & CO.

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.

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.

FRESH DRUGS.—P. LEONCE HEBRARD & Co. have just received an assortment of Drugs,
Medicines,
Paints,
Oils,
Glassware,
Varnish,
Patent Medicines,
Clysopempes (new style), etc.
which they will offer for sale cheap at the usual terms. May 12.

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 $30, 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. TURBEVILLE.
References: Dr. R. E. Smith, S. C. McPherson, Esq., Jos. M. Moore, Esq., 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	30 00
" " Guitar	30 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.

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 handsome 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 LOUALLIER, 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.

RUNAWAYS, ETC.

$500 REWARD! STOP THIEF!—Five Hundred Dollars will be paid for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who, it is believed, conducted away from my plantation, on Monday night, the 4th of the present month, the following described Slaves, who were recently purchased in New Orleans from Mr. George Davis and Mr. Walter M. Campbell, traders:
GEORGE GRANGER, light black color, about 27 years of age, 5 feet 9 to 10 inches high.
MANSON, black, 28 years old, 5 feet 8 to 9 inches high.
BOB, his brother, black, stout built, 26 years old, 5 feet 8 to 9 inches high.
GEORGE, a nephew to Manson and Bob, black, 18 years old, about 5 feet 4 to 5 inches high.
CHARLES NICHOLS, copper colored, 22 years old, nearly 6 feet high, slender, with a finger of the left hand burnt.
ALSINDA, a woman, 20 years old, black, stout, has a front tooth out; 5 feet 2 to 3 inches high.
MARY ANN, black, 18 years old, slender, 5 feet 2 to 3 inches high.
The men had suits of blue cloth, Lowell shirting and twilled cotton pantaloons. The women had calico dresses.
Two hundred dollars will be paid by the undersigned for the recovery of the above Negroes, and all necessary expenses paid; and if any should be taken separately, a proportionate reward will be paid.
S. W. WYKOFF.
Bellevue, Parish of St. Landry, Louisiana, June 16, 1855.

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.

HORSES TAKEN UP.—The undersigned, living in the Parish of Lafayette, midway between Vermilionville and Grand Prairie, took up about three months since, two American Horses—one a Sorrel Horse, branded with the letter F on the left shoulder; the other a black mare, branded I-C on the left thigh, which the owner can get by coming forward, proving property and paying charges.
A. ARCENEAUX.

ELECTION FOR A CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT.—
In conformity to and in compliance with a proclamation of the Governor of the State, under date of the 10th 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 the 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 cases 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.

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. & S. N. Cullom. ELBERT GANTT, Collector.
Opelousas, May 5, 1855.

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 1852, 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.

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 Courtebleau. The premises are being thoroughly cleansed and repaired. The Domestic and Culinary Department of the house will be superintended by Mrs. GARANTIN, 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.

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 Monnaies, etc., of every style and shape, all 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. I. Tobias and real 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 Heclas, Chafing Dishes, Chinese Gongs, Iron Bedsteads, Britannia and Plated Ware, Meat Cutters, Sausage Stuffers, Stock Kettles, Portable Forges, Seines, Fishing Tackle, etc. March 31.

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. 442 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. Foreman.

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.

NEW GOODS.—LANDES & SLOANE, Bayou Chicot, La., are now receiving a large stock of Dry Goods, consisting in part of Calicoes, Ginghams, Muslins, Barages, 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.

NOTE LOST!—By the undersigned, residing at Arnaudville, a Promissory Note drawn by Lucien A. Gullbeau, 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.

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.

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

A Parody.

It was some two or three months ago,
In the Know-Nothing town of C.,
That a maiden I saw whom you may know—
But you never will know from me;
And this maiden she lived some fifteen miles
From this beautiful town of C.

I was in love, and *she* was in love,
(At least she was said to be,)
But she loved with a double-and twisted love
A fellow some miles from C.,
With a love that I and the boys in town
Supposed was intended for me.

And this was the reason, some weeks ago,
In this dull town of C.,
That this fellow came into the village, wooing
The maiden so worshiped by me—
Came wooing and winning her away from, town,
And worst of all from me—
To shut her up in his new log house
Some fifteen miles from C.

The boys, who had somehow got wind of the thing,
Went poking their fun at me—
Yes!—that was the reason (as all men know
In this heartless village of C.,)
That as the stage came through the town one night
I made myself "scarce" in C.!

The Ways of a Bombshell.

A column of white smoke rushing up into the air, expands into concentric rings; then follows the heavy dull report, like the beat of some giant drum; and then comes the shrill scream, as it describes its fatal curve, and descends with prodigious velocity, increasing rapidly every instant till it explodes with the peculiar noise of "a blast," just as it reaches the ground. At least it ought to do so; but to-day I watched the shells one after another, and only two out of three burst properly, though the range and flight were beautifully accurate. The Russian fuses are bad, but their artillerymen are not to be excelled, when their practice is undisturbed. It was interesting (just as the man of pleasure in Lucretius liked to see the sea rage when he was not on board ship,) to look at the shell dropping, and to see our active little allies scampering away to their cover, and adjusting themselves to the closest possible connection with mother earth, till the hurling masses had gone by them. Any man with moderate confidence and experience, may despise round shot, at long ranges, if he only sees the guns from which they come discharged. Well, we don't say "despise," exactly, but at all events "evade." But a shell is a diabolical invention, which no one can regard, as it approaches, without a certain degree of misgiving, that a triangular piece of jagged iron may be whizzed through his internal economy, at the shortest possible notice afterward.

If it is sent from a gun, it fizzes and roars through the air, and sends its fragments before it, the cone of dispersion, which is the neat phrase used by the learned militant to imply the direction of the bits of shell, (or its contents, when filled with bullets, etc.,) being in the direction the shell has taken from the gun, and the fragments being propelled with a portion of the velocity of the shell, at the moment of explosion. If it be discharged from a mortar, it whistles gently and delicately, giving a squeak and a roar now and then, as it rises to its greatest elevation, and then rushing downward with a shriller whistle toward the point, its fragments are projected all around, radially, and are propelled merely by the force of the bursting charge. A man behind a bomb, or at the side of it, is just as likely to be hit as a man before it when it bursts in that way; whereas the pieces from a shell from a gun in nearly every instance fly forward, so that a person behind it or outside of the limits of the cone of dispersion is safe. Unless the shell or bomb bursts in front of a body of men in the air a very considerable degree of safety may be attained by the men throwing themselves flat on the ground, inasmuch as the pieces of a shell which bursts on the earth fly upward from the point where they encounter the maximum resistance.

Of course if a bomb burst over a man on the ground, or if a shell explodes in the air in front of a man, there is no great safety gained by his throwing himself down beyond the consequent reduction of the amount of vertical exposure. This little digression is all apropos of the conduct of our allies which I have just mentioned, and is made in order to explain the rationale of their proceedings. It is rather an unpleasant reflection when one is discussing the range of a missile, and is perhaps exclaiming "There is a splendid shot," that it may have carried misery and sorrow into some happy household. The smoke clears away, the men get up, they gather round one that moves not, or who is racked with mortal agony; they bear him away. A mere black speck, and a few shovelfuls of mud, mark for a little time the resting place of the poor soldier, whose wife, or mother, or children, or sisters, are left destitute of all solace, save memory and the sympathy of their country. One such little speck I watched to-day, and saw quietly deposited on the ground inside a trench. Who will let the inmates of that desolate cottage in Picardy, or Gascony, or Anjou, know of their bereavement? However, there goes another shell, and it does nothing but knock up a cloud of snow and dust. [Camp Cor. London Times.

The Legion of Honor.

Napoleon used to say: "Of all orders that have been created, either in ancient or modern times, there is not one which has been of such advantage to it founder as the Legion as Honor. It is my handiwork, and my master-piece. No one, either now or in future days, can dispute my right to the glory of founding it. I am indebted to it for half my victories." Napoleon stated what was perfectly true. The hope of obtaining the cross has been the parent of incredible acts of valor, many of which are still unknown to the world. Here is one, among others, which a *chief d'escadron* used to take particular delight in relating. "In the course of the night which preceded the battle of Austerlitz, one of my brigadiers wagered his comrades that he would gain the cross of honor on the following day. In fact, in a brilliant charge against a superior force, he penetrated the enemy's squadrons, killed five men with his own hand, and carried off a standard. He was covered with blood, especially on his face, the only visible part of which was his eyes. As he was returning to his regiment the Emperor met him and said, "You have done enough for once my friend. Go and get your wounds dressed." The brigadier replied to the Emperor, "I am not wounded at all, sir. It is not my blood you see, but that of your enemies." Napoleon, delighted at his answer, said "I make you *marchal des loges* (quarter-master,) and I confer upon you the Cross of Honor." The most singular circumstance in this affair is, that at the moment when the brigadier was thus recompensed, the comrade with whom he had bet his watch, arrived, wounded by a pistol shot, which had been fired at him by a general officer, whom he brought as prisoner, and whom he presented to the Emperor. "Another Cross of Honor!" said Napoleon, laughing. "If things go on in this way I shall either have to suppress the order or decorate the whole army." [Life of Napoleon.

The Jews.

The modern history of this nation is a strange and melancholy one. Persecuted through all the centuries since Charlemagne, kicked and cuffed and spat on by all the Norman Princes, they have still believed in the Jehovah whom they outraged eighteen hundred and fifty-five years ago, and held firmly to the tradition of their race. Having lost force, they substituted for it cunning, and reversed the policy of the Gaul, for instead of weighing the gold, they threw in gold against the sword. This money-getting habit was not the result of avarice, but of policy—a fact which few men except William Shakspeare have understood.

And so they grubbed along until every city in the world from London to New Orleans, respected them, because they were rich. The game was a skillful one and boldly played; in other words, it was a game of the world, more dexterously managed than usual. In every department of life their influence began to be felt, and even in the House of Commons and the Senate of the United States their "representative men" can be found. The gifts of their ancestors—the subtlety of Moses—the courage of Joshua—the poetic fire or of Isaiah; are still retained by them, and intellectually they are inferior to no people on earth. The very man who leads the party which opposes their emancipation from political disabilities in Europe, is a Jew himself. Of course he understands his part, for Benjamin D'Israeli is never untrue to his race. In vain a political opponent, the most bitter and eloquent of Parliamentary orators, calls him "the last descendant of the impenitent thief," for he holds to his purpose and fulfills his mission in spite of fate, or rather in accordance with fate. [Ex.

A Parisian Soiree.

An hour or two after dinner, people begin to collect, or rather drop in. The valet announces them at the door of the saloon, and then all ceremony apparently ends. The new comers go up and salute the mistress of the house, perhaps chat a moment or two with her, and then form or join groups here and there. If any topic be started that interests them, they remain an hour or so, and then depart, without saluting either the host or hostess, unless they happen to be near the door. A formal "good night" might suggest to others the necessity of retiring. Sometimes a visitor remains only a few moments. Very often there is an entire change of persons once or twice in the course of the evening. The conversation is seldom loud, and there is more pleasantry or chat than discussion. Ladies, instead of arranging themselves in a line, which it requires more than a mortal courage to approach, take their places at various parts of the room, and are soon surrounded by acquaintances. On entering they make salutation—half bow, half courtesy—to the mistress of the house, and always say adieu to her. If she be young, she rises to receive them, or perhaps waits for her comers at the door. When they go, she accompanies them sometimes, even as far as the ante-chamber, where they put on their bonnets and shawls.

Legal.

The other day, a lady, the owner of a grocery in Natchez, was on trial charged with selling whisky to a slave without the written permit of his owner. The spy, who had been sent to smell out such offenses, stood near the door, and testified that he saw the negro take a gallon jug from his wagon, without a cork, and empty because he turned it bottom upwards; carry it into the store, give it to the lady who carried it into a back room, stay a short time, brought it out and gave it to the negro, also giving him some money at the same time, although the said witness had not seen the negro give the lady any money. The jug was full and the liquid was whisky, because the witness took the jug from the negro and drank of it. The learned District Attorney, Merwin, contended that it was plain that the money handed the negro was *change* for the money paid by the negro; but the adroit counsel for the lady, Judge Thacher, gravely appealed to the Court, if the circumstances of the case did not bear him out in the very probable supposition that the benevolent lady, finding herself, by some foul means, in possession of some villainous red eye, "*gave the negro the money to pay him for removing it from her premises!*"

The Venetian System of Espionage.

Venice is invested with spies, male and female. They are to be seen prowling about the coffee rooms; and the police is ever ready to seize upon any one who may be thought, on the slightest grounds of suspicion, disposed to speak freely of the despotic character of the Austrian government. The great secret, then, of avoiding a tip on the shoulder from one of the police, is to practice silence; to lay an embargo on the lips; to think as much as you please, but say nothing. One example will give you some idea of the extent of the interference of the police. There can be no party at a house in the evening exceeding twenty in number. Should you have twenty-one at a friendly cup of tea, the police have the right to cause an immediate adjournment of the meeting. This seriously affects the principle of sociality right off; and very large parties, as you have in the United States, are here under an interdict by a government as jealous and despotic as that of Russia. The colors of the Italians, when a nation, were red, white and green. A large, beautiful bouquet, with the flowers so arranged as to exhibit these favorite colors of the Italians, red, white and green, was thrown upon the stage of the theater, in compliment to a popular actress. The police heard of it, and they quickly ordered the theatre to be shut up for six months for that simple act. Can a government so tyrannical live in the affections of the people? But, as the Italians cannot govern themselves, perhaps it is as well that the Austrians have to do it for them, although it is very humiliating.

A Distance Counter.

Noah B——was [illegible] old age to become [illegible] potatious, and when [illegible] spirits was more than [illegible]. Now, on Saturday afternoon, [illegible] who was a very industrious [illegible] every way a model home-[illegible] to go into the yard and split some [illegible] the oven with. Noah concluded [illegible] about it, to start off to the tavern and "[illegible]bibe," whereby, of course, the [illegible] lected. Coming back in a short [illegible] utterly oblivious of his good woman's [illegible] seated himself in the old chair. Noah was very much attached to that old chair, for, like [illegible] age had made it tottering in the legs, and somewhat weak in the back. "Wife," said he, "wife, do you think the Lord is his goodness (hic) kid seed us into the fire everlastin'?" Mrs. B——this time made no answer. "Wife, (hic) do you think the Lord means (hic) to burn us all (hic) in the fire everlastin'?" This was more than human patience could endure, and she could not hold her tongue any longer; she'd speak out if she died for it. "No! yer old fool yer! *not if he wants for you to split the wood!*"

Sheridan and his Son Tom.

Sheridan had a great distaste for any thing like metaphysical discussions, whereas Tom had taken a liking for them. Tom one day tried to discuss with his father the doctrine of necessity.

"Pray, my good father," said he, "did you ever do any thing in a state of perfect indifference—without motive, I mean, of some kind or other?"

Sheridan, who saw what was coming, and by no means relishing such subjects, even from Tom, or any one else, said:

"Yes, certainly."

"Indeed!"

"What, total indifference—total, entire thorough indifference?"

"Yes, total, entire, thorough indifference."

"My dear father, tell me what is it that you can do with—mind—total, entire, thorough indifference."

"Why, listen to you, Tom!" said Sheridan.

This rebuff, as Tom told me, so disconcerted him that he had never forgotten it, nor had he ever again troubled his father with any of his metaphysics.

Singular Fight.

The attention of Mr. Jeremiah Pierce, of New Boston, was attracted a few mornings since by a fluttering on the surface of a small pond near his house, and at first supposed it was only a skirmish between two swallows, but a closer examination found the combatants were a good sized frog and a swallow. The frog had seized the swallow, and had drawn it under the water, which was quite shallow, and the bird in its turn would again struggle to the surface, the frog clinging tenaciously to his prey. Mr. P., considering the conflict as a rather unequal one, interposed with a long stick, by the aid of which he threw both combatants upon the bank; the swallow apparently being nearly exhausted, but soon recovered itself, and after a few moments rejoined its mate, who had all the time been a very interested spectator of the fight. The frog in the mean time made tracks. It is supposed the swallow was in quest of food for his nest, and was seized by his aquatic opponent. Such instances of apparent voracity in the frog tribe are very rare, we believe.

The Bull Dog.

The bull dog is the most brutal and the least intelligent of its species; its depressed forehead, its underhanging jaws and blood-shot eyes, unite in forming the very personification of the savage. Although capable of some attachment, it cannot be relied upon as a friend. So utterly without intellect is the courage of the bull dog, that it will attack any thing that gives offense. This dog has never been a pet in the United States; but in England, among a large class of citizens, it is carefully raised, and employed in bull-baits. In these bull-baits, the dog, while fastened to the nose of some unfortunate bull, has had one leg after another cut off with a knife to test its courage; and this display hailed by the plaudits of the "rural population," and the encouragement of the scions of the nobility! History relates that Alexander once witnessed a bull dog attack a tamed lion, and being willing to save the lion's life, ordered the dog to be taken off, "but the labor of men and all their strength could not loose the ireful and deep-biting teeth." The dog was then mutilated by its keeper, and not only its limbs, but its body, were severed from its head, "whereat the king was wonderfully moved and sorrowfully repented of his rashness in destroying a beast of so noble a spirit." As a very natural feeling, one would suppose, to every generous mind.

Many years ago an English ship was at one of our docks, on board of which was a bull dog. The animal was so ferocious that he gained an extensive reputation. Chained at the gangway of the ship, he spent all the livelong day in the hopeless task of springing at every person who passed along, either on pleasure or business. The owner, first mate of the vessel, would sit for hours and detail the wonderful deeds of this dog. Crowds of idlers daily collected, and there stood the hero, or rather there raved the insane creature of the multitude, each individual indulging the vague hope that he would presently break loose and pitch into somebody, and thus show his powers.

Among the idlers was an Indian who occasionally visited the city and made a few pence by shooting an arrow at pennies struck in the end of a stick. Upon the very appearance of the Indian, the bull dog was particularly violent, greatly to the amusement of the fellows, who took malicious pleasure in irritating the animal. The mate finally interfered and told the Indian to go away, lest the dog might break loose and eat him up. The Indian, not the least alarmed, in broken English announced to the crowd that if the dog was brought down to the ground, and chained to a post, he would for five dollars fight the dog with nothing but his hands and teeth. The money was raised, and the mate, after expressing much reductance at the idea of having the Indian killed, brought the dog down from the ship, and fastened him to a post. The Indian put away his bow and arrow, well as his knife, laid his neck bare, and rolled up his sleeves. A ring was formed, and the battle commenced.

The Indian approached the dog crawling