THE MARRIAGE ALTAR.—Judge Charlton, in a recent eloquent address before the Young Men's Library Association, at Augusta, Ga., thus sketches the marriage scene:

"I have drawn for you many pictures of death; let me sketch for you a brief, but bright scene of beautiful life. It is the marriage altar. A lovely female, clothed in all the freshness of youth and surpassing beauty, leans upon the arm of him to whom she had just plighted her faith; to whom she hast just given up herself forever. Look in her eyes, ye gloomy philosophers, and tell me if you dare, that there is no happiness on earth.

"See the trusting, the heroic devotion which impels her to leave country, parents, for a comparative stranger. She has launched her frail bark upon a wide and stormy sea; she has handed over her happiness and doom for this world, to another's keeping; but she has done it fearlessly, for love whispers to her that her chosen guardian and protector bears a manly and a noble heart. Oh, woe to him that fogets his oath and his manhood!

"Her dark wing shall the raven flap,
O'er the false-hearted,
His warm blood the wolf shall lap,
Ere life be parted,
Shame and dishonor sit,
On his grave ever,
Blessing shall hallow it,
Never! Oh never!"

"We have all read the story of the husband who, in a moment of hasty wrath, said to her who had but a few months before united her fate to his, "If you are not satisfied with my conduct, go, return to your friends and to your happiness." "And will you give me back that which I brought to you?" asked the despairing wife. "Yes," he replied, "all your wealth shall go with you; I covet it not." "Alas!" she answered, "I thought not of my wealth—I spoke of my devoted loves; can you give these back to me?" "No!" said the man, as he flung himself at her feet; "No! I cannot restore these, but I will do more—I will keep them unsullied and untainted; I will cherish them through my life, and in my death; and never again will forget that I have sworn to protect and cherish her who gave up to me all she held most dear."

"Did I not tell you there was poetry in a woman's look—a woman's word? See it here! the mild, the gentle reproof of love, winning back from its harshness and rudeness, the stern and unyielding temper of an angry man. Ah! if creation's fairer sex only knew their strongest weapons, how many of wedlock's fiercest battles would be unfaught; how much of unhappiness and coldness would be avoided!"

☞ We learn that some time this week a pedler was killed near the Point Coupee and Avoyelles boundary line. It seems that two pedlers started on a pedling tour from this parish, and when they arrived in Point Coupee they fell in company with a man (whose name we have not yet learned) who told them that he could show them a near rout to the place of destination; his proposition being accepted by them, they travelled in company until about two o'clock a. m., when he fell upon one of them and beat him in so severe a manner that he left for dead upon the ground. The other, who it seem was not near at the time of the rencontre, but perceiving his comrade lying dead as he thought, upon the ground, immediately fled; which, the scoundral no sooner seeing than he followed in pursuit. They ran until they reached the river, and into it the pursued fled for safety, but the heartless savage sought him there and killed him while in the water.

We learn that the murderer has been apprehended and lodged in the Marksville jail, to await his trial at the term of the next session of the District Court.

The cause of the murder, it is said, was merely for the paltry amount of goods which the pedlers possessed.—*Bayou Sara Ledger, 4th inst.*

SUPREME COURT OF CUBA.—Mr. E. Brooks, of the N. Y. Express, in one of his letters from Havana, gives the following description of the supreme court, the highest in Cuba, which he visited when it was in session:

There were six judges upon the bench, clothed in their long black silk gowns, their plaited ruffs closely fastened around their necks, and their lace bands. They were scrupulously neat in their appearance and made a formal and imposing display of their person. A conscious dignity sat upon their brows, and each judge, clothed in his robes of office, looked as if he thought himself something more then human. There were but two cases argued while I was present, and I was the sole auditor of one, and but three person, except the court and its officers were present at the other. The chief judge rang his little bell, when he and his associates ware ready to begin the case. The usher of the court entered, dressed in a black gown and bearing a long black rod. He bowed lowly as he entered. The council followed also dressed in lace ruffs, wristbands and black robes. They bowed reverently and took their seats. The signal was soon given for a hearing, and the counsel seated at a table read his argument, which, at the longest did not exceed thirty minutes.

He finished his discourse and bowed again, when a very brief verbal argument was made by assisting or opposing counsel. The attorney general, fully robed, was seated at the end of the bench of judges, and now not rising from his chair, took up the argument, and was heard for a few moments commenting upon the remarks of counsel. He spoke for the state. The whole case was despatched in fifty minutes.—The attorney general left the court by a side door, and then with gracious bows the judges, counsel, usher and attendant left as they came. One case in its forms, was pretty much a repetition of the other. The judges sat under a royal canopy with a portrait of Queen Isabella II. looking down graciously upon them. Within the bar none could enter but the counsel and usher, and without, though the room was very large and very neat, there was not even a seat upon which to rest one's weary limbs. In the court of king's bench, at London, with all the judges, wigs, and flowing silk robes, and all the ceremonies and delays of office, I saw far less formality than here, and what I saw here reminded me rather of what I had read and seen in the pictures of Spain, in the days of her pomp and power, than anything upon which my own eyes rested.

☞ An amusing scene took place on the steamer Baltimore, just as she was leaving for Cleveland. A rough looking genius came aboard with a powerful bull-dog at his heels. Walking directly into the office, the individual says to the Clerk: "Stranger, I want to leave my dog in this here office, till the boat starts; I'm afraid somebody will steal him." "You can't do it," said the Clerk, "take him out." "Well, Stranger, that's cruel, but you're both dispositioned alike, and he's a kinder company for you." "Take him out," roared the Clerk. "Well, Stranger, I don't think you're honest, and you want watching,—here, Bull, sit down here and watch that fellow sharp," and the individual turned on his heels, saying,—"Let him out, stranger, if he is troublesome." The dog lay there when the boat started, leaving the clerk, who gave him the better of it.

QUEEN VICTORIA.—A letter from London to the New York Sunday Times says:

Born May 24th, 1819, Queen Victoria will speedily enter into her 35th year. She fully looks her age. The family tendency to stoutness has recently developed itself in her and she is getting vulgarly fat. The fact is, she takes little exercise has a mind not easily troubled by trifles, and has a great appetite. Her food is of the plainest, but she eats heartily, and bottled stout is her "favorite vanity."

Queen Victoria has only two things to trouble her—first, the fear that a revolution will drive her from the throne, sending her to live in the United States; and next, the the apprehension that she will die in childbirth. Neither are very probable. In her recent accouchment, she was so much alarmed that, for the first time, Dr. Locock, administered chloroform, under the influence of which parturition took place

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—Recently during a sudden storm in Louisville, a negro man and four horses were killed by lightning in that city on Walnut street, just above East. The negro's name was Bill, the property of Summers, of Bullitt county. He had just delivered a load of green lumber at the yard of Mr. Breden, and was riding one of the horses when the lightning struck, killing him and the four horses instantly. A white man, who was on the wagon escaped uninjured, though prostrated by the shock. The hat of the negro man was torn to pieces, and the only mark on his porson was a red spot on the temple. The clap of thunder that immediately followed the lightning was truly terrifying. The team belonged to M. Ridge.

☞ In consequence of the frequent practice of writing on newspapers addressed to America, the British Postmaser General has instructed the Deputy Postmasters throughout the Kingdom to use every endeavor to detect such writing and has ordered that all newspapers addressed to Amersca which are discovered to contain any other writing than the addresses of parties for whom such newspapers are intended are to be charged treble postage. This will be the case with al newspapers so written on entering England.

CONJUGAL AFFECTION OF A JUROR.—At St Louis during a murder trial, one of the jurors on adjournment went home, instead of going to the jury room. The court the next morning took him to task for his conduct, when he replied that he had been a maried man for twelve years and had never been away from his wife one night in the whole of that time, and that he found it utterly impossible to be absent from her. The judge fined the delinquent $50 for his conjugal affection, which fine was afterwards commuted to three days imprisonment in jail.

☞ An old man named Nelson, died recently in Neith, and before his death he expressed a wish that he should be buried in his ordinary clothes. Previous however, to attiring him in his wearing habiliments, the family with whom he had been living had the curiosity to examine them, and were not a little surprised to find secreted in the band of his drawers, the sum of £200, in notes, £200, in the band of his trowsers, a bill for £300 within the lining of his hat, and there were otherwise found, in odd corners about his clothes, sums amounting to £126, altogether £926.

A DISCONSOLATE WIDOW.—Less than five weeks ago, a young man in Medford died after a brief illness, leaving a young and interesting wife. The fair one mourned his early decease, but her grief was not such as often crushes the life-blood from the heart. Her weeds gave a new charm to her beauty—she won the heart of a sympathizing friend, and tempered her grief by listening to his tales of love, and on Tuesday last the pair were married. The grass has not yet begun to spring upon her late husband's grave.—*Chronicle.*

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE.—The following certificate was duly granted to the parties therein named, and signed by an embryo justice of the peace, in Peoria county, Ill.

"To all the world greetin, know ye John Smith and Peggy Myers, is hereby certified to go together and do is other folks does, any where in copperass precinct, and when my commission comes I am to marry 'em good, and date 'em back to kiver accidents."

DREAM OF LIFE.—How few of us, at the close of life, can say, "I have filled and occupied the position to which I looked forward when a boy!" In the onward progress of life, how often in some moment of thought and reflection, do we find ourselves enquiring, is this as I hoped, hate I enacted my dream?" And the answer is invaribly—No! We look forward in childhood—and only look forward—without reflection. We build up gorgeous palaces, we sketch a career of life all gold and sunshine—what are they. And where are they, when years sober us.

A MODEL VALEDICTORY.—The most singular valedictory address on record was delivered by Sydney Smith to a young English missionary who was about to proceed to Van Dieman's Land. It was as follows:

Farewell, my dear friend, farewell! You go to a country where it is the custom of the aboriginals to have a clergyman on their sideboards every morning for breakfast; but let us hope—let us earnestly hope, that you will provery indigestible to the savage who eats you!

LONG WINDED.—A good story is told of a preacher who delighted in long sermons, and who once exchanged with a brother preacher who always delivered short ones. At the usual hour for closing the services, the people became uneasy, and being inspired with the love of warm dinner rather than long sermons, went quietly out, one by one, till the preacher was left alone with the sexton. Still he continued to blaze away, till that functionary seeing no prospect of a close, walked deliberately by the pulpit stairs, and handed him the key, requested that he would lock up when he got through, and leave the key at his house as he went along.

☞ A western editor has hit upon a plan by which "outrages upon the American flag" are in the future to be avoided, without a resort to bloodshed. He advises the captains of vessels not to carry any flag, and then no outrage can be perpetrated upon the precious emblem of liberty. Rather a sagacious idea.

☞ A Dutchman related a misfortune which befel his son in the following manner: "Poor Hans! he bit himself mit rattlesnake, and vash sick into his ped speechless, for six weeks in te munt of August—and all his cry vas vater! vater! and he couldn't eat nothing except a leetle tea."

☞ An original way of answering two questions at a time: "Here Biddy, my darlint! what's the time o'night, and where's the pertaty pudding?" "It's eight, sir!"

The Pedler's Bargain.

One day a tin pedlar, with an assortment of nick-nacks, arrived at a village in Maine, and called at one of the houses to sell his wares. After disposing of a few articles to the lady of the house, who seemed to live in the midst of children, she declared her inability to buy more for the want of money.

"But, marm, ain't you got any rags?"

"None to sell, sir."

"Well," said he, "you seem to have plenty of children. Will you sell me one for tin ware?"

"What will you give, sir?"

"Ten dollars for one of them."

"In good tin ware?"

"O, yes, marm, the best."

"Well, sir, it is a bargain."

She then handed one of the urchins to the pedlar, who, surprised that the offer was accepted, yet convinced that the mother would not part with her boy placed him in the cart, and supplied the woman with tins until the sum of ten dollars was made up.

The man felt certain that the mother would rather raise the money than part with her child, seated himself by the side of the boy, who was much pleased with the idea of having a ride. The pedlar kept his eyes on the house, expecting to see the woman hasten to redeem the little one, and rode off at a slow pace. After proceeding some distance, he began to repent of his bargain, and turned back.

The woman had just finished ornamenting her dresser with the tin, when the pedlar returned.

"Well, I think the boy is too small.—I guess you had better take him back again, and let me have the ware."

"No, sir, the bargain was fair, and you shall keep it. You may start off as soon as please."

Surprised at this, the pedlar exclaimed—"Why, marm, how can you think of parting with your boy so young to an utter stranger?"

"Oh, sir, we would like to sell off all our town paupers for ten dollars a head."

The boy was dropped at the door, the whip cracked, the tin rattled, and the pedlar measured the ground rapidly and he never after forgot his pauper speculation.—*N. Y. Reveille.*

JEDEDIAH SEES THE TWINS.—After dickering some time with the long-legged doorkeeper, Jedediah Homespun up and spent a quarter, to see the Siamese Twins. Looking at the curious pair for some time, Jed bussed—

"How long you fellers been in that are kind o' hitch?"

"Forty-two years," was Eng's reply.

"Du tell? gettin' kind o' use to it, I calculate.

"We ought to be," said they.

"Yes, I vow you ought. Yeou fellers b'long to the same church—'spect you do?"

"Yes, indeed," said Chang.

"Want to know! Wall, I swan, yeou are hitched queer," said Jed, minutely examining the ligature.

"One of yeou fellers dies, 'tother feller'll be in a pucker, I reckon."

"Would be bad," said Chang.

"Don't drink nothing," I guess,—ever go in to swim?"

"Sometimes," said they.

After gazing at them for a few minutes in silence. Jed again *busts*—

"Look here, 'spose one on yeou fellers get into a scrape, and was about to be put in jail, how'd you manage that?"

"Oh!" says Eng, "I go Chang's bail!"

"Oh, yes, could do that by hokey!"

And Jedediah, having exhausted his cross-examination, went off whistling, giving a fresh lot of examiners room to put the Twins through a course of similar sprouts.

ONE OF THE WATCHMEN.—A "feller" coming home from California had a monster rattlesnake in a wicker cage, which he deposited with his other plunder under his bed at Chagres. The room contained fifty beds—half full of drunk and sick "fellers." During a temporary absence of the owner, the snake got loose and the owner coming in and finding his critter gone, yelled out—"Everlasting misery! who's seen my watchman?"

Many heads popped up from the flea-inflicted, dirty beds, but nobody had seen the missing article.

"What was he, old feller, you're inquirin' for?" says a bald headed man.

"Why, my watchman, all my dust is under my bed here, and I left guard with it, but he's gone?"

"Guard!—was he a nigger or a white feller?"

No! he was a California rattlesnake—nine feet long, and fifty-two rattles on his tail. Have any of you fellers seen the eternal critter crawlin' round here."

They hadn't, but all able to get out of bed and mizzel, did so in a bunch.

☞ "I wish you had been Eve," said an urchin to an old maid, who was proverbial for meanness." "Why so!" "Because," said he, "you would have eaten all the apple, instead of dividing it with Adam!"

☞ A young lady returning late from a concert, as it was raining, ordered the cabman to drive close to the side walk, but was still unable to step across the gutter. "I can lift you over," said Cabby. "Oh, no," said she. "I am too heavy." "Oh, marm," replied he, "I am used to lifting barrels of sugar."

☞ GOOD LOGIC.—Brudder Bones, can you tell me de difference 'tween dieing and dieting?"

"Why, ob course I can, Lemuel, when you diet, you lib on *noffin*, and when you die, you hab *noffin* to lib on."

"Well, dat's different from what I tort it was. I tort it was a race atween de doctrin stuff and starvation, to see which kill fust."

☞ Under the New York statute, the damage recovered against the New York and New Haven Railroad Company, for those who were killed at Norwalk, would amount to $255,000, and the damages for injuries to persons and destruction of property to $50,000 or $60,000 more. Under the statute of Connecticut, the damages for the dead might run up to 4 or $500,000.

☞ A young fellow having been charged with getting drunk the night before, and wishing to justify himself, declared that "he never was drunk, nor never meant to be, for it always made him feel so bad the next morning!"

☞ The following description of a good wife is given by a down easter:

"She hadn't no ear for music, Sam, but she had a capital eye for dirt, and with poor folks that is much better. No man never seed as much dirt in my house as a fly couldn't brush off with his wings. Boston gals may boats of their gyttars, and their ears of music, but give me the gal that has an eye for dirt, she's the gal for my money."

☞ A western editor says he heard a lady at table ask for "hen fruit," meaning eggs.

☞ Mr. Gutney, Daguerrian Artist, will leave the ensuing week. So call soon.

Town Council.

The Town Council met, pursuant to law, June 6th, 1853. *Present:* V. D. Terrebonne, Mayor; J. K. Gourdain, J. C. Ragan, Jas. A. Guyther, H. Fleming, S. S. Evans, and L. F. Anderson, Trustees.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

The Board of Directors of the Guion Academy submitted to the Council their report, showing the approximative expenses of the school for the ensuing, year.

Report

Of the Board of Directors of the Guion Academy to the Mayor and Trustees of the town of Thibodaux.

GENTLEMEN—Pursuant to the 7th section of "An ordinance for the organization and establishment of a Public School within the limits of the town of Thibodaux," the undersigned, composing the Board of Directors of the Guion Academy, beg leave respectfully to submit the accompanying estimate of the expenses to be incurred for the support of the School for the ensuing year:

Principal Teacher and Superintendent	$1,000
Assistant Teachers	1,000
Contingent expenses for keeping buildings in repair, fuel, &c., &c	500
Total:	$2,500

Which amount the undersigned request may be placed at their disposal, that they may be enabled to carry on the institution and maintain its present flourishing condition. Besides the amount above specified, we request that the further sum of five hundred dollars ($500) be appropriated to facilitate us to purchase a chemical and philosophical apparatus for the use of the Academy—and to establish a permanent class in French. We are led and encouraged to apply for this latter appropriation by the high recommendation made to that effect by the Superintendent of the Academy, in his able and valuable report, which is herewith submitted.

The Directors being aware of the great importance of these measures, deem it their duty to present them to your honorable body, under the firm conviction that no means or efforts will be spared on your part to foster and encourage to the utmost of your power this valued and esteemed institution.

The French Department, which the Directory is anxious to establish, is, in their estimation, of such great utility that they allow themselves to call your special attention to the matter, by offering the following brief considerations: There is no disposition existing on the part of the Board to impair the efficacy or stability of the English Departments, by curtailing therefrom any appropriations to apply them to the maintenance of the proposed French Department; for they would without hesitation abandon their project if they entertained the most remote apprehensions that it would affect injuriously the institution in its present form. But the Directors are led to believe that without any augmentation whatever in the present rate of taxation, this additional branch can be established without prejudice to, or in any wise affecting the other departments; and they further think that, if without oppressive or burdensome taxation, this branch of instruction can be fostered, it should be done, both for the advantage and improvement of the pupils, and as a testimonial of high respect to the ancient population of the parish of Lafourche.

Whilst we feel and appreciate the importance and absolute necessity of a thorough English education, we deem it none the less important to be well instructed in the French language, especially in a community where the great mass of the population speak and understand it only. The English language must, and in the course of time will, be the predominant one even in our midst; yet we must not loose sight of the fact that its inroads are slow, and that before it supplants its euphonic rival, the French, another generation will have to supply our places. For the reasons thus assigned we respectfully request the necessary appropriations for the purpose of carrying out the preceding views.

The report of our Superintendent, to which we have already referred, presents a fair compendium of the establishment, operation and working of the Academy, and offers a valuable synopsis of the studies and progress of the pupils during his term of office; and that the citizens generally may be informed of its contents, we beg of you to give it publicity.

We cannot refrain from availing ourselves of this opportunity to say to parents and guardians that much good could be done by them if they would occasionally visit the institution at their leisure moments. Thereby they would prompt and encourage the directors, teachers and pupils to a full and thorough performance of their duties, and consequently a proportionate advancement and progress in the institution would arise. It should not be forgotten that upon the Directors devolves a thankless task, in the performance of which it too frequently occurs that ill feelings are engendered towards them. Nor should it be overlooked that though the Teachers are remunerated in a pecuniary sense for their labor, they never can be fully compensated for the information they impart and the moral precepts they inculcate, otherwise than by feeling that they have conscientiously and faithfully discharged their trust, and by receiving the approving visits of those who have confided to their charge their offspring, as well as of those who take an interest in the prosperity of the institution.

Of our teachers we have to say, that they have in their respective spheres fully and completely performed their duties, and that the high position which the Academy has attained, is attributable alone to their industry, perseverance and intelligence.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

L. BUSH, Chairman. J. K. GOURDAIN,
L. DAUNIS, J. C. RAGAN,
G. L. ANDERSON, J. A. GUYTHER.

On motion of Mr. Fleming, the above report was approved, and the appropriation of $3,000 therein asked for the purposes mentioned, is hereby granted and the said amount placed at the disposal of the said Board of Directors.

Report

Of the Superintendent of Guion Academy to the Board of Directors.

GENTLEMEN—The following is a brief Report of the present condition and prospects of the institution over which you are chosen to supervise.

You are all conversant with the circumstances which led to the establishment of a public school in this place. We might, however, with propriety enumerate a few of them: The first and paramount one was, the necessity to educate a class which was illy prepared to educate itself—to pay the exceedingly high rates of tuition in good private schools. This must seem clear to us when we reflect that from $60 to $100 per annum was the least sum which was demanded from the poor man for having his child taught the alphabet or any of the elementary branches of the most common education. At this rate it was out of the question for a majority of our laboring citizens to school their families, however much they felt it their duty to do so. To keep four or five children at school, would require even more than many a man could earn. The result was that a very large share of the youth in town was wholly deprived of the means of any kind of education, save such as they might pick up in the streets from the idle and depraved. The effects of such a course, if pursued, both on society and the youth themselves, you, gentlemen, had the discernment to foresee and the benevolence and generosity to remedy, as far as it lay within your power, by establishing the "Guion Academy" on its present liberal basis.

Another reason grew out of the necessity for the Creole portion of our population to acquire a more general and perfect knowledge of the English language. But few had more than a very limited understanding of it. They felt the consequent inconveniences in all their business transactions—in their every day employments, and more than all in the social circle. A public school, directed by men of good literary taste, and taught by competent English scholars, was thought to be the best and only medium through which this end might be attained. And how far the result will justify the conclusion, it is for you, as Directors, to decide.

It was again urged that an institution in which every citizen was either personally or pecuniarly interested, would tend more to produce a general literary taste and a lively interest in the cause of education than schools held in the hands of one or two individuals, and based wholly on personal interest. Hence it was resolved that all should contribute to the support of the school, and that all should have the right to enjoy its benefits.

In April, '49, the school went first into operation, superintended by the Rev. Mr. Sandels. Under the guidance of this gentleman it increased rapidly in numbers and reputation. Six months had scarcely elapsed when it was pronounced one of the finest public schools in the State. Since then the institution has had four different Superintendents—Messrs. Walker, Richardson, Dietz and Breen. But while it has been nothing but change after change in our Superintendents, the Assistant Teachers, with one exception, are now in the institution that were here at its first going into operation. That you have fully appreciated your female teachers, is evident from the length of time they have been in the institution, and the manner in which you speak of them. We trust they may never be less appreciated. As we care more about the present than the past, we will pass over much of the history of the school and hasten to give you an outline of the present state of things connected with the institution.

The number of pupils admitted by the Directors during the current year is about one hundred and ten; while the number in daily attendance does not much exceed ninety. Within the past year there has been a great change in the age of our pupils. One year ago the average age was over eleven years. At present it is but little over nine and a half. The cause of this change is, that a great number of those who were in school last year could not return on account of their age. Many also left for other schools. We regret to say that many of those who left at the end of the last session were not fully prepared for a business life. They had but fairly commenced learning when they found themselves sixteen—beyond which age, by our regulations, we are not allowed to admit them. Although this has been the case with many of those who entered school some few years ago, we trust from the more general knowledge of the language in which they are taught, that it will be different with all in our present classes. For, although our scholars are much younger than those of last year and the year previous, they are much farther advanced. We have now, for the first time since the establishment of the school, a very good class in algebra. It is quite familiar with the principles of that science as far as equations of the first degree. About one half the class are masters of the subject as far as they have gone. We have one class quite familiar with the principles of natural philosophy as far as through optics in Comstock's treatise. If we could have had the use of a philosophical apparatus, this class might have understood the entire subject; but without this there are many parts we thought best to pass over—such as electricity, galvanism, magnetism, &c. We would earnestly recommend to you, gentlemen, as soon as your finances will admit of it, to purchase for your school a good chemical and philosophical apparatus. It is very much needed even now, and will soon become almost indispensable. The class in philosophy will be prepared to commence in chemistry at the opening of the next session, if they have the assistance of such an apparatus; but without it, it will be time spent to nearly no purpose. The first arithmetic class have examined nearly all of Thompson's Higher Arithmetic. They have studied it with a view to make themselves masters of the subject; and, as far as their age and powers of mind will permit, we think they have accomplished their object. Some of the most difficult of its principles we have chosen, however, to pass over and explain in full by means of their algebra—for instance, arithmetical and geometrical progression. These, we believe, are the only rules they have not examined.

The other classes study only mental arithmetic. We feel confident that it will be a much easier matter to make our younger classes in arithmetic proficients in that study than it has been to give a partial mastery of it to our more advanced ones. Every scholar under the immediate care of your Superintendent studies arithmetic and geography in some shape. Quite a respectable number of those under Miss Magrath do the same. Her scholars, however, are very much younger than those she taught last session, and are consequently not prepared for such advanced studies as the older scholars in the male department. In addition to the classes just named there is a very good class in the History of the United States. We trust, from the interest which this class has taken in this study, that it will lay the foundation of a good taste for historical matters. The pupils are not required to commit any part of the text to memory, but to associate such heads as in the estimation of the teacher may make on their minds the most permanent impression.

We have three different classes in grammar. The most advanced of these are analyzing Thompson's Seasons; the others, who are mostly young, are studying the more simple parts of Bullion's Grammar. The greatest attention is given to our classes in orthography; most of the younger scholars are heard several times each day. Miss Grisham has spared no pains in drilling her pupils in this very important branch. Her department, we would here remark, is in an excellent condition. We feel it our duty to say to you, gentlemen, that you are not fully aware how arduous the duties of this lady are, and how conscientiously she endeavors to perform them. It has generally been thought by our Boards of Directors that it is a very easy matter to govern and instruct our juvenile department; but in our estimation, it is by far the most important charge in the institution, as it precedes and lays the foundation for all that is to follow. We trust that you will hereafter visit this department when you honor us with your calls, and then candidly decide whether we overestimate its labors and importance. You are probably not aware that Miss Grisham has the entire charge of from thirty to forty pupils, ten or fifteen of whom she has the continued task of teaching the alphabet; and not a class has she the gratification of instructing after it can read in the Third Reader. At present she has but twelve who cannot read somewhat intelligibly.

All our reading classes are doing very well. The strictest attention is given to pronunciation—to correct which is one of the greatest labors in the school. Most of the advanced scholars select their own pieces for reading, and are taught to read them as correctly and pointedly as possible.

It is our opinion, gentlemen, that the school is now in a condition in which the study of the French language might be profitably commenced. A class of from twelve to fifteen might be instructed at an expense of about one hundred dollars per annum. Such a class would but slightly interrupt any of our present plans, and would be carrying out your original designs with reference to the school. As you have ever wished the school to occupy a high position, and dealt with it most generously, we trust you will not now measure the importance of things proposed in this report by the narrow rule of dollars and cents. We feel confident, gentlemen, that you will not.

Within the past year some very important improvements have been made: A fine fence has been built around the premises; a commodious brick residence has been erected for your Superintendent, where he now resides and has a supervision of the property as well as the school; the grounds, also, have been very much improved—those around the main building having been laid out in a neat flower garden, which is attended by the teachers and pupils during their times of recreation. By these means it is hoped that we will be able to instil into all who attend the school a taste for plants and flowers, and teach them the dignity of industry.

The above improvements have very materially increased the expenses of the institution for the past year. The annual expenditure for carrying on the school (omitting the improvements on property) does not exceed $1,850, for which sum about 110 pupils receive instruction,—thus costing you under $17 per annum each, or a little less than $1 70 per month. But as our Treasurer has probably given you a full report on finances, it is needless to say any more on this subject.

Respectfully submitted,
THOMAS S. BREEN, Superintendent.

The Committee on Finance made the following report:

Considering that the tax imposed last year is not more than sufficient to cover the expenses of the Corporation and Public School, we would recommend that the same tax be maintained for the present year. L. F. ANDERSON, Ch'n.

The above report was, on motion, duly approved.

On motion of Mr. Fleming,

Resolved, That the Corporation and School Taxes be and remain the same for the present year as expressed in Ordinance No. 36, approved July 24th, 1852.

The yeas and nays being taken on said motion the result was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Gourdain, Fleming Ragan, Anderson, Evans and Guyther—6.

Nays—0.

On motion of Mr. Ragan, it was

Resolved, That the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars is hereby appropriated for the use of McAllister Fire Company No. 2, for the purpose of keeping the engine in good order, &c., during the year—to be paid to the President of the Company, as follows: Fifty dollars, at the present time; fifty dollars in six months from the first day of last May; and fifty dollars on the first day of May, 1854.

On motion of Mr. Ragan, it was

Resolved, That the Mayor be and is hereby authorized to purchase a lot adjoining the Corporation Grave Yard, on the best terms he can obtain,—to serve as a depositary of dead beasts.

On motion of Mr. Fleming, the Ordinance relative to Dogs, approved 16th July, 1847, was ordered to be re-published.

Council adjourned.

Approved, V. D. TERREBONNE,
Certified, L. S. ALLAIN, Clerk. Mayor.

No. 18.] An Ordinance relative to Dogs.

Be it ordained by the Mayor and Trustees of the Town of Thibodaux, That every person keeping on his or her premises more than two dogs, shall pay on each dog a tax of two dollars to the Collector of the town, immedistely after the promulgation of this ordinance—and pay said tax annually to said officer.

SEC. 2. *Be it further ordained, &c.*, That the proprietor of every dog shall put a good and substantial collar, with the initials of his or her name thereon, and in such a manner that it shall be legible, on the neck of every dog by him or her owned or kept, under the penalty of a fine of five dollars.

SEC. 3. *Be it further ordained &c.*, That it shall be and hereby is made the duty of the town Constable to kill or cause to be destroyed all dogs, sluts, or any of the canine species found running at large in the streets, unaccompanied by its master; for which he shall be and is hereby allowed fifty cents for every dog, slut, etc., so killed by him and removed to the place designated for that purpose, to be paid by the master of said animal, and in default of the master, by the Corporation.

SEC. 4. *Be it further ordained, &c.*, That it shall be the duty of the town Collector, immediately after the promulgation of this ordinance, to assess all the dogs within the limits of the town of Thibodaux, and collect the tax imposed on them; and every proprietor who shall refuse to report the number of dogs owned by him, in his possession, or owned on his premises, shall be subject to a fine of ten dollars.

SEC. 5. *Be it further ordained, &c.*, That all laws, ordinances, resolutions, etc., to these presents contrary, be and the same are hereby repealed and abrogated.

E. W. BLAKE, Clerk.
Approved, 17th July, 1847. LOUIS BUSH, Mayor.

Police Jury.

Pursuant to law, the Police Jury of the parish of Lafourche met on Monday, June 6th, 1853. *Present:* Valery Vickner, Louis Boudreaux, E. Panvel, C. Armitage, H. Bernard, O. Bernard, J. C. Ragan, J. K. Gourdain, A. B. Thibodaux, L. Pertuit, S. Folse, and A. Cretini.

The members of the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 15th wards were absent.

Mr. A. B. Thibodaux was appointed President *pro tem.*

On motion, Mr. Gourdain was elected President of the Police Jury by acclamation.

The President named as a committee to examine the credentials of the newly elected members, Messrs. Thibodaux. O. Bernard, and Panvel.

The said committee reported that Messrs. L. Boudreaux, E. Pertuit, H. Bernard, J. K. Gourdain, J. C Ragan, C. Armitage, and S. Folse, were duly elected members of the Police Jury. That there being a protest against the election of Valery Vickner, they would submit that question to the Police Jury, which report was approved, and the members duly sworn.

On motion, the President appointed Messrs. Ragan, H. Bernard, and Pertuit, as a Committee to act upon the above mentioned protest.

The Jury adjourned until 2 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 2 o'clock, P. M., the Jury met. A quorum present.

Messrs. B. F. Barker and Joseph Remont, appeard and took their seats.

The Committe to whom was referred the contested election, made the following report:

To the President and Members of the Police Jury:

We, the undersigned, members of the Committee appointed to enquire into the legality of the election held in the First Ward, find that, from all the authority we could obtain, the votes of G. W. Williams and Joseph Beauvais, were illegal; but we request the Jury to decide on the same by vote, as we could find no direct law on the subject. Two witnesses—Messrs. Louis Boudreaux and Rosemond Triche—have proved to our satisfaction that the said voters were not residents of the Ward at the time of the election.

Respectfully submitted,
JNO. C. RAGAN, Chairman.

On motion, the sense of the Jury was called for, and taken on the legality of the said election, and resulted in the unanimous rejection of the same. Therefore, said election is null and void and a new election is ordered to take place in said Ward immediately.

The Jury proceeded to the election of its officers.

L. S. Allain, was elected Secretary; Arcene Bergeron, Sergeant-at-Arms; and Wm. P. Rouanet, Parish Physician.

Messrs. C. Belcher and W. Hall, were put in nomination for the office of Parish Attorney.—The vote was taken by ballot—Messrs. Barker and Bernard, tellers—and resulted as follows: Mr. Hall received 8 votes; Mr. Belcher 4 votes. Mr. W. Hall having received a majority of the votes cast, is, therefore, declared duly elected Parish Attorney for the current year.

The following persons were appointed Commanders of Patrols:

1st Ward—	L. Trosclaire,	9th Ward—	Edmond Webre,
2d "	Z. Boudreaux,	10th "	C. Bernard,
3d "	J. H. Tabor,	11th "	Geo. Bouer,
4th "	E. LeBlanc,	12th "	J. LaGarde,
5th "	Benj. Folse,	13th "	Ed. Bourgeois,
6th "	R. Knight,	14th "	Nap. Bourgeois,
7th "	A. I. Leclet,	15th "	D. H. Field,
8th "	Jackson Pierce,	16th "	U. Guedry.

Overseers of Roads for the Interior:

Mr. Evariste Adam, for the Brulee Grand Chene Road; Mr. B. Cross, for 1st Dist., and W. Griffin, for 2nd Dist., of Road leading from Bayou Lafourche to Bayou Herron.

The election of Road and Levee Inspectors was postponed until to-morrow.

The following persons were named commissioners of elections:

1st Ward—	Leon Boudreaux, L. Trosclair, T. Bernard.	
2d "	J. B. Boudreaux, J. Boudreaux, Louis Boudreaux.	
3d "	S. Trosclair, Redrick Darden, E. D. Richardson.	
4th "	Zenon Bourgeois, C. Lagarde, J. D. LeBlanc.	
5th "	Ben. Folse, Emile Gaude, Pierre Thibodaux.	
6th "	N. LeBlanc, Pierre Lee, Jacques Matherne.	
7th "	A. I. Ledet, J. Savoie, Marcellin Sevin.	
8th "	Edmond Savoie, Jackson Pierce, Victor Melançon.	
9th "	L. P. Robichaux, Edward Breaux, Joseph Hayiel.	
10th "	Joseph Bourg, Lubin Bernard, George Clement.	
11th "	W. H. Ragan, T. W. Johnson, L. Daunis.	
12th "	Joachim Bergeron, J. R. LeBlanc, F. Hebert.	
13th "	Hylaire Bourgeois, J. O. Nicholas, L. Pertuit.	
14th "	Pierre Folse, Ben. A. Folse, Sosthene Folse.	
15th "	G. Abribat, Francis Scanlan, B. F. Barker.	
16th "	Zenon Cheramie, Moise Guedry, A. Cretini.	

The President appointed the following Permanent Committees:

Finance:—Cretini, Folse, and H. Bernard.

Claims:—Remont, Ragan, and O. Bernard.

Elections:—Armitage, Pertuit, and Thibodaux.

Mr. H. BERNARD offered the following Resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the sum of five hundred dollars be and is hereby appropriated out of the parish funds, for the relief of the poor and indigent of this parish. No amount to be drawn in favor of any person to exceed forty dollars; the drafts to be drawn according to law.

The Jury adjourned until to-morrow, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

TUESDAY, JUNE 7th, 1853.

The Jury convened. The roll was called and a quorum answered to their names.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Theriot appeared and took his seat.

Mr. J. S. Williams, member elect from the 7th Ward appeared, but, having forgotten his credentials, objections were made to his taking his seat, which being overruled by a vote of seven to four, he was admitted and the oath of office administered.

The Committee on Finance made the following report:

To the President and Members of the Police Jury:

The undersigned, Committee on Finance, report respectfully that they have carefully examined the Treasurer's Report and account, and have found them just and correct, leaving a balance on hand of three thousand six hundred and ninety-nine dollars and ninety-two cents.

Respectfully submitted, A. CRETINI, Chairman.

Mr. PANVEL, named of a committee to submit plans and specifications for the building of a Bridge across Grande Bayour, submitted his report which was read and adopted.

Mr. THIBODAUX offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the contract for building said bridge, agreeably to said specifications, be sold by the Parish Constable to the lowest bidder, after legal notice—the amount of adjudication not to exceed three hundred and fifty dollars.

Mr. PANVEL presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of three be named to superintend the said work whilst it is being done, and to accept the same when completed, and to make their report to this body.

The President appointed on said Committee Messrs. E. Panvel, J. T. Chivers, and Victorin Pontiff.

Mr. THIBODAUX, in view that several propositions have been submitted for the building of a Parish Jail, offered the following resolution, and the same was adopted:

Resolved, That no steps be taken at this session relative thereto, and that the said proposals be laid on the table till next session.

Mr. E. G. Robichaux was proposed and duly elected