SOUTHERN SENTINEL.

PLAQUEMINE:

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1850.

THE RIVER.—The river is still on the rise at this point, and is probably within two feet of the highest water mark of last season.

☞We refer our readers to the advertisement of the succession sales of Joseph Materne and J. P. Breux, which takes place on the 9th at the Court House in this town.

☞The Bayou Sara Ledger of the 2d says: "Skiffs commenced running in the streets today." The town is lucky if its houses don't commence "running in the streets."

☞We cannot discover by any of the papers received, that the Legislature was in session either on Friday or Saturday last.

☞The questions propounded us by the "Joint Committee of both branches of the Legislature," will be answered as early as practicable.

THE DAILY MAIL.—The Legislature has appropriated three hundred dollars towards carrying the mail daily from New Orleans to Baton Rouge during the session, and has we believe gone into operation. We hope the Postmaster will at once take this matter into consideration and have the daily communication regularly established along the line spoken of, and moreover create more Postoffices along the route, the necessity for which will be palpable under the new arrangement.

CREVASSE.—We learn from the True Delta that the river broke through the new levee, on the 27th ult., at Lacoste's planation, about 7 miles below the city, on the opposite side of the river, about twenty-five feet wide.

AN OLD WITNESS.—We observe in the great Gaines case now progressing in New Orleans, the testimony of a lady nearly ninety years of age, who knew Daniel Clark when he was 16, and who has never been out of the city farther than Lake Pontchartrain.

GEN. TAYLOR'S CALIFORNIA MESSAGE.—A message has been received from the President, in the House of Representatives, in accordance with a resolution of that body, asking for information relative to the Territory of California, its Government, &c. We will give it in full to our readers next week; it will be read with much interest. Gen. Taylor takes the true Southern and Constitutional grounds upon the subject of domestic institutions, and plainly indicates that no Wilmot proviso will ever, with his sanction, extend over any territory that we now have, or may hereafter come into our possession.

PLANTERS' BANNER.—This ably conducted paper has at length come to us in an entire new dress of type and materials from top to bottom. We take this opportunity of complimenting Mr. DENNETT upon the very able manner in which he has hitherto conducted his journal, not only with reference to the principles of the whig party, which it has maintained with a warmth and devotion deserving of all praise, but also in the manner that he directs his energies and talents to advance the prospects, moral and pecuniary, of his town and parish.—Certainly no paper in the State is conducted with more vigor and spirit. If we could speak to the people of St. Mary, we would tell them that they know very little of their own interests, if they do not give the Banner a wholesouled support for such untiring zeal in their behalf.

THE CRESCENT.—This excellent journal has gone into the entire possession of Messrs. J. W. Crockett, J. W. Kidd, and H. A. Hudson. These gentlemen are spoken very highly of by their cotemporaries in the city. If they have anything like the industry of their predecessors (whom we wish to receive all earthly happiness in their future aims,) they will deserve more patronage than they may ever expect to receive.

IBERVILLE.—We learn from the report of the Superintendant of Public Schools, (politely forwarded us by Hon. R. L. Watson,) that the number of school districts in this parish are 19; number of schools in operation up to 30th Sept., 1849, *only* 5; whole number of educable children in the parish, 739; average number of children who attended school up to 30th Sept., '49, 154; number of children who did not attend, 585; average period of tuition, 7 months 21 days; amount apportioned to this parish in mill and poll tax up to 30th Sept., '49, $5,962 21; amount expended in the payment of the teachers' salaries, $1,050 86; balance unexpended or reserved under the 30th and 32d sections of the law, $4,311 35; amount expended on school houses, $537 00.

☞Burtain's Magazine and Graham's Magazine have just been received from the publishers. The first of these has been frequently noticed by us as one of the handsomest and best conducted periodicals in the country. To the latter we must do equal justice—its embellishments are superb and numerous, and its contents of the highest merit. Call and see copies of the above, and allow us to forward your names. But we would say to Graham that the present number (February) is the only one we have received of his magnificent work.

AN ITEM.—The largest subscription to the fund for the construction of a church in California was given by a gambling house, namely, $2000.

John H. Harmanson.

We see it stated that the Hon. John H. Harmanson is at present on a visit to Baton Rouge on matters of a public nature connected with his Land Bill. The fact of his visit will not be doubted. But we ask any sane Democrat if he candidly believes this return of our representative at this important Congressional crisis is prompted by public interest, directly or remotely? Can any sensible man define any plausible reason to call for his presence in the Legislature during the discussion of this famous measure? Is not the bill itself and all that has been already said upon it, sufficient to enlighten the members of our Legislature, without the necessity of anything new upon the subject from the brains of Mr. Harmanson—anything that could possibly warrant his leaving Washington at this important political juncture, in which southern rights are to be tested? No, the excuse inserted in the partizan prints for this breach of trust on the part of the Representative of the Third District is an insult to his constituents, and we trust those of Iberville, at least, will long bear this visit in remembrance. But this *move* of Mr. Harmanson can be accounted for with some reason in another way. It is known that he is pecuniarily interested in the acceptance of the grant embraced in his bill by our Legislature—and his political reputation, too, is at stake. It is likewise known, through the records of the past, that Mr. Harmanson has never opposed the designs of the anti-slavery fanatics, by any manifest act, either through the brilliancy of his oratory, or the power of his vote: it is known that he was the only Senator in the Legislature of this State who opposed the resolution instructing our senators and representatives in Congress to vote for the admission of Texas into the Union in the same manner that Louisiana was admitted—with her slaves: it is known that when this question was finally decided, (Mr. Harmanson then in Congress,) he did not vote upon it: it is moreover known that he did not vote against the resolution giving Congress the right to prohibit slavery in the District of Columbia. And now, at a moment when the great question is about to come before Congress, testing its right (or acting upon that presumed right) to prevent slavery in the territories, and those we may hereafter acquire, we find Mr. Harmanson here at Baton Rouge, attending to his private interests under the guise of public business—and again, in all probability, when the vote upon this greatest of all slavery questions is to be taken, his chair in the House of Representatives will, as usual, be found empty! What kind of name is to be given to this inactive policy of our Representative? If it is not the handmaid of abolitionism, what is it? And yet in the face of all these glaring official outrages and wanton disregard of the sentiments of this District, Mr. Harmanson was returned to Congress! We ask our friends in the Legislature to note well the object of this gentleman's visit, and give him by their votes a rebuke which it seems he so justly merits.

THE SEMINARY.—*Mrs. Van Nooten.*—Evils often effect much good. The proof of this saying could not be better exemplified than in the circumstances which produced a vacancy in the seminary here, and the good fortune attendant upon the fact that the above lady has leased it for a term of years, and will in a few days remove here her institution from New Orleans, which she has long conducted, and with a talent for instruction and general good management, that have gained for her the esteem and confidence of the most eminent citizens.

We are assured, Mrs. Van Nooten has spared no expense to procure teachers of the highest celebrity in the various departments—her late visit to Europe was in connection with this matter, expecting at that time to continue her institution in New Orleans. We trust that she will be ably supported by the citizens of Iberville, for a similar advantage has never before occurred here, and if this one is lost through the want of proper support, another may never occur.

☞We acknowledge the receipt of the report on Internal Improvements by A. D. Woolbridge, and that of Professor Dimitry on Education, both of which we will notice, or their most important topics, at an early day. It likewise gives us pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of nine new subscribers, members of the Legislature.

DEATH IN THE CIRCUS.—We understand that Mr. Kelley (known in the performance entitled "Kelley and Son,") had an appoplectic fit in Stoke's Circus, while in Franklin, and expired immediately.

☞We have been requested to state that a two days' quarterly meeting will commence on Saturday at the Methodist Church. The Rev. Mr. Crenshaw is expected to be present.

THE SCALPEL.—The January number of this excellent medical periodical, published in New York and edited by Dr. Dixon, is before us; the subjects treated are of a highly interesting nature, and delineated in a clear, simple yet able manner, which has hitherto characterized the pages of this work, and cannot fail to be highly interesting to all classes of readers.

LEGISLATIVE ELOQUENCE.—We take the following from the Thibodeaux Minerva, the editor of which, J. C. White, is a member of the Legislature, and doubtless an able one—that does not prove, however, that he had anything to do with this paragraph:

"Sir," said a member of the Louisiana Legislature, "I am here, the proud representative of my constituents; I am here from the Parish of Assumption, and while I stand upon this floor I and Assumption are of a piece."

"Yes," said a member opposite, "and you are the d—dest piece of Assumption that was ever heard of."

Protection of Plaquemine.

We are surprised at the supineness that characterizes our citizens, particularly those who own property on Front street, with regard to the future safety and prosperity of our town, menaced as it is by such imminent peril each year, arising from the danger of the bank caving in. This was seriously apprehended last year at one point in our levee, but fortunately it did not occur; if it had taken place, we imagine the value of property above would have been lowered more than fifty per cent; yet, no steps were taken to render the point alluded to less liable to sink in future; the danger is now increased by this second high rise, and if the water again falls without any calamity following, our citizens are blessed. But is it the part of a sensible community to trust their prosperity to chance? We have in Plaquemine all the natural advantages to make it rich and prosperous. Do not let us lose them through want of foresight, through the lack of enterprise, a false economy, or narrow minded and ignorant cupidity.

The past history of the Mississippi river gives positive evidence that it is continually making or cutting away the land on one shore or the other. We would ask if this town lies in a position to be benefitted by the current of the Mississippi? On the contrary, it is situated in a bend, and of course the whole body of the river sweeps in full force against it. Now, prevent the earth from being cut away by this sweeping current setting in upon us, and a double purpose is effected—for, if we can prevent the earth from being washed away, the same means will cause the alluvial to settle and land to be made with equal rapidity that it was previously swept off. The mode of effecting this great object is simply through a system of piling at low water, and filling up the space gradually. In this manner, we would not only prevent the bank from caving in, but the corporation would be eventually vastly benefitted by the new land which would be made in front—the situation of the piles, driven close together, causing a vast deposit of earth to be made in their rear at each rise of the river, and at the same time cause a deposit to be made in their front. When the space between the top of the piles and the old levee is filled up, then again form another row of piles.

But how is all this to be got into operation? In our opinion it is the duty of our selectmen to pass an ordinance, such as would be just for this express purpose. If they fear to act in a matter so important, let the opinion of scientific men be obtained relative to the above principle, and the expense attendant, and if favorable, submit a tax for this purpose to the citizens at the next municipal election. If our corporate authorities do not act upon this matter, we would suggest that a town meeting be held, to take the matter into consideration. In the meantime we would be glad to give publicity to the views of our friends upon this important subject, deeply interesting to every man of business, who expects to make Plaquemine his future place of residence.

Since the above was put in type we learn that a petition will be made to the Legislature, to procure the services of a State boat the ensuing summer, for the purpose of driving piles (furnished through subscription by property holders on Front street) in front of those points where they would be of the greatest service. This is all very well; but we are in favor of a row of piles the whole length between the Bayou and Whitall & Edwards' plantation, and although we conceive that those who are most deeply interested should pay the most towards effecting this work, yet, it is a general benefit which all should assist in securing.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERALSHIP.—Since our last issue it has been asserted publicly that J. C. Larue was appointed Attorney-General, but the New Orleans papers received by Monday's mail deny that such an appointment has been made. This looks ominous of defeat to the hopes of Mr. Larue.

NEWS AND RUMORS FROM WASHINGTON.—We notice in the correspondence of several papers, rumors on the subject of a dissolution of the Union, about which many men appear to talk quite glibly, and as if it was a subject of merely ordinary interest. The Washington correspondent of the Charleston Courier, in his last letter, says:

The subject of a dissolution of the Union has assumed more consistency during the present week, than at any previous time. It is now difficult to see how either party to it, can suddenly change its position; and the crisis will be brought on by the southern convention. It is said that Mr. Henry A. Wise will be one of the delegates in the convention, from Virginia and, as far as he is concerned, he will give to its action a decided tone.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, in a late letter, says.

It is understood that Mr. Clay is directing his attention seriously to the question which now agitates the public mind in both sections of the Union, with a view of bringing forward a proposition to compromise the extreme views which have been advanced in the north and south.

CANAL BANK.—The report of the Board of Currency, which is now before the State Senate, recommends the Legislature to declare the charter of this institution forfeited. As the report has not yet been made public, we are of course unable to state the reasons upon which this recommendation is founded.

A WHITE NEGRO.—The North Carolinian tells a story of a slave who has gradually become white. The change is supposed to be caused by the bite of a rattlesnake, which occurred ten or a dozen years since. He was formerly as black as any African, and now shows no signs of a negro except the kinks in his hair.

Report of the State Engineer.

The following is the most interesting portion of the Bee's synopsis of the voluminous, and in many respects superficial, report of the State Engineer:

The latter half of the report is devoted to the consideration of two subjects—the best method of protection against inundation and the draining our swamp lands. The first will aid materially in effecting the last. The report enters upon an elaborate examination of various scientific questions connected with the course of the Mississippi, its tendency to overflow its banks, and to change its bed, and then proceeds to investigate the plans adopted by other countries for preventing the encroachment of streams subject to sudden and rapid elevations. The two leading plans are, to confine the waters within their natural channels by levees or dikes; and to relieve the channels from superabounding floods by lateral outlets. After due reflection and investigation, the Engineer comes to the conclusion that entire dependence on the leveeing system is unsafe to us, and will be destructive to those who come after us. One of the objections to levees is their immense expense. Every dike destroyed, necessitates a reconstruction on a larger scale. Another and stronger objection is the insufficiency of the protection. The river is continually at work sapping the foundation of our levees. The soil being or a yielding character, melts and dissolves away, precipitating our banks and dikes into the river, and, spreading ruin around. Levees, therefore, according to the report, must, as a system of protection, be in a great measure abandoned.

The plan relied upon by the Engineer is to make lateral outlets, and to enlarge all natural *debouches* of the stream. He recommends the improvements of the Atchafalaya, Plaquemine and La Fourche rivers, particularly the first, so that their capacity to discharge the waters of the Mississippi may be greatly increased. The report does not concur with those who think that an outlet should be made above the city of New Orleans, connecting the river with Lake Ponchartrain, because this would eventually fill up the Lake and destroy that beautiful sheet of water, and would create danger of an inundation of the city in the rear, in the event of the prevalence of Southerly winds. The same general considerations militate against the plan of opening Bayou Manchac. The repor suggests that an outlet be formed just below the mouth of Red River, another about the lower mouth of Fausse river, in Point Coupée, others at he upper mouth of the same stream, and at the west bank of the Mississippi, connecting it with Lac des Allemandes and Lake Washa.

If it should seem best to the Legislature to rely on levees, the report maintains that the system should be made a general and uniform one, and that the State should bear a just quota of the expense. There is very little swamp land in the State. Much of the land so styled, is inundated land, and will be reclaimed by the protection of the State from overflow.

Latest from Washington.

(Correspondence of the N. O. Picayune.)

WASHINGTON, *Jan.* 24, 1850.

The sectional question is the engrossing one here, and the topic of dissolution of the Union is almost worn threadbare. The old subjects of party strife are well nigh lost sight of. As to legislative business, none is attempted.—Things will grow worse instead of better, and, when at worst, they may mend. No one regrets that a crisis is approaching. When that has been safely passed, the harmony of the country may not be again interrupted for some years. The present contest, like that of the Missouri question, is one for political power between two rival sections. The question of the constitutional power of Congress to prohibit slavery in a territory was not then settled, but it was evaded. So it will be again. The South is still willing to adhere to that compromise, and apply it to all new acquisitions. All the present agitation will be terminated by a similar expedient. The Northern members intend that it shall be so terminated. But in the meantime, they will try the mettle of the South, and see how far they are in earnest. They will soon find one thing—that they cannot pass another appropriation bill until the territorial question is settled. The southern members have deliberately determined that no appropriation bill shall pass until then. Forty members can call the yeas and nays, and between motions for a call of the House, and an adjournment, the time may be consumed. The Northern members defeated Walker's amendment last session in this way, which amendment would have settled the territorial quarrel by a fair compromise. But the ninety Southern members and the Free Soilers form a majority of the House, and the latter will probably resist appropriations also. Things will remain in this way till the Northern members see fit to remove the obstruction to legislation. They may, if they have the stuff, undertake to turn out the impracticables. Clingman invited them to attempt this.

Gen. Taylor's policy of inaction in regard to the Territories is opposed by the South.—They have many reasons for demanding an adjustment of the question at this session, or during this Congress.

Mr. Calhoun is out of danger, but will scarcely be able to attend to his senatorial duties this winter. EXCELSIOR.

☞Mr. George F. Parkman, son of the late Dr. George Parkman, returned from Europe in the steamship Canada, at New York. He was on a tour of the Continent for the benefit of his health, but was sent for when it was first supposed that his father was no longer living.

THE UNION.—Dr. Bethune, of Philadelphia, delivered an eloquent lecture in Washington, a few evenings since, in the course of which he gave a glowing eulogy upon the value of the Union, and wound up by the exclamation: "*God palsy the arm that shall be raised to remove the first stone of this glorious Union.*" For nearly five minutes the building shook with the plaudits of his audience, and for a while it seemed as if his lecture must there end.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—Gen. Taylor sent a second message to the House of Representatives, on the 21st, suggesting to Congress the propriety and expediency of an appropriation for fitting out an expedition to proceed in search of Sir John Franklin.

WHIPPING WHITE MEN IN SOUTH CAROLINA. A law passed the South Carolina Legislature, at Columbia, on the 5th inst., by a very large vote, providing for the punishment of traffickers of spirituous liquors with slaves, public whipping for the first offence! The operation of the law was postponed to the 1st of March, so as to give timely notice to all violators of it.

Louisiana Legislature.

IN THE SENATE, Jan. 28.—After some unimportant business, the Senate adjourned to meet the House at the Methodist Church, where Gens. Walker and Plauché took the oath of office, adminstered by Chief Justice Eustis.

IN THE HOUSE.—An act to abolish parish superintendants.

An act to amend article 644 of the Code of Practice.

An act to authorize notary publics to take depositions.

Resolution to amend the constitution of the State, so as to provide for the election of judges by the people.

Jan. 29—The House met pursuant to adjournment.

An act to put all white male inhabitants of the State, not exempt by law, upon an equality relative to working the public roads.

An act to remove the seat of Government from Baton Rouge.

An act providing for the safety of persons and property on board of steamboats navigating in the State of Louisiana.

An act to suppress gambling.

An act for the more speedy collection of taxes due the State.

An act to amend act regulating the fees to be paid for the arrest of runaway slaves. [We are glad to see this bill brought forward; we sometime since advocated the measure.]

The House concurred in the resolution from the Senate, instructing our Senators and requesting our representatives to use their best efforts to procure a daily mail from the city of New Orleans to the seat of Government of the State of Louisiana.

Jan. 30.—In the Senate, Mr. Bryce introduced an act to enable the Governor to have the swamps and overflowed lands selected which were granted to Louisiana by Congress on the 3d March, 1849.

Mr. Adams introduced a bill relative to the Treasury Department and the Louisiana Bank to continue its branch at Baton Rouge: adopted.

Jan. 31.—In the Senate, a resolution appointing a committee of three to examine all the banks of the State was passed, and Messrs. Hereford, Adams and Van Winkle were appointed on said committee.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Winfree, a resolution instructing the State Engineer to repair to New River and remove the obstructions.

Mr. St. Martin, a resolution requiring the committee on Internal Improvements to inquire into the propriety of opening Bayou Manchac.

Mr. Watts, from the committee on Public Education, reported a bill entitled "An act to incorporate the Louisiana Institute for the Instruction of Youth."

Mr. Watson, an act to provide for the construction of a road across the cut-off, opposite the Island, in the parish of Iberville.

SOMETHING NEW UNDER THE SUN.—A thieves' convention has been held in London for the purpose of adopting measures to procure an honest livelihood. Two hundred and seven avowed thieves attended. The meeting was opened with a *prayer* and *hymn*. An address was proposed to Lord Ashley, asking if any hope was presented of their obtaining an honest living in the the British Colonies! His Lordship expressed his willingness to befriend them, as it was his duty to do. He candidly told them that there was little hope for them, unless they turned their attention to the back settlements of the New World. Suggestive of levity as may be these facts, there is something serious and solemn in them. "We must steal or die," was the response of one of the thieves; "prayer is very good, but it will not fill by odds an empty stomach." Can any thing be more expressive of the depraving influence of the social evils of English society?

☞It is stated in the N. Y. Day Book that there are in the six wards of New York 95 houses of ill-fame, containing 350 inmates or boarders; 58 houses in which thieves, watch-stuffers and suspicious persons make their homes; 17 for selling lottery policies, and 398 liquor stores, of which 131 are without license. Here is an ample field for those reformers who are eternally meddling with the management of other people's morals, to the great neglect and detriment of their own.

☞"Are those bells ringing for fire?" asked a green'un of the watch the other night. No, sir," replied the honest Dogberry, "they are ringing for water!"

TORTURE IN SWITZERLAND.—A strange circumstance has just taken place at Herisau, the capital of inner Appenzell, in Switzerland, showing how much in these countries of old liberties, civilization is behindhand in some matters. A young girl of nineteen, some months back, assassinated her rival. Her lover was arrested with her, and, as she accused him of the crime, both were put to the torture. The girl yielded to the pain, and confessed her, and, as she accused him of the crime, the young man held firm in his denial; the former was condemned to death, and on the 7th of this month was decapitated with the sword in the market-place of Herisau. This fact is itself, a startling one, but the details are just as strange. For two hours the woman was able to struggle against four individuals charged with the execution. After the first hour, the strength of the woman was still so great that the men were obliged to desist; the authorities were then consulted, but they declared that justice ought to follow its course! The struggle then recommenced, with greater intensity, and despair seemed to have redoubled the woman's force. At the end of another hour, she was at last bound by the hair to a stake, and the sword of the executioner then carried the sentence into effect.

SIGNIFICANT.—The last dispatches from Great Britain were addressed to "the person administering the government of Canada."

☞Mr. George C. McWhorter, (whig) of Concordia, was elected State Treasurer on the first ballot. He was opposed by Charles Cuvillier, (dem) and the vote stood for McWhorter 63; Cuvillier 61.

☞Mr. Grayarré has been nominated to be Secretary of State, and the Senate has confirmed the nomination.

☞Mr. Weisse, of the Bee, has been elected State Printer. He was opposed by Mr. Hatch, of the Baton Rouge Advocate. On the first ballot, the vote stood 62; Hatch 62. On the second Weisse obtained 62 votes, and Hatch 61.

STEAMER GREY EAGLE SUNK.—We learn from the Planters Banner that this boat was sunk a few days since on her trip to New Orleans, and that she had a heavy cargo of sugar, which will prove an entire loss.

A CURIOUS LOTTERY.—The N. Y. Home Journal copies from a French paper the following account of a lottery at Paris, in which a young lady with a handsome fortune was the hightest prize. The affair has certainly a very *French* appearance:

"A young girl, warranted to be well educated, well born and virtuous, and with a dowry of 200,000 francs ($40,000), has been offered as the principal prize in a recent lottery at Paris.—The prospectus announces that the money payable on her marriage to the fortunate drawer, is deposited and registered at a certain public office, where its certification is open to those interested. Responsible persons give warranty for as much as can be reasonably warrantable in a young lady's beauty, et cetera; and, when all the tickets are sold, she will be introduced to subscribers, at a ball given previous to the drawing.

What seems stranger still, at first glance, is that ladies and married men are invited, equally with bachelors, to take tickets in this remarkable lottery. The consistency of this is explained by the frequent examples of prizes drawn by those who have no use for them, and who part with them at a sacrifice; and another lottery is instanced, where a service of plate, worth 75,000 francs, is the principal prize. The drawer of such a luxury, which none but a prince could use, would of course part with it for its mere value in silver, and, in like manner, an unmarriageable drawer of a young lady with a dowry, would forego the fair shape with which the dowry came—taking only the money, and paying her a stipulated indemnity for non-performance of the connubial portion of the price for the ticket. It is provided also, by the programmar that the young lady can refuse the match by relinquishing the whole of the dowry, if her repugnance to the drawer should be insuperable.

What is the price of a ticket for this prize of combined money and innocence, the French paper does not state; but probably, any foreign banking house would secure one for an American who should desire it."

A PRECISE WITNESS.—One of the witnesses in the case of Mrs. Gaines, Hilary Julien Domingon, states in his deposition that he is sixty years and seven months of age, and lived in New Orleans forty-five years, four days and nine hours!

☞The last accounts from the South of Ireland are to the effect, that the ruin of the peasantry is complete. Six-tenths of these are now outcasts, living in holes and ditches, and mostly without clothing. This is attributed to the operation of the poor laws, which, though well intended, have utterly failed of their effect.

THE USE OF MOUSTACHES.—The London Medical Times, speaking of the students of the London hospitals wearing moustaches, says they are useful in pointing out the vainest, idlest and most conceited in the classes.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NEW ORLEANS
FEMALE SEMINARY,
—DIRECTED BY MRS. VAN NORTEN—
Transferred to PLAQUEMINE, Parish of Iberville, La., will be open for the reception of Boarders and Day Scholars on the 10th February, prox.

MRS. VAN NOOTEN, having returned from Europe, and completed her arrangements for attaching permanently to her institution teachers in every way competent and accomplished, respectfully solicits patronage for her establishment. Parents and guardians are requested to visit the spacious and commodious buildings, to which, at the request of several of the gentlemen referred to below, it has been removed.

For further information, MRS. VAN NORTEN begs leave to refer to her Prospectus, (to be found at the Institute and at the principal book stores in New Orleans,) or to the following gentlemen:

In Plaquemine.	*In New Orleans.*
W. E. EDWARDS, Esq.,	Rev. D. NEVILLE,
Dr. CH. CLEMENT,	ALFRED HENNEN, Esq.,
ZENON LABAUVE, Esq.,	JAMES ROBB, Esq.,
	H. C. CAMMACK, Esq.,
feb6	FRED. FREY, Esq.

MAISON D'EDUCATION
Pour les jeunes Demoiselles.
—DIRIGNEE PAR M'M. VAN NORTEN—
Transportée à Plaquemine, Paroisse d'Iberville, La., sera ouverte pour la réception de Pensionnaire et d'entrans le 10 Février, prochain.

MADAME VAN NOOTEN ayant accompli son voyage en Europe, et complété ses arrangemens pour attacher d'une manière permanente à sa maison des professeure dignes de sa confiance et de celle des parens, s'empresse d'en informer ses amis et le public.

Les parens et les tuteurs sont respectueusement invités à visiter la localité vaste et spacieuse des lieux où, à la demande des principaux habitans de Plaquemine, l'institution a été transportée.

De plus amples informations sont contenues dans le prospectus de l'établissement qui se trouve à l'academie même et chez les libraires la N. Orleans, ou pourront être obtennes en s'adressant au aux soussignés:

Plaquemine.	*New Orleans.*
Mr. W. E. EDWARDS,	Le Rev. Dr. NEVILLE,
Le Dr. CH. CLEMENT,	Mr. A. HENNEN,
Mr. ZENON LABAUVE,	" J. ROBB,
	" H. C. CAMMACK,
feb6	" FRED. FREY.