THE COURIER,

PUBLISHED ON SATURDAY BY
JOEL H. SANDOZ & ANDREW MEYNIER.

Opelousas:
SATURDAY, 18TH. DECEMBER 1852.

☞We shall send, to-day, this number of our paper to the subscribers of the St. Landry Whig and Opelousas Gazette. Read it, and grant us, once more, your patronage, if you think proper, if not, send it back or give us an intimation to that effect, or else we'll consider you as subscribers and set you down as such on our books.

☞Persons holding subscription lists for the "*Opelousas Courier*" will please send them back as soon as possible, to enable us to make our mails. Our mails are up, and the ship 's moving.

☞M. PAUL O. HEBERT, the Democratic candidate for Governor and Mr. A. S. HERRON, democratic candidate for Secretary of State, were both at St. Martinsville on wednesday last.

The Whig candidates, Mr. LOUIS BORDELON for Governor, Mr. D. D. AVERY, for Secretary of State and GEORGE C. MCWHORTER, for State Treasurer, were in New-Orleans last week.

THE RAIL ROAD.

We learn with much pleasure that the Board of Directors of our Rail Road have adopted, as the future location of this road the Western line, passing from Washington on the limit of our Town, thence, in a direct line on the Town of Vermilionville leaving Grand Coteau miles on the East, and thence to New Iberia, in the Parish of St. Martin.

During a few days the inhabtants of our community have been very uneasy, they having learned we know not where nor how, but in no very creditable source, that the road was to pass six miles on the East of our village. When the news of the real location of the road came, an evident sign of public satisfaction, followed.

We also learn that the Direction have voted a branch of road from New Iberia to Braux' Bridge. Lucky people, those of St. Martin.

The Opelousas Rail Road.

The Opelousas road will enlist the warmest sympathies and deepest interest throughout the whole length of the States of Louisiana and Texas. This road embraces more important and extended agricultural interests than any known upon the Continent, extending, as it is designed, to the Pacific at San Diego. In this road, the Government, in carrying out her treaty stipulations with Mexico, to protect the frontier from Indian invasions, and the transportation of her mails to California and Oregon, has a direct interest, of great importance to her, *financially* and politically. The State of Arkansas will be as much interested in this road as Tennessee is in the New Orleans and Nashville route. The competition between the route by the way of El Paso del Norte and the more Northern, or Benton Route, will not be of longer duration than to ascertain, with certainty, that the Northern route is covered with snow for a large portion of the year, while the Southern route is not inconvenienced by snow at any season of the year.

When the contemplated road from Vicksburg to Shreveport shall unite with the Opelousas road, it will bring the influence of ten thousand miles of connected railway interests, extending all over the Union, to press this great work west-ward from Shreveport. Already Texas has made a donation of eight miles in breadth, seven hundred miles beyond Shreveport. The same generosity on the part of the General Government in the donation of lands now valueless, would guarantee the speedy completion of the road through to the Pacific. Gov. Roane, of Arkansas, in his recent message to the Legislature, devotes much space and a commendable zeal to this great measure. Although Arkansas is, financially, in the same cathegory with Mississippi, if the proper spirit of internal improvement shall prevail in both, both will be redeemed by the enlightening influences that always follow the introduction of the railroad cars. The prosperity of Arkansas has always been great. In 1836 she exported 5000 bales of cotton; in 1852, 150,000. In the same time her population has increased from 60,000 to 230,000. The introduction of railroads will double this proportion of population and production in less than half the number of years, after the road shall be opened to this city.

The whole great West are in motion on the subject of railroads, and are therefore, proportionately, interested in the reduction of duty on rails.—*Delta.*

THE DEAD OF THE YEAR.—The year just passing away has been remarkable for the ravages of death among the great, in all lands. France has lost her old Marshals of the Empire, Marmont, Gourgaud, Excelmans, and Marrast, one of the noblest statesman of the republic. England mourns her greatest warrior, the very embodiment of English character—Wellington. Spain has buried her old Captain, Castanos, the veteran champion of her rights in the Peninsular contest. And America is bereft of her greatest statesmen, Clay, Woodbury, Webster—while the Church has been deprived of its shining lights, Gadsden, Henshaw, Chase, Hedding, Stuart, and Edwards. They are gone to their rewards, but who shall fill their places?

☞The result of the tax vote on Monday last shows that St. Mary is alive to her intereste, and is the friend of internal improvements. The returns received show 118 votes in favor, and but 41 against the tax—two precincts to hear from, which cannot materially alter the result.—[*Banner.*

MADLLE BAZROS.—In noticing the death of this young lady, which we have already announced the St. Louis Intelligencer says that her real name was Pascoline Emile Dreville. The Intelligencer adds: "Madlle. Dreville was quite young, being only eighteen years of age. She was a native of Bayonne, France, and had been in America nearly three years. She leaves an aged mother and two sisters in this country, the latter residing in New Orleans."

☞"Mr. Jenkins, as you always come in late, have you any objection to this gentleman occupying your bed until the stage goes out?"

"Not in the least. I will be infinitely obliged to you if you will put him there, so that the bed-bugs can have their supper before I come."

☞A gentleman lately complimented a lady on her improved appearance:

"You are guilty of flattery," said the lady.

"Not so," replied he, "for I vow you are as plump as a patridge."

"At first," said the lady, "I thought you guilty of flattery only, but you are now actually making game of me."

The President's Message.

The message of President Fillmore to Congress reached this place on Thursday evening last. Although not exceeding the usual length of such documents, it is nevertheless far beyond the prescribed limits of our columns, particularly when received so late in the week; our readers will therefore have to content themselves with a brief outline.

The first subject of importance introduced is the fisheries, in which the President recommends their reconsideration, with a view to place them upon a more liberal footing of reciprocal privilege. In this he says Great Britain not only evinces a willingness, but a strong desire on her part to include, in one comprehensive settlement, as well this subject as the commercial intercourse between this country and the British provinces.

With respect to the affairs of Cuba, he says they remain in an uneasy condition, and that a feeling of alarm and irritation on the part of the Cuban authorities appears to exist. In alluding to the Crescent City affair he says that the Captain General of Cuba is clothed with no power to treat with foreign governments, nor is he in any degree under the control of the Spanish Minister at Washington, and therefore that any communication which he may hold with an agent of a foreign power is informal and matter of courtesy.—Although he deprecates the refusal of the Captain General to allow passengers and the mail to be landed in certain cases, for a reason which does not furnish, in the opinion of the Government, even a good presumptive ground for such a prohibition, he nevertheless states that with this exception his conduct towards the mail steamers has been marked with kindness and liberality, and indicates no general purpose of interfering with the commercial correspondence and intercourse between the island and this country. As regards the interference of France and England respecting the threatened annexation of the island to this Government, he says:

Early in the present year official notes were received from the Ministers of France and England, inviting the Government of the United States to become a party with Great Britain and France to a tripartite Convention, in virtue of which the three powers should severally and collectively disclaim, now and for the future, all intention to obtain possession of the island of Cuba, and should bind themselves to discountenance all attempts to that effect on the part of any power or individual whatever. This invitation has been respectfully declined, for reasons which it would occupy too much space in this communication to state in detail, but which led me to think that the proposed measure would be of doubtful constitutionality, impolitic and unavailing. I have, however, in common with several of my predecessors, directed the Ministers of France and England to be assured that the United States entertain no designs against Cuba; but that, on the contrary, I should regard its incorporation into the Union at the present time as fraught with serious peril.

Were this island comparatively destitute of inhabitants, or occupied by a kindred race, I should regard it, if voluntarily ceded by Spain, as a most desirable acquisition. But, under existing circumstances, I should look upon its incorporation into our Union as a very hazardous measure. It would bring into the Confederacy a population of a different national stock, speaking a different language, and not likely to harmonize with the other members. It would probably affect in a prejudicial manner the industrial interests of the South, and it might revive those conflicts of opinion between the different sections of the country which lately shook the Union to its centre, and which have been so happily compromised.

The Tehuantepec difficulty and the Nicaragua question are subjects still open to negociation, but he indulges the hope that they will finally be brought to a satisfactory termination.

A treaty of commerce has been concluded between the United States and the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, which will be laid before the Senate.—Should this convention go into operation, he says it will open to the commercial enterprise of our citizens a country of great extent and unsurpassed in natural resources, but from which foreign nations have hitherto been almost wholly excluded.

The doubts which had been entertained of the title of Peru to the Lobos Islands are removed, and he deems it just that the temporary wrong which had been unintentionally done her, from want of information, should be repaired by an unreserved acknowledgements of her sovereignty.

The expedition to Japan, he says, is entirely of a peaceful nature—to endeavor to obtain from the government of that country some relaxation of the inhospitable and anti-social system which it has pursued. The officer in command has been directed to demonstrate in the strongest language against the cruel treatment to which our ship-wrecked mariners have often been subjected, and to insist that they shall be treated with humanity, and at the same time, to give that Government the amplest assurances that the objects of the United States are such only as have been indicated. Should the result be crowned with success, the advantages will not be confined to the United States, but, as in the case of China, will be equally enjoyed by all the other maritime powers.

In consequence of the overburdened condition of the Department of State, he recommends that such business as the distribution of Congressional documents, the keeping, publishing and distribution of the laws of the United States, the execution of the copyright law, the subject of reprieves and pardons, and other subjects relating to interior administration, should be transferred from this Department, as it would unquestionably be for the benefit of the public service.

The cash receipts into the Treasury for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June last, exclusive of trust funds, were $49,728,386 89, and the expenditures $46,007,896 20, from which deduct, as principal and interest of public debt, including the last Mexican instalment, $9,453,815, leaving a balance on hand of $14,632,136 37.

The President then reviews the effects of the present tariff, and suggests that moderate specific duties take the place of *ad valorem* duties. He notes that the duty is now higher on the raw material than on the manufactured article, which is a bonus to foreigners.

The report of the Commissioner of the Land Office shows great activity in that department during the year. Over thirteen millions of acres of the public lands were sold or located.

The proposal of the Secretary of the Navy, for the establishment of a permanent body of seamen, and the reorganization of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, is highly commanded.

The postage receipts for the year are twenty-three per cent, than the year previous. This is consequent on the reduction in postage. It is believed, however, that cheap postage will finally renumerate Government fully for its expenses in that department. The President deprecate a return to the old system.

We have noticed so far the principal subjects of the message, but many others are entered into, which our limited space forbids us to notice.—*Banner.*

☞A female teacher of a school that stood on the banks of a quiet English stream, once wished to communicate to her pupils an idea of faith. While she was trying to explain the meaning of the word, a small covered boat glided in sight along the stream. Seizing upon the incident for an illustration, she exclaimed.

"If I were to tell you that there is a leg of mutton in that boat, you would believe me, wouldn't you, even without seeing it yourselves?"

"Yes ma'ma," replied the scholars.

"Well, that is faith;" said the school mistress.

The next day, in order to test their recollection of the lesson, she inquired:

"What is faith?"

"A leg of mutton in a boat!" was the answer shouted from all parts of the school-room.

☞A young lady—a sensible girl—gives the following catalogue of different kinds of love:

"The sweetest, a mother's love; the longest a brother's love, the strongest, a woman's love, the dearest a man's love; and the sweetest, longest, strongest, dearest love—a love of a bonnet."

Information Wanted.—Editors every where are requested to state that a journeyman printer named Joseph Stephens, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, left home in 1844, and was last heard of in 1847. His parents are in great distress on his account, and will be thankful to any one who will give them any information of him. Address Mr. D. Stephens, Fort, Wayne, Indiana.

(COMMUNICATED.)

RUTLEDGEVILLE, St. Landry, Nov. 28th 1852.

Messrs. Editors,—Various speculations are afloat, respecting the route by which the Opelousas Rail Road produced from Washington, will be made to connect with the Alexandria, Shreeveport and Texas Road. We feel a deep interest in this undertaking; and now that the reception of the New Constitution by a large majority, has rendered the completion of the Great Western Road, *a fixed fact*, the question arises, in what manner, for the greatest good of the country and the Stockholders, will the connection of the road from Washington to Alexandria or Shreeveport be made? Some have supposed the continuation of the road from Washington, will pass through Bayou Chicot in search of fine timber; others that it will pass via Mountville, Bayou Bœuf, Holmesville, Cheneyville, &c. We live in the back-woods ourselves, and do not pretend to be in the secrets of the contemplated plan by which the connection is to be made; but viewing the extensive and continuous body of rich lands not yet in cultivation along the settlements of Big Cane, Prairie Rouge, Bayou Rouge and Huffpower, and balancing in one view the various interests of Bayou Bœuf and all parts, we would respectfully suggest the following route. Commencing at Washington, cross the Courtableau at some convenient point, and then run about at 21 miles East of the Bayou Bœuf settlements and through Mrs. Little's plantation, 23 miles to a point near the Meredith plantation on Bayou Clear; thence (crossing Bayou Bœuf twice, once at Carey's place and at Henry Jackson's) about it 30° west, 18 miles to the terminus of the Alexandria road. If from Mrs. Little's to the Meredith place, the route should be formed too low, another project would be to commence at Washington and run to the high lands of Waxia and thence continue the route along the high lands of Big Cane and Levy Bayou to some point on Huffpower and so on. Some such route as this would be the most direct and would afford equal facilities of transportation to the people of Bayou Bœuf, Big Cane, Prairie Rouge, Bayou Rouge and Huffpower. The citizens of Bayou Des Glaizes could, if they saw proper, have a connecting branch road and thus all the surrounding country would feel interested in the matter. The road should certainly be placed somewhere between Bayou Bœuf on one side and Big Cane, Prairie Rouge and Bayou Rouge, on the other.

A preliminary survey of this sort will we hope be made and considered, before the final action of the managers in this matter is made. Many persons, who otherwise would stand aloof, would become immediately interested, take stock and join in this the greatest and most laudable and patriotic effort of the day. No matter, however, what direction the road takes, all alike should regard it as a means of placing New Osleans near our doors and thus giving us advantages and facilities not commentable under the old Constitution in a thousand years.

BIG CANE.

SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS.

We have had the pleasure of hearing two lectures of this subject, by the Rev. Mr. Hall, a clergyman by profession, and a highly educated and very eloquent man. He is evidently an enthusiast in his theory, and it must be confessed that he sustains it with a plausible array of argument, and an extraordinary detail of facts.

In the course of his lectures he attemps to show that the spiritual manifestations are all in the order of Providence, indicating a higher and better order of being, a progressive and onward state, and that precedents for all that he contends for may be found in the scriptures, and are preached every day from the same pulpits that rail against his doctrines! He complains, likewise, that the press does not exhibit its accustomed liberality, and that it denounces and proscribes when it should investigate and hear.

The lecturer considers what is called Rapping or vibrations as the lowest power of manifestation; seeing and hearing and conversing with the dead is now of frequent occurrence, and has happened in crowded congregations; and the believer is frequently favored with communications that fill the most enchanting music.

Our space will not permit us to follow the lecturer but he may say that he is a gentleman of standing—man whose heart seems overflowing with pious and holy emotions, and whose talents and eloquence, apart from the interest and novelty of his subject, make his lectures very attractive. They are entirely gratuitous.—*Courier.*

French Women.—A female rights orator has asserted that, if women had more of the occupations of men they would be more virtuous. By that rule the women of France ought to far excel in that respect their sisters of America. I will say nothing of their laboring in the field, their driving huge carts through the streets of Paris, and other rude labors, which soon rubs out of them all female softness, but confine myself to the more agreeable duties which they have usurped from man. Indeed, a man is but a secondary being in the scale of French civilization. The "dames a comptoir" are as sensible to the success of a Parisian cafe as the cook himself. More hats are doffed at their shrines than before the gayest belles of the metropolis. My boot-maker, for the head of the establishment is a woman; my hatter also; my landlord is a dignified specimen of "fair fat, and forty," my porter is of the same sex, older in years and worse in looks; my butcher, milkman, and the old clothes woman newsboy and rag gatherer beneath my window, ditto. They are waiters at the balls, door keepers at the theatres, ticket sellers, fiddles, chair letters of the churches. They figure in every revolution, and have a tongue and arms in every fight; in short, they are at the top and bottom of every thing in France. They have so pushed aside the lords of creation, that for some time my sympathies were really alive to know what men had left to do, until I finally discovered that they had the resources of becoming chambermaids.

But there is one discovery the reformist of the sex can make in Paris, to which I beg particularly to call their attention, and that is, how to preserve the freedom of their "limbs" and their petticoats also. Bloomerism has no chance of success. A French lady, by a slight of hand in lifting her dress, cross the dirtiest streets, promenade through mud and mire, and bring home unsullied the whitest stockings and purest skirt. She does it, too, with a natural grace and modesty which is perfectly charming.—[*Parisian Life and French Principles.*

Statistics of the United States Census.—The N. Y. *Times* notices the census of 1850 thus:

In respect to territory, it appears that during the last ten years, we have extended the area of the United States from 2,055,153 to 3,230,572 square miles, without including the present lakes or the sea bays.

The population gained by these accessions, is 172,000. No full returns have as yet come in from California, but assuming its population, partly by estimate, at 165,000, the whole population of the Union is 23,263,488. Absolute increase from 1840, 6,194,035; increase per cent, 36,38; or deducting that from the addition of territory, and the relative increase is 33.27 per cent.

The number of whites is 19,630,728, and the relative increase of the last ten years is 38.28 per cent.

The slaves amount to 3,204,089; relative increase since 1840, 10.96 per cent.

If we refer to the data of previous tables, it appears that the increase of the whites in the Union every decade since 1790, has been very equal; being lowest from 1820 to 1830, (33.95 per cent.) With the slaves the greatest increase was from 1820 to 1830, (30.61 per cent) and the least, from 1830 to 1840, (23.8 per cent.) The average increase of the free colored, on the other hand, has regularly diminished since 1790; being 82.2 per cent in the first decade, 25.25 in the third, and rising a little in the fourth, it falls in this last to 10.06 per cent. A fact worth considering as respects the probable destiny of this race.

In the most favored country of Europe, the report states, the decimal increase is less than 1½ per cent per annum, while in the United States it is 3½ per cent. In 20 years, with the present rate of increase on both continents, the population of the Union will exceed that of England, France, Spain, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland combined.

As respects the rate of increase in the different New England States, during the last ten years, it is greatest in Rhode Island (35.57) and least in Vermont (7.59)—which is also the least in the whole Union.

What is somewhat remarkable, the rate of increase in the great States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Maryland, is less than in either Rhode Island or Massachusetts.

In the whole Union, Wisconsin shows the greatest ratio, (890.48,) next Iowa, (345.84, then Arkansas (114.85,) and Michigan, (87.33.)

The Revolution in Western Mexico
Santa—Anna leaving Carthagena.

We have already had, by way of Vera Cruz, a report of a revolutionary movement in Western Mexico, in favor of recalling Santa Anna, and placing him at the head of the Government. The Panama Star, of the 27th ult., says it learned from a passenger on the steamer New-Orleans, which arrived from San Francisco on the 21st inst., that the revolution, having for its object the recall of Santa Anna, extended along the Western coast of Mexico, and adds:

"How far into the interior the revolutionary spirit had spread, was not known at the moment of our latest advices from Acapulco; but from previous indications, and intelligence from the Atlantic side, we cannot but suppose it to be general throughout the country.

"It is well known that general Santa Anna has been living, since his exile from Mexico, near Carthagena, on the Atlantic side of this Republic. A late paper from that city brings us information that intelligence had reached the distinguished Mexican as to the feelings of his countrymen; and assume the new powers conferred upon him."

GREAT LOSS BY PRAIRIE FIRES IN MINNESOTA AND WISCONSIN.—The Galena Advertiser has the following letter from Stillwater, dated the 26th ultimo:

There is not much news of interest here. The fires on the prairies have been very destructive. Between this place and the Mississippi river the loss in hay alone amounts to hundreds of tons. One man lost sixty. Mr. Bissell, some ten or twelve miles south of here, lost his fences, crops, stables, and everything but his house, that could be burned, amounting in the aggregate to a large sum, and several of his neighbors suffered in a like manner. On the Wisconsin side of lake St. Croix the loss has been fully as great. The beautiful valley of the Kinikinik, with its flourishing settlement, has been literally swept—all the settlers have lost something, and some all. One man, who had made a farm last spring, and the fence around sixty acres of land burnt together with his stables and outhouses, and the crop of twenty-five acres—the small grain in the shock, in the field. These are but a few instances but of many.

The right side of the St. Croix, including lower Apple River, has been swept of all the hay stacked upon it. Mr. Doe, a teamster in the employ of Mr. Fox, at the Falls, had gone to the meadow with a wagon and yoke of oxen for hay. After he had loaded he discovered the fire coming, and before he could escape, he found himself surrounded by flames. He unhitched his oxen from the wagon, and holding to the bow of the nigh ox, dashed through the flames, which he says were twenty feet high. One of the oxen fell and was lost, together with the wagon, hay &c., the driver and the other ox escaped by the bow breaking, which separated them, through badly burned.

This will be a hard winter in Minnesota. Supplies are very high, and money, owing to the last year's logs not coming down, is not to be had; the majority of the settlers do not get produce enough to supply their own consumption, so that what little cash there was realized from the sale of the few logs that were sold, has gone to pay for supplies for the lumbermen the present winter.

A USEFUL DISCOVERY, PERHAPS.—Our friends in Baton Rouge, and elsewhere, who are engaged in the building of Plankroads, may find something in the following described improvement, of advantage to them:

Locomotive for Plankroads.—We see it stated in a number of our exchanges that Wm. D. Arnett, of Iowa, has made certain improvements in the locomotive, by which it is adapted to running on plank or Macademised roads. As far as we can judge, its chief novelty appears to consist in the arrangement of the driving wheels, and in connection therewith a rotating platform, which receives its motion from the driving wheels, and operates in such a manner as, to a considerable extent, increase the power of the locomotive, by increasing the tractile power of its driving wheels, and also to operate or to prevent them from cutting or otherwise injuring the road. This locomotive in form resembles those in common use, having a steam boiler, cylinder, and other necessary appendages. It has a steering apparatus of novel construction, by which the pilot can, by turning of a windles, give any desired direction to the locomotive in the shortest possible time.

The design of this locomotive is to draw any suitable number of conveniently constructed vehicles, and to connect with a railroad to receive passengers or freight, and to convey them to distant towns and villages, where it is not only impracticable to construct a railroad, but where traveling and business are not sufficient to support such.

The rotating platform may be an improvement over that of David Gordon, which is described in a work on elecemental locomotion, by his son Alexander. We think a locomotive engine to draw a number of carriages on a plankroad, a more sensible plan than to combine carriage, boiler and engine all in one; but at the same time, it would be easy on any plank road to extend the sleepers four feet, and lay good prepared oak rails on them, and run a locomotive on them; this, for cheapness, would be a preferable plan to that of running a steam engine on the road among farmer's wagons, droves of cattle, etc.

LIGHT ON THE LOPEZ AFFAIR.—Mr. Sullivan, an Englishman, the author of a recent book of travels in America, mentions the following as one of the causes of the failure of the Lopez expidition: "When Lopez's invasion was first mooted, and the Creole population affected to sympathize, the Governor-General gave the whole slave population, within ten miles of Havana, three days' holiday, that the whites might be able to form some idea of their numbers, strength and ferocity, and take a wholesome warning against favoring any agitation which might bring about the horrors of a slave-rising. It is said that the sight of these fifty or sixty thousand African warriors swaggering through the streets, and the knowledge that the same struggle which liberated them from the Spanish rule, might also liberate the blacks from theirs, did more to quench the rising feeling in favor of '*Libertad*' amongst the Creoles, than any dread of the soldiers of Spain. It was a ticklish proceeding on the part of the Governor-General, and would have been scarcely warranted, but for the presence of twenty thousand men under arms the whole time, and the possibility of the slaves procuring arms being strictly guarded against."

An Interesting Incident.—Not many days since, we were witness to a scene which bore beautiful evidence of the undying nature of a mother's love. Ten or eleven years ago, a journeyman printer, employed in this office, died in our village, and was buried in Trinity Church Yard. His mother, a poor widow, lived in Baltimore. The death of her only child left heralone in the world—no one remained to smooth her pathway to the grave. As soon as she became able, she marked her loved son's resting place with a neat marble slab, bearing a suitable inscription. Any heart but a mother's would have been satisfied with this; but hers yearned for companionship with him, even in death. By unwearied exertions she succeeded in amassing money enough to purchase a quiet nook in Greenmount Cemetery, where she wished that the ashes of her son might lie beside her own, when her lone pilgrimage on earth might be ended. Accordingly, she came to our village, a few days since, to disinter the remains of her son, and transport them to the place she had prepared for them.

This incident would be uninteresting under dissimilar circumstances; but in this case they are fraught with peculiar interest. This fond mother devoted the last ten years of her life to such labor as she could perform, with the sole object of being near her son in death. Had she been wealthy, the act would have been of small interest; but for ten weary years has this been the darling and only object of her desire. With what pleasure must she have looked forward to this time! Her frame is bowed downed with age, and having satisfied the promptings of her heart, she awaits the summons of death with calmness.—*Marlboro, Md., Gazette.*

Language of the Law.—If a man would, according to law, give to another an orange, instead of saying, "I give you that orange," which one would think would be what is called in legal phraseology "an absolute conveyance of all rich and the title therein," the phrase would run thus: "I give you all and singular my estate and interest, right, title, and claim, and advantage of and in that orange, with all its rind, skin, juice, pulp, and pips, and right and advantages therein, with full power to bite, cut, suck, and otherwise eat the same, or give the same away, as fully and effectually as I, the said A. B., am now inclined to bite, cut, suck, or otherwise eat the same orange or give the same away, with or without its rind, skin, juice, pulp, or pips, anything heretofore or hereinafter, or in any other deed or deeds, instrument or instruments, of what nature or kind soever, to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding;" with much more to the same effect. Such is the language of lawyers; and it is gravely held by the most learned men among them that by the omission of any of these words the right to the said orange would not pass to the person for whose use the same was intended.

MORE ANNEXATION.—A Washington letter says—It is already surmised that Australia will soon seek national independence; and it is not improbable that the increase of American population there may promote the object.—Annexation is scarcely whispered, but the British press scents the danger from afar, and cautions us, upon pain of the combined hostility of the world, not to attempt territorial aggrandizement beyond the limits of our own continent. I do not believe myself that very extensive organization, or any political party in this country, has yet made the annexation of Australia their cardinal object; and the same thing might be said in regard to Cuba and St Domingo. Still, there is no knowing what destiny may achieve.

☞A young man without money is like a steamboat without fuel. He can't go ahead. Among the ladies he is like the moon on a cloudy night. He cant *shine.*

PROSPECTUS.
The Opelousas Courier.

After having, during many years, served the two political parties which divide the people of the United States, we shall now endeavour to serve the cause of the people and that of truth.

Our paper shall not be neutral; it shall be Independant. Our columns shall always be open to whigs and democrats, and none but gentlemanly articles shall be received by us.

We shall try to enlighten the people, to refute errors and point out political mistakes and others, and, without fear of reproach, we shall say where is justice, where is reason.

We shall have no chiefs. We will not submit ourselves, like slaves, to any political platform, reserving the right to discuss them. We will engrave on our banner these words: "*The People and the rights of all!*" We shall have no sectional feelings, nor shall we be selfish; but, we shall always be Americans, and against all or any one, we shall defend the American Republic.

In one word, we shall be Independent!

We shall always make it our duty to publish the best literary works and all the news concerning Agriculture and Commerce.

CONDITIONS:—$3 per annum, payable in advance, or $4 payable at the end of the year.

JOEL H. SANDOZ,
Ex-Editor of the Opelousas Gazette.
ANDREW MEYNIER,
Ex-Editor of the St. Landry Whig.

CANDIDATES

State Legislature.

☞We are authorized to announce the following tickets for the State Legislature. Election, on the 27th December 1852.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

STATE SENATE.

DR. EDWARD M. MILLARD.
ELISHA ANDRUS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BENJAMIN R. GANTT. | JOSEPH E. ANDRUS.
PLACIDE D GUILBEAU. | SOL. B. HARMAN.

WHIG TICKET.

STATE SENATE.

T. M. ANDERSON.
ACHILLE DUPRE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

JOHN E. KING. | HYPOLITE CHRETIEN.
JONATHAN HARRIS. | AUGUSTIN GUILLORY.

Supreme Judges.

Messrs. Editors,

Please announce that the Hon. **Edward Simon,** of St. Martin, late of the Supreme Bench, will be supported as a candidate for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, by

The Bar and People.

September 11th. 1852.

Messrs Editors,

Please announce that in the event of the adoption of the New Constitution. **Mr. Thomas H. Lewis,** of St. Landry, will be supported as a candidate for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, by

The People.

September 11th. 1852.

Messrs Editors,

In the event of the adoption of the Constitution now submitted to the approval of the people of this State, we beg to suggest the name of the Hon. **C. Voorhies,** of St. Martins, as a candidate for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

Several members of the Bar.

September 11th. 1852.

Town Constable.

☞We are authorized to announce Mr. **Hilaire Desessarts** as a candidate for the office of Town Constable, at the next April election. 11th dec. 1852.

☞We are authorized to announce Mr. **James D. Israel** as a candidate for the office of Town Constable, at the next April election. 11th dec. 1852.

HYMENEAL.

"The world was sad, the garden was a wild,
And man, the hermit, sighed, till woman smiled."

MARRIED—In this town, on wednesday last, 15th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Raviol, M. BRIANT HUTCHINGS to Miss ADELINE LETOURNEUR, both of this town.

Accompanying the following, we gratefully acknowledge the receipt of some slices of delicious wedding cakes, and some yet more delicious champaign and madeira wine, sent to us, by the happy couple, who, in all their bliss, did not forget us!—May their long life be as sweet as their cakes.

Police Jury.

PARISH OF ST. LANDRY. } December Meeting 1852.

RESOLVED by the Police Jury of the Parish of St. Landry, That, at the meeting to be held in January 1853, the amount of the Taxes to be assessed on the Parish, for the service of the present year, 1852, shall be fixed and determined on.

The following is an estimate of the expenditures that are required:

FOR ORDINARY PARISH PURPOSES.

Salaries,	$1,000
Pay of Police Jurors,	1,900
Fees before Magistrates in criminal cases,	1,800
Maintainance of Criminals in Prison,	500
Expenses for holding Elections,	400
Support of Indigent persons,	1,100
Printing,	600
Collection of Taxes,	800
Roads and small Bridges,	200
Expenses of the Courts,	50
Contingent Expenses,	550
	$8,900

EXTRA PROPORTIONAL.

Existing Debts,	$2,000	
Grand and Petit Jurors,	1,500	
Construction of Public Works,	3,500	$7,000
In all fifteen thousand nine hundred dols.		$15,900

Attest, GUY H. BELL, *Clerk.*

BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Superintend by Mrs. Renaud, (born Traber,) in Opelousas.

THE proximity of this institution in the Town of Opelousas,

(*Late Residence of Mr. Labiche.*)

affords a most convenient, and healthy situation; the dormitories, classes, study rooms and of recreations leave nothing to desire.

The students will receive the principles of a good and solid education, base on a religious instruction.

The course of instructions will embrace lectures adapted to the advancement of the students, Writing, the study of the French Language, and more particularly the English, Geography, the Sphere, Arithmetic, Sacred History, ancient and modern, and all descriptions of needle work.

All the french classes are under the direction of Mrs. Renaud, Superintendent of that institution.

The English language, to which a particular care will be granted, will be taught by a special mistress.

Moreover, an under-mistress, speaking the french and english languages, is expressly charged of the continual superintendence, required in a Young Ladies' institution. In their recreations, their dormitories and at study, and in all their occupations, they shall never be alone.

Every thing concerning the personal service of the students is confided to a white servant.

Each student must be furnished with one mattrass and bolster, one red counterpane, one musquitto-bar, one cover, one table knife one tumbler.

UNIFORM—A straw hat trimmed in white.
For Winter—A grey merino dress, trimmed with black velvet.
For Summer—A rose and white dress.

The bed cloth and dresses is left to the choice of the parents.

The terms per quarter are as follows, to wit:

Institution,—1st class,	$ 12 00
" 2d class,	10 00
Music,	18 00
Boarding,	25 00

Opelousas, December 18th 1852.—3m.

FUNERALS!

The undersigned will furnish Coffins on short notice, and at reasonable prices. The use of his Hearse will be given without charge to patrons.

Residence, old Louaillier's store, near the Catholic Church.

SILAS HARRIS.

Opelousas, December 18th 1852.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber will sell on SATURDAY the 23d January next, 1853, on the premises, through the medium of a public auctioneer, the property known as the.

Washington Hotel,

situated in the town of Washington parish of St. Landry, being Lot No. 26, as represented on the plan of said town, bounded on the North by Carriere street, East by Washington street, South by Mountville street and West by Main street, together with all the BUILDINGS and IMPROVEMENTS thereon, and the Hotel's Furniture and Kitchen Utensils.

ALSO;—An OMNIBUS.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M.

TERMS:—CASH.

ISRAEL GUILLORY.

Washington, Dec. 18th, 1852.

E. Gerard. F. J. Da Silva.

E. GERARD & Co,

Commission Merchants.

No. 46, CARONDELET STREET.

NEW-ORLEANS.

11th Dec 1852.

Notice to the Public.

THE undersigned, merchants in Washington, wishing to close their business in that town, and dissolve the partnership, announce to the public in general that they will sell off their large stock of Goods at cost, but only for cash.

Persons indebted to them are requested to come and settle in the shortest delay.

GOLDMAN & KAUFMAN.

Washington, 11th Dec. 1852.—1y