Review of the Constitution
& Legislature

No 3

THE INDEPENDENT.

J. Q. A. Taliaferro, Publisher. } **Official Journal of the Parish.** { Terms—Two Dollars a Year, in advance, or $2.50 after two months.

VOLUME 7} HARRISONBURG, CATAHOULA PARISH, LA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17. 1861. {NUMBER 41

The Harrisonburg Independent.

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING.

TERMS:

Two Dollars per annum in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents after the lapse of two months.

No Subscription discontinued until all arrears are settled, and an order to that effect

Advertisements inserted at $1 per square for the first insertion, and Fifty cents for each continuance, (TEN LINES or less constitute a SQUARE.) A liberal deduction made to those who advertise by the year and on long advertisements.

For announcing candidates for Parish offices $5 will be charged—for all other offices, $10, invariably in advance.

Job Printing executed with neatness and punctuality. Payable on delivery.

Marriages and Deaths, and Religious notices published free of charge.

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" " six months	9 00
Two squares one year	25 00
" " six months	15 00
One column one year	60 00
" " six months	40 00
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All letters pertaining to the business of the establishment to be addressed J. Q. A. Taliaferro.

NEWSPAPER LAW.

1. Subscribers who do not give Express Notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them, all that is due be paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered their paper discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places, without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take a paper or periodical from the office, or removing and having it uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The United States courts have also repeatedly decided that a postmaster who neglects to give seasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect or refusal of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the postmaster liable to the publisher for the subscription price.

7. Newspapers are not chargeable with postage within the county or parish in which they are printed

MARKS & NEWMAN
DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES
Hardware, Clothing, Medicines, Shoes, Hats,
And all Articles generally kept in a Country Store,
AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES, EITHER FOR CASH OR CREDIT,
HARRISONBURG,
☞ Highest Prices Paid For Cotton. ☜
David Marks.
Isidore Newman. Jan. 4, 1860. 1-y

ISAAC SHLENKER. ALEX. SHLENKER
I. SHLENKER & BROTHER
DRY GOODS AND GROCERY
MERCHANTS.
Corner of Catahoula and Sicily Streets.
HARRISONBURG.
☞ Keep constantly supplied with a large and carefully selected stock, which we offer on inviting terms. Consisting of
Plantation Dry Goods in endless variety.
READY MADE CLOTHING;
BOOTS AND SHOES;
HATS AND CAPS;
TIN, WOOD, GLASS, and
QUEENSWARE; HARDWARE,
CASTINGS, &c., &c.
FAMILY GROCERIES—a full supply. 1-.
Jan. 4, 1860.

PARISH OF CATAHOULA.

D. M. Prichard, Sheriff; C. C. Duke, Clerk of the District Court; T. D. Nix, Recorder; J. M. Peyton, Coroner; G. Spencer Mayo, Treasurer; J. N. Riley, Assessor.

11TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Is composed of the Parishes of Catahoula, Caldwell and Franklin. The times of holding court in each are as follows:

—Catahoula—
First Monday in May and November.
—Caldwell—
First Monday in June and December.
—Franklin—
First Monday in April and October.

Chas. Mayo, of Catahoula, Judge.
G. H. Weeks, of Catahoula, District Att'y.

New Orleans.
BURTON & WORK,
TOBACCO
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
95 Gravier street, New Orleans.
J. H. Burton, } New Orleans. { Dr. J. C. Mason, in Commandum, Houston, Texas.
G. P. Work,
June 15, '60. 52:y

GELLER, FERGUSON & Co.
(Successors to F. Ullo & Co.)
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
48 Union Street, NEW ORLEANS.
E. Geller,
A. C. Ferguson, Jan. 1, '60 y.

ORTHOPAEDIC INFIRMARY
DRS. CUMMING AND HOMEWOOD,
No. 215 Carondelet street, between Girod and Julia streets, New Orleans, La.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. W. S. LOVE,
OFFICE,.....TRINITY, LA
Jan. 28, 1861.-y.

John P. Elam,
PARISH SURVEYOR.
Address Trinity, La. Feb 13, '61—y.

DR. JOHN M. HAWKINS,
SURGEON & PHYSICIAN,
OFFICE—Residence of Mr. G. H. Patillo, French Fork, Little River, La. All calls attended with strict attention. A full stock of Medicines.
April 11, '59. 51:1y

ALEXANDER R. HENDRY,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Harrisonburg, Louisiana.
WILL ATTEND to Collections in the Parishes of Catahoula, Caldwell, Franklin and Concordia. Will also attend the Sessions of the Supreme Court at Monroe and New Orleans.
May 9, 1860. 6-46-y

R. H. CUNY. J. HAWKINS.
CUNY & HAWKINS.
Attorneys at Law.
Office—Harrisonburg, La.
☞ Will Practice in the Parishes of Catahoula, Concordia, Franklin and Caldwell.

G. SPENCER MAYO,
Attorney at Law,
HARRISONBURG, LOUISIANA.
WILL PRACTICE in the Courts of Catahoula, Concordia, Caldwell and Franklin Parishes.
May 30, 1860. v6no51-y

R. G. SMITH. W. B. SPENCER
SMITH & SPENCER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Will practice in the parishes of Concordia, Catahoula, Caldwell, and Franklin.
Office—HARRISONBURG, LA.
May 30, 1860. 6:51:1y

J. C. & T. H. LEWIS,
ATTORNEYS at LAW.
WILL PRACTICE in Catahoula and adjoining Parishes.
Office in Harrisonburg, La.
H. Burg, La. Aug. 22, 1860. 7-8-y.

DR. J. MAYO,
HARRISONBURG, LA.
May 2, 1860. 6 46:y

DR. J. A. COHEN,
Surgeon Dentist,
HARRISONBURG, La.
☞ Prompt attention given all calls from the country.
Jan. 18, 1860. 6-30-y.

DR. D. CASTLEBERRY,
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,
Harrisonburg.
June 2, 1858. 5-3, y

DR. RICHARD H. HARRIS.
TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Harrisonburg and vicinity.
Office, formerly occupied by Dr. T. O. Hynes.
Harrisonburg, La., Sept. 12, 1860. 7:11:tf.

DR. T. O. HYNES,
TENDERS HIS services to the citizens of SICILY ISLAND, and vicinity.
Office at the late residence of John Buie, Esq.
May 9, 1860. 6-46-y.

DR. STEPHEN E. CUNY,
SICILY ISLAND, LA.
TENDERS his professional services to the public. All calls promptly attended to.
Office—at the residence of B. F. Cuny, Esq.
April 4, 1860. 6:41:y.

DR. T. M. CAVETT.
Tenders his Professional services to the public.
Office—on Mr. S. R. Holstein's plantation, Sicily Island, La.
April 10, 1860. 6-43-y.

CASTOR SPRINGS
Catahoula Parish La.
(20 miles west of Columbia.)
MRS. ANDERSON & SON respectfully announce to their numerous friends and all other seekers of health, pleasure, and recreation, that they have newly fitted up their establishment at the CASTOR SPRINGS and are prepared to offer better accommodations than ever to those who feel disposed to pay them a visit. The water possesses the very finest medical properties, as many Invalids can testify who have resorted thither for Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Jaundice, and other functional and organic diseases can testify.

The Springs are situated in a pleasant, healthful, pine-valley region, with an abundance of game, and every facility will be afforded to those who delight to chase and kill the silver footed deer.

The roads are good from almost any point, North, South, East, or West.

There are Bath-Houses provided for those who desire to test the efficacy of the water by bathing, and those who desire amusements will be furnish with Ten Pins, Bowl, Ball Alleys, &c.

The proprietors are distinguished for their unwearied attention to the happiness and comfort of their guests, and their charges are more moderate than most places of similar resort.

Castor Springs, June 16, 1858.

Harrisonburg Post Office—Arrivals and Departures of the Mails.

Mail from Natchitoches Monroe, Arrives every Sunday morning at 7 p. m. Departs every Monday morning at 8 a. m. J. E. Reeder, postmaster.

Mail—Arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Departs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. J. T. Bickham, contractor.

Mail from Harrisonburg over Brushy Creek to Trinity, Arrives every Tuesday and Saturday. Departs every Wednesday. G. W. Gibson, contractor.

Mail from Harrisonburg over Mills's, Arrives every Wednesday. Departs every Saturday. W. H. Gibson, contractor.

Mail from Harrisonburg to Harrisonville, Arrives every Thursday.—Departs every Friday. R. Fletcher, P. M.

Beautify Your Home.

Every man should do his best to own a home. The first money which he can spare should be invested in a dwelling where his family can live permanently. Viewed as a matter of economy this is important, not only because he can ordinarily build more cheaply than he can rent, but because of the expense caused by the frequent change of residence. A man who early in life builds a home for himself and family, will save some thousands of dollars in the course of twenty years, besides avoiding the inconvenience and trouble of removable. A part from this there is something agreeable in our better nature in having a home. It is a form of property that is more than property. It speaks to the heart, enlists the sentiments, enables the possessor. The associations that spring up around it as the birth-place of the children; as the scene of life' holiest emotions; as the sanctuary where the spirit cherishes its purest thoughts, are such as all value where their influence is exerted. The greater part of the happiness of this world is found at home; on this account we should do all in our power to make home attractive. Not only should we cultivate such tempers as serve to render its intercourse amiable and affectionate, but we should strive to adorn it with those charms which good sense and refinement so easily impart to it. We say easily, for there are persons who think that a home cannot be beautiful without a considerable outlay of money. If you let the sunshine and sky adorn your yard, they will do more than an artist.

Nature delights in beauty. She loves to brighten the landscape and make it agreeable to the eye. She hangs the ivy around the ruin, and over the stump of a withered tree twines the graceful vine. A thousand arts she practices to animate the scenes and please the mind. Follow her example and do for yourself what she is always laboring to do for you. Beauty is a divine instrumentality. It is one of God's chosen forms of power. We never see creative energy without something beyond mere existence, and hence the whole universe is a teacher and inspirer of beauty. Every man was born to be an artist, so far as the appreciation and enjoyment of beauty are concerned, and he robs himself of one to precious gifts of his being if he fails to fulfil this benificent purpose of his creation.

Very Natural.—A man and his wife were seated by the fire. He was intently occupied in reading; she in some domestic cares. At length he raised his eyes from his book, and said—

"It is here stated that Lot's wife looked back towards Sodom, and was converted into a pillar of salt, because she coveted something she had left behind," and added, "I never thought it was for that reason."

His wife very quietly asked—

"What do you suppose induced her to look back; if it was not covetousness?"

He replied, "I always imagined it was curiosity;" and after sitting a moment, he said, "It seems to me that I should have wanted to look back if I had been in her place, should not you?"

"Yes," she replied, "I think I should, especially if I had been told not to do it."

How much human nature, not to say woman's nature, is developed in this reply. It has been questioned whether Eve would ever have thought of eating the fruit of the tree of knowledge if she had not been forbidden to do it.

☞ The velvet moss grows on a stony rock, the mistletoe flourishes on the withered branches, the ivy clings to the sturdy oak, the pine and cedar remain fresh and fadeless amid the mutations of the revolving years, and Heaven be praised, some beautiful images and grateful to the soul will in the darkest hour of fate, still twine themselves amid the crumbling shrines and broken arches of the desolate temples of the human heart.

The Exhibition Place of 1862.

This structure is to exceed its illustrious predecessor in grandeur, in beauty of design, and elegance of finish. The main hall is to be 530 feet long, 250 feet wide, and 220 feet high! The picture galleries, built of brick, will be 2300 feet in length, 60 to 70 feet high, and from 35 to 55 feet wide, The nave and transepts are to be 2200 feet long, 80 feet wide, and 100 feet high. The sheds and other necessary buildings are planned on a corresponding scale. The whole work must be finished in less than one year from the present time, or by the 12th of February next. The Guarantee Fund, which amounts in all to £350,000, is headed by that truly royal patron of the Arts and Sciences, the Prince Consort, for £10,000. It is stated by competent authorities, that the entire structure will cost £250,000, or $1,000,000. It is to be located at South Kensington. The building will be made suitable for permanently remaing on the site, and will in every way outshine the Crystal Palace of 1861, or any other structure of modern times. A writer states that the great hall will contain a cubical area more than ten times as large as that of the great transept of the Hyde Park building, and that it would contain five of the centre transepts of the present Crystal Palace—its heighth will be unparalleled. There is a vast space to be occupied by the world's products, in its inventions, manufactures, and works of art.

America will be allotted all the room she can creditably fill, and it is to be hoped that no time will be lost in making preparations for having the country well represented in all of the departments. Many Manufacturers may profitably exhibit their goods to the millions that will be gathered here from all parts of the world. It is, however, the American inventors who will reap the richest harvest of profit and honor. There are a thousand inventions in use in America which are practically unknown in Europe, that could form one of the most attractive collections of the Exhibition, and the publicity thus given them will amply reward the exhibitors. Aside from those directly interested in the Exhibition, we shall expect tens of thousands extra American visitors in 1862. It will be a good time for London and the Atlantic steamers. Even the Great Eastern will be able to find profitable employment during the Exhibition year.

[London American.

The Deaf Countess.—A story illustrative of a union of polite courtesy, with rough and violent ebullition of temper common in the old Scottish character, is well known in the Lothian family:—

William Henry, fourth Marquis of Lothian, had for his guest at dinner an old Countess to whom he wished to show particular respect and attention. The Marquis of Lothian was aid-de-camp to the Duke of Cumberland, at the battle of Culloden, and sullied his character very much as a soldier and a nobleman by the cruelties which he exercised on the vanquished. After a very complimentary reception, he put on his white gloves to hand her down stairs, led her to the upper end of the table, bowed, and retired to his own place. This I am assured was the usual custom with the chief lady guest by persons who themselves remember it. After all were seated, the Marquis addressed the lady—

"Madam, may I have the honor and happiness of helping your ladyship to some fish?"

But he got no answer, for the poor woman was *deaf as a post*, and did not hear him; after a pause, but still in the most courteous accents—

"Madam, have I your ladyship's permission to send you some fish?"

Then a little quicker—

"Is your ladyship inclined to take fish?"

Very quick and rather peremptory—

"Madam, do you choose fish?"

At last the thunder burst, to everybody's consternation, with a loud thump at the table and stamp on the floor—

"Con—found it! will ye have any fish?"

We are afraid the exclamation might have been even of a more pungent character.

A Sensible Landlord.—An exchange says: A little incident transpired some time ago, at one of our hotels, wich is worthy of notice.

A little girl entered the bar-room and in pitiful tones told the keeper that her mother had sent her there to get eight cents.

"Eight cents!" said the keeper.

"Yes, sir."

"What does your mother want with eight cents? I don't owe her anything."

"Well," said the child, "father spends all his money here for rum, and we have nothing to eat to-day. Mother wants to buy a loaf of bread."

A loafer remarked to the bar-keeper to "kick the brat out."

"No," said the bar-keeper, "I'll give her the money, and if her father comes back again I'll kick him out."

A Beautiful Eastern Belief.—Two angels keep watch upon each mortal—an angel on the right, and an angel on the left—taking note of every word and action. At the close of each day they fly up to heaven with a written report, and are replaced by two similar ones on the following day. According to Eastern tradition, every good action is recorded ten times by the angel on the right; and if the mortal commit a sin, the same benevolent spirit says to the angel on the left—"Forbear for seven hours to record it; peradventure he may repent and pray, and obtain forgiveness."—[Mahomet and his Followers.

The True Path to Esteem.

I have remarked in my own time, that some, by taking too much care to be esteemed and admired, have by that course missed their aim; whilst others of them who shunned it, did meet with it, as if it had fallen on them whilst it was flying from the others; which proceeded from the unfit means these able and reasonable men took to establish their reputation. It is very strange to hear men value themselves upon their honour, and their being men of their word in trifles, when yet that same honour cannot tie them to pay the debts they have contracted upon solemn promise of secure and speedy repayment; starving poor widows and orphans to feed their lusts; and adding thus robbery and oppression to the dishonorable breach of trust. And how can we think them men of honor, who, when a potent and foreign monarch is oppressing his weaker neighbours, hazard their very lives to assist him, though they would rail at any of their acquaintance, that, meeting a strong man fighting with a weaker, should assist the stronger in his oppression?

The surest and most pleasant path to universal esteem and true popularity, is to be just; for all men esteem him most who secures most their private interest, and protects best their innocence. And all who have any notion of a Deity, believe that justice is one of his chief attributes; and that, therefore, whoever is just, is next in nature to Him, and the best picture of him, and to be reverenced and loved. But yet how few trace this path! most men choosing rather to toil and vex themselves, in seeking popular applause, by living high, and in profuse prodigalities, which are entertained by injustice and oppression; as if rational men would pardon robbers because they feasted them upon a part of their own spoils; or did let them see fine and glorious shows, made for the honor of the giver upon the expense of the robbed spectators. But when a virtuous person appears great by his merit, and obeyed only by the charming force of his reason, all men think him descended from that heaven which he serves, and to him they gladly pay the noble tribute of deserved praises.

A Bite.—A very important stripling, whom favoritism had raised to the dignity of quarter-master of a regiment of infantry, wishing, one parade day, to dismount, from his charger for the purpose of wetting his whistle and adjusting his spurs, called out, in a very commanding tone, to a spectator who was near him—

"Here, fellow, hold this horse."

"Does he kick?" brawled out the person addressed.

"Kick? no! Take hold of him."

"Does he bite?"

"Bite? no! Take hold of the bridle, I say."

"Does it take two to hold him?"

"No."

"Then hold him yourself."

Afraid to Ply the Question.—A young lady said to her beau after fifteen years courtship—

"Charles I am going out of town to-morrow."

"Where?"

"I don't know."

"When are you coming back?"

"Never."

What are you going for?"

"I am going to look for something which you have not, never had, and can give me without loss to yourself."

"You are welcome to it, I am sure, but what is it?"

"A husband!"

"Why, you might have had that fifteen years ago, if you had only said the word, but I was afraid to ask the question."

A Divorced Man.—Sir Charles Lyell gives the following story of a certain party seated by a reserved companion in a railway carriage and who, by way of beginning a conversation, said,

"Are you a bachelor?"

"No, I'm not," replied the other drily.

"You are a married man!" continued he.

"No, I'm not."

"Then you must be a widower!"

"No, I'm not."

Here there was a short pause—but the undoubted querist returned to the charge, observing—

"If you are neither a bachelor nor a married man nor a widower, what in the world can you be?"

"If you must know," said the other, I'm a divorced man!"

Echoes.—What must be done to conduct a newspaper right? Write.

What is necessary to a farmer to assist him? System.

What would give a blind man the greatest delight? Light.

What is the best piece of counsel given by a justice of the peace? Peace.

Who commit the greatest abominations? Nations.

What is the greatest terrifier? Fire.

Pretty women kiss one another, says an ill-natured person, on coming into a room because it is a graceful custom; they do the same on going away, because they are delighted to lose sight of each other.

A fellow charged in an indictment with stealing a hoe, was discharged upon trial, it being proved that the article taken was an axe. The matter was a regular *ho-ax*.

"Union" Hospitality in Tennessee.—The Nashville Banner relates the following:

A worthy friend from the farming districts, who occasionally drops in upon us to get the latest news, narrates the following: A traveler passing through his neighborhood on horseback, stopped at a modest cottage on the roadside and asked for shelter, as it was quite dark and raining. The "head of the family" came to the door and accosted the traveler with;

"What do you want?"

"I want to stay all night," was the reply.

"What are yer?"

This interrogatory was not fully understood by the traveler, and he asked an explanation.

"I mean what's yer politics?" rejoined the former. "Air you *fur* this Union or *agin* it?"

This was a poser, as the traveler was not certain whether the man of the house was a Union man or Secessionist, and he was anxious to "tie up" for the night—so he made up his mind and said, "My friend, I am for the Union and the Consti——"

"Stranger, *y-e-o u* kin kum in!"

It is needless to add that the traveler dismounted, and both man and beast were hospitably taken care of for the night.

Absence of Mind.—This anecdote is old enough to be allowed repose, but yet it ought not to be buried. Talking of "absence of mind," says the Rev. Sidney Smith, the oddest instance happened to me once, in forgetting my own name. I knocked at a door in London, and asked if Mrs. B. was at home. 'Yes, sir. Pray what name shall I say?' I looked in the man's face astonished—what is my name? I believe the man thought me mad; but it is literally true, that during the space of two or three minutes, I had no more idea of who I was than if I never existed. I did not know whether I was a dissenter or a layman; I felt as Sternhold or Hopkins. At last, to my great relief, it flashed across me that I was Sidney Smith. I heard, also of a clergyman who went jogging along the road until he came to a turnpike. 'What is to pay?' 'Pay, sir! for what?' asked the turnpike man. 'Why, my horse, to be sure.' 'Your horse, sir! what horse? Here is no horse, sir!' 'No horse? [illegible] me,' said he, suddenly look[illegible] of a hackdriver in [illegible] legs, I thought I was on h[illegible]'

A Hospitable Sinner.—The Mobile Register relates the following:

At a late revival meeting in East Mississippi, one of the brethren became anxious to pile the altar with mourners, and for that purpose left his seat and went among the congregation, personally exhorting his acquaintances to quit the error of their ways. Approaching an individual who drawlingly talked through his nose, he began with—"Don't you want to go up?" "Nay." "Don't you want to join the Church?" "Nay." "Why, what would you do if the Lord was to come for you?" "Well," the sinner drawled out, "I'd kill a chicken, cook some biscuit, and do the best I could. Don't reckon he'd get mad at that." He didn't go up.

What Constitutes a Handsome Man.—In Fanny Fern's way of thinking: He must have a beard; whiskers, as the gods please, but a beard I insist upon, else one might as well look at a girl. Let his voice have a dash of Niagara, with the music of a baby's laugh in it. Let his smile be like the breaking forth of the sunshine on a spring morning. As to his figure, it should be strong enough to contend with a man, and slight enough to tremble in the presence of the woman he loves. What girl would like to marry a man with "a dash of Niagara" in his voice, and the "breaking forth of the sunshine" around his lips?

Fair Play for Printers.—We have a mind to have this set up in capitals and leave it standing at a column's head; it is a great truth compressed into a small space:

"The public have a fancy notion about printers. They think it costs nothing to puff, advertise, &c. And one and another will sponge an extra, a puff, or some benevolent advertisement. They forget that it is printer's ink that makes nine-tenths of their immense fortune. They forget that it takes money to pay compositors—to buy ink, type and paper—and lastly, they forget to even thank you for working for nothing by gratuitously puffing their business."

Not that Kind of a Cat.—A gentleman doing business on Main street, was presented with a beautiful kitten. Yesterday a couple of young ladies, one of them named Julia, happened in the store, and of course kitty as kittens and babies always do come in for an immense quantity of endearments and caresses.

"Oh, my! what a sweet, darling little kitty! What is its name?"

'Oh, the dear little thing. Do call it Julia, won't you?'

"I should be very happy to do so," said our gallant friend, "*but it ain't that kind of a cat!*"

Kitty was deposited on the floor in a twinkling and a couple of young ladies were seen looking for a good place to faint,

The papers relate an anecdote of a beautiful young lady who had become blind, having recovered her sight after marriage. Whereupon Snooks wickedly observes that it is no uncommon thing for people's eyes to be opened by matrimony.