EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

J. BRYSON BURROWS, EDITOR.

☞ It is very common for scholars to dread the examination which usually takes place at the close of the summer sessions of our schools, and some scholars fear it so much, that after asking a number of times, they prevail upon their parents to excuse them from attending school during the last week of the session; others will try to pursuade their teachers to excuse them from being examined in some or all of their studies, and others still will think the teacher ought to tell them beforehand, what questions they will each have to answer, so that they may commit the answers *to these questions* to memory: To the first of these two classes of scholars, we shall probably say a word at some future time, for the benefit of the third class, we copy the following amusing anecdote:

"A country school teacher, preparing for an examination of his school, selected a class of pupils, wrote down the questions and answers he would put to them on examination day. The day came and so come the young hopefuls all but one. The pupils took their places as had been announced, and all went glibly on until come the question for the absentee, when the teacher asks "In whom do you believe? The pupil who sat next the vacant seat, without noticing whose question it was, answered "Napoleon Bonaparte. No! No! angrily exclaimed the teacher! In whom do you believe? Napoleon Bonaparte. Here the teacher began to smell the rat, and said, you believe in the Holy Ghost, do you not? No, said the pupil, amid roars of uncontrollable laughter, "the boy that believes in that hasn't come to school to day, he's at home, sick-a-bed."

Thibodaux Female Institute.

The friends and subscribers of this Institution, will meet this afternoon in the room above the Post Office. We understand the amount of stock required, has been secured within a few hundred dollars, which we have no doubt will be raised with little trouble. No movement is so important to our town as this one; its effects are not for a day, but for all coming time, and too much praise cannot be accorded to our energetic citizens, for the noble manner in which they have responded to the wants of the country.

Questions Answered.

Answer to questions proposed in last week's Minerva.

1. 23-40.
2. 2401.
3. The equator is an imaginary line encircling the earth at equal distances from each pole.

Meredian circles are imaginary lines extending around the earth North and South through the poles.

Parallels are imaginary lines encircling the earth's surface from East to West, and are paralleled to the equator.

I would discover the latitude of a place by reckoning from the equator, either North or South, and by noting the figures on the sides of the map.

I would discover the longitude, by assuming any given meridian, as at Greenwich, or any other given place, counting it as naught and reckoning either East or West from it 180 degrees, as it is reckoned by figures at the top or bottom of the map.

4. Deponent saith not.
5. War was declared by the United States, against Great Britain, on the 8th of June, A. D., 1812, and under the presidency of James Madison.
6. Washington, became the seat of Government in A. D. 1800.
7. Louisiana has 48 parishes, and was settled by D'Iberville, in May A. D. 1699; or as some say, the 12th of April of the same year.

The State officers: are Robt. C. Wicklife, Governor; C. H. Mouton, Lieutenant Governor; Saml. F. Marks, Auditor; C. E. Grenaux, Treasurer; Saml. Bard, Superintendent of Schools; A. S. Herron, Secretary of State; and E. W. Moise, Atty. General.

The population of Louisiana, in 1853, was 301,103 whites, and 280,512—blacks and colored

8. The number of square miles of Lafourche, are unknown since the new boundaries of 1850.

AUBANE P. THIBODAUX.

Phonography Can be Easily Learned.

In forming an opinion of the time and labor necessary to learn to read and write phonography, persons who are ignorant of it will be apt to make their estimate with a view to what has been necessary in learning common writing. Our first business, therefore, must be to show that an opinion so formed would be incorrect.

Learning to write the common long-hand involves learning to spell. Now, although, as we have shown, there is much useless labor involved in common writing, and of course, a proportionate difficulty in learning how, yet this is child's play compared with learning to spell. Those who write must spell, and of those who cannot write it will be always found that they cannot spell, and that this is the great difficulty that prevents their writing. Apart from the labor of learning to spell, learning to write is not a very severe task, but to learn common spelling is the work of a lifetime, with the certain prospect, that live as long as we may—apply ourselves as we may, possess what talents we may, we never can perfect ourselves in it.

What are the difficulties in learning to spell? Each word consists of one or more ultimate sounds, and the great difficulty in learning to spell is this: Each of these ultimate sounds in different words is represented by different letters or combinations, without any rule to determine when one or when some other shall be used; thus the sound of 'a' in *fate* is represented by 'ae,' 'a' before and 'e' after the final consonant, but in obey the same sound is represented by 'ey,' in *vein* by 'ei,' in *reign* by 'eig' and in *freight*, by 'eigh,' and the same may be shown of all the 43 elementary sounds of the English language as it is now spelled by Webster, using the Roman alphabet. From 4 to 40 symbols are given to each sound, making in the aggregate about 600, equal to an alphabet of about 600 letters to represent 43 elementary sounds and to use which, neither the sounds themselves, nor any rules yet discovered are an efficient guide; the same symbol being also often used to represent different sounds as we have seen before, thereby increasing the difficulty of reading.

Now let us suppose a short word of only three ultimate sounds, represented in three different ways. This will give 3x3x3—27 different ways to spell safe, and very unsafe to guess at the odds of one to 27 against guessing right. But let us take a word of 4 elements, each with 3 symbols and it will give us 3x3x8x3—81, but no one element has less than 4 symbols and some have 40, and if, instead of 3, we take the actual number of the symbols, we shall see still more surprising results. Thus "say" has 2 elements. One has 19 the other 34 symbols, 19x34—646 ways to spell say, and in every instance each element is represented by the same sign that it is represented by in some other word, on the authority of Webster. But "safe" has three elements, the multiplication of their symbols would stand thus: 19x34x12—7752 ways to spell safe, with an authorised representation of each element in every case, very unsafe.

With so many chances to be wrong, 643x7751—839 to two chances to be right in the little words "say" and "safe," what wonder is it that we have occasionally a little variety in spelling, especially when we remember in the case of most words these numbers rise to hundreds of thousands, and not unfrequently multiplied millions are nessesary to express the number of possible spellings of words with an authorised symbol for each sound, and still only one way can be the right way for each word, for if we would read with facility, the same word must always be spelled in the same way. To learn to spell is to learn to know in the case of every word in the language, which way out of the thousands and millions of possible spellings is the right way, and when we consider that we have about 80,000 words that may be spelled at an average of 10,000 ways each, 80,000x10,000—80,000,000,000 spellings possible, only 80,000 of which are right, we shall have a tolerable notion of the labor of learning to spell. Reader, have you ever seen a perfect speller? We assure you that after a pretty diligent search, for ten years, we have not found *one*.

But there may be some who think the spelling of words is settled by rule, and that by studying and understanding the rules of spelling, these multiplied difficulties may be obviated. But let all such bethink themselves how they learned whatever they know about spelling. Did their schoolmaster ever set them to learning rules? Did any teacher ever do so? I think not; certainly not with success. The only way is to attach successively the long serried dictionary, and toil on patiently through them only to find, when you have gone through all the barbarisms of English spelling and mastered the last column, you have, in learning the last, forgotten the first; and you must now begin at the beginning and learn it over again.

All that is nessesary to learn phonetic spelling, is to learn the phonetic alphabet, (either the phonographic or the phonotypic alphabet) one letter for each sound; and then take a few days practice in analyzing words, that you may learn to determine instantly what are the ultimate sounds of words, and from that moment you are a perfect phonetic speller. As far as you know the true pronunciation of a word, your spelling of it is of necessity critically correct; not merely of a few more familliar words, but of every word in the language, or indeed of any other language, if its ultimate elements are found in English—here then the reader will see at once the labor that a lifetime can only imperfectly accomplirh, made perfect and most beautiful in its results, in a few days or weeks at most.

In a printed communication, we cannot place before the reader, the simple letters of the phonographic alphabet, or exhibit the simplicity of phonographic writing. Type cannot be made to do it. We must, therefore, content ourselves with writing about it.

Brevity, simplicity, facility and legibility are the points that have been aimed at with a persevering constancy of effort, that after years of the concentrated labor of thousands, has achieved commensurate and astonishing results, and just so far as these objects have been attained, has the facility for learning it been incidentally promoted. To have a system that should be easily learned, truly forms no part of the plan, for if the other points, brevity and legibility are attained it will repay the learner, though years of close application should be nessesary to acquire it. But happily in attaining brevity and legibility, phonography attains that simplicity which makes the learning of it a very easy matter.

Less than one hundred octavo pages, contain a full exposition of every principle, with ample engraved exercises in a large size, nearly twice the size usual in phonographic writing, copious lessons in print to be written out in phonography and full instructions to both pupil and teacher, which have time and again been combined in one person, so full are the instructions, so easy to learn is the system. We trust the reader is now ready for the following statement: After years spent in teaching, we are satisfied that there are few men who can already read and write, who cannot master it in the leisure hours of one month, and we know some mechanics and farmers who have done it in two weeks—one without a teacher.

In our next we shall give some account of the extent to which it is used. X—Y.

IMPORTANT ENGLISH DOCUMENT—*The Bay Islands.*—The English papers publish the Queen's warrant for erecting the Island of Ruatan and certain other Islands in the Bay of Honduras into a colony, under the name of Bay Islands. It is a document of peculiar interest at present. The whole is comprised in four folio pages, and in twenty-five paragraphs or clauses, with a preamble. The London Spectator gives the following abstract of it:

"The powers of government are entrusted to the Governor of Jamaica, who is constituted Governor of the Bay Islands Colony, and authorized to act as sovereign, without any further instructions from England, in making laws for the colony and framing the financial estimates; to alienate the royal lands to private persons, to present qualified persons for ordination by the Bishop of Jamaica to officiate in the churches, chapels, or any other ecclesiastical benefices; to constitute and appoint judges and officers of justice; to suspend officers commissioned by the crown itself; to pardon offenders, to give warrants for the custody of lunatics and their estates; and to delegate his authority to the Lieutenant Governor. The power of the Governor of Bay Islands Colony extends to many Governors of much more important settlements."

The Spectator proceeds to remark that the creation of this colony seems to it to be incompatible with the obligations incurred by Great Britain under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. It further adds:

"There may be, independently of technical rights, reasons why we persevere in the protection of our subjects on the Island of Ruatan and its small neighbors, or in our protectorate of the Mosquito Indians. These reasons, we learn from Lord Palmerston, are to be stated in the letter which Lord Clarenden is to write for the United States Government after his return to England. It would have been convenient if they had been effectively stated at an earlier stage in the dispute; but they will be awaited with some interest now, since, if the reasons are convincing, it is possible that the Americans may waive their technical right in consideration of the merits of the questions. It is upon the substantial merits, indeed, that the question must eventually rest; and it is a pity we cannot escape from a dispute as to the terms of the treaty to something like a plain understanding upon the points about which the officials on both sides are disputing."

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.

The Wild Woman—Her Strange Appearance—The Story of Her Capture—Romance Realized.

Yesterday we called at the United States Hotel to see the "Wild woman of Wachita Mountains." Mr. J. W. C. Northcott, her captor, introduced us into the room where she is a prisoner. We saw a tall gracefully formed, young white girl, sanctily but neatly clothed, standing with a stout rope about her waist and attached to a bed post. The first impression was similar to that of being in the presence of a fierce maniac. She stood at the foot of the bed, partially hiding behind it, and rocking slowly but with nervous uneasiness, from one foot to the other, and stairing fixedly upon us with great, bright, unwinking eyes, so widely opened that a ring of white surrounded the pupils, which with the wild and intense glare of the orb, gave it a strange and frightful expression. Beneath the eyes were deep circles, showing long continued and excessive excitement or exertion, mental or physical. Her hair was long and thick, hanging in heavy matted masses and wiry tangles about her face, neck and shoulders, and in color dark brown. Her complexion was fair, even delicate, and her features decidedly handsome. Her mouth is small and finely formed, the lips thin and red, but tightly compressed, and her teeth even and white. But there was not, that we could discover, any trace of humor in her face, and we were informed by her captor that he had never seen her smile. There is not a trace in her face to indicate any human passion, the only organ of expression being her eye, and that does not seem to seek, or ever to have known human sympathy.

The woman employed by Mr. Northcott to be attendant of his "pet" as he calls her, says that she has seen the girl look pleased, even seam to be amused, but her lips never curled in a smile, and nothing like a laugh ever found utterance. We need hardly say that she does not talk. The only sound she makes with her mouth is a kind of mumbling, moaning, grumbling, with which, when hungry or thirsty, she expresses a desire to eat or drink. But sometimes, her attendant says, she looks with the most animated curiosity at her (the attendant) and Mr. Northcott when they are talking in her presence, and seems to wonder how they make such noises with their mouths but they have not succeeded in inducing her to imitate them. Her nose is handsome, and her profile well cut and striking, but the only indication of character in it is a kind of untamed audacity. There is nothing like timidity in her looks, only the discomposure mingled with defiance which gleams in the eye of a panther. The appearance of a maniac, which, to our glance, she wore when we entred her appartment, gradually passed away, and there was a softer expression, and something like a gentle glow of intelligence in her still vivid eye. Becoming more composed, she sat down, and her nurse. at our request, brushed back the tangles of her hair, showing her cheeks and forehead. These were fair. The cheek was thin, but its outlines quite womanly, and her brow and temples show intellectuality of no mean or common order. Whatever she is or may have been, she is by nature gifted with capacities of high intelligence.

STORY OF HER CAPTURE.

The story of her capture, related by Mr. N. is quite remarkable. In the Spring of 1855 Mr. Nortchott, with a party of eight gold hunters, was sojourning in the Wachita Mountains, on a branch of the False Wachita river, camped near an extensive and almost impenetrable thicket. They were gold seekers, having been attracted thither by false alarm that there was gold in that region, which our readers will remember had much newspaper circulation, and, as nearly as could be calculated, their camp was three hundred miles distant from the frontier settlements of Texas, and in what is familiarly called the Camanche country. One night in March, it was his turn to watch, and there was bright, unclouded moonlight In the middle of the night he saw a figure approaching that seemed to be a Camanche, and he lay close and at full length on the ground. The figure approached, walking briskly, and passing within twenty yards of him, entered the thicket, and he saw, by the moonlight, that it was no Indian, but a young woman dressed in a robe of skins. He was amazed beyond conception and told his companions of his discovery; but they hooted at the idea, and contended that he had seen a Camanche, and that they would no longer be safe in that locality, and so next day they packed their mules and hurried off for Texas, in spite of entreaties. They were all green in the lore of back-woodsmen. but he had spent twenty years on the frontiers, and knew what he was about.

So strong an impression did this incident make on his mind, that late this winter he enlisted half-a-dozen hardy fellows to accompany him, and set forth on a trip to the Wachita Mountains, on a hunt after the wild woman. So many difficulties were encountered, and the weather was so severe, that all of his companions but one backed out. He pressed forward, however, and early in in March reached the encampment where he had seen the woman enter the thicket. The first thing in order was to search the thicket, and they were not long in finding a kind of den, a little cave, or rather a long and narrow aperture omong the rocks, which he was convinced must be her hiding-place. With this conviction, he waited and watched for her two days and nights, when she came forth. He says that he had been afraid to enter the den, and that now his first care was to stop up the mouth of it, and wait for her to come back. After a few hours she returned, and took alarm on observing that her door in the rocks was closed against her, He had two dogs, which he set upon her, and after running about one hundred and fifty yards, she turned about, as if confused in her fright, and fled towards the cave. He ran to meet her, with a lasso in his hand, and as she approached, worried by the dogs, he threw it over her neck and called off the dogs, and she giving a spring, jerked him to the ground, and at the second leap threw herself, the noose having by that time fastened about her throat and choked her. He then tied her, during which opperation she uttered such horrid screams that the hair stood up on his head, and he had the most singular and awful feelings he ever experienced.

After securing the girl, he entered her den and found there, large quantities of nuts, berries and roots, such as could be gathered and digged in the vicinity. The principal fruit was a kind of large red haws, which were thereabout very abundant, and she had a kind of nest to sleep in, while everything indicated her utter solitude. The garment she wore was of skins, queerly tied together with bits of leather, and also with a kind of grass. The skins were those of a large animal, neither bear nor buffalo, Mr. Northcott says, and the hunters could not tell exactly from what kind of beast they were taken. It was his opinion that she had found an animal dead, or that she might have been attacked by and have mastered some beast. But there is an air of improbability about this that the strange and almost terrible reality of the woman herself does not quite dispel; and we have not room here now to argue the point. The garments were so strong, says Mr. N., that they protected the female from the teeth of his dogs. For five days after her capture his pet refused to taste food, but then partook of red haws. She was then taken three hundred miles intervening between her den and the nearest civilized settlement in Grayson county, Texas, with a rope around her waist, the ends of which were in the hands of himself and his comrade, while the dogs followed after. As soon as he could procure it, he had a hack so fixed as to make of the body a kind of cage, in which he confined her, and conveyed her safely until he finally got her on a steamboat.

She arrived here on the steamer Hickman. For a time she rejected all prepared food, but now she will eat almost anything that is offered, that is not very salt or very sweet. Mr. Northcott says his great object now is to civilize her, to learn her to talk, and to hear her story, for he thinks he is sure that she has talked at some day, and that she has a dim notion of having long ago been with folks similar to those she now finds herself with. He is impressed, from observing her that this is the fact, and thinks that the presence of civilized faces, and being in houses, etc., etc., has cause dormant memories to faintly revive. He disavows any intention to make a speculation out of her, and says that he will only take money from visitors that he may use it for her benefit. He shrinks from no examination on the subject, and has called several physicians to look at his strange pet. If this is a hoax, and it is so wonderful that we are not able to give it full credit, the girl, (whose age is, perhaps, twenty-two or twenty-three years,) looks the character she is made to personate so consummately, that the like was never before heard of, or dreamed. We would have it thoroughly understood that this is no exaggerated puff of a showman, but a plain and sober narrative of that which we saw, and which was in the utmost apparent good faith related to us, and which seems to be a veritable realization of romance.

The Price of Two Potatoes in 1805.

The following anecdote of the first Napoleon—this necessity of discriminating between the two Napoleons is a little inconvenient—is related in a letter from a correspondent, who was a considerable time in the French military service, and who vouches for its authenticity. We might say of it, "*Se aon e vero e ben trovato :*"

The evening before the battle of Ulm, when Napoleon the first, in company with Marshal Berthier, was walking incognito through the camp and listening to the talk of his soldiers he saw in a group not far off a grenadier of the Guard, who was roasting some potatoes in the ashes.

"I should like a roast potato above all things," said the Emperor to the Marshal; "ask the owner of them if he will sell one."

In obedience to the order, Berthier advanced to the group, and asked to whom the potatoes belonged. A grenadier stepped forward and said,

"They are mine."

"Will you sell me one?

"I have only five, and that's hardly enough for my supper."

"I will give you two Napoleons if you will sell me one."

"I don't want your gold; I shall be killed, perhaps, to-morrow, and I don't want the enemy to find me with an empty stomach."

Berthier reported the soldier's answer to the Emperor, who was standing a little in the background.

"Let's see if I shall be luckier than you, said the latter, and going up close to the grenadier, he asked him if he would sell him a potato.

"Not by a long shot, answered the grenadier; I haven't enough for myself.

"But you may set your own price. Come—I am hungry, and haven't eaten to-day.

"I tell you I haven't enough for myself—besides all that, do you think I don't know you in spite of your disguise?

"Who am I then?

"Bah! The little corporal, as they call him; am I right?

"Well since you know me, will you sell me a potato?

"No, but if you would have me come and dine with you when we get back to Paris, you may sup with me to night.

"Done! said Napoleon, 'On the word of a little corporal; on the word of an Emperor.'

"Well and good. Our potatoes ought to be done by this time, there are the two largest ones, the rest I'll eat myself.

"The Emperor sat down and ate his potatoes, and then returned with Berthier to his tent, merely remarking, 'The rogue is a good soldier, I'll wager.'

"Two months afterwards Napoleon the Great was in the midst of a brilliant court at the palace of the Tuilleries, and was just sitting down to dine, when the word was brought him that a grenadier was without, trying to force the guard at the door, saying that he had been invited by the Emperor. 'Let hime come in,' said his majesty. The soldier entered, presented arms, and said to the Emperor:

"Do you remember once having supped with me off my roast potatoes?"

"Oh, is that you? Yes, yes, I remember," said the Emperor: "and so you have come to dine with me, have you? Rustan lay another cover on your table for this brave fellow."

Again the grenadier presented arms, and said:

"A grenadier of the Guards does not eat with lackeys. Your Majesty told me I should dine with you—that was the bargain, and trusting to your word, I have come hither."

"True, true," said the Emperor, "lay a cover hear near me; lay aside your arms, *mon ami*, and draw up to the table."

"Dinner over, the grenadier went, at his usual pace took up his carbine, and turning to the Emperor, presented arms and said:

"A mere private ought not to dine at the table of his Emperor."

"Ah! I understand you," said Napoleon. "I name you Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, and Lieutenant in my company of Guards."

"Thank you heartily. *Vive l'Empereur!*" answered the soldier, and withdrew."

MESSRS. BROOKS AND WILSON.—The following, says the New York Express, of the 30th ult., are the main features of the correspondence between Messrs. Brooks and Wilson:

Mr. Brooks to Mr. Wilson.—Mr. Brooks complains that Mr. Wilson spoke of his attack on Mr. Sumner as "cowardly," and says:

"I therefore hold myself at liberty, by this note, to request that you will inform me, without delay, where and when, outside this district, a further note will reach you,"

Senator Wilson's Reply.—"I characterized, on the floor of the Senate, the assault on my colleague as 'brutal,' 'murderous,' and 'cowardly.' I thought so then; I think so now, and have no qualifications whatever to make with regard to those words. I have always regarded duelling as a relic of barbarous civilization, which the law of the country has branded as a crime. While, therefore, I religiously believe in the right of self-defence, in the broadest sense, the law of my country and the convictions of my whole life alike forbid me to meet you for the purpose indicated in your letter."

ANN OLDFIELD REDIVIVUS.—Mrs.——— was a pretty widow of twenty-eight, left rich by her husband, a respectable and wealthy farmer of S——— in the county of Oakland, who judiciously died about the age of fifty. B———, a sighing swain of twenty, fell in love with this charming widow during a school vacation, and was thereby distracted from study, and nearly frantic. His father, who "designed him for the ministry," had a peculiar horror of the sweet widow, whom he regarded as little better than one of the wicked. Her black eyes, her heaving bosom, and her elastic tread, were to him only symbols of Old Nick. He was in despair, and in his despair he visited the widow, and besought of her, if she had a particle of mercy, not to ruin his son. In vain the widow protested that she had used no arts—had only seen the youth a few times, and was entirely indifferent to him; the father still insisted, and the pretty widow protested that if the youth came again to see her, it would be his last visit. Not many days past, when the enamored youth made his arrangement for a visit, of which the widow had notice. The few previous interviews had taken place under circumstances peculiarly favorable to romance and sentiment, upon moonlit vales or in a parlor *tete-a-tete*.

This time the timid youth was told that Mrs ——— was at the barn, whither he went, and found his *belle ideal* with skirts knee high, dressed in a man's boots and covered with a man's hat, *a pipe in her mouth*, a mug of cider in her hand, superintending her men—killing hogs! He never came again—it was *too killing*.

[*Detroit Advertiser.*

AFFECTING.—During the examination of the witnesses in the case of Mr. Herbert, at Washington, the proceedings of the 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.

TOWN COUNCIL.

COUNCIL HALL, May 11, 1856.

Board met. Present, J. C. White, Mayor; P. H. Gary, J. C. Ragan, J. F. Thompson, Hutson W. Tabor, Jean Rossi and Louis Boudreaux, Trustees.

The minutes of the last two meetings were read and adopted as recorded.

Mr. Gary presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously accepted:

Resolved, That the Mayor of the town of Thibodaux be authorized to advertise for receiving proposals for constructing a pivot or draw bridge across the Lafourche opposite this place, until the 2d day of June, and that the advertisement be put in the Minerva, New Orleans Picayune and Crescent. And be it

Resolved, That the Mayor be also authorized to have the charter of the Thibodaux Bridge Company to be drawn up by Mr. Joseph Nicolas, and to advertise the same agreeably to law.

On motion of Mr. Tabor, the Board adjourned.

JONA. C. WHITE, Mayor.

J. R. VERRET, Secretary.

COUNCIL HALL, June 3, 1856.

Board met. Present, J. C. White, Mayor—P. H. Gary, J. F. Thompson, Louis Boudreaux, J. C. Ragan and Hutson W. Tabor, Trustees.

The reading of the minutes of last meeting was dispensed with.

The petition of Messrs. A. B. Ragan, H. Hoffman and James McCormick, praying for a brick pavement on Levee street, was read, and on motion of Mr. Ragan, duly seconded, was granted.

Mr. Boudreaux presented the following resolution, which, on motion, seconded, was granted.

Resolved, That the Mayor is authorized to have a levee made across the canal at the end of Jackson street, so as to keep a certain quantity of water in the canal inside the corporation during the dry season.

On motion of Mr. Ragan, seconded—

Resolved, That the Mayor is hereby authorized to draw on the Treasurer for the sum of $100 to pay Mr. N. Dutruil for the revision of the laws of the town.

Mr. Gary presented the following amendment to the 8th section of the ordinance relative to the revenue of the town:

Be it further ordained, That until otherwise provided, a tax of 3-16 of one per cent shall be and is hereby assessed and levied on all the property, real and personal, within the limits of the town of Thibodaux, for the purpose of maintaining a system of free schools within the limits of the town, for the use and benefit of all children of the town, and such others as may be admitted pursuant to the regulations hereafter to be established on that subject; that a tax of 11-16 of one per cent be and is hereby assessed and levied on all the property, real and personal, within the limits of the town of Thibodaux, for the purpose of defraying the ordinary expenditures of said town; that the following specific taxes be and hereby remain the same until otherwise provided.

The amendments having been submitted to the vote, resulted as follows:

Yeas—J. C. Ragan, J. F. Thompson, Louis Boudreaux, H. W. Tabor and P. H. Gary.

The amendments were therefore unanimously adopted.

Mr. Gary presented the following resolution, which, on motion, seconded, was granted:

Resolved, That the chimneys put up by the bakers in compliance with a resolution passed June 9, 1855, are a nuisance and dangerous to the adjoining property, therefore be it resolved that the said resolution be and is hereby repealed

The Finance Committee reported favorably on the act of Mr. Geo. Boner, constable, and ordered the same to be paid, say $9.

On motion of Mr. Tabor, seconded, the Board adjourned. J. C. WHITE, Mayor.

J. R. VERRET, Secretary.

DIED—On Sunday, May 25th, 1856, at Pass Christian, Mississippi, LAURA MALVINA, infant daughter of George S. Guion and his late wife, Caroline L. Guion, aged seven months and twelve days.

She sleeps in the bosom of Him who said, "Suffer little Children to come unto me and forbid them not."

"She is not dead—the child of our affection,
But gone unto that school
Where she no longer needs our poor protection,
And Christ himself doth rule."

L. A. DEVILLE, WATCHMAKER,

TAKES this method of informing the public that he has located himself on St. Philip street, next door to A. Perrin's dry good store, and will be found at all times ready to attend to the Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry. jne7 1y

PICKETS and SHINGLES—A superior article of Cypress Shingles and Pickets always on hand and for sale at the lowest market price, by
jne7 tf B. F. TANNER, Agent.

New Carriage Shop.

THE subscriber having leased the establishment lately occupied by W. J. Ferguson and Son, on Jackson street, has great facilities for executing all manner of work in the Carriage Manufactory business, such as fitting up and repairing old vehicles, making new ones, Trimming, Manufacturing Harness, Smith work, etc. All jobs guaranteed to please and deliverable when promised.
jne7 6m J. A. SHULER.

Catholic Church.

SUNDAY ACCOMODATION OMNIBUSES.—The above line for the accommodation of those who attend the Catholic Church, commenced on Sunday, June 1. Order—
Will leave ½ before 8 A. M., pass down Green street, thence down Canal to Jackson street, returning by Jackson to Main, from Main to corner of Market and St. Louis; and from this point it will leave precisely at 8, 8½, 9, 10, and 10½ o'clock. Returning—will leave the Church at 8¼, 8¾, 9¼, 10¼, and 10¾.

AFTERNOON ARRANGEMENT.

Omnibus leaves at 3½ o'clock *via* Green and Jackson streets, as above, and corner Market and St. Louis streets precisely at 3¾ o'clock Returning—Leaves the Church at 4¼ or 4¾. Fare each way, **10 cents.** jeT

Succession of J. F. Moore, deceased.

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

WHEREAS, CHARLES FRANCOIS GAUDE of said parish, has this day filed his application with the Clerk of the said Court, praying to be appointed Adminstration of the above Estate.

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

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court, this L.S. 7th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six. [25-2t] L. S. ALLAIN, Clerk.

Succession de J. F. Moore, décédé.

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

ATTENDU: Que CHARLES FRANCOIS GAUDE, de la dite paroisse, a ce jour fait son applicrtion au greffier de la dite Cour, pour être nom-mé Administratrice dela dite Succession.

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

Temoin ma main et le sceau de la dite Cour, ce L.S. 7 juin, mil huit cent cinquante-six. [25-2t] L. S. ALLAIN, Greffier.

Succession of James C. Moore.

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

WHEREAS: Dr. J. W. DEDERICK, of said parish, has filed his application with the Clerk of said Court, to be appointed Aministrator of said Estate,

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

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court, this L.S. 7th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six. 25-2t L. S. ALLAIN, Clerk.

Succession de James C. Moore

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

ATTENDU: Que Dr. J. W. DEDERICK, de la dite paroisse Lafourche a ce jour fait son application au Greffier de la dite cour pour être nommé Administrateur de la dite succession.

En conséquence, toutes les personnes qui pourraient avoir des objections a la dite demande sont par les présentes notifiées de les déduires au Greffier de la dite Cour, a son bureau dans la ville de Thibodaux, dans les dix jours qui suivront la première publication de cet avis, sinon la dite application sera accordé et confirmé selon la loi.

Témoin ma main et le sceau de la dite Cour, ce L.S. 7 de Juin, mil huit cent cinquante six. 25-2f L. S. ALLAIN, Greffier.

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.

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.

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

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 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