The Thibodaux Minerva.

PUBLISHED ON SATURDAYS, BY

JONA. C. WHITE & L. F. ANDERSON,

CORNER OF MARKET AND PATRIOT STREETS.

Mr. WALTER CARSWELL, No. 105 St. Charles Street, is our duly authorized Agent, for New Orleans.

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is *the only authorized Agent* for this paper in the cities of Boston New York, and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rates required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His offices are—BOSTON, Scollay's Building; NEW YORK, Tribune Buildings; PHILADELPHIA, N. W. cor. Third and Chesnut street.

WHIG STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR,

JOHN E. KING, *of St, Landry.*

FOR TREASURER,

J. N. HAWTHORN, *of N, Orleans.*

FOR SUPERINTENDENT,

A. H. LAMON, *of West Baton Rouge.*

For Congress,

THEODORE G. HUNT,

OF NEW ORLEANS.

THIBODAUX:

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1853.

☞ The Editor being absent, we do not give our readers the usual amount of original matter this week.

THE YELLOW FEVER.—We can safely say that this horrible pestilence has ceased to maintain an epidemic character in this place. There has not been a single death reported to us during the week, and there are only two or three sick, and these not dangerously.

SUGAR MAKING.—At least one-third of our planters have commenced rolling. So far as we have heard the yield is remarkably good for the season—some making a hogshead and a half to the acre. This is excellent for a beginning.

☞ We are happy to announce that the stores which have been closed during the epidemic are begining to open. Among others it gives us pleasure to announce that of Messrs. Wakeman & Smith. Mr. Hudson Tabor has charge of the concern, and we advise all who wish to see a fine stock of goods, to give him a call.

DROWNED.—A negro named Abraham, and belonging to Capt. A. B. Ragan, fell overboard from the steamer Jean Webre one day last week and was drowned. His body has not yet been recovered.

FIRST SUGAR IN MARKET.—The steamer New Latona arrived at New Orleans on Saturday morning last, bringing four hogsheads of new sugar from Bayou Sara, being the first received in the city this season.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of A. B. Ragan & Co. has been dissolved, and the business will hereafter be conducted by Mr. Ragan. The Captain informs us that he will have a most complete stock of fresh groceries in a few days.—He is selling the remnant of his old stock at *less than cost.*

OPPORTUNE.—Mr. V. Richard requests us to acknowledge the receipt of seven or eight cords of wood from Col. P. B. Key, intended for gratuitous distribution among the needy. The gift was very acceptable, and was divided among those who were most in want. While on this subject we will state that it is not only the poor who find it impossible to procure the common necessaries of life. Such articles as wood, corn, butter, chickens and eggs, would be bought with avidity if offered; but the supply of these articles, usually brought to market by the negroes from neighboring plantations, has been entirely stopped. Thus, those who have means to buy are worse off than such as receive the bounties of the charitable. We hope our neighbors in the country will bear this in mind, and allow their servants to bring their products to town as soon as prudence will permit.

A GREAT SUGAR COUNTRY.—A writer in the Milledgeville (Ga.) Recorder, speaking of the profits of the sugar culture, says:

"An acre of good ground, well cultivated in cane, will make from twelve to fifteen barrels of sugar or syrup, which will always sell for $200 or more. This is four times as much as is ordinarily made from an acre of our best ground planted in cotton."

Well, we should think so! Here in Louisiana, if we make a hogshead and a half to the acre—which would sell for about $75,—we think we are doing wonders. Let's all go to Georgia!

☞ The Louisville Courier of the 24th ult., contains the following in relation to Captain C. Dalferes's new boat, the C. D. Jr., intended for this trade:

"The C. D. Jr., a fine boat, the finest of her class ever constructed, and one of the fleetest, is now nearly completed and ready for a start. Her chimneys were erected yesterday, and when the Indian Chief gets on the pilot house, she will be complete, and the best boat in her trade."

PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—This company, which was chartered by the New York Legislature, says the N. O. Crescent was organized on the 16th inst., and books of subscription opened in New York city. Mr. Robert J. Walker commenced the subscription to the stock with the sum of *ten millions of dollars.* Dr. Newcombe, of Albany, and others, in behalf of themselves and others, subscribed the sum of two million eight hundred thousand dollars, and the company then adjourned to meet on the 1st of October. The capital stock of the company is one hundred millions of dollars. The New York Times says that Mr. Walker's subscription is on behalf of certain interests made up at Washington, and other parties stood pledged for over five millions, making together $15,800,000.—Government aid, in the form of a mammoth land grant, is to be made the talisman to the scheme, to which will be added the usual exercise of credit upon bonded security, and a Government mail contract for $3,000,000 a year.

YELLOW FEVER IN PHILADELPHIA.—The Philadelphia Sun, in recording the fact that the Board of Health reports two fatal cases of yellow fever in that city, remarks that the disease exists still in the neighborhood of South and Swanson streets, to which locality it was brought by the bark Mandarin; but it is of a mild type, and, in most instances, yields to medical treatment. Many houses in the vicinity have been deserted, and several factories closed. The disease, however, it is said, is confined almost exclusively to badly ventilated localities, to purify which the Board of Health is doing every thing in its power, but it is supposed it will require a few heavy frosts to kill it off effectually.

Chinese Mission.

Since Mr. Walker's resignation of the office of Minister to China, (says the editor of the N. O. Bulletin,) which he had only accepted under peculiar circumstances, a good deal of speculation as to the causes which led to it, has been indulged in by the press, and public generally. For ourselves, we regret the reasons that led to Mr. Walker's resignation, on two accounts, the first and most important of which is the mortifying spectacle presented to all of the nations of the earth, claiming to be a maratime power of the first magnitude, yet wholly unable, during a period of three months, to obtain a respectable national ship to transport an Ambassador to the scene of his labors! This a fact, as true as it is humiliating. We trust the next Congress will remedy the evil or abolish our naval establishment altogether. Our naval expenses are about nine millions of dollars per annum, and have been for years. If that sum is not sufficient to enable the administration to have at least one good, serviceable ship, at its command all the time, let it be doubled, or let that arm of the national service be entirely dispensed with. There is neither reason nor common sense in taxing the people of the United States millions of dollars every year, to support an establishment that cannot afford a ship to send a Minister to China, at a time, too, of great interest, when results of vast commercial moment may be depending. Either make the navy available, or do away with it, and its enormous expenses, absolutely.

The importance of a commercial treaty with China can hardly be over estimated. The trade of that vast empire, which comprises within its limits three hundred millions of souls, and which has been comparatively secluded from the influence of the commercial operations of the "outside barbarians," as the Chinese regard everybody else, once opened to the world, would prove a source of incalculable wealth, compared with which the mines of California and Australia pale into absolute insignificance. Other governments fully appreciate the importance of this question; and as soon as the British Government learned that Mr. Walker had been appointed Minister to China, with full and complete authority to make such a treaty, and enter into such commercial arrangements, as he might, when on the spot, deem most expedient and advatageous, they immediately instituted a special embassy to China for the same purpose. The clear-headed British statesmen at once knew that such a man as Mr. Walker would omit no effort to secure an unrestricted commerce between this country and China, as well as advantages of ports of entry and deposit, and the navigation of the Chinese waters. No doubt it was thought that Mr. Walker would reach the scene of his labors before any action of theirs could be made available, and, therefore, it was deemed expedient to make common cause with this country in the contemplated new movement. Accordingly, this Government was informed, not long since, of their purpose to make a commercial treaty with the revolutionary government of China, premising that the insurgents would succeed in establishing a government, and of their extraordinarily liberal intention of embracing, in the stipulations of that treaty, not only our country but all other commercial nations. Speaking of this proposition, the New York Journal of Commerce says: "Our mission may now be abandoned, or indefinitely postponed; for, before a Minister can be sent out to China from this country, the British government will have made the treaty for us, as well as for itself."

The Journal of Commerce, which is undoubtedly one of the ablest and most reliable papers in the Union, then continues:

"We have heretofore stated the circustances under which Mr. Walker accepted the mission, and showed that he declined it for the reason that the Government did not comply with the conditions agreed upon. Mr. Walker was not only to be sent out to China in a national ship of the first class, but he was to have the use of the ship, as long as he might wish, for the purpose of proceeding from one point to another. He had *carte blanche*, not only to make a treaty with China, but also with Japan. The Administration promised to send him out in the Princeton; but this was impossible, and it was found that the Government had not at command a ship that was fit for the purpose. Mr. Walker, in this dilemma, offered to take one of the Collins or Law steamers, if the Government would charter one of them and adopt it as a nation vessel of war; but the Administration had not the pluck, even if they had the power to do this. The *Walker mission*, which was well commenced, therefore failed, and it will be useless to attempt another.

The regular mission to China presents no particular attraction for any one of our distinguished men, and the special object which was in view when Mr. Walker was selected, is now likely to be accomplished for us by Great Britain, without our interposition, and without another demonstration of the inadequacy of our naval establishment."

We need say no more, unless it be to urge upon the next Congress the adoption of measures that will either make our navy effective, or do away with the vast annual expense of its maintenance altogether. The *want of a single ship* may, possibly, result in giving rival nations advantages over us, in a commercial point of view, which can only be counted by millions, each succeeding year.

SOUTHERN LADIES' BOOK.—It will be seen by the following letter to the Louisville Journal, that Mrs. L. Virginia French has retired from the editorship of the Southern Ladies' Book.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal—

GENTLEMEN—Circumstances have transpired in connection with the Southern Ladies' Book, which I do not now desire to place before the public, but which render it necessary for me to say that I no longer give it the sanction of my name. The facts came to my knowledge by a correspondence with the late Dr. George M. Wharton, who in June last became a co-proprietor. To that gentleman I announced my intention of immediately withdrawing, but he entreated me as a personal favor to remain connected with it for the ensuing three months. Wishing to aid, if possible, an honorable man to retrieve his circumstances, I gave my promise, which (his death occurring meanwhile) I have kept.

As the editor, simply, of the Southern Ladies' Book, it has been my *devotion* to make it a welcome and a pleasant visitor to the homes and hearts of the South; the work has been a "labor of love;" and I would here express my simple thanks to the warm-hearted and appreciative people who have so kindly encourged and commended efforts feeble in everything except the *will to do.* Very respectfully yours,

L. VIRGINIA FRENCH.

Forest Home, Oct. 1, 1853.

☞ "Daddy, I want to ax you a question."

"Well, what is it, my son?"

"Why is neighbor Smith's liquor shop like a counterfeit dollar?"

"I can't tell, my son."

"Because you can't pass it," said the boy.

The old man was carried off on a shutter, having fainted.

Mr. Marcy's Letter.

We do not know of anything that could be of more interest to our readers at the present time than the able letter of Mr. Marcy, in reply to one from Chevalier Hulsemann, demanding satisfaction and reparation from the United States to Austria, for the acts of one of our naval officers, in rescuing Koszta from an Austrian ship of war. As we have not room to publish the document entire, the following synopsis is given; and if read, it will well repay the time:

"Mr. Marcy states that by the law of nations Koszta could release himself from the obligations of allegiance to the Austrian Government; that laws conflicting with this are of a municipal character, and that any law of Austria to this effect is inoperative upon Koszta within the jurisdiction of Turkey, without the assent and co-operation of the Turkish government. And this position, it is contended, is conceded by both Austria and Russia in their demands upon Turkey for the reclamation of the Hungarian and Polish refugees in 1850; for this demand was made not under the law of nations, but under treaty stipulations, said to exist between those powers, whose existence, however, was not recognized by the government of Turkey, and both Austria and Russia were constrained to acquiesce in that determination of the Ottoman Porte.

"Mr. Marcy further states that Austria, now aware that her claim to Coszta is not sustained by international law, again resorts to treaty stipulations with the Turkish government. That it is strange if any such exist they are not brought forward; that again they are not admitted by the Turkish government, and that we are justified, therefore, in assuming that neither by the laws of nations nor express treaty is there any right upon the part of Austria to the power in question.

"But it is further contended that if any such right exists by treaty it is only with respect to an Austrian subject, which Koszta was not, for he had already been sent into perpetual banishment, and if this were not so, that by decree of the Emperor of Austria in 1852, Austrian subjects leaving the dominions of the Emperor without the permission of the Magistrate and with an intention never to return, became *unlawful emigrants*, and lose all their civil and political rights, which in that event must have been the case with Koszta, and which also releases him from the reciprocal obligation and allegiance.

"It is further stated that to place the justification of the American agents still further beyond controversy, when Koszta was seized and imprisoned at Smyrna, he had the national character of an American, and the government of the United States had the right to extend its protection over him.

"For without contending that the declaration of its intention to become a citizen of the United States invests him with all the civil rights of an American citizen, it is yet sufficient to declare his domicil. That domicil declares a national character. That this domicil is not lost by temporary absence, and that it is the duty of a State to protect all who may be clothed with its national character from any wrong or oppression wherever they may happen to be; and applying these principles to Koszta, it appears that he had made this the place of his domicil, that he was absent with the intention of returning, and that he was vested, therefore, with the right to the protection of the Government of the United States, and his arrest by Austria was an outrage, which it was our duty to resist.

"There is still another ground relied on. By the laws of Turkey and other Eastern nations, the Consulates therein may receive under their protection strangers and sojourners, whose religion and social manners do not assimulate with the religion and manners of those countries.—The persons thus received become thereby invested with the nationality of the protecting consulate. These consulates and other European establishments in the East, are in the constant habit of opening their doors for the the reception of such inmates, who are received irrespective of the country of their birth or allegiance. It is not uncommon for them to have a large number of such *proteges.* International law recognizes and sanctions the rights acquiesced by this connection.

"In such condition was Koszta. He was furnished a *Tezkereh*, or letter of protection, by the Consulate at Smyrna, and was thus situated when arrested by the Austrian agents. Under these circumstances, it is concluded, that for anything done at Smyrna derogatory to the Sovereignty of Turkey, this Government will give satisfaction to the Turkish Government, but that with respect to the demand of Austria, 'the President does not see sufficient cause for disavowing the acts of the American agents which are complained of by Austria.' Her claim for satisfaction on that account has been carefully considered, and is respectfully declined."

The document concludes as follows:

"The conclusions at which the President has arrived, after a full examination of the transaction at Smyrna, and a respectful consideration of the views of the Austrian Government thereon, as presented in Mr. Hulsemann's note, are, that Koszta when seized and imprisoned, was invested with the nationality of the United States and they had, therefore, the right, if they choose to exercise it, to extend their protection to him; that from international law—the only law which can be rightfully appealed to for rules of action in this case—Austria could derive no authority to obstruct or interfere with the United States in the exercise of this right, in effecting the liberation of Koszta; and that Captain Ingraham's interposition for his release was, under the peculiar and extraordinary circumstances of the case, right or proper.

"These conclusions indicate to Mr. Hulsemann the answer which the undersigned is instructed by the President to make the Emperor of Austria to the demands presented in Mr. Hulsemann's note.

"The President does not see sufficient cause for disavowing the acts of the American agents which are complained of by Austria. Her claim for satisfaction on that account has been carefully considered, and is respectfully declined.

"Being convinced that the seizure and imprisonment of Koszta were illegal and unjustifiable, the President also declines to give his consent to his delivery to the Consul-General at Smyrna; but, after a full examination of the case, as herein presented, he has instructed the undersigned to communicate to Mr. Hulsemann his confident expectation that the Emperor of Austria will take the proper measures to cause Martin Koszta to be restored to the same condition he was in before he was seized in the streets of Smyrna on the 21st of June last.

"The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to Mr. Hulsemann the assurance of his high consideration." W. L. MARCY.

THE DEAD OF THE MEDITERRANEAN.—The whole channel of the Mediterranean must be strewed with human bones. Carthagenians, Syrians, Sydonians, Egyptians, Persians, Greeks and Romans—there they lie, side by side, beneath the eternal waters; and the modern ship that fetches freight from Alexandria sails in its whole course over buried nations. It may be the corruption of the dead that now adds brightness to the phosphorescence of the waves.

All told me that in the East they have a superstition on this subject, which represents the spirits of the departed as hovering, whether on land or water, over the spots where the ruins of their earthly tabernacles are found; so that in ploughing the Mediterranian, we sail through armies of ghosts more multitudinous than the waves. These patient spirits sometimes ride on the foam, and at other times repose in those delicious little hollows, which look like excavated emeralds, between the crests of the waves. It is their union and thronging together, say the Orientals, that constitute the phosphorescence of the sea, for wherever there is spirit there is light, and the billows flash with the luminousness of vanished generations that concentrate, as it were, the starlight on their wings.

POST OFFICE ROBBERY—*Arrest and Disappointed Bride.*—We gather from the Wheeling Gazette, the following particulars of an arrest for mail robbery:

Thomas Shallcross, Esq., secret mail agent, and resident of this city, aware that large sums of money have been frequently missed on the Western mail route, has been endeavoring for some time to discover the depredators. Nevertheless, decoy letters and other means, as often failed to give a locality to the offence or a name to the adroit rascal. Difficulties were met every step and though complaints were loud, the affair continued to remain an inexplicable mystery.

In March last, circumstances called for a renewed effort. One of our business men had as much as $800 abstracted from an envelope. He had wisely taken the precaution, however to preserve a description of the bills forwarded. Others also, who suffered to the tune of but one hundred each, did likewise.

On a clue so slight Mr. S. sprang to the work again, and finally alighted upon the guilty parties. From information received he was led to believe that Benjamin Eaton, Postmaster at Henrysburg, Belmont County, Ohio, for many years, was the robber; and in company with Mr. Snagston, city sergeant, he made a visit to that goodly village six or eight days ago. He ascertained there that a hundred dollar note peculiarly marked, and identified as one of those lost, had been passed by Mr. Eaton's daughter upon a dry goods merchant. He thereupon set about the arrest of the parties. Reaching the premises it was soon found, however, they had "smelt a rat" and fled.

Mr. Shallcross gave pursuit after John and his sister, and he tracked them to Zanesville.

Seven or eight miles further travel brought to view a beautiful little cottage, before the door of which a gay and laughing group was assembled, cracking their jokes and whiling away their time quite merrily. His keen eye soon detected the fugitives as part of the company, and walking into their midst startled them with the announcement—"you are my prisoner." The ladies shrieked, and their male friends coaxed, but justice is inexorable. This was on Saturday.

On Saturday night the officers and prisoners were in Henrysburg; but "an old bird is not to be caught with chaff." Mr. Eaton had not returned and is still at large.

But the most heart-rendering portion of the affair remains as yet to be told. Miss Eaton is young, handsome, and intelligent, and was arranging her bridal dress, and designed marriage, next week, with one of the wealthiest men in that section of country. Alas! for human expectations! How soon our brightest hopes may wither in our grasp!

THE CUBAN SLAVE TRADE.—The Committee on Slavery and the Slave trade, appointed by the British House of Commons, has lately made a report, which says the fact is notorious that slave vessels are fitted out in the harbor of Cuba, under the guns of Spanish men-of-war; that great facilities are afforded to the importation of negroes; that, when once landed, they are called natives, and all attempts to trace and liberate them are commonly defeated; and these abuses have increased precisely in proportion to the bribes accepted by the Cuban Government. Up to 1840, the Captain General received half a dollar for every slave imported; but Gen. O'Donnell, in 1843, succeeded in raising this fee to three doubloons a head; and with the exception of Concha, who refused the bribe, the same blood-money has since been levied by every Governor of the Island. Nor does the crime stop here. The interests involved in this trade are mainly those of high and mighty personages at Madrid, who have power to obtain the recall of any honest officer, and who contrive to keep up all the horrors of this system, to gratify their own avarice at the expense of humanity and the national interest.

The London Times, referring to this report, ridicules John Bull for trying to protect Spain, while she prosecutes the slave trade—and says the best thing that can be done with her, is to let loose the American filibusters upon Cuba.

SEA-SICKNESS VS. YELLOW FEVER.—The following interesting account of the experience of the steamer Cherokee appears in the Philadelphia North American. We have heard something of the same kind in Mobile.

It appears that the vessel named left New Orleans on the 12th of August, when the fever was at its height, with one hundred and sixty-nine passengers aboard, exclusive of the officers and men belonging to the ship. The majority of them were unacclimated, and hence especially susceptibla to an attack from the epidemic. Soon after the Cherokee had got out into the Gulf, which was pretty rough at the time, every one of the passengers became violently sea-sick; but after the nauseating motion of the water had had its usual effect, causing the whole party to vomit pretty freely, this sickness ceased, and health and hilarity reigned on board. Soon after this, the yellow fever broke out among the crew of the vessel, none of whom had suffered from the sea-sickness. Before reaching New York, ten of the men had been attacked with the fever. Not one of the passengers was affected with the disease. Was there any connection between the sea-sickness and the exemption? The circumstance was, certainly, a most remarkable one.

The New Orleans Picayune thus dashes the hopes of a would-be poet:

A PLAGIARIST.—The person who sent us this morning four verses headed "To Miss B——," and beginning,

"Thine am I, my faithful fair,

will find a copy of the same in Burns' poems, with one or two slight changes. Burns addresses his flattering lines to his "lovely Nancy;" the "person" sings to his "lovely B——," "How strange!" said Mr. Jones. "Did Shakespeare say that before me?" Really, now, I had no idea that he was so smart a fellow."

HORRIBLE DEATH.—Saturday morning last Mr. Gore Green, of Winslow, son of Col. Isaac Green, left his house and proceeded to the barn for the purpose of leading a bull to water. Having been gone a longer time than it was deemed necessary, some one went to the barn to learn the cause of the detention, when in one corner of the barnyard was discovered the mangled remains of the unfortunate man. Hss clothes were rent entirely to pieces, and life was all but extinct. There was no difficulty in arriving at the cause. He had been gored to death by the infuriated bull. The animal was immediately shot.—*Portland Advocate.*

A TRAP.—A person on one of our wharves the other day, observed a Sandpeep, fluttering in the dock. This unusual occurence led him to watch the bird, and he soon found that it was caught by something. He went to it, and found that the peep in his travels had accidentally placed his toe in a clam hole, and the clam feeling something in his mouth, naturally closed it, and secured the bird. The clam was dug, and after the curiosity of the neighborhood was satisfied, the bird was released, and suffered to go on his wanderings.—*Gloucester Telegraph.*

READY-MADE HOUSES.—At Chicago, Illinois, you can buy a house in all its parts, framing timbers, shingles, doors, windows, sashes, shutters, flooring all planed, tongued, grooved, numbered, and ready to be put upon the prairies, to which the many railroads will convey it; so that the farmer from those wild extended plains may come in one day, buy his house complete, and take it out next, and with the assistance of his neighbors, put it up within a week,

A BATHING SCENE.—An exchange states that during the past summer, at a town on the banks of the Susquehanna, the heat had been overpowering all day, and, night being come, numbers of people of both sexes sought coolness in the waters of that beautiful stream. A terrible thunder storm arose whilst the river was populated with bathers, and then commenced a general *sauve-qui-peut.* The wind bore away the clothing in every direction, and every one to gain his or her own habiliments joined in an impetuous race, clad in a single garment. This one, where he had left his coat found only a corset, and where that young girl sought her fresh toilette and her sweet tulle bonnet, she discovered a pair of pantaloons and an old sack. Many were obliged to enter the town in the most bizarre costume, and some even without any. The next morning the clothes that had been collected were divided as equitably as possible.

THE EXODUS OF GREELEY.—Greeley, of the N. Y. Tribune, well known for his ultraism on the subjects of freesoilism, spiritualism, and other ism generally, has taken his final leave of the whig party, and gone over to the progressives. He deems the conservative whig party too slow for him, and its views of the sacredness of the Constitution all old fogyism, and he is off for more congenial quarters. Of Greeley's talent, as a writer, there can be no question; of his judgment, however, as a politician and reformer, there are many reasons to distrust and avoid him. The world may need reformation, but such is not the province of Greeley or any human means. He has been of vast trouble to the whig party, and will be also to those of his new associates. We say, in the language of the New York Day Book, "a good riddance."

[*Montgomery Journal.*

☞ It seems that a "fugitive bill" was discussed in Congress, as far as 1818, with perfect calmness. The bill was advocated, at that time, by members from Massachusetts and New York, and, for the debate, an abstract of which is published in the National Intelligencer, there would appear then to have been no excitement whatever, either at the North or the South.

TOO GOOD TO BE LOST.—At a literary dinner in London, where Thackery and Augus B. Reach were vis-a-vis at table, Mr Thackery— who had never before met Mr. Reach—addressed him as Mr. *Reach.* pronouncing the name as its orthography would naturally indicate. "Re-ack, sir—Re-ack, if you please," said Mr. Reach, who is punctilious upon having his name pronounced in two syllables, as if it spelled Re-ack. Thackery of course apologized, and corrected his pronunciation; but in the course of the dessert, he took occasion to hand a plate of fine peaches across the table, saying, in a tone which only he possesses, "Mr. Re-ack, will you take a pe-ack?"

☞ The Boston Post says, that "a young man, a member of an Evangelical church," advertises in a New York paper for board "in a pious family where his Christian example would be considered a compensation."

ANOTHER TICKET.—The Woman's Rights State Convention are said to have agreed upon the following ticket. It is decidedly "Hard."

For Secretary of State—Miss Lucy Stone.
For Attorney General—Mrs. H. B. Stanton.
For Engineer—Mrs. Anneke.
For Treasurer—Mrs. Amelia Bloomer.
For Comptroller—Rev. Antoinette L. Brown.
For Canal Commissioner—Miss Elizabeth Greenfield (the "Black Swan.")
For State Prison Inspector—Miss Susan B. Anthony.
For Judge of Court of Appeals—Miss Sophonisba Snowdrop.

The Dutch woman, for Engineer, will have a good run, we predict. So will the Black Swan, for Canal Commissioner.

[*N. Y. Express.*

☞ Never marry a man for his parentage, for a good cow will have a bad calf.

Letter from Col. H. M. Thibodaux.

TERREBONNE, October 12th, 1853.

MR. WHITE: *Dear Sir*—I have received your letter of the 8th inst., giving me the reasons which induced you to withhold, until you should hear from me again, the publication of a communication which I lately addressed you in relation to a certain letter written by my absent brother H. C. Thibodaux to the Mayor of Thibodaux.

You say that it was done at the instance of ——, a true and sincere friend of H. C. Thibodaux, who assumed the whole responsibility of the act, etc. No person can doubt the good intentions of the gentleman in this instance; but had he made his objections to me, instead of to you, I trust I would very easily have convinced him of his error by simply laying before him my communication and a copy of the letter addressed to the Mayor. Neither do I agree with you in "believing it the correct view" when he says "that recapitulating the purport of my brother's letter to the Mayor, gives circulation to the very thing which should be kept from the ears of distant parties, etc." On the contrary, it is evident that the gentleman speaks without having duly considered either the letter itself or the recapitulation of it given by me. Had he read them he would have perceived, at once, that there is nothing in them to be hid from the eyes of the public. Had H. C. Thibodaux's detractors published this assumed to be "very improper letter," I should not now be engaged in writing to you; no good man could possibly have misinterpreted it.

In your paper of the 1st inst., you announced that a communication from me would appear in your next paper, and requested that public opinion should be withheld until publication. And your next paper appears and no such communication can be found, no, not one single allusion to it by you. What must be the inevitable conclusion to which all must arrive in the presence of this fact?—that I failed to deliver it—not that you witheld its publication.

No person can doubt your friendly intentions in the course which you pursued; the long and well tried friendship existing between you and H. C. Thibodaux places you beyond all suspicion; but, nevertheless, you unintentionally placed both H. C. Thibodaux and myself in a false position before the public.

The object of your letter being to request the withdrawal of my communication on the ground that its publication would injure the reputation of H. C. Thibodaux abroad, I beg you, then, to send it back by the first opportunity. But in order to relieve me and H. C, Thibodaux from any unjust imputation, you will, I trust, publish this letter in its place, trusting that, in this case, truth will finally prevail.

With the highest respect,

I am your most Obedient Servant,

H. M. THIBODAUX.

Withdrawal of Mr. Roman.

THIBODAUX, October 12, 1853.

To the Editor of the Thibodaux Minerva:

SIR—Please withdraw my name from the list of candidates for the office of Parish Recorder of the parish of Lafourche. Yours, &c., JEAN JACQUES ROMAN,

Town Council.

Board met 10th October, 1853.—Present: V. D. Terrebonne, Mayor; J. A. Guither, L. F. Anderson, S. S. Evans, J. C. Ragan, and H. Fleming.

Minutes of last session were read and approved.

The Collector and Wharfinger submitted his report which was approved.

Mr. G. Boner, Constable, presensed an account against the Corporation for $11.50, which, on motion, was approved and ordered to be paid.

On motion of Mr. Ragan, the Collector was ordered to proceed forthwith to the collection of the Corporation and School Taxes for the year 1853.

Mr. Evans offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a vote of thanks is hereby tendered by this Board to the Howard Association, of New Orleans, and to Mrs. H. O. Stevens, for the kind and generous assistance extended by them to the citizens of Thibodaux during the prevalence of the recent epidemic.

Council adjourned.

Approved, V. D. TERREBONNE, Mayor.

Attested, L. S. ALLAIN, Secretary.

CANDIDATES.

ELECTION—NOVEMBER 7th, 1853.

Parish of Lafourche.

FOR THE SENATE.

☞ We are authorized to announce Col. PHILIP R. KEY, as a candidate for the State Senate, subject to the decision of a Whig Senatorial Convention.

FOR HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

☞ We are authorized to announce Mr. CHARLES ARMITAGE, as a candidate to represent this parish in the lower branch of the General Assembly, subject to the approval of the Whig Convention.

☞ We are authorized to announce MICHEL THIBODAUX, as a candidate to represent this parish in the lower branch of the General Assembly, subject to the approval of the Whig Convention.

☞ We are authorized to announce JOSEPH S. WILLIAMS, as a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the decision of the Whig Convention, which convenes of the 10th September.

FOR CLERK OF THE COURT.

☞ I respectfully present myself to the people of this Parish as a Candidate for the office of CLERK of the District Court, at the coming election. L. S. ALLAIN.

☞ Je me presente respectueusement aux citoyens de cette Paroisse comme Candidat a l'office de GREFFIER de la Cour de District, a la prochaine election.

Septembre 30, 1853. L. S. ALLAIN.

FOR SHERIFF.

☞ We are authorized to say that MATHURIN BOURG, the present incumbent is a candidate for re-election to the office of SHERIFF, at the approaching election.

FOR RECORDER.

☞ I present myself to the voters of Lafourche as a candidate for the office of RECORDER, at the election which takes place on Monday, Nov. 7. JONA. C. WHITE.

MR. EDITOR: Please announce J. K. GOURDAIN as a candidate for the office of RECORDER, at the ensuing election, and oblige His NUMEROUS FRIENDS.

FOR ASSESSOR.

MR. EDITOR: Please announce the name of CHARLES ZERENGUE, as candidate for the place of **Assessor** of this parish. He will be supported by MANY VOTERS.

MR. EDITOR: Please announce in your paper that Mr. E. G. ROBICHAUX, the present incumbent, is a candidate for the office of **Assessor**, at the November election, and will be supported by his MANY FRIENDS.

☞ The friends of Mr. VALERY VICKNAIR request us to announce him as a candidate for the office of ASSESSOR of the parish of Lafourche at the coming election.

FOR CORONER.

☞ We are authorized to announce MERVILLE RHOME as a candidate for CORONER, at the ensuing elections.

☞ We are authorized to announce JEAN BAPTISTE LAINE, as a candidate for the office of Coroner at the approaching elections, in November.

MR. EDITOR: Please announce in your paper that Mr. MARCELLUS LEJEUNE, is a candidate for the office of CORONER, at the November election, and will be supported by THE PEOPLE.

FOR CONSTABLE.

☞ We are requested to announce OMER DANTIN as a candidate for Parish Constable, at the approaching election.

Parish of Terrebonne.

FOR SHERIFF.

MR. EDITOR: You will please announce JOHN FIELDS as a chadidate for the office of SHERIFF, and oblige THE PEOPLE OF TERREBONNE.

FOR RECORDER.

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce ADRIEN LE BLANC as a candidate for the office of RECORDER of the parish of Terrebonne, at the ensuing election, and oblige His FRIENDS.

FOR ASSESSOR.

☞ We are authorized to say that THOMAS BUFORD will be a candidate at the approaching November election for the office of ASSESSOR of the parish of Terrebonne.

Parish of Assumption.

FOR SHERIFF.

ASSUMPTION.—MR. EDITOR: Please announce OCTAVE BLANCHARD, as a candidate for Sheriff of the parish of Assumption, at the November elections, and oblige ALL PARTIES.

Mairie de Thibodaux, ce 15 Oct., 1853.

AVIS AU BOULANGERS. Le prix de la Farine fraiche etant $7 00 sur le Marche de la Nouvelle Orleans, les Boulangers sont requis de donner 27 onces de pain pour dix cents, durant la semaine prochaine. V. D. TERREBONNE, Maire.

Mayoralty of Thibodaux, Oct. 15, 1853.

NOTICE TO BAKERS. The price of Fresh Flour being $7.00, in the New Orleans Market, Bakers are required to give 27 ounces of bread for ten cents, during next week. V. D. TERREBONNE, Mayor.

To the Public—Attention!

THE FIRM OF A. B. RAGAN & CO. is dissolved by mutual consent; therefore all persons indebted to the said firm are particularly requested to come forward and settle. Thibodaux, October 5, 1853.

READ THIS!—The business of the late firm will be continued by the undersigned, who will also liquidate the old business. Therefore all persons indebted to the late firm will confer a favor and much oblige me by coming forward and settling as soon as possible. If any such persons are prevented from coming to town through fear of sickness, I will try and give them a call in the country.

October 15, 1853. A. B. RAGAN.

DOCTOR DURAC. Office over Nelson Gailbert's Store on Second street. o15

Succession de Abner Robinson.

ETAT DE LA LOUISIANE—Cour du Cinquieme District, Paroisse de Lafourche.

ATTENDU: Que ADAM BEATTY de la dite paroisse, a ce jour fait son application au Greffier de la dite Cour, pour etre nomme Executeur Datif de la dite Succession.

En consequence, toutes les personnes qui pourraient avoir des objections a la dite demande sont par les presentes notifiees de les deduire au Greffier de la Cour, a son bureau dans la ville, Thibodaux, dans les dix jours qui suivront la premiere publication de cet avis, sinon la dite application sera accorde et confirme selon la loi.

Temoin ma main et le sceau de la dite Cour, ce 15me Octobre, mil-huit cent cinquante-trois.

L.S. [43-2t] L. BUSH, Greffier.

Succession of Abner Robinson.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Fifth District Court—parish of Lafourche.

Whereas, ADAM BEATTY, of the said parish, has filed his application with the Clerk of said Court, to be appointed Dative Executor of the said Estate:

Therefore, all persons are hereby warned and notified to file their objections, if any they have, to the said application, with the Clerk of said Court at his office in the town of Thibodaux, in ten days after the first publication hereof; or the said application will be confirmed in due course of law.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court, this 15 day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three. [43-2t] LOUIS BUSH, Clerk.

L.S.

Just Received and for Sale by

WAKEMAN & SMITH,

FRESH DRY GOODS.—Irish Linens of all qualities, Printed Linen Lawns, Damask Table Cloths and Napkins, Bleached Cottons, Dotted and Plain Swiss Muslins, Jaconetts, Edgings and Insertings, Swiss and Jaconett Flouncing or Bands, Bobbinett and Linen Mosquito Bars, Prints and Muslins, Fans, Lowells, Cottonades, Tickings, Denims, Linen Drillings (white and figured.) Sheetings, Shirtings, &c., &c.

HARDWARE.—Trace Chains, Bramble Scythes and Snaths, Oil-Stones, Carpenters' Tools, Froes, Axes, Hoes, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Shot Pouches, Powder Horns, Gun Nipples, Percussion Caps, Gun Cleaners, Guns, Screws and Butts, Strap Hinges, Nails, Tacks, Brass, Door and Pad Locks, Chest and Trunk Locks, Coffee and Corn Mills, Grindstones, Friction Rollers, and all other articles in the Hardware line.

JEWELRY.—Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gold and Silver Watches, Vest and Fob Chains, Seals of all patterns, Cuff Pins, Breast Pins, Bracelets, Diamond and Stone set Finger Rings, Gold Pens with Gold and Silver Cases, Shirt Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Gold Pencils, Lockets, and other articles.

PERFUMERIES.—Lubin's Extracts, best German Cologne, Pomatums and Hair Oils, Toilet and Shaving Soap, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Nail Brushes, Tortoise-Shell, Buffalo and English made Horn Combs, Dressing and Pocket Combs, &c.

CLOTHING.—Best Silk Bolting-Cloth Sack Coats, Heavy White Linen Duck Coats and Pants, White and Colored Corded Marsailles Vests, Silk and Linen Summer Cravats, Shirts, Gloves, Suspenders, Half-Hose, Fine Bangor Sacks and Paletots, Merino Coats and Pants.

SADDLERY.—Best English and Mexican Saddles and Side Saddles, Dressed Buck Skins, Harness and Band Leather, Overseers', Buggy, Sulky and Riding Whips, Steel and Plated Spurs, Bridles, Martingales, Saddle Bags, Enamelled Leather and Carpet Traveling Bags, Saddle Trees, Stirrups Plated and Steel Curb and Snaffle Bitts, Girts, Stirrups, Fly Nets, &c.

WOODEN WARE.—Cedar Buckets, Churns, Piggins, Brass and Iron Bound; Demijohns, Baskets, Bread Trays, Cob Web, Shoe, Paint, White Wash, Cloth, Hearth, Dusting, Scrubbing, Lather