Thibodaux Minerva.

PUBLISHED ON SATURDAYS, BY

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

CORNER OF MARKET AND PATRIOT STREETS.

Mr. WALTER CARSWELL, No. 66 Baronne Street, is our duly authorized Agent, for New Orleans.

THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE!

FOR PRESIDENT,

GARRETT DAVIS,

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JACOB BROOME,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

THIBODAUX:

SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1855.

☞ We return thanks to J. W. Prince, for a bottle of "slop punch."

☞ Catharine Withers has recovered $1,800 damages at Lancaster, Pa., of a young man, for breach of promise of marriage.

☞ A young man named Spencer Davis, a printer in the Pharos office, Logansport, Ia., blew his brains out with a pistol a few days ago in the presence of a young lady who had refused to marry him.

☞ Parson Brownlow, of the Knoxville Whig, publishes what he calls the abridged gospel of Know Nothingism as follows: "Foreigners and Roman Catholics may all ride in the chariot of American Freedom, but Americans must drive."

GODEY FOR JUNE.—The Lady's Book is before us. Its punctuality is proverbial, and its visits are always welcome. This work is now nearly indispensable to every American lady, and quite so to those who have been in the habit of perusing its pages.

PROFITABLE LAW BREAKING.—A mineral water vender in Cincinnati, Ohio, it is said, pays $20 fine every Monday morning, for selling soda water on Sunday. His sales on that day average $80, on which the profit is $60, leaving a clear gain of $40 after paying the fine!

THE CANNONEERS.—Agreeably to notice this company elected their officers on Wednesday last. On counting the votes it was found that Louis Bush was elected Captain, and J. K. Gourdain, J. C. White and V. D. Terrebonne, Lieutenants. We hope to see them turn out by the fourth of July.

UNFATHOMABLE SPRING.—On Lake Prairie, Iowa, there is a spring, the bottom of which no plummet has ever yet sounded. It has a false bottom about three feet from the surface, through which if a twenty foot pole be thrust, it will sink under the sand composing the crust-like layer, and in a moment after its disappearance will bound up again on the surface.

PUBLIC DOCUMENT.—We are indebted to Col. Theo. G. Hunt, of this Congressional District, for a copy of the "Addresses on the presentation of the sword of General Andrew Jackson to the Congress of United States, delivered in the Senate and House of Representatives, February 26, 1855." Col. Hunt has our most sincere thanks for his unremitting attention.

MORE RAIN.—Yesterday morning we had another fine rain, as well as a little shower on Thursday. The fears entertained for the corn crop are beginning to be dissipated—particularly for such as was planted late. Of course there is little hope for such as had the ears formed before the rain. As to the cane, we cannot expect a remunerative crop, although some pieces—on very fresh land—look quite promising. The health of our town was never better than at present.

☞ A new American manufacture, that of plate glass, it is stated, has been commenced in Williamsburg, New York, where plates of glass ten feet wide and twenty feet long will be made. A plate ten feet square can be made so strong that it will hold a ton weight, and so clear that one can read the fine print of a newspaper through a piece four inches thick. It is a singular fact that the best English plate glass is made from American sand. With New Jersey, possessing the proper raw material in so remarkable a degree, it is singular that this article has been so long imported.

RELIEF FOR ERICSON.—John Ericson, the inventor of the caloric engine, has expended all of his own and of his wife's fortune in prosecuting his experiments, and is now in destitute circumstances. As his poverty is the consequence of his exertions to promote science and to benefit mankind, it has been proposed that a collection be taken up for his (Ericson's) benefit, in every town and ward in the United States, on the 4th day of July next, and in all the meetings for making arrangements to celebrate that day.

☞ The most telling answer to the charge made by abolitionists, says the Vis-a-Vis, that slaves are not protected by law in the South, is the case of the State of Louisiana vs. Hunter, in which defendant is charged with selling a slave, and separating the mother from her children, contrary to the statute in such cases made and provided. On last Friday, the accused plead guilty, and was sentenced by Judge Robertson, to a fine of one thousand dollars, six months imprisonment, and forfeiture of the slaves. In view of the mitigating circumstances brought before him, His Excellency Governor Hebert, has suspended execution of the sentence until the Senate can act upon the case; in the meantime, the accused is under bonds of $2,500.

THE DRAGOONS.—It was with unfeigned regret that we were compelled to decline the invitation extended to us to accompany this new military corps on their excursion to the hospitable residence of the Messrs. ELLIS, on Saturday last. However, we can assert on the very best authority, that all went on exceedingly well without us. It was a regular gala day with the Dragoons. They performed all the necessary military evolutions in a manner deserving the highest encomiums, and their proficiency is really astonishing when we consider that this was only the third time they have ever paraded. A most bountiful repast was spread by the liberal hosts, which was disposed of in a soldier-like style. Toast and sentiment passed freely along the board, and some uncommon good things were said, and well-merited compliments given and responded to. On their return, the company were invited into the private mansions of many of our Terrebonne friends, so many that they were obliged to decline the proffered hospitality in all but two or three instances. The good will of the people of Terrebonne is with Capt. Darden and the Dragoons. So is ours!

Telegraphic.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, June 5, 1855.—The Cunard steamship Africa, Capt. Harrison, from Liverpool on the 26th of May, her regular day of sailing, arrived at this port this afternoon, with one week's later intelligence from Europe. The Africa was off this port nearly all day yesterday in a dense fog. The commercial accounts by the Africa are of marked importance, as will be seen by the annexed sumary:

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Messrs. Milligan, Evans & Co., quote extraordinary sales of cotton during the week ending 25 ult., in consequence of an active speculative and export demand. The sales are reported at the unprecedented figure of 153,000 bales, including 75,000 bales to speculators and 7,000 to exporters.

Prices of all qualities of American had advanced, the lower and middling grades to the amount of one farthing, and fair qualities ½ of a penny per pound.

The following are the closing quotations of Friday: Fair Orleans, 6⅝d; Middling Orleans, 6⅜d; Fair Uplands, 6⅝d; and Middling Uplands, 5 15-16 to 6d per pound.

The market closed steady on Friday, with sales of 15,000 bales, of which 7,500 were to speculators.

On Saturday the 25th ult., the estimated sales of cotton were 20,000 bales, the market closing buoyant.

BREADSTUFFS.—The Liverpool breadstuffs market was dull, and prices generally were unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—The Liverpool provision market slightly advanced, and closed steady.

THE CRIMEA.—Accounts from the Crimea present no change of importance in the condition of affairs. The siege was being carried on as usual.

The appointment of Gen. Pelissier to the command of the French army is said to be very popular.

The announcement is made that he comtemplates an attack upon the Russians in the field.

Desperate engagements occurred almost nightly before Sebastopol, heavy losses occuring on both sides.

The Allies have now over two hundred thousand men in the Crimea.

It is reported that Omar Pasha promises to take and hold Simpherophol, if the French will protect his advance.

A secret expedition is said to be preparing by the Allies in the Crimea.

The very latest news from the Crimea is to the effect that a desperate engagement had taken place before the Flagstaff Battery. The French took and destroyed the Russian works.

It was reported that the bombardment would recommence on Monday, the 28th ult.

THE CONFERENCE.—It is now positively stated that the Vienna Conferences are to be reopened.

PEACE PROPOSITIONS.—It is stated that the project of Austria leaves Russia and Turkey to settle between themselves the number of ships each shall have in the Black Sea—France and England to have two each.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Mr. D'Israeli's motion of want of confidence in the Ministry, on the subject of the war, was, after a spicy debate in Parliament, lost by a majority of 100 for the Government.

It is expected that by the 20th of June that every available soldier in Great Britain will have been embarked for the Crimea.

Parliament had taken a recess until June 4th.

Liquor Law Riot.

PORTLAND, ME., June 4.—A mob occurred in this city to-day, growing out of an alleged violation of the liquor law, by Neal Dow, the author of the "Maine Law." It seems that he purchased liquor to sell to the city agency. The military were called out, and fired on the crowd, killing one, and wounding several persons.

PORTLAND, June 5.—A committee has been appointed to request Dow to resign.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.—Messrs. Bennet & Galabert have just laid on our table the June number of this excellent periodical. The contents are varied and interesting, and will be read with avidity by all. The illustrations are more numerous than usual, while the desings and their execution suffer nothing by comparison with any previous number. The leading article is entitled "The History and Mystery of Tobacco," and all lovers, as well as haters of the weed cannot fail to be deeply interested, in its perusal. In the course of the article we find the following delectable *morceau* on the practise of "dipping."

In this connection it is perhaps proper to notice a most scandalous report, circulated by some ill-natured persons to the prejudice of the ladies, the point of which is, that they use snuff as a dentifrice. To imagine that a device so shallow should be resorted to for the purpose of concealing the use of tobacco in its worst form, seems impossible; yet honest men have been led astray; for we find this mutilated paragraph going the rounds of our most respectable journals: "Of all the detestable, obnoxious, offensive, unnecessary, and abominable imitations which dear woman is guilty of inheriting from fallen, depraved, corrupt, and wicked man, that of snuff-dipping stands preeminent. How the second edition of angels—the *ne plus ultra* of heaven's best workmanship—the idol of man, the diamond of song—the gem of prose, and the crowning glory of humanity, can concentrate a table spoonful of of pulverized poison, that would kill a rattlesnake, and prove certain death to every living creature except the tobacco-worm, is to us totally at variance with all philosophy, reason, scripture, taste, and refinement, and utterly incomprehensible. We wish it were a dream—we wish it were a romance—we wish it were not so; but sad reality presents the picture of an angel of beauty, with a heavenly smile, a rosy cheek, the eye of a gazelle, standing erect in all her majesty, dazzling in her robes of silk and precious stones, her form reflected in a costly mirror, holding between her delicate fingers a rattan stick feathered at the end which is constantly introduced into a box of snuff and—" The remainder is torn off, and the extract must therefore ever present an imperfect, but still a vivid, idea of what malice can do when it attempts to malign the sex.

CONTINUATION OF THE KENDALL CASES.—Yesterday again, says the True Delta of the 7th, W. G. Kendall was called for trial before Judge McCaleb, for the robbery of a package containing $640 in bank bills, remitted from Memphis in the mail of the 14th June last, and which mail Kendall's counsel endeavored to show by the evidence of subordinate postoffice officials before the U. S. Commissioner, never was received at this office. On the case being called Kendall's counsel presented an affidavit of Kendall asking for a continuance on the plea that a witness of importance for the defence—the same plea as in the Galveston letter theft—could not be obtained in time. The U. S. District Attorney asked the defence what they expected to prove, which being explained, he at once expressed his readiness to permit it to go to the Jury, reserving to himself the right of showing that the evidence was utterly untrue, and, in the case of Childers, by documents authenticated by the witness himself. Notwithstanding this accommodating offer to the District Attorney, who evinced a proper anxiety to bring the case to trial, the Counsel of Kendall declined to proceed, when, of course, the delay asked for was very obligingly furnished by Judge McCaleb, and the case continued to November or Doomsday next.

Louisiana Items.

HOMICIDE.—The Gazette of Plaquemine, in its issue of Saturday last has the following:

It is our painful duty to have to record a tragic occurence that took place in this parish about a mile below Bayou Goula, on Monday evening. As far as we have been informed, it appears that a difficulty occurred between E. G. Winn, the overseer on Mrs. Vaughn's plantation, and J. A. Devere, a teacher on the plantation of Mr. Dubuclet, about whipping a negro belonging to the latter, in which we are sorry to learn that Mr. Winn received a wound from a sword cane from the effects of which his life is still, we understand in danger. As the matter is yet under legal investigation, we deem it our duty to refrain from making any comments whatever. Both parties have been a long time residing in the parish and have been hitherto looked upon as citizens of irreproachable character.

Mr. Devere, who was accompanied by two of Mr. Dubuclet's sons at the time of the occurrence, has been arrested as principal and his companions as accessories. They are at present tenants of our parish jail. When the regular legal investigation shall have taken place we shall endeavour to place an unprejudiced statement of the particulars before our readers. Meanwhile, we think that justice requires that we should suspend our judgement.

Since writing the above, we have been informed that there are hopes entertained of Mr. Winn's recovery.

The Natchitoches Chronicle complains of the heat, and states that the thermometer has lately ranged as high as 98 degrees in the shade.

The editor of the Mansfield Times has made a trip through the country, and thinks the crops are suffering more from the drouth along the river than on the uplands.

The Concordia Intelligencer of Friday last has the following:

On Monday, the 28th inst., cotton blossoms were brought into our office by Messrs. B. Alexander, overseer of Miss Pauline Davis' "Lake Place," and John Tucker, overseer of the "Vidalia Place," belonging to the same lady. We hail this early promise of an abundant harvest on our river bottoms, where the late dry season has not done the damage that is apparent on the hill lands.

The Intelligencer says that just sufficient rain to lay the dust has fallen at that place.

We find the following paragraphs in the Piney Woodsman, Livingston parish:

We have had a shower of rain at last, but not enough as yet to be of much service to the crops. We hope, however, that it is the beginning of a good supply. But the sky is again as clear as ever, with a dry wind from the Northeast. The only advantage as yet is a few degrees less of heat in the atmosphere, and some disposition in the dust to lie still.

A friend who arrived here this week from the coast informs us that cholera and typhus are so prevalent that the people are leaving the coast in great numbers.

The election for a Chief Justice has been advertised for a week in our paper, and is to come off on the 25th inst., but as yet we have not a word from any source concerning a candidate. If somebody don't announce himself pretty soon, we shall put up a piney woodsman.

The Pointe a la Hache National has the following:

The heat continues excessive. All canals, ponds and wells, being now dried up, and fears are entertained that this want of water should be injurious to the great herd of cattle in this parish.

Our parish, usually so lively, looks desolate. And we have full cause not to be joyful; our corn and cane crops are suffering and lingering, and will be of no benefit to us.

Many rice planters have built flooding machines on their land, so that at least a part of the rice crop will probably be saved.

The offer made by Robert Johnson, Esq., having been accepted, and all the necessary deeds having been perfected, the Quarantine is now decidedly established in this parish.

We clip the following items from the Opelousas Patriot, of the 2d inst:

FIRE.—On Friday night, 25th ult., the cornhouse and stable attached, on the plantation of Mrs. M. T. Anderson, one and a half miles east of this place, (the same recently belonging to Mr. Thos. H. Lewis,) were consumed by fire, together with about 600 bbls. corn, 7 mules, 1 horse, and the plantation harness. Loss estimated at $3000, upon which there was no insurance. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

SAD CASUALTY.—On Saturday last, while on a visit to the country, Mrs. D'Avy, the wife of our worthy citizen, Yves D'Avy, parish Recorder, was suddenly killed by jumping from the buggy in which she and her husband were seated, the horse having become frightened, and running away. Mr. D'Avy retained his seat, and when he had succeeded in checking the horse, looked back and saw his wife lying prostrate upon the ground. When he returned to her side, she was a corpse, having broken her neck in the fall. This should be a further warning to persons in similar circumstances to keep their seats, the chances for escape being vastly greater than by jumping from the vehicle when in rapid motion.

DEATH OF MRS. MARKS.—Our citizens were pained on Sunday, 3d inst., with the intelligence of the sudden death of Mrs. Mary Marks, consort of our State Auditor. She died very suddenly from a stroke of apoplexy, during the absence of her husband. Her remains were this morning taken charge of by two of our citizens and conveyed to Bayou Sara for interment. Her untimely death has created a void in our midst which will not be readily supplied.—*Baton Rouge Advocate.*

A TERRIBLE HAIL STORM.—The annexed account of a hail storm which visited Pickens District, S. C., on Friday, the 18th ult., exceeds every thing of the kind we have read or heard of. Hail stones 10 inches in circumference and four inches in length, lying upon the ground *six feet deep.*

The severest hail storm that ever visited this section of country, passed down the East side of Keowee river, in the afternoon of Friday, the 18th inst. It extended about two miles in width, and raged with great fury, killing hogs, fish, birds, fowls and insects; maiming and bruising the cattle, and stripping vegetation of every vestige above ground. The growing crops, with the exception of corn, is completely ruined. R. Stewart, Esq., informs us that on the third day after its fall, the hail was from one to two feet deep, and in many places, six feet. The average depth on a level, after the storm, was four inches. We are informed by several persons that the largest hail stones measured ten inches in circumference and others 4 inches in length. It fell with such force that the boards on several houses were split to pieces, and that now the stench arising from the decaying vegetable matter is very offensive.

We are indebted to the kindness of W. J. Parsons, Esq., for a small carpet bag full of the hail, gathered up on yesterday (the eighth day after its fall.) Some of the stones were as large as guinea eggs, and had been taken from an open field, the thermometer standing at 90 during the two days past.

The storm extended from the mountains in North Carolina East.—*Pickens (S. C.) Courier.*

A LUCRATIVE STATION.—The Newburyport Herald alludes to the new law for the appointment of a person to purchase liquors for the town agents, who are obliged to purchase of him, he being allowed to charge 5 per cent. additional to the cost on all liquors thus disposed of, and says:

If the law was enforced, so that this agent could have the supplying of the whole State, as is designed, we should judge that his commissions could not fall short of $40,000 at least—that is, that the State agent's per centage would amount to $15,000 per annum more than the salary of the President of the United States.

☞ Girls either run to love or piety. If they are not married at thirty, they grow sentimental and join the church. We are sorry to say that this is very often done without at all increasing the sweetness of their dispositions.

Defeats of the Rebels in China.

[From the Correspondence of the London News.

HONG KONG, March 15.

The events of the month elapsed since the date of the departure of the last mail steamer are more marked by stirring events than for many months previously.

Affairs at Canton look more settled; for the time, at all events, the rebels have been driven away from the city. The blockade has been put a stop to; and, by a combined movement of the imperial soldiers and the people, Canton and the forts in its neighborhood have been freed from the terror-spreading horrors of the insurgents. On the 6th instant the rebels at Blenheim Reach were taken by surprise, fled precipitately in boats down the river, and for the most part escaped, the imperialists being but too well pleased to regain possession of the forts.

The other strongholds of the insurgents also fell into the hands of the imperialists, who are reported to have effected their object by buying up the ringleaders. The imperialists have made a shocking use of their triumph. The place of execution has been a vast carnage field, where hundreds have daily been put to death, in the hope of striking terror into the minds of the population.

At Shanghai, also, the imperialists have succeeded in recapturing the city, followed by frightful atrocities in revenge for opposing the imperial rule. Beyond the mere fact of the capture of the city little more is known with certainty, the accounts being very conflicting. All accounts agree in representing the foul atrocities committed by the Mandarins. Nearly five hundred prisoners have been put to death, and some were tortured in the most frightful maner before being put out of the way. Some of the rebel chiefs have succeeded in escaping, but by far the greater number of the ringleaders have found themselves in the hands of their unrelenting enemy.

[Extract from a letter dated Shanghai, March 4th, 1855.

You will see by the papers the account of the taking of Shanghai by the Imperialists. The city fell into their hands almost as quietly as it did into the hands of the rebels sixteen months before. We were not aware of the fact until breakfast time the following morning. On going toward the city hundreds of the soldiers might be seen getting over the walls as best they could, laden with plunder. Several of the rebels were caught, taken into the camp, and immediately decapitated. The city itself presents a scene of desolation more easily imagined than described. Toward the east and north sides the houses are completely riddled by the shot from the French fr gate and about half of the city is burnt to the ground by the rebels, who had laid trains of gunpowder and set fire to it in several places before they decamped. Where the French had effected a breach in the walls they had made most formidable preparations to receive the enemy, having fortified a large building formedly used as a pawnbroker's shop by piercing holes through the walls and pasting white paper over them, so that to the eye they presented nothing but a blank wall. Between this and the wallls is an open space, which was thickly studded with man-traps, consisting of round wooden cylinders buried in the ground, having spikes of bamboo placed all around, pointing downward; so that when a man got his leg in there was no getting it out again; the bamboo bent to the leg but prevented his retreat. These traps were carefully covered with turf. Around various defences were built, so that they could have kept the enemy at bay for a considerable time. The Imperialists owe the capture of the city to the French having so effectually cut off all supplies, for of themselves they never could have accomplished this. The troops are now nearly all disbanded or sent off to Nankin, and the walls are dismantled, every gun having been taken away.

THE CITY LIGHTED WITH GAS.—On Friday evening last, our city was lighted with gas from the public lamp posts, for the first time; and now, after an experience of several nights, we question if there is a single citizen who would under any circumstances, be willing to dispense with these brilliant and beautiful lights.

The Episcopal Church has also been well lighted up with gas, during the session of the Diocesan Convention. All of the stores in which the fixtures have been finished have also been lighted, and the light is not only an economical one, and serves a better purpose for business than the old camphine lamps, but causes the stores to present a beautiful appearance from the streets.

It was expected that the first gas manufactured would be, as usual, a little impure and rather offensive to the olfactories, but this has not been the case. The gas is not only entirely free from offensive odors, arising from the same, but we have heard all remark the great purity and brilliancy of the lights. We have never seen more beautiful and brilliant gas lights, and Mr. Keats, the superintendent of the gas works, tells us that in a long experience, he has never seen purer gas, or more brilliant lights—far surpassing New Orleans and New York in that respect. From the manifestations of satisfaction, we have no doubt but that in a short time gas will be introduced into every business house and private dwelling within reach of the main pipes.—*Vicksburg Whig, May 22.*

THE WASHINGTON UNION AND THE MORMONS.—A recent original communication on the Mormons, in the Washington Union, published, we presume, by and with the advice and consent of the Administration, expressess the following just opinions of this heathenish community at the Great Salt Lake:

The case of the Mormons may serve further to illustrate our idea of the rights of conscience. Without questioning their right to believe in the divine mission of Joe Smith or Brigham Young, or to have as many wives and concubines as King Solomon or the Grand Turk, we certainly do deny their right, as members of this confederation, to set up the inspirations of their prophet in opposition to the constitutional powers of the President of the United States or any other branch of the Government. Nor do we think their privileges extend to a violation of those laws and institutions which are the basis of our manners, habits and morals. Polygamy, however sanctioned by the example of the patriarchs, is a criminal offence in every State of the Union, and a community in which every man may have as many wives as he pleases, can no more assimilate with those who admit of but one, than if it sanctioned the commission of murder or any other crime against the laws of nature and society.

Coming at length to the main question, the writer further informs us that—

As might be expected, since they became Territorial members of the Union, they have placed themselves in direct opposition to the legitimate authority of the Government of the United States, by rejecting its officers and refusing to recognize any authority but that of their inspired prophet. In this we think, very unfortunately, they were humored by Mr. Fillmore, who conferred on B. Young the office of civil Governer in addition to that far higher station he held as the oracle of the Divine will. Thus Governor Brigham Young now combines in his person the sanctity of a representative of the Divinity and the temporal authority of an officer of the Government of the United States. The association is supremely absurd, if not absolutely blasphemous.

☞ Mr. Buffum, in his speech in the California Assembly, wherein he proposes to exempt California wine from the provisions of the prohibitory liquor law, give the following interesting statictics concerning the culture of the vine in that State:

"In Los Angelos county—the vineyard of California—there are already under cultivation as many acres covered with the vine as there are in the whole of the great State of Ohio, the pioneer in the wine manufacture in the United States.

"In Los Angelos the number of bearing vines amount to 800,000; the number of acres under grape culture is 1,500; the quantity of wine which can be made to the acre is 400 gallons; the amount of capital invested in the grape culture is $1,000,000, and the number of persons engaged in the various branches of the business is, 4,000. Thus, these 1,500 acres only under grape culture can produce 600,000 gallons of wine annually, which, at two dollars per gallon, will yield in this single district, the annual income of $1,200,000. If there are in this State but 250,000 acres of land which can be brought under the grape culture, they would produce 100,000,000 of gallons of wine annually, which at one dollar a gallon, would give the enormous annual revenue of $100,000,000.

FROM THE FAR, FAR WEST.—The Council Bluffs Bugle blows its semi-weekly blasts to some purpose. The issue of May 15 contains many items of interest. After announcing the arrival of an overland train from Salt Lake city, the Bugle says:

Secretary Babbit purposes returning here the ensuing summer on business. The work on the public buildings and improvements was rapidly advancing—with a mild, short winter. Spring grain had been sown.

The editor throws out the following hints to persons about crossing the plains:

No person should start out without one of the most approved guides to point out distances, camp grounds, springs, and watering places; alkali waters, grass, forests, nountains, &c. They cost but a trifle, and sometimes save the emigrants hundreds of dollars, and relieve the monotony of a long journey exceedingly. The Mormon guide is the best and most correct ever published, and may be found at the postoffice. Again:

Quite a number of small companies have arrived, banded together for mutual protection, outfitted, and started out. We wish them a safe, pleasant, and profitable journey. We would say to those who have not started, go in large companies, well armed, and then watch as well as pray, take close care of your stock, "and keep your powder dry" and handy. The red man is cunning, and makes stealing a life's study; don't trust him a moment, nor give him an opportunity of taking your scalp. Save it; you may need it when you get through, and he can get along without it.

The tide of imigration setting towards the West is thus noticed:

Although we have daily stages from the East, add tri-weekly from the South, all come loaded with passengers, settlers, citizens, or visitors for this region. The current of emigration here seems only just to have found a channel in which to flow. Well, let them come; they can find no more fertible or desirable place in which to make homes, and notwithstanding thousands have already arrived and settled themselves at business, we can scarcely discover that any new positions are occupied, and the usual amount of room and chance for settlers seems open. The fact is, our country is so large that it will take years of heavy emigration to make families sufficiently near together to be neighbors.

For beauty of scenery, salubrity of climate, fertility of soil, luxuriousness of vegetation, abundance of game, fish, and wild fruits, and for ease, comfort, and advancement of poor men, our country will excel the whole creation. That's true, and we have proved it.

IMPLEMENTS OF DESTRUCTION.—Every few days, says the Journal of Commerce, some new invention is announced, the chief merit of which is its extraordinary ability to destroy human life. Men are earnestly endeavoring to discover the best possible means for slaughtering each other:

At Baltimore, an improvement in artillery is exhibited, called "Shaw & Ames's Patent Revolving Battery." It consists of a brass cylinder, revolving horizontally, and containing any number of chambers, with a stationary barrel. It is loaded, primed, fired and swabbed all with one simple movement of a break, which was repeated eighty times in one minute. The whole operation can be performed by one man.

At Boston, on Saturday, an experimental trial was made with a breech loading carbine patented by Col. J. D. Green, which was discharged fifteen times at a target 175 yards distant, but one ball missing the mark. At 200 yards, twenty-six shots hit out of thirty. The carbine weighs only seven pounds, and can easily be discharged ten times per minute.

In New York, a new "revolving rifle" has been exhibited, which is claimed to possess many advantages over Colt's invention. It contains eight barrels, in separate pieces, to be detached from the gun before loading. Two or more sets of barrel may be used in connection with the firing apparatus, and can easily be carried in the pocket. By using three sets, twenty-four balls can be fired in a minute.

WHAT IS BAGGAGE?—In a recent suit in New York the question came up whether a gold watch is an article of wearing apparel to be deemed baggage. A passenger on the Hudson River Railroad lost his trunk, and brought suit against the railroad company to recover the value of its contents, among which was a gold watch. In the lower court judgment was given for the full amount claimed, and the company appealed to the Superior Court. The decision was sustained, the Court deciding that a gold watch is a an article of wearing apparel, and when not carried about the person, but in a trunk, while travelling, it is to be deemed baggage.

Died—In New Orleans, at half past 11 P. M., June 3d, Mrs. MARY P. DOZIER, aged 59 years; also, on the evening of the 4th June, AUGUSTUS DEVALLE, son of George and Cordelia J. Whittmore, aged 1 year and 9 months.

Died.—On Tuesday, the 4th inst., after a month's illness, EMELINE, daughter of Wm. A. and Mary R. Jordan, of this place, aged 15 months and 4 days.

"Weep not for those, whom the veil of the tomb,
In life's happy morning, hath hid from our eyes,
Ere sin threw a blight o'er the spirit's young bloom,
Or earth had profan'd what was born for the skies.
Death chill'd the fair fountain, ere sorrow had stain'd it,
'Tis frozen in all the pure light of its course,
And but sleeps, till the sunshine of Heav'n has unchain'd it,
To water that Eden, where first was its source!"

CANDIDATE FOR THE SUPREME BENCH.—We are authorized to announce JNO. HENDERSON, JR., as a candidate for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court for the Second Judicial District, comprised as follows: That portion of the city of New Orleans which is situated above the line extending along the middle of Julia street, until it strikes the New Orleans Canal, and thence down said Canal to the Lake, and the parishes of Jefferson, St. John the Baptist, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Lafourche, Terrebonne, West Baton Rouge and Iberville. Election to be held June 25, 1855.

MR. EDITOR.—Several legal gentlemen of professional learning and great experience, have been requested to allow themselves to be presented as candidates for the offices of Chief-Justice and Associate Judge of the Supreme Court. Among the names of those suggested for Associate-Justice, we notice that of the Hon. THOMAS WHARTON COLLENS. We are satisfied that he is fully competent. His knowledge of the law, his experience as an advocate, the correct manner in which he has discharged the judicial functions, the clearness of his mind, and his impartiality and independence of character, afford every desirable guarantee. Judge Collens is a native of Louisiana, and has been for the last twenty-three years a public man—as lawyer, District Attorney, Judge, &c.; and in every position he has occupied, has earned the respect and esteem of all who have watched his career. JUSTICE

EXHIBIT of the probable expenses of the parish of Lafourche, during the year to expire June 1st, 1856, to be published by order of the Police Jury of said parish, pursuant to the 6th section of an act of the Legislature, entitled an act in relation to Police Jury, approved 9th April, 1847.

PROBABLE EXPENSES.		PROBABLE ASSETS.	
Jurors	$500	Cash on hand	$3093 67
Inspectors	400	By amount which remains to be collected for parish Taxes for the year 1854	2977 75
Police Jury	200	Licenses	1000 00
Coroner	150	By amount to be collected on the 2d day of September next, for a tract of land sold by the parish on the 2d day of September last	4555 00
Clerk of Police Jury	200		
Criminal Prosecutions	800		
Collector	500		
Printers	300		
Treasurer	300		
Sheriff for attending Police Jury	200		
Attorney	50		
Physician	50		
Recorder	100		
Assessor	100		
Appropriation for the poor	500		
Contigent expenses	1500		
Balance due to Inspectors	875		
" " Physician	50		
" " Attorney	50		
Due to the Minerva	152		
Jailor	300		
Election	600		
Total	$7377	Total	$11,629 42

To the President and Members of the Police Jury of Lafourche. The committee on finance would respectfully report that the parish Taxes may be 10 cents on the hundred dollars.

JAMES BILLIU, Chairman.
J. C. RAGAN, President.

EMILE E. LEBLANC, Clerk.

LOST.—On Saturday last, June 2d, either in the town of Thibodaux, or between there and the Estate of J. W. Tucker, a SILVER PORT-MONAIE, having the initials "M. E. T." engraved on the side. The finder will confer a great favor and be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the Minerva Office, or with je9-3t C. J. TUCKER.

Hotel Arrivals

FOR THE WEEK ENDING YESTERDAY.

PRINCE'S HOTEL.—J C Regan, J C White, Thibodaux; H H Wilcoxen, R Taylor, Vermilion; G B Shepherd, John Lamory, Franklin; Chas C Pudney, C B Allsons, Thos B Pordier, D LeRoy, Jos Lirangston, G L Prairie, Mrs Robin, M Brave mann, Robt Bell, A Smith, E B Shields, Thos Curry, W B Doffy, John Smith Jr, Edward Lehrung, Dr Rhodes, H C Cormay, P J Palmer, D Copelstonen, New Orleans; J Averett, Miss Averett, Florida; S Williams, J M Fousla e and servant, Beost, Sanbey, Morris, Gelgoun, J Smith, J Aombreaux, M Levy, Attakapas; L Pernia, C Armitage, Paul Thibodaux, L S Abnin, J S Perkins, John Thoer, J Daniels, F Therbet, Lafourche; A Hongand, Bayou Black; L Sharpe, M D Sullivan, John Lasche, Fla Seedy, Jerry Sullivan, Chas Hahaney, Mat Sullivan, S Sharp, Chahoula, B Roix, W Kimber, Algers, J Atkinson, Penn; W M M Mullens, Ohio, M N Harp, Jos Campbell, 2 Miss Campbells, Texas; N Webster, E N Dwight, W C Wynn, P H Besse, P W Besse, Assumption; P Jennett, Thos Jennett, Wm A Bailand, Terrebonne, K Delzionne, Houma, P F Kendall, J J Branchamp, Opelousas; Louis Comeau, Bayou Plate, Joseph W Hanegan, J M Wargamot, Felix Roix, Bayou Desallemand, Emile Lelaux, Napoleon, John Alt, Tigerville, A Martinez, Donaldson; J Watts, John Cavney, R M Clendening, Indiana, F M Campbell, Franklin; R G Edward, Jones Lee N York.

Indestructible Water-Pipes.

THE undersigned having got the Right from J. BALL & CO., the Patentees of the above Pipes, for manufacturing the same in the Southern States, respectfully announce to the public that they are now prepared to furnish those Pipes in any quantities and of any sizes, from ¾ of an inch to 3 feet diameter. The Pipe is made of sheet iron, strongly riveted together, and lined on the inside (half an inch thick) with a composition made of Hydraulic Cement, and when laid in the ground is coated on the outside, with the same. This prevents the iron from rusting, the composition petrifies to stone, making it an everlasting Water-Pipe.

We call the attention of all persons interested with the conveyance of water to investigate its merits for themselves, it being cheaper than Iron Pipes, and incomparably more durable, as there is no chance for decay to commence, but continually grows more permanent, and can be made to stand any amount of pressure. Branching, tapping, and altering can be done with the greatest facility.

We also give our attention to the making of Plans, and construction of Water Works for Cities, Towns, Villages, Plantations, etc.

ALSO—All orders from plantations promptly attended to.

Plumbing work in all its branches done, Cooking Ranges of the best plans, Baths of all descriptions made to order, Water Closets, Wash hand Stands, Beer Pumps Cistern or Well Pumps, Lift and Force, of the best makers, and cheaper than they can be got elsewhere, Lead Pipes of all sizes and thickness, Brass Cocks, etc, etc.

The following is from the Water Commissioners and Trustees of the village of Saratoga Springs, given in 1849, and where the same pipe is at this time in use, and as good condition as the date of this certificate.

"In answer to the numerous inquiries in relation to J. BALL & CO.'S INDESTRUCTIBLE WATER PIPE, composed of iron and cement, and in use in our village, the undersigned, water commissioners, trustees, and late trustees of the village of Saratoga Springs, take this method of saying that we have perfect confidence in the utility, goodness, and durability of said pipe. The village of Saratoga Springs has some 16,000 feet of this pipe, varying from 6½ to 1½ inches in diameter, under a head of about 80 feet. It has been laid since the fall of 1846. Since it was fully completed, it has cost comparatively nothing to keep in repair; and although some portions are exposed to the frost, it seems to stand well the test, and answer all the purposes for which it was designed and constructed. We believe it preferable to iron pipe—is much cheaper and more durable; and we would not exchange it for any other kind yet invented, if we could without any additional expense or incovenience. The water comes through clear and pure; and where we have had any occasion to take any part of it up to improve or alter the grounds it appeared to be just as sound and imperishable as the moment it was laid down. This testimony is entirely disinterested, and is now given to avoid the necessity of answering the many calls upon us for information on this subject. We have witnessed, and many of us superintended, the laying down of the pipe in this village, and watched its operations since and are perfectly satisfied that we have the best water-pipe ever presented to the public.

Saratoga Springs, Dec., 1849.

G. M. Davidson, R. Putnam, N. B. Doe, } Water Co. — R. Gardner, H. P. Hyde, J. L. Perry, J. D. Briggs, } Trustees.

S. Chapman, W. S. Alger, J. A. Corey, William Cook, } Late Trustees.

"I certify that I was Chief Engineer, having the construction of the above work in charge, and fully concur in the foregoing statement.

Dec., 1849 "S. R. OSTRANDER, Civil Engineer,"

ROCKVILLE WATER WORKS.

For the information of those interested in Water Works, we make the following statement.

In the fall of 1847, J. Ball & Co., of New York, laid of their Indestructible Patent Cement Pipes several miles in this village—ranging from eight to three inches calibre. The grounds are broken, through which the pipes are laid: the head of water ranges from light to 140 feet, giving great efficiency to our hydrants and works throughout the village. The pipes are perfectly tight; and we unhesitatingly say that we prefer them to cast iron, and are confident that they will be far more durable; and, from close examination where they have been opened for tapping and branching, we believe them to be truly "indestructible," besides being clean and pure.

AGENTS.—Goe. Kellogg, Rockville Manufactuning Company; Allen Hammond, New England Company.

J. N. STICKNEY.

Office of the Greenwood Cemetery, April 29, 1852.

Messrs J. Ball & Co., laid in the grounds of this institution, two years since, about 800 feet of 8 inch cement pipe, conveying water, forced by a steam pump, to an elevation of 110 feet. It has proved perfectly satisfactory, and is in my opinion preferable, for several reasons, to the best of iron pipes. Having both kinds in use, I do not hesitate from the experience thus far had, to express this opinion.

J. A. PERRY, Comptroller.
C. C. BIER & CO.,
je9-3m No. 175 Tchoupitoulas St., New Orleans

House and Lot for Sale.

AN excellent HOUSE and LOT, situated in the outskirts of the town, with excellent conveniences for a small family, will be sold on accommodating terms, by applying to
je9-tf BENNETT & GALABERT.

IRON.—NOTICE TO PLANTERS.—Slabs, Bars and Round Iron, assorted, for sale very low to close consignment, by CAMPBELL & CO.

HOOP POLES—