EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

J. BRYSON BURROWS, EDITOR.

☞ A meeting of the friends and subscribers of the Thibodaux Female Institute will be held at 3 o'clock on 7th June, in the room above the post-office. The meeting is an important one, and we hope will be well attended.

Home Academy.—This Institution closes its first session on Friday the 18th of July, and will again open on Monday, the 6th of October. Arrangements are being made to secure a capacitated building, in a retired and pleasent part of the town, which will be fitted up with all the appurtenances of a first class institution. A corps of experienced French and English teachers have been engaged, and no pains nor expense will be spared by the principal, to build up a home institution of learning, in every way fitted to meet the wants of the community. Twenty-six pupils are engaged for the sessions of 56 & 57; and those desiring to patronize the institution, should make immediate application to the Principal.

Hints to Teachers.—Never enter the school-room with a scowl upon your face; rather let it be wreathed in smiles, for it is better to rule by love than fear. Answer all questions pertaining to recitations in a concise and simple manner, avoiding expletives. Never treat a pupil harshly when seeking information, even upon the most trifling subjects, for it is frequently the most trifling points that achieve the greatest triumphs. Be careful in assigning lessons to your different classes, giving them enough to engage the mind to a proper extent, and yet not so long as to discourage them from making necessary efforts to master the task in hand. In proposing questions, avoid those called *leading* questions, and let them be put in as few intelligible words as possible. In hearing recitations, observe the following rules: First, to ascertain whether the lesson has been faithfully studied by all. 2d. Whether properly understood; if not, give it out again, after explanation and illustration. 3. Cultivate in your scholars the habit of communicating their ideas in consecutive orders, and in correct and understanding language. During school hours be quiet—not boisterous—firm, but not harsh. Never make a promise, however trifling, that you do not intend to fulfill. For carelessness use kind and pleasant words; "they turn away anger," and change the current of the scholars' thoughts, relieve their weariness, correct their habits, and quicken their perception.

Our Schools.—The public and private schools of this place, close their Summer Sessions the last week in July. Teachers are buisy in renewing their work of the past year, and we are certain the examinations will be creditable to teachers and pupils. We will say, let the exercises be varied and well arranged so that the interest of spectators and pupil may not flag, and, above all, let the recitations be the entire subject, and not particular principles or paragraphs selected by teachers. Examinations as generally conducted in our schools, might more properly be called responses, for the reason that they are mostly arranged for the occasion, without giving a fi[illegible] specimen of the plan of daily instruction they practice. We trust our citizens will make it convenient to be present at the coming exercises. Your presenceis necessary to encourage the teacher, and infuse new life into the pupils. Aside from this, your presence is needed to advance the interests educationally of our town. Our schools are becoming celebrated abroad for the thoroughness of their instruction, and it rests with you to say whether this reputation of such noted importance to our place shall continue.

Answer to the Arithmetical Questions proposed in last week's Minerva.—First answer—18, 27, 36, 45, 81. Second—Interest 72·40+. Third—Square root 67. Aubane.

The above answers are correct. We propose a few more, which we trust our young friends will solve. We would much prefer having the full name.

From seven-eights take one-half of three-fifths.

Involve 49 to the second powers.

Describe the equator, meridian circles, parallels, and state how you would discover the latitude and longitude of any place on the globe, from a given meridian.

How many bones compose the human skeleton? Are the bones composed of animal or earthy matter, or of both? Which are the principal organs concerned in breathing or respiration?

In what year was the last war declared against Great Britain, and under whose administration?

When did Washington become the seat of general government?

In what year was the first settlement made in Louisiana? And into how many parishes is it divided? Who are the present State officers of Louisiana? The population, white and black? Number of square miles in Lafourche parish?

Volcanoes—How Produced.—The phenomena exhibited by volcanic eruptions, have led to many important discussions among scientific men. Various theories have been advanced in order to explain these truly wonderful phenomena, all of which bear close analogy to each other. The most probable and generally received opinion of the cause of volcanoes is that in the bowels of mountains there exist large quantities of sulphur, bitumen, pyrites, and even some of the alkaline bases, such as potassium and sand. These, by exposure to air or moisture, explode and ferment, according to the quantity of combustible matter contained in them. A large quantity of aeriform matter is thus produced, which struggles hard to find a natural vent, and should it find that impossible, it forces a passage by raising the earth, and makes its dreadful discharge in a volcano. Water seems to be the important ingredient which forms volcanic eruptions. "For," observes Dr. Clarke, "before any great eruption of Vesuvius, not only does all the water disappear in all the wells of Naples, Portici, Messina and other towns at the foot of the mountain, but even the sea retires, and marine animals, by the want of their native element expire. The water which has thus disappeared, is conveyed by numerous subterraneous passages to the subterraneous fires, and there being decomposed, its elements are exploded with such terrible violence that the loudest artillery bears but a faint resemblance." The depths of volcanoes are almost beyond comprehension, and extend to an immense length, breaking off into numerous subterraneous fires. M. Buffon supposes that these fires extend but a little way below the mountain.

French Finances.—According to the National Review, Louis Napoleon has borrowed since the *coup d'etat* about 1,700,000,000 francs. The expenses incurred by the municipality of Paris on account of the arrangement as to the price of bread reach between fifty and one hundred millions of francs. For the embellishment of the city the parisian authorities have contracted three loans, to an extent of 185,000,000 francs. The sum borrowed for similar purposes by the departments and communes are stated to us at 800,000,000 francs. These facts and figures are alarming enough. What is yet more so, is the establishment of the Credit Mobilier, a society for borrowing and lending on various securities, and upon an enormous scale.

Phonography is as Readable as Common Print.

We trust that from what has already been said, our readers will have no difficulty in understanding how it is that phonography is as readable as common print; and more than this, that it will not be difficult to convince them that by phonography we represent unerringly the actual pronunciation of words, and thus make all new or strange words even more readable than Roman print; for how is it that words, things of sound, and addressed to the ear, are represented to the eye, which takes no note of sound, but only of form and color? Simply thus: By common consent certain letters have certain sounds, and every word uttered by the human or any other voice, must consist of one or more sounds, of which letters should be the representatives; and the writer, having determined the sound or sounds of the word, selects the letter or letters supposed to be the legitimate representatives of those sounds, and places them on his page in the same order in which the sounds succeed each other when uttered by the voice, as a representation through the eye to the mind, of the word that was originally addressed to the mind by the instrumentality of the voice through the medium of the ear, thus making the pen and the eye do the work of the voice and the ear in the communication of thought.

But there is no one, in the least acquainted with English orthoepy, who does not know that in thus representing the ultimate sounds of words by the letters of the Roman alphabet, in the English use of them, there is, there can be, no certainty. All know that it is not from the spelling, but from the lips of the living teacher that the pronunciation of all, even our most common words, is to be learned. This evil is most severely felt when we meet with new scientific terms and proper names or other words that are strange to us. As a striking instance of this, we will say that not one in a hundred of the multiplied thousands who have seen in print or manuscript the name of "Brougham," an English nobleman, and for sometime Prime Minister, ever pronounce it as we know, upon the most unquestionable authority, as it is pronounced by himself and family; and the same is true, to a greater or less extent, of not only all proper names but of all new words, from whatever source they may be derived. Why is this? The answer is plain: Each letter of the Roman alphabet represents from two to eight different sounds, besides being sometimes silent, without taking upon itself any change of form, appendage or accompaniment by which the reader is informed in which of its various meanings it is used, which of its several sounds it is intended to represent; and the consequence is unavoidable, that unless we have learned the pronunciation from the lips of the living teacher, or by some circumlocution of words, we cannot know it; for by the spelling alone we can never determine what it is. We may guess, but we cannot know. Therefore, if to read common print means to be able to pronounce correctly all words that are printed, inclusive of new terms and proper names, we think we are safe in saying that in this sense common print is not very readable, even by the best scholars. Some have learned to pronounce more words than others, but no one can pronounce all, and hold himself ready with a perfectly correct pronunciation of every new word that the want of Englishmen and Americans may originate or introduce.

Now, if phonography were thus unreadable we would not for one moment try to defend its claims nor to bring it to public attention and favor; but, on the contrary, we would, without hesitation, pronounce it a total failure in point of legibility, as we consider common print to be, except in the case of words with which the reader is familiar.

When it is remembered that phonography is free from the shackles of this barbarous orthography, and that without reference to what Roman letters or what Italic letters are used in spelling a word, it goes at once to the voice of the speaker, and asks what was the vocal action that produced the word, and then makes that vocal action the thing to be represented, giving to each vocal action its own representative, which is confined to it and never allowed to represent any other; it will be seen at once that if these representatives can be learned and remembered there can be no difficulty in reproducing, at any distance of time or place, the identical vocal action thus confided to the keeping of these faithful, truth-telling phonographic representatives, thus making the pronunciation of the writer as imperishable as his record. What was the pronunciation of Shakspeare?

Of the ability to learn and remember as well as to be able to use these phonographic representatives, it need only at present be said that the vocal elements of the English are only forty-three, and for the sake of brevity, as well as to secure facility in learning and remembering, as well as in applying them, phonography takes for this purpose the simplest means that the motions of the pen will possibly admit of; in which it is believed the ultimatum of scientific beauty and brevity are attained. Only think of it, dear reader. The simplest possible signs to represent the forty-three sounds elemental, that constitute the English language in all the glory and grandeur of its untold fullness of expression and wealth of literature. There is uncommon beauty in the thought, and let me just whisper to you that the real beauty of writing or the highest pleasures of epistolary correspondence you can never know until you understand and can apply these phonographic signs. So much for theory. Listen now to facts.

From its first promulgation in England in 1837, phonography has been used for letter-writing, to the entire exclusion of long hand, whenever the writer and recipient of the letter have both understood it. At an early day, at least ten years ago, it was estimated that the annual circulation of phonographic letters through the postoffices of England and America was more than one million. This may have been an over-estimate, but their number was certainly very large, and a million may not be looked upon as so very incredible, when it is known that as many as thirty-two have been passed in one envelop for a three cent stamp, and this correspondence embraces every variety of matter and style that usually enters into epistolary writing. Business letters involving pecuniary interest, and billet-doux dictated in the ardor of affection are no inconsiderable item of the amount.

We may as well remark, also, in passing, that the facilities of phonography have drawn thousands into epistolary correspondence who in long hand could not have done any such thing—persons of deficient education, both adults and children.

We ask, now, if these things could be done if phonography were not readable?

Thousands of pages of matter that have in the last fifteen years appeared in print were never written in long hand at all; but the writers, at a saving of three-fourths of the time and labor required for the preparation of long hand copy, prepared their matter for the compositors in phonographic copy, which any compositor can learn to read in one month or less.

The following is from Ben Pitman's Reporter for January, 1856: "It may not be uninteresting to state that nine out of ten days verbatim reporting of this trial, (Cyrus McCormac vs. sundry defendants for infringements of patent on reaping machine), were written out by an emanuensis, (a lady in this case), who did not hear a word of the trial."

In the trial of Kendall at New Orleans last winter Mr. Longley was employed to report the trial, and wrote to me at the time that "Mr. R. C. Kerr takes my report and writes it out for the press without having heard a word of trial." There were no phonographic compositors at that time in New Orleans. Had there been they could as well have set type from Mr. Longley's notes as Mr. Kerr could have written long hand, unless, indeed, as it likely was the case in some instances, the language required revising.

One of the celebrated speeches delivered at Manchester, in England, on the corn laws, was reported by the inventor of the system—Isaac Pitman, and the editor of one of the Manchester papers, upon publishing the speech remarks, in effect, "this speech was set up in our office from the notes of the reporter by a compositor who has the good fortune to understand phonography—the reporter having merely gone over his notes once, and supplied some of the vowels omitted in reporting, and the marks of punctuation."

We might add and multiply testimony of this kind to any desirable extent, but we cannot think that any more is necessary. We would convince all. We may once have been sanguine enough to suppose we could, if they would but listen. But alas, we have learned in the fool's school—experience—that there are reasonable men who do not assent to what, to us, seems to be self-evident; and we are told that there are some who will not believe, "though one rose from the dead."

We shall next show that it is easily learned.

X—Y.

Education in Georgia.

Hon. Herschel V. Johnson, the Governor of Georgia, in his recent annual message, took occasion to speak very fully and pointedly upon the subject of education. In the interest which he takes, he sets a valuable example to others in high station. We extract the following:

"Our political system is based upon the maxim that the people are capable of self-government. This presupposes intelligence to know how to govern, and virtue to give that intelligence proper direction. Hence the importance of a system of public education to enlighten the intellects and moralize the hearts of the masses. The importance of this subject is paramount, and should bring into requisition all the wisdom of the legislature; whilst the thousands of poor children within the State, too indigent to provide for themselves the blessings of education, but who must have it, as an indispensable qualification to good citizenship, should awaken an enlarged and benevolent liberality. The returns of 1854 show that 42,467 belong to this class, who are entitled to participate in the pittance of $23,388 provided for their benefit. The considerations which should prompt an efficient action are apparent to to every reflecting mind. They are such as chellenge the attention of the highest statesmanship. We see them not only in the necessity of education to the perpetuity of popular liberty, but in the thousand social blessings which it confers. It promotes public peace, gives security to property, diminishes crime, lightens the expense of administering the laws, stimulates enterprise, directs industry and capital, and hastens the march of civilization. The difficulty is not to determine what ought to be done, but how it shall be done. The subject becomes more and more embarrassing each successive year, because the increase of poor children renders the amount of money adequate to the emergency more difficult to be raised. Hence, if the Legislature ever intend to come up fully and fairly to the high mark of enlightened duty, it would seem that the time has arrived when they should initiate a system capable of gradual expansion and self-sustentation. I shall venture no specific recommendation. I prefer rather to submit the great question to your wisdom, animated as it must be, by patriotic desire, to promote the happiness and prosperity of the State. But if I could command the power to awaken the proper spirit and excite the proper liberality, I would make the appeal with an urgency which should be overwhelming, that the general assembly will not rise until it shall have redeemed the high obligations of the present to future generations. Georgia is in advance in material prosperity and improvement; she is in the rear on the subject of common school education. The ship driven before the wind may sail rapidly for a time without a helmsman, but she will be wrecked at last. Education is to the State progress what the helmsman is to the ship; the more rapid her career without it, the sooner she will be stranded."

A Case for Ornithologists.—*An Eagle Hatched and Nursed by a Shanghai.*—About six weeks ago, Robert Cameron, who resides on the Miami river, a few miles below Hamilton, Butles county, Ohio, discovered a bald eagle's nest on a huge sycamore tree standing near the river, and one of his sons, an active and adventurous fellow, by "tall climbing, reached the eyrie, and made a prize of two eggs of the bird of our country, which were at once deposited under a "setting hen," and in two weeks a fine, lusty eaglet pecked the shell, and made his appearance, with less pain, and pomp and circumstance, than attended the birth of the "enfant de France." One of the eggs proved a failure, and this, with the eggs of the hen, were thrown away, it being considered that the barnyard fowl would have quite enough to attend to in the person of the feathered "prince imperial" and the chicken and eaglet are both we are pleased to learn, doing as well as could be expected.

The plebian nurse-fowl is, we are informed by Mr. Cameron apparently at times, very much astonished at the ecentricities of his Royal Highness, the infant bird of Jove, whose keen unflinching eyes, and stout, sharp, crooked beak and appetite for fish and flesh, are slightly terrible, and beyond her appreciation. Still she attempts to relieve his wants with true motherly devotion, and in trying to induce him to take a promenade, *clucks* at him vainly by the hour. His legs are not servicable, and disclaiming to crawl after her, he looks with eager aspirations, as becomes his illustrious race, skyward. He is very fond of fish, and luxuriates in rats and snakes, though he is not yet strong enough to skin them for himself. The quantity of skinned garter snake that he consumes is queer, he being competent to dispose of almost his weight in that article of prepared snake.—*Cin. Com.*

The Site of St. Petersburg.—Those who imagine that St. Peter chose that site without consideration, or because he had derived his only ideas of a city from Amsterdam, with which, during his residence there, he had become famillar, from a too narrow estimate of that coarse, but vigorous genius. His ambition rose far beyond the country of which he found himself master, and far beyond the day in which he expected to live. He placed before himself a map of the world; he saw that Europe, Asia and America converged towards the North Pole, and that Russia, situated on the point where the meridians meet, appeared to be their destined mistress. He formed the purpose of turning this assumed intention of the Creator into a fact; by successive conquests, to give to his people the possession of three worlds, and by the opening of rivers, canals and caravans, to form the remotest regions into a single State. With such an idea before him, the position of St. Petersburg was well chosen, although for the purposes of ordinary life, nothing could well be worse. There they tremble upon a great subterranean scaffolding, "ready to sink into the marsh, like a stage ghost through a trap-door," with a climate so destructive to buildings that the glittering exterior which we have just surveyed has to be renewed every summer at an enormous cost, with a neighborhood so difficult of drainage, that no food can be raised without incredible labor, and in the forests of which the wolves still prowl, and above all, with the possibility suspended over them of a complete submergence beneath the surrounding waters, for whenever it happens that a powerful west wind shall blow during the fortnight that witnesses the breaking up of the ice, the tide of the Gulf of Finland will meet the tide of Lake Ladoga, and rising together, they will roll over the city, (no part of which is fifteen feet above the ordinary level,) with its palaces, monuments and temples, together with 400,000 souls which constitute its population, will experience a fate not less terrible than that of Herculaneum and Pompeii.

The Inventor of Gas.—The credit of inventing gas lighting is given to Philip LeBon, an engineer of roads and bridges in France in 1785. He commenced by distilling wood in order to obtain from it gas, oil, pitch and pyroligneous acid, but his work said gas could be obtained by distillation from fat or oily substances. He eventually died, ruined by his experiments. The English soon put in practice the crude ideas of LeBon. In 1804 Windsor patented and claimed the credit of inventing the process of lighting gas. In 1805 several shops in Birmingham were illuminated by gas, manufactured by the process of Windsor and Murdoch; among those who used this new light was Watt, the inventor of the steam engine. In 1816 the first use of gas was made in London, and it was not until 1918 that this invention was applied in France.

A Popular Move.—Louis Napoleon has lately given another evidence of his tact in securing the favorable opinion among the laboring classes. Finding that the rents paid by the mechanics of Paris were too high for their means, he has purchased 18,000 meters of land in the Boulevard Mazas, at the southern extremity of Paris, where he proposes to erect model lodging-houses, the rents of which will be proportionate to the incomes of the class whom he proposes to benefit.

Music in Austria.—An Austrian political economist has calculated that with the annual money paid in salaries to the prima donnas in Vienna, "a hundred square miles of marsh might be turned into fruitful corn-fields." The professor forgets that nevertheless, the singers by their sweet voices do their best to cultivate the finest *ears*.

The "Great Eastern."

The new number of the Quarterly Review has an article entitled the "Triton and the Minnows," devoted to a wholesale laudation of this leviathan, whose dimensions are illustrated by some curious examples. It is said that ten water-tight bulkheads, 60 feet apart, divide the ship transversally, while two longitudinal iron walls, 30 feet apart, traverse 350 feet of her length. If we could take Mivart's Hotel, and drop it into one of these; take Farrance's and drop it into the second; take Morley's, at Charing Cross, add fit it into the third; and to adjust, the Great Westero Hotel, at Paddington, and the Great Northern, at King's Cross, into compartments, four and five, we should have some faint idea of the accommodation to be afforded. Each compartment will be a distinct hotel, with its splendid saloons, upper and lower, of 60 feet in length, its bed-rooms, its kitchen and its bar. The "big ship" is designed, be it remembered, to carry 800 first class, 2000 second class, and 1200 third class passengers, making a total of four thousand guests, independent of the crew. The total length of the vessel will be 692 feet. To make the capacity of these figures better understood, it may be stated that neither Grosvenor nor Belgrave square could take the "Great Eastern" in; Berkley square would barely admit her, and when rigged, her mizzen boom would project some distance up Davis street, whilst her bowsprit, if she had one, would hang a long way over the Marquis of Lansdowne's garden. She is one eighth mile in length, and consequently four turns up and down her deck will afford the passengers a walk of a mile. [Mr. Brunel's object in giving her this enormous length, is said to be, among other things, that she may be able to ride at once upon three of the "mountain waves" of ocean; besides carrying her own coal for the whole voyage to India and Australia.] Her width is 83 feet, the width of Pall mall; across her paddle-boxes her bredth is 114 feet; and if she had to steam up through Portland-place, she would scrape the houses on each side.

This floating town will be propelled by three powers—paddle, screw and sail. Her paddle-wheels, 56 feet in diameter, or considerably larger than the circus at Astley's, will be propelled by four engines. The screw is 24 feet in diameter, and the four fans remind the spectator of the blade-bones of some large antediluvian monster. Its shaft is 160 feet in length, and weighs 60 tons. Thus the ship will be pulled and pushed in its course like an invalid in a bath-chair, and the sails will only be used with a strong wind in the direction of her course—say a breeze going twenty-five miles per hour, for which she is prepared with seven masts and 6500 square yards of canvas. As speaking trumpets would be useless on board a vessel of the dimensions of the "Great Eastern," a semaphore will be used to signal the helmsman by day and a system of colored lights by night. The engineer will be communicated with by the electric telegraph. A standard compass will be placed upon a stage forty feet in height, and the helmsman will either read off the points through a transparent card, illuminated like a clock front, or the shadow of the needle will be projected down a long tube upon a card below, so as to avoid the necessity of the helmsman looking up, and to obviate the difficulty which would be felt in fogs. Her ten anchors will weigh 55 tons: her 800 fathoms of chain cable, 98 tons; and her capstans and warps 100 tons; total, 253 tons of appliances to make her fast. Gas will be manufactured on board, and led on to all parts of the ship; and the electric light will be fixed at the mast head. The operation of launching will be as great a novelty as the vessel herself. Notwithstanding that her weight, when that moment arrives, will be no less than 12,000 tons, she is to enter the water broadside on, by means of an inclined plane, which is the reason why she is building paralell to the river.

The French Insult to the United States.—A Washington correspondent of the New York Times gives some further particulars in relation to the insult by the French Minister, to the gentlemen who composed the United States Military Commission. It will be remembered that it was composed of Majors Delafield and Mordecia, and Col. McClellan, all officers of the United States Army, worthy and accomplished gentlemen, who were sent abroad by the President to acquire information of value to the military service of the United States. Wherever they met British officers, the members of the Commission were received with great cordiality and kindness. While in the Crimea they were handsomely received by the British commanders, but Pelissier refused them an audience. On their return by way of Paris, they called upon Marshal Vaillant, who met them with "Well! what do you want?" The answer was: "We have called according to arrangement made when we were last in Paris, to get some books then promised us." Vaillant rejoined, in substance, and with a manner as offensive as his words: "We have nothing to give! There are misunderstandings between our Governments, and our relations are such as not to justify any such civilities!" Major Mordecia, who was spokesman of the party, wisely forbore to retort the insolence, and as they bid the Marshal farewell, he expressed the hope that they might meet again soon where their salute would be the hostile cannon shot.

The correspondent adds: All the correspondence in relation to this disgraceful affair has been laid before the President. What will he do about it? Our Government is perfectly well satisfied that this conduct is only one of the modes by which Louis Napoleon and his subordinates have, time and again, indicated their feelings of settled hostility to and hate of the United States. They know that this sentiment is fully shared by M. Sartiges, the French Minister, on this point, who has not been visited by a single Senator in two yeans, and whose social position here is very low. Indeed Sartiges boasts of his knowledge that this sentiment of hate of the United States is indulged in by the Emperor, his master. President Pierce knows fulwell that the insult to our Military Commission was intended as an insult to the United States. Under these circumstances, can he pass over it without instituting some measures of redress?

Scene in a Western Theatre.—Some time since, Miss L—— was playing in the character of Mrs. Haller, in the town of P——, within the vast bottom of the Mississippi somewhere. A very athletic lumberman, as straight as one of the pines on his own hills, sat close by the orchestra. The play had progressed to the closing scene, and so intense was the interest this son of nature had felt, that he rose involuntarily from his seat, and leaned with breathless interest over the bass viol, with his face peering in between the foot-lights. The tears were streaming in torrents down over his rough, strong, weather-beaten but manly countenance. The dialogue had reached the point where the long deserted wife, so pathetically asks to be restored to the heart of her husband, and he sternly and energetically refuses.

The refusal was too much for the highly excited sympathies of our Alleghany river friend. Rolling his huge doubled up fists over his eyes, the hard, horny knuckles wet with great blistering tears, he blubbered out:

"I say, sissy, don't have anything more to do with that hard-hearted brute. Come and go—go, go with me—me up the Alleghenier, and I'll keep you with Mar for the balance of your life. D—n me if I don't!"

It is useless to say that the house came down more effectually than ever. The skill of the great actress had brought it. She had her own gravity completely overthrown. Pit, boxes and stage, alike, roared with mirth; the curtain fell, and the play progressed no further that night.

Affecting.—During the examination of the witnesses in the case of Mr. Herbert, at Washington, the proceedings of that court were interrupted by the entrance of Mrs. Keating, the wife of the victim, who, with an air of tragical distress, pointed at the prisoner, telling the infant in her arms to mark the man who had murdered its father.

The ambitious often fall into the ditch while gazing at the stars.

Washington City in 1801.—One can scarcely credit the description of Washington City, as Mrs. John Adams found it in 1801:

"Here and there," she writes, "is a small cottage, without a glass window, interspersed among the forests, through which you travel for miles without seeing a human being. The house is on a grand and superb scale—requiring about thirty servants to attend and keep the apartments in order. I could content myself anywhere for three months; but though surrounded by forests, can you believe that wood cannot be had, because people cannot be found to cut and cart it? The house is made habitable, but there is not a single apartment finished. We have not the least fence, yard or other convenience without, and of the great unfinished audience room, I make a drying room to hang up clothes in. It is a beautiful spot, capable of every improvement, and the more I view it, the more I am delighted with it."

"The great unfinished audience room," of which Mrs. Adams speaks, is the famous East Room of the White House.

Royal Love-Making.—Prince Oscar, of Sweden, is expected shortly in England, on a flirtation trip, to woo the hand of the Princess Mary of Cambridge, a sister of the present Duke of Cambridge, and first cousin to England's Queen. The Princess Mary is young, and the fairest of all the females of the English Guelphs. She is tall and of fine figure, like her mother, with a profusion of brown hair, and a very joyous, ingenuous expression. With this last match, all the Cambridges will be wedded but the Duke, who lives after the fashion of his uncle, William the Fourth, with a beautiful actress, Miss Fairbrother, by whom he has five children, and for whom he cherishes an unwavering love. The fortune of the Princess Mary is somewhere about that of a fashionable Fifth avenue belle, three thousand pounds a year.

No Family Should be Without Them.

☞ We speak of M'Lane's Liver Pills, which have become an indispensable family medicine. The frightful symptoms which arise from a diseased Liver manifest themselves, more or less, in every family; dyspepsia, sick-headache, obstruction of the menses, ague and fever, pain in the side, with dry, hacking cough, are all the results of hepatic derangement—and for these Dr. M'Lane's Pills are a sovereign remedy. They have never been known to fail, and they should be kept at all times by families.

Directions.—Take two or three on going to bed, every second or third night. If they do not purge two or three times by next morning, take one or two more. A slight breakfast should invariably follow their use.

The Pill may also be used where purging is simply necessary. As an anti-billious purgative, they are inferior to none. And in doses of two or three they give astonishing relief to sick headache; also in slight derangements of the stomach.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for **Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills,** manufactured by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburg, Pa. There are other Pills purporting to be Liver Pills now before the public. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature of FLEMING BROS.

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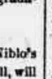


WILL be opened on MONDAY NIGHT NEXT, 2d June.

Doors open at 7 o'clock, Exhibition to commence at 8 o'clock P. M.

WILBUR & HOWARD'S

Great Moving Chemical Panorama.

Exhibiting Twelve of the most wonderful Historical Paintings in the world, each view presented on a canvass 10 by 17 feet, being Oil Paintings that pass through all the gradations of light peculiar to natural day.

Prof. A. Howard,

the wonderful American Violinist, who received at Niblo's Garden, N. Y., the appelation of the American Ole Bull, will also give a musical melange each night in connection with the Panorama, without extra charge.

For particulars, see small bills.

Tickets only 50 cents. Children and Servants 25 cents.

Wanted,

A PERSON capable of keeping in order and running a circular saw. None but a sober man need apply. Inquire at this office. my31-tf

NOTICE.

MR. F. CHEROT is our duly authorized agent, and has full power and instructions to settle and sue when necessary, any and all claims due the undersigned.

may21-1m VAN LIEW & BELLO.

Auction by Geo. Boner.

WILL be sold at public auction, by Geo. Boner, auctioneer, on SATURDAY, 7th JUNE, 1856, at No. 6 St. Philip street, next to A. B. Ragan's.

A lot of FURNITURE, household goods, etc

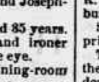
☞ Terms—Cash. GEO. BONER,

my31-1t Auctioneer.

PASS CHRISTIAN HOTEL.—This celebrated establishment will be thoroughly repaired, rennovated, and opened for the reception of visitors on the 15th day of June, under the superintendence of WARREN A. GRICE and R. W. JAMES.

my31-1m

Negroes for Sale.



I WILL offer the following likely acclimated Negroes at auction at the front door of the Court-House in the town of Thibodaux, on

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1856,

to wit:

A NEGRO MAN JOHN—An A No. 1 field-hand, aged 25 years.

A NEGRO WOMAN BECKY—An excellent cook, aged 22 years, and her children, Emma, aged 3 years, and Josephine, aged one year.

A NEGRO MAN ISAAC—A fine field hand, aged 35 years.

A NEGRO WOMAN MARIA—A fine washer and ironer and good nurse, aged 35 years, defective in one eye.

A MULATTO BOY ALFRED—An excellent dining-room servant, aged 17 years.

A NEGRO WOMAN LUCINDA—An A No. 1 field hand, aged 19 years, and her child Cuba, aged 2 years.

Terms and conditions as follows—Payable by Fourths, on the 1st day of March of each of the years 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860. The purchasers executing their notes, with security to my satisfaction, bearing eight per cent interest after due till paid, and the negroes to remain specially mortgaged. The notes payable at the Recorder's office of the parish of Lafourche.

The above Negroes are sold for no fault, but on account of departure, and will be guaranteed against all the maladies and vices prescribed by law.

Persons wishing to purchase are referred to P. E. LORIO, Esq., for the character of the above negroes.

Also—Four Horses.

A pair of gentle match carriage horses.

Two riding horses, one is a natural racker.

Act of sale at purchaser's expense.

may31 tds DAN. M. SHRIVER.

Cigars! Cigars! Cigars!

THE undersigned has the honor to inform the citizens and traders of Lafourche that he has just established in Thibodaux an Havana Tobacco Cigar Manufactory. He has now on hand and for sale at moderate prices 99,000 assorted Cigars, such as Regalias, Millars and Pressed. may31-tf F. CAUSSE.

Just Received at Lorio & Elder's Literary Depot.

AN assortment of Fancy and Useful articles, including Water-Color Boxes with Brushes, Pallets, and everything connected therewith, suitable for Ladies, Artists, Surveyors, &c. Also, a selection of English Water-Colors, first quality; plain and ornamental Portfolios, Porte-Monnaies, Cabas, &c.

FINE CUTLERY—Knives, Scissors, &c.

NEW AND FASHIONABLE JEWELRY—Watches, Seals, Chains, Hooks, Breastpins, Bracelets, Earrings—all of the best material and workmanship.

BIBLES—Of all sizes and descriptions. PRAYER BOOKS, Silver mounted Rosines, cheap Prayer Books.

MIRACULOUS MEDALS of Gold and Silver, various sizes, besides a fresh supply of beautiful EMBLEMATICAL PICTURES, suitable for presents and souvenirs

my31 LORIO & ELDER, Postoffice Buildings.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Fifth Judicial District Court, Parish of Lafourche.

ABRAHAM BOURGEOIS vs. JOSEPH S. WILLIAMS. No. 1888.

Know all men by these presents, that acting undr a writ of Sequestration issued from the above named Court in the above entitled and numbered case, I have, on the 24th day of May, 1856, seized five hogsheads of sugar for a sum due the plaintiff in above suit by defendant in the sum of two hundred dollars, with legal interest from 1st February, 1856. Now, therefore all persons indebted are hereby notified to appear within fifteen days of the date of this notice to answer to the petition herein filled.

Thibodaux, May 31, 1856. E. G. ROBICHAUX, Sheriff.

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

ABRAHAM BOURGEOIS, vs. JOSEPH S. WILLIAMS. No. 1888

QU'IL soit notorié par ces présentes, qu'agissant en vertue d'un (writ de sequestration) amané de la Cour dans le procès intitulé et numéroté ci dessus, j'ai le 24 MAI, 1856, saisi cinq boucauts de sucre, pour une somme de deux cent piastres avec intèret légale du 1er Février 1856 due au demandeur par J. S. Williams, dans l'affaire sus mentionnès.

En conséquence, toutes personnes intèressés, sont par ces présentes notifiée et sommer d'avoir à comparaître dans les quinze jours à partire de la notice actuelle pour répondre à la pétition ici enrégistrée.

Thibodaux, 31 Mai, 1856. E. G. ROBICHAUX, Sheff.

Dry Goods, Clothing, &c.

Dry Goods, Hardware, Hats, Boots, Shoes, etc.

E. J. BRUFF,

CORNER OF JACKSON, LEVEE, AND MAIN STS.

TRULY impressed with the belief that *ready sales and small profits* is the principle that should be adopted by all those who wish to drive a successful business in Thibodaux, I have fully determined to adopt that plan; and in the selection of my stock I have exercised more than ordinary care, and devoted particular attention to the general wants of the people, without at all dabbling in superfluities. My stock, though, perhaps, not as large as that of some of my neighbors, is still complete, comprising a general variety of such articles as are most usually called for in the country, which I offer at exceedingly low rates and on accommodating terms. My assortment consists, in part, of a general variety of articles under the following heads:

Dry Goods, Foreign and Domestic.
Hardware, " " "
Hats, Boots, Shoes and Clothing.
American Prints, Foreign and Domestic.
Haberdashery, Matting, Carpeting,
Crockery-ware, Tin-ware, Willow-ware, Stone-ware, &c.

mh29 1y E. J. BRUFF.

ROUSTAN & M'EVERS,

(Successors to O. Osburn & Co.)

ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR Spring and Summer GOODS, consisting partly of Bareges of very rich patterns, Swiss Muslins, fig'd and plain; Jaconet do. fancy colors; white and black Satin Silks;

Rich Striped and checked Silks, black and fancy colors;
" Camelion Silks, fig'd and plain;
" Superb Glacé Silks, do., do.;
" Gros de Naples do do do.;
" Satin and Silk Bonnets, new style, and very pretty;
" Straw Bonnets—plain and mourning;
" Marked Muslin Caps and Collars;
" "India do do do.

ALSO

Trimmings for ladies' dresses, of all kinds; Linen Valencienne, and other Laces and Edgings; Chimisettes and Collars, latest styles; Hosiery, Ginghams, Fancy Prints, Curtain and Furniture Calicoes, Cottonades, Plain and Twilled Shirting, Denims, Camlet Jeans, and Domestic Cottons of all descriptions, together with a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Comprising Ladies' and Misses' Gaiters, Booties, Walking shoes, and Brogans; Gentlemen's and Youth's Boots, Shoes, and Brogans; Negroes' ditto. Also a full assortment of

READY MADE SUMMER CLOTHING,

For Men and Boys, latest fashions.

JEWELRY,

Consisting of Gold and Silver Pencils and Pens, Bracelets, Rings, Breast-Pins, Ear-Rings, Cuff-Pins, Shirt and Sleeve Buttons, Treple-plated Spoons and Forks, etc.; with a full assortment of the

LATEST STYLE HATS AND CAPS,

and a general assortment of goods suitable for the season, which they will sell low for Cash, or on the usual credit.

Their goods are all fresh and of the latest styles and patterns, and respectfully invite the public, (the ladies particularly,) to call and examine, as they feel confident that their stock is one of the richest ever offered in this market.

March 31, 1855. [15-y] ROUSTAN & McEVERS.

Spring and Summer Goods.

JUST OPENED,

A splendid assortment of BRILLIANTINES, LAWNS, IRISH LINENS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CLOTHING, CUTLERY,

And a general assortment of seasonable goods, all of which we offer on the most reasonable terms.

McBRIDE & CROSS,

ap5-3t Corner Levee, St. Philip and Market street.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS!

Particularly Interesting to the Citizens Of Thibodaux and Vicinity!

☞ One of the principal points in the settlement of the Eastern affairs, with the Peace Conference now sitting in Paris, is the restoration of the Land of Canaan to the Jews. Therefore, all good Jews who wish to participate in that restoration, have to keep themselves in readiness at a moment's warning to depart.

Being a Jew myself, I now offer for COST my STOCK OF MERCHANDISE on hand and under way from the principal Eastern and Northern cities, consisting of a large and well assorted stock of

Spring and Summer Goods.

I invite the public to come and examine before purchasing elsewhere. I will sell off, may the sacrifice be what it will. Therefore don't lose the present opportunity.

The articles consist of Ladies' Dress Silks, black, colored, and figured; Spring and Summer Dress Goods of various qualities and styles; White Goods of all descriptions, such as Swiss, Mull, Book and Nansook Muslins, Bishop Lawns, Jaconetts and Cambrics, White and Fancy Figured and Dotted Muslins,

WHITE EMBROIDERED ROBES,

A large assortment of French and American printed Muslins and Lawns; a large variety of French and American Prints; EMBROIDERIES—such as Bands, Collars, Sleeves, Chimisettes, and Skirts;

Laces, Edgings, and Insertings;

Ladies', Misses', and Childrens' Bonnets, Bonnet Ribbons, and Artificial Flowers. Black and Colored SILK SUMMER MANTILLAS, various styles. Ladies', Misses', and Childrens' French, English and American HOSIERY.

Silk Fillet, Lisle Thread, and Cotton GLOVES and MITTS. Ladies', Misses' and Childrens' Shoes, Bootees, Gaiters and Slippers. Bobinett, Linen and Cotton MOSQUITO NETTINGS and BARS.

EMBROIDERED WINDOW CURTAINS;

Linen and Cotton SHEETINGS, Bedquilts, Bleached and Brown Cottons, Cottonades, Linen Drills, fine Irish, Gray and Yellow Linens.

Ladies' Umbrellas and Parasols.

ALSO—A very large and well assorted stock of Men's, Youth's and Children's SPRING and SUMMER CLOTHING, *larger, better assorted, and CHEAPER* than any other stock in this place—consisting of

Drap de Ete, French and English Merino, Alpaca, and Silk Alpaca, White and Fancy Linen, Duck and Drill PALETOTS, SACK and FROCK COATS, PANTS and VESTS; Shirt Collars, White and Fancy Shirts, Fancy and Silk Summer Cravats and suspenders; Men's, Youth's and Children's Brown, White and Fancy Lisle Thread and Cotton ½-Hose.

HATS—Men's Youth's and Children's Campeachy, Leghorn, Panama, Silk, French and American Fur and Wool Soft Hats, and Caps,

BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND SLIPPERS.

Also—a large lot of Negro Cloth and Hats, for Planters. And a few Rolls Fancy STRAW MATTING, at

J. M. LOEWENSTEIN'S Jew Store,

Thibodaux, April 7. Cor. St. Louis and 2d st.

Sale of Valuable Land.

THERE will be offered for sale by the Sheriff of the parish of Terrebonne, at the Court-House in Houma, on SATURDAY, the 31st day of May, 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M., some valuable land situated on the left bank of Bayou Grand Caillou, and containing 14½ arpents front on said Bayou by depth of survey, bounded above by land of R. R. Barrow and below by land belonging to Heirs of Greenbury Thomas.

Said land will be sold by portions of 2 or 3 arpents, with a privilege of taking the whole.

Terms and Conditions—At 1, 2 and 3 years credit from the day of sale, purchasers to give notes satisfactorily endorsed, with mortgage retained on land sold, said notes to bear 8 per cent interest from day of sale. may24-1t

Vente de Terre d'une Grande Valeur.

IL sera offert en vente publique par le Sherif de la paroisse Terrebonne, à la maison de Cour à Houma, SAMEDI, le 31 MAI, 1856, à 10 heures A. M., des terres d'une grande valeur, située sur la rive gauche du Bayou Grand Caillou, et contenant 14½ arpents par la profondeur que porte l'arpantage, bornées en haut par la terre de R. R. Barrow, et en bas par la terre des Greenbury Thomas.

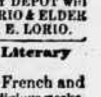
La dite terre sera vendue en portions de 2 ou 3 arpents, avec le privilege de prendre le tout au meme taux.

Termes et Conditions: A un credit de 1, 2 et 3 ans du jour de la vente; les acquèreurs donnant des billets endossés à satisfaction, avec une hypothèque sur la terre vendue; les dits billets portant 8 pour cent par an d'intérêt, à partir du jour de la vente. Mai, 24-1t

Ice! Ice! Ice!

THREE Hundred Tons of superior Fresh Pond, Boston, ICE, just landed from brig J. M. Sawyer, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by

mh29 tf W. H. RAGAN.



DR. PLOUGH takes pleasure in informing his patrons and those who may need his services that he will comply with the calls made for him, and spend a couple of weeks in Thibodaux, from the 1st of June. Any desirous of his services will please leave notice at the Post-office. Office 112 St. Charles street, New Orleans. my24-tf

Copartnership Notice.

MR. C. D. ELDER having associated himself with me, the business of the LITERARY DEPOT will henceforth be conducted under the style of LORIO & ELDER.

Thibodaux, May 20, 1856. P. E. LORIO.

New Arrivals at the Thibodaux Literary Depot.

JUST received, a choice selection of French and English PRAYER BOOKS, BIBLES and Religious works, including the PARRISSIEN ROMAIN of various styles.

CHEMIN DE LA CROIX,
IMITATION DE JESUS CHRIST,
FENELON ON THE EDUCATION OF A DAUGHTER,
FLOWERS OF PIETY, etc. etc.

....ALSO....

An assortment of elegant JEWELRY of the newest styles and patterns—to all of which we invite the attention of our friends and the public generally.

may24-tf LORIO & ELDER.

S. T. DAUNIS & BRO.

HAVE just received from New York and New Orleans, a Complete Stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

to which they call public attention. sep29-tf

Notice to Contractors.

PROPOSALS will be received until the 1st of June next by the undersigned for building a PIVOT BRIDGE on a solid pier of masonry, across the Bayou Lafourche, in front of Thibodaux, agreeable to plan at the postoffice, or according to any other suitable plan.

my17-td JONA. C. WHITE, Mayor of Thibodaux.

Mayoralty, Thibodaux, May 24, 1856.

NOTICE TO BAKERS.—The price of Fresh Flour being $6 00, in the N. Orleans Market Bakers are required to give 29 ounces of bread for ten cents, durng next week. JONA. C. WHITE, Mayor.

Mairie de Thibodaux, ce 24 Mai, 1856.

AVIS AUX BOULANGERS.—Le prix de la Farine fraiche étant $6 00 sur le Marché de la Nouvelle Orleans, les Boulangers sont réquis de donner 29 once de pain pour dix cents, durant la semaine prochaine.

JONA. C. WHITE, Maire.