

TERRITORIAL ABSORPTION BY THE UNITED STATES.—The disquieting aspect of European politics, says an exchange, has for the last six months diverted all attention from the long predicted territorial chances on the other side of the Atlantic, which seem now hastening to a consummation. The absorption of the weaker republics of Central and South America by the United States cannot apparently be long delayed. Mexico and New Granada are not only ready to fall from natural decay, but have actually commenced open movements in favor of a surrender of their nationality; Venezuela, although recent events might seem to indicate that she has some inherent life, is on the road to a similar fate. With regard to Mexico a negotiation for the purchase of another of her richest districts was understood to be in progress before the recent overthrow of Comonfort, Mr. Forsyth, the Minister from Washington, being empowered to treat for the province of Sonora, with its valuable silver mines and its harbor of Guaymas, said to be equal to San Francisco itself. The negotiation has since been suspended, not because there would be an objection on the part of any Mexican dictator to complete it, or, indeed, to sell the whole country, but simply because there is no one with sufficient power to act as vendor. General Zubaga, by whom Comonfort was betrayed, is now the nominal President, and enjoys the support of the clerical party throughout the country; but Alvarez, who made the previous revolution against Santa Anna, holds sway in the Southwest; Vera Cruz is still in possession of the constitutionalists; Tampico is in imminent danger of surrendering to them; and, finally, Vidauri, with his Texan sympathies, is again looking to his opportunities on the northern frontier; Santa Anna, meanwhile is hovering among the neighboring islands, hoping for a turn of fortune that may reinstate him sufficiently into power to enable him to be the lucky person that may make the final bargain with Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet. Under these circumstances the United States Government have only to wait a little and they may have the country on their own terms. Already in the Senate, at Washington, General Houston has introduced a resolution, proposing the assumption of a protectorate, and if the motion is not carried it will simply be because it would be idle for America to commit herself to an overt act in a matter which can go only one way even if she remains passive.

ATTEMPT AT POISONING.—On last Wednesday evening Bridget Robinson made an attempt to poison her husband, Roland Robinson. It seems that she got one of her acquaintances to purchase some strychnine, which she dissolved in her husband's coffee. The latter however, in drinking it, found that it had a strange taste, and did not take more than half of what the cup contained. A short time afterwards he was seized with violent pains and spasms. A doctor was sent for, who soon discovered that it was a case of poisoning. On Thursday morning, Bridget Robinson becoming frightened, acknowledged to her husband that she had put some strychnine into his coffee, saying that her intention was not a criminal one. That she did not want to kill him, but merely to lessen his animal spirit and prevent him from being so attentive to other women. Upon the fact becoming known that she had confessed to the poisoning, an affidavit was sworn against her, she was arrested and is now in jail, from which she is to be taken out to undergo a preliminary examination before his honor Judge Cullom, under a writ of habeas corpus; and as her husband is now getting better, she may be admitted to bail. Robinson and his wife had lately been living together on very bad terms, quarrelling two or three times per day.—*Acropolis Organ 12th inst.*

FREE NEGROES.—Ninety-nine in a hundred make a precarious living by contentedly performing the most menial offices, or live in idleness or wretchedness. We can hardly fail to attribute this to characteristics of their own. It is long since they have flourished in any of the trades, if they ever pursued them with success. Within a few years they have ceased to be hackney coachmen and draymen, and they are now almost displaced as stevedores. They are rapidly losing their places as barbers and servants. Ten families employ white servants where one did twenty years ago. Whatever explanation may be given of these facts, the facts themselves cannot be denied; and what is to be done with our colored population, unless they can be induced to return as colonists to the native land of their race, or seek some other tropical region, baffles the wisest of us to say.—*Philed. Amer.*

PAYOU MACON.—This stream is again rising at the rate of two or three inches in twenty-four hours. It portends much injury to the low lands on both sides of it.—*Windsor Sun, 14th inst.*

CROPS.—Our planters are complaining that their crops are badly in the grass and very backward. The corn crop of the parish as a general thing, looks vigorous and thrifty and promises a bountiful supply of the staff of life. The out crop, we are informed, is a total failure, being eaten up by the rust. The wheat crop has suffered greatly from the same cause but to what extent has not yet been fully ascertained.—*Claiborne Advocate.*

The Morehouse Advocate reports that Bastrop has become so much overrun with loafers and bawdy women that it is hardly safe for gentlemen or ladies to pass through the streets, and that these pests parade the streets together in open contempt to the authorities.

A bachelor advertised for a "helpmate, one who would prove a companion for his heart, his hand and his lot." A fair one replying, asked, very earnestly, how big is your lot?

Communication.

Mr. Editor. On Friday, the 4th inst. by invitation of the principal, your correspondent had the pleasure of attending an examination of the school taught by Mr. A. W. Jackson, at Copenhagen, Caldwell parish. The exercises were so interesting, that I have prepared a brief account of them, hoping they may interest your readers.

By 8 in the morning quite a company assembled, and the exercises commenced, and continued until 12; after a short recess dinner was announced, and the scholars, with their teacher at the head marched in complete order, with fine music, to the pleasant and beautiful ground, where a sumptuous dinner had been prepared.

At half past 1 o'clock the exercises again commenced, consisting of declamation, and dialogue which continued till half past 3. A few remarks from your obedient servant, and a word from the teacher to his pupils closed the order of the day.

In the examination and exhibition the scholars acquitted themselves with honor and pleasure to themselves, their teacher, and parents. They gave a clear demonstration of having been thoroughly taught, as well as of their own industry. We have seldom seen their progress equalled, and never surpassed. This reflects great honor on their preceptor, as it is an evidence of his industry and capacity. Mr. Jackson is a young man of energy, and of the best morals, and we confidently predict for him a successful career as an instructor of youth.

The gentlemen who favored the day with instrumental music are worthy of notice. They performed exceedingly well, which contributed very much to the exercise of the exhibition, giving vitality thereto.

We can by no means pass over in silence the furnishers of the fine dinner we had on that auspicious day. We believe that most, if not all the patrons, as well as others, contributed in furnishing it, which was a real pattern. Those clever gentlemen, Mr. A. J. Redditt, Wm. E. Redditt and lady, and W. E. Ellis, Esq. deserve particular mention. The spectators present on the day deserve praise for their behavior, and attention—"all things were done decently and in order."

The teacher and his school and patrons, have our best wishes for success.

It is gratifying, Mr. Editor, to see so much interest manifested, in that portion of the field, for education; such care in the selection of teachers; and the industry and usefulness of the youth. It is a relief to know that the rising generation of men, under the advantage of a liberal instruction, are to fill our places with honor. To individualise, I hope that the youth of the section may continue in their praiseworthy diligence, which is to fit them for their respective places in society as women and men. D. D. S.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—Yesterday, the 10th of June, the steamers Niagara and Agamemnon were to start from Ireland to make the second attempt to lay the ocean cable. Each of them has half of it on board. This time they are to proceed to the middle of the Atlantic before commencing operations. Arrived at the proper point the two ends will be spliced together, and dropped into the sea, both vessels "reefing out." Both are to remain stationary until the splice has well settled to the bottom, which is only a distance of a mile and three quarters.

They are then to set sail, the one for Newfoundland, the other for Ireland. If the weather is fair, five days steaming will safely land both ends of the cable. If it is foul, and the sea runs so high as to create danger of breaking the cable or wrecking the ship, buoys, capable of keeping the end floating on the water, are to be attached, and it will then be cut. There will thus be three chances of saving to one of losing it: 1st, That both vessels may arrive safely. 2d, That one may safely land its end of the cable, even if the other end is lost. 3d, That even if both vessels are obliged to cut it, the buoys will keep the ends floating and conspicuous, when they can be found and rejoined on the return of fair weather.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

A CONTRAST.—CALIFORNIA MAELS.—It is stated that the convention of Representatives of railroads along the Southern seaboard, have agreed on a schedule by which the California semi-monthly mail will be carried over that route to Charleston, thence by the Ferdinand route to New Orleans, and thence to New Orleans. The time from New York to New Orleans will be only eighty-eight hours. Or say, 69 hours (being 23 days) from Richmond to New Orleans. During the war of 1812-13, the post travel from Richmond to New York was 10 to 12 days.

June 3, 1857.—The trial of Aaron Burr was going on in Richmond, and the Court was detained by the non-arrival of Gen. Wilkinson from New Orleans. Mr. Hay, the United States Attorney said: "We have looked at the map, and find the distance from New Orleans to Richmond 1370 miles. If he (Wilkinson) comes by land, he must travel on horse back. He could probably ride thirty miles per day, and by this data he would require 45 days from New Orleans to this city." See Burr's trial. [N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

The highest waterfall in the world is in the Sandwich Islands, and is stated to be between four and five thousand feet high.—The stream on which the fall occurs, runs among the peaks of the highest mountains—so high that the water actually never reaches the bottom—so great is the distance that the water is converted into mists, and ascends to the clouds again.

A bachelor advertised for a "helpmate, one who would prove a companion for his heart, his hand and his lot." A fair one replying, asked, very earnestly, how big is your lot?

A Happy Editor.

George W. Kendall, one of the proprietors of the New Orleans Picayune, owns large estates in Texas. Writing to a friend in Boston, he describes his mode of life as follows:

You may perhaps wish to learn the mode and manner of my life hereabouts; let me enlighten you. Three days in the week I ordinarily pass at my rancho here, three or four miles from New Braunfels, with my family; two days I spend at the Estancia, a place of mine thirty miles west, and where my flocks of sheep are pastured; and the other two days I am on the road, backward and forward; my conveyance an old Jersey wagon with two trusty horses. There is one gap of eight miles on the road without a house, and another of twelve—yet the way is not lonesome. I never pass over it without seeing an abundance of deer, turkeys, ducks, patrigos and the like. I carry alongside of me a double-barrel gun, a Sharpe's rifle and one of Colt's revolvers, and some kind of game is sure to grace my wagon both going and coming.

My sheep now number some 3,000, and finer flocks you never see your eyes upon.—In May I hope to be able to count 4,000, as my lambs come in April. I have, besides, a fine gang of brood mares, besides some 40 cows, and, like the elder Mr. Norval, "to feed my flock and increase my store" is now "my constant care." Did I not once tell you that I had much rather see my lambs skipping upon the hills and playing in the valleys than to witness the pinquets and entreats of the best corps de ballet that ever existed? If I did not say as much to you, it is nevertheless true. I have seen a good deal in my day, Jim—the world, the elephant, &c.—but never saw anything which afforded me such real enjoyment as my flocks, when doing well. And since I have been on the spot in person, now nearly two years, I have had extraordinary good luck; I have not lost two per cent. of my sheep per annum, and when I tell you that twenty per cent. is the average loss the world over, you may imagine that my success is remarkable.

I never sell a ewe or anything which produces. I have pasturage for 20,000 sheep and any number of horses and cattle, and to see all this space covered is now what I am working for. I don't bother my head a moment about Kansas, or Brigham Young, or politics of any kind—don't care who is President—fear God and hate the Indians—an indifferent about Walker and the devil try to keep my feet warm and head cool and smoke my pipe in peace with all mankind.

Here, notwithstanding we occasionally have a cold and blistering norther, our climate is delicious. I am writing, on this 1st January, 1858, sitting in my shirt sleeves, doors and windows wide open, no fire, and robins and other summer birds singing in the green live oaks of my yard. Think of that, all muffled up as you are, and weep.—And then here among the mountains we have no fevers, no chills, no consumptions, no sickness of any kind. There's balm in Texas.

Cowper says that "the tear that is wiped with ad-dress may be followed, perhaps, with a smile." If it is a man's tear, the "perhaps" is unnecessary. You can always dry it with a dress.

A Connecticut schoolmaster asked a lad from Newport, "How many Gods are there?" The boy, after scratching his head some time replied: "I don't know how many you have in Connecticut, but we have none in Rhode Island."

It is said that no more territories will be created at this session of Congress. Arizona, Nevada and Dacotah will have to wait.

The New York Post claims that the Black Republican party is a unit and not a Trinity. If it is a Trinity it is very far from being a holy Trinity.

The will of Governor Blatchett, of Plymouth, proved in 1783, contains the following clause: "I desire my body to be kept so long as it may not be offensive, and that one of my toes or fingers may be cut off, to secure a certainty of being dead. I further request my dear wife, that as she has been troubled with one old fool, she will not think of marrying a second."

Why was Levater likely to be a good soldier? Because he could write about face."

The Revival Messenger gives a list of conversions during the recent revival, which foots up 96,216. The list is doubtless incomplete, as we do not see Louisiana credited with a single convert.

At Madison, Wis., is published the *Emigrant*, in the Norwegian language. It is Black Republican in politics.

A physician at Danville, Va., has a horse that loves tobacco, and not only chews, but swallows it.

Mrs. Gage, in a speech, at a recent feminine convention, told the story of a woman who, having secured a second spouse that "nursed the baby," etc., very accommodatingly avowed that "a husband was the next best thing about a house to the cooking stove."

At Cannes, besides the usual aquatic bathing, "sand" baths are now in vogue on the warm beach, the patient being imbedded up to the neck in the sandy element. It is said to be specific in rheumatism.

Dr. Shuders, physician, has set to music the palpitations and irregular beatings of the heart of a female who is a patient in the hospital at Upsal, in Sweden. "This disease, written in musical notes, with quavers and semi-quavers, forms a kind of waltz, and is one of the greatest curiosities of pathological anatomy."

At and near Lexington, Ky., a marriage epidemic is sweeping off numerous victims. On one day there were no less than seven weddings and three runaway matches.

THE LAMAS.—The beautiful lamas recently imported into this country have been sent away to England. They proved a losing affair.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.—The fallibility of human testimony is such that it must be acknowledged we cannot believe our own eyes. A case very similar to one which occurred some months since at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in which a girl positively identified the remains of a deceased person as those of her sister, and on the strength of which a young man was arrested for murder, but in which case suspicion was averted by the re-appearance of the supposed murdered girl, has occurred at Joliet, Ill.

A body of a female was found in a ravine near Joliet; a farmer testified to the finding of bloody clothes near the spot; four families testified to the hearing of screams from the ravine on the night of the supposed murder, and that the cries were those of a female; a woman named Cook recognized the body as that of her daughter, who was missed on the very night of these screams, and knew it was her daughter because one of her front teeth was gone; she testified to improper intimacy between her daughter and Mr. Richardson, and he was arrested for the murder, and some three hundred men were about taking the law into their own hands to lynch Richardson, fearing that justice would not be done by a regular jury.

The girl was finally found in Chicago, and produced in Joliet. The body found was finally proved to be that of an elderly gray-haired lady, who had died a natural death, and whose body had been disinterred for dissection. The girl is only eighteen years of age.—*Cleveland Herald.*

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH NAVIES.—A debate of more than ordinary interest, recently took place in the British House of Commons. The subject was the Navy Estimates. Lord Robert Cecil, condemned the present practice of building line-of-battle ships of such enormous weight of tonnage and metal. Formerly the largest ships of the line in the British navy, such as the Britannia and St. Vincent, did not exceed 2500 tons; now the Duke of Wellington and the Marlborough ranged from 3600 to 4000 tons. The Victoria, now on the stocks would now greatly exceed even these. The cost had increased more in proportion than the increase of tonnage. It is, however, getting to be generally admitted, that for all the practical purposes of naval warfare, ships of a moderate size were preferable to the vessels of 120 or even 90 guns. The French navy is now almost equal to the British, and some claim for it a superiority both as to numbers and efficiency.

No proof of temperance—a man with his hat off at midnight, explaining to a lamp post the principles of his party.

New Orleans Markets.

Table listing market prices for various goods including Cotton, Coffee, Sugar, and other commodities with their respective prices.

DR. T. O. HYNES, OFFICE AT MRS. MARKHAM'S, HARRISONBURG LA. 5-6-1Y.

COME ONE, COME ALL. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PATRONS AND FRIENDS OF HARRISONBURG SCHOOL, and to the public generally that a public Examination of the Pupils of said school will take place on Friday, 10th of July. The Examination may be expected to commence at 8 o'clock A. M. An Exhibition in the evening, commencing at early candle light.

N. B. AS MISS SHAW, our music teacher, designs leaving for home in a day or two after the Examination, and as we have to raise \$500 for her by that time, we most earnestly and respectfully request that our patrons, as well as others indebted to us, be prepared to settle up at the time above mentioned.

D. D. SWINDALE, Harrisonburg, La. June 21, 1858. 5-6-2r.

NOTICE! LOST OR MISLAD, DUPLICATE RECEIPT NO. 17596, for the North East Quarter, Section 21, Township 7, Range 5 East. Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply for a renewal of the same, and also to caution all persons from trading for the same. JOHN KITTERLIN, June 17th 1858. 5-6-6r.

PROBATE SALE. Succession of Green Carter, decd. BY VIRTUE of an order of sale issued from the Hon. the District Court of the Parish of Catahoula, and to the Sheriff of said parish directed, I will on SATURDAY, the 10th day of July, 1858, within legal hours at the late residence of Green Carter, decd., offer for sale at public auction, all the property belonging to the estate of Green Carter, decd. to wit:

- 1 Feather Bed and Bedding, 1 Lot Crockery, 4 Chairs, 1 Grind Stone, 1 Lot Tools, 1 Lot Castings, 1 Rifle Gun, 3 Trunks, 1 Lot Knives, Forks, &c., 6000 Feet Square Timber, 1 Skiff, 79 Logs—old timber, 17 Logs timber.

Terms of Sale—Cash under benefit of appraisement. Such as does not bring its appraised value in Cash, will be re-offered on same day of a credit of 10 months for what it will bring. Purchasers to execute their notes in favor of the administrator, with approved security according to law for the credit of the Sheriff, M. RICHARDSON, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, June 25, 1858. Print. fee, 25c.

PROBATE SALE. Estate of George W. Copley, decd. BY VIRTUE of an order of sale issued from the Hon. the District Court of the Parish of Catahoula, directed, I will on SATURDAY, the 3d day of July, 1858, within the hours prescribed by law, at public auction, at the residence of Geo. W. Copley, decd., the following described property, to wit: The one-third undivided interest of Geo. W. Copley, decd., in the south-west quarter of section 17, range seven east, containing 17 1/2 acres and 25-100 acres, and the undivided one-third of the north-east quarter of section 17, range seven east, containing 17 1/2 acres and 25-100 acres, and the undivided one-third of the south-west quarter of section 17, range seven east, containing 17 1/2 acres and 25-100 acres, and the undivided one-third of the north-east quarter of section 17, range seven east, containing 17 1/2 acres and 25-100 acres, and the undivided one-third of the south-west quarter of section 17, range seven east, containing 17 1/2 acres and 25-100 acres, and the undivided one-third of the north-east quarter of section 17, range seven east, containing 17 1/2 acres and 25-100 acres, and the undivided one-third of the south-west quarter of section 17, range seven east, containing 17 1/2 acres and 25-100 acres, and the undivided one-third of the north-east quarter of section 17, range seven east, containing 17 1/2 acres 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