



**THE COURIER,**

Official Journal of the Parish of St. Landry

PUBLISHED ON SATURDAY BY

JOEL H. SANDOZ & ANDREW MEYNIER.

Opelousas, SATURDAY, 21st May 1853.

**TO OUR FRIENDS,**

Anxious to fulfill our pecuniary engagements, we make the following proposition to those who are indebted to us—Up to the first of June next, we will receive from our subscribers the amount of their subscriptions at the rate of \$3 a year, instead of the four, which we are entitled to—And all those owing us for advertisements or other business of the office, whose accounts are not already in the hands of a collector, who will pay us before the first of June, will be entitled to a deduction of ten per cent on the amount.

Lucius J. Dupre Esq. was elected, without opposition, on Monday last, 16th instant, Judge of the Fifteenth Judicial District of the State of Louisiana, composed of the parishes of Lafayette, Calcasieu and St. Landry.

Next Monday, 23d instant, is the day fixed for the election of District Attorney for the Fifteenth Judicial District of this State. Two candidates are in the field, PLINY D. HARDY Esq., of St. Landry, and JOHN F. MORROGH Esq., of Calcasieu, both popular and possessing all the qualifications required to fill that important office.

Mr. S. Ries, Professor of Languages and Music, requests us to inform the public of St. Landry, that he has but few hours during the day, to dispose of, he then invites all those who intend taking lessons with him to make applications immediately.

Have you tried them? We mean the remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, &c., namely, BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. This cannot be called medicine, yet it will cure very severe coughs, &c. See advertisement.

We are requested to call the attention of our readers to an article in our columns of advertisements, signed by Sheriff Rogers of our parish.

A quarter race took place, last Thursday, 19th instant, on Mr. F. Pitre's track, near Opelousas, between Dr. Thompson's sorrel horse and Mr. Jas. D. Moore's bay mare. The \$500 purse was won by the horse, by 21 feet.

**REVENUE OF THE GOVERNMENT.**—The Washington Correspondent of the New York Courier & Enquirer says:

The revenue receipts from Boston, New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New Orleans, for the month of March, was five million seven hundred and sixty-six thousand dollars, for April four million four hundred and ninety-two thousand dollars, total for two months, two million one hundred and fifty-eight thousand dollars, making an increase from the year 1852, of two millions four hundred and ninety thousand dollars, which is at the rate of 33 per cent. The revenues of the year from all sources will exceed sixty millions of dollars.

GENERAL HAYNAU'S CORPSE.—A most extraordinary account has reached us in a private letter from Vienna to a high person here, and has been the talk of our salons for the last few days. It appears that the circumstance of the death of General Haynau presented a phenomenon of the most awful kind on record. For many days after death the warmth of life yet lingered in the right arm and left leg of the corpse, which remained limpid and moist, even bleeding slightly when pricked. No delusion, notwithstanding, could be maintained as to the reality of death, for the other parts of the body were completely mortified, and interment became necessary before the two limbs above mentioned had become either stiff or cold. The writer of the letter mentioned that this strange circumstance has produced the greatest awe in the minds of those who witnessed it, and that the Emperor had been so impressed with it, that his physicians had strictly forbidden the subject to be alluded to in his presence.—Paris Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.

Good Humor.—Good humor which is good nature polished and consolidated into habit, consists in the amiable virtues of the heart, and in suavity of manners. A person of good humor is pleased with others, he cherishes humanity, benevolence, candour, and these qualities, infused in his disposition and conduct, shed around him a chastened gaiety and he feels complacency in general happiness. Mirth is the glaring solar beams of summer; it fills the air with its overcast species of pleasure. This amiable quality is consistent; no latent foe betrays with its smiles, no feigned officiousness contradicts the language of the lips; its expressions are faithful to its sentiments, and it is perennial as the source whence it flows. Good humor is estimable a social virtue—it is equally estimable as a personal quality.

Mexico.—Santa Anna is now in supreme power in Mexico. His attitude towards the United States is belligerent; and in this connection with the affair of the occupation by our troops of the Mesquital valley, in Chihuahua by order of Gov. Lane, renders it almost certain that another war between this country and that ill-fated Republic is inevitable, and at an early day. Great events are opening.

**OUR NAVY.**

There is a general impression, derived from Cooper's Naval History and other records of our triumphs at sea, of the present naval force of the United States. Respectable in point of size, equipment and readiness for immediate service. It is still believed by the inhabitants of inland States that the national banner is as well defended at sea as on land, and is not in the slightest danger of disgraceful causes which, if not properly guarded, might obviate. Our sea-fights of 1812 have so often read and read, as to have magnified themselves into more than they were, and now loom forth like prestiges of invincibility, inducing a belief far more creditable to the patriotism than either the intelligence or good judgment of the beholders. We are as much pleased as any one to read and refer to the victories of the Constitution and the Bon Homme Richard, and as highly rejoice as our neighbors in the capture of the Java, the Macedonian, the Serapis, the Guerriere, and other British vessels. For this very reason, and because we would not have our old laurels disgraced, old but not dimmed, we regret the present inefficiency of our navy and the popular errors which are content with its remaining so.

The extent of our Atlantic seaboard is equal to that of all England. Our seaboard on the Pacific and in the Gulf of Mexico nearly or quite equals that upon the Atlantic and surpasses in its extent the combined shores of France and England. The commercial statistics of the last year, the latest and most reliable which have been published, give us a marine tonnage approaching within a few hundred thousand tons that of Great Britain engaged in every branch of commerce, visiting every port and exploring every sea. The unusual activity which has prevailed within our ship yards during the past year, induced by the increase of trade, the want of ships and the high price of freights, has probably brought our tonnage to an equality with that of any other nation. It may be safely stated that at the close of the present year we shall at all events, in capacity, tonnage, number and quality of vessels, be the first nation in the world.

What have we to defend all this immense extent of coast and all this vast amount of shipping? Austria, a thoroughly inland empire, with hardly any shipping worthy of the name, with much less foreign and domestic tonnage combined than any first rate commercial city of our country, whose only access to the ocean is through the Mediterranean, and whose only sea shore is a few leagues on the Adriatic, has a navy consisting of seventy-five vessels all told.

Russia, another country whose commerce is almost entirely carried on in foreign bottoms, has upon the Black Sea a fleet of fully thirty sail, a still larger squadron lying off St. Petersburg, cruising in the Baltic and the Gulf of Finland, and a third in the waters of the Sea of Okhotsk.

The French, whose commerce bears no relation whatever to ours in any department, in the number of vessels, amount of tonnage, extent of trade or distance of their voyages, possess a navy of more than 500 vessels, which are undoubtedly the most carefully furnished, most costly, best supplied and best disciplined, taken together, of all the navies that float upon the water. Constant additions and constant improvements are made to them which preserve them in a state of constant efficiency. It is probable that the French Empire, in a day or two, could order into active service such a number of squadrons and squadrons of so high a character as the French Empire never before had.

England, which is after all, our only rival and the only power whose influence or hostility we are likely to have to oppose, has a fleet exceeding that of France and all France, in royal numbers, at six hundred sail. Of this great number many are to be subtracted as unworthy, condemned, poor sailers, inefficient, or for some other reason not fit to be put in active commission. When all, which for these reasons can be withdrawn, have been deducted, there is still left a fleet, worthy, in point of numbers, in discipline and equipment, to meet the high naval and maritime reputation of Great Britain. Many of them are at present protecting the commerce and fostering the interests of their country in all parts of the globe. There is no post of any importance in the civilized or uncivilized world, which does not more or less frequently in the course of each year receive the visits of British cruisers, while every point of great importance has the St. George flag upheld by a regular squadron, whose sole duty is to cruise in those very waters. The English navy is a large navy and an increasing one. The nation looks to it with pride, and supports it in a generous and enlightened manner. Within the last six months it has received the addition of no less than six steamers, fitted upon the new screw principle, and more efficient for general purposes than any other class of war vessels afloat.

What have we? With a seaboard and a commerce greater than that of any other nation; with an unlimited and constantly increasing foreign intercourse; without the prestige of a name made eminent and upheld by hosts of victories, it is certainly probable that we have a navy in some degree proportioned to the navies of other countries. The imminence of danger into which we have several times been plunged by our controversies with other nations would seem to render this additionally proper. What are the facts? What sort of vessels have we, and how are we prepared for a contest with any other country? According to the latest accounts we have not one-sixth of the force of England, not one-fifth of that of France, are inferior to Russia, about equal to Austria, and superior to Spain in numbers only. A most beautiful condition for a maritime and commercial nation! Of our fleet of seventy-five vessels whose names are on the navy list, some, like the Vermont have never been launched; some, like the Pennsylvania, are wholly unseaworthy, and unfit to leave the harbor, and others, like the Ohio, can go best stern foremost, or like the Somers, stem down ward. The frigates are most for the most part old, and were never of the quality and character they ought to have. The steamers are, with one or two exceptions, costly abortions: like the Princeton, blow their steam into the cabin; like the Union, refuse to progress; or like the San Jacinto, progress very slowly. At the time of the fishing difficulties, when the English had a fleet of thirteen sail cruising on the banks and capturing our fishermen one after another, it is notorious that our Government could not command three vessels of war to that station, and were finally compelled to detach the Mississippi and send her down alone. During our troubles in the Gulf, while Spain had four or five steamers, and several frigates, while England was represented by a large and powerful squadron, while France had a fleet of from six to ten sail, we had one or two incompetent steamers, and occasionally a sloop or brig of war. Any one of the European powers overmatched us in number of vessels and number of guns ten to one.

We belong to peace societies or charitable associations, and believe most devoutly in the maintenance of national quiet and good fellowship by the means of suitable preparations. We believe in upholding the national honor and preparing for any contingencies by which it may be imperiled. From these reasons we regret our present naval weakness, and desire to see new vessels launched and put in commission until we can compete with any other country on which the sun shines. We have the men and the material—let us have the ships.

THE BANK OF NEW ORLEANS.—The subscription Books to this institution were closed on Saturday morning at which time upwards of \$150,000 more than the required capital of one million had been subscribed. The anxiety to secure stock was so great that a premium of one per cent was offered to one of the original subscribers for his shares. The Bank will commence operations under the very best auspices, the names of the managers being a sufficient guarantee to the public, that the institution will be well and prudently administered.—See

**Southern Route to the Pacific.**

A strenuous effort will be made at the ensuing Congress to obtain the adoption of a Southern Route for the proposed Railroad to the Pacific—it being generally understood that so immense a highway can only be built by national assistance and under national auspices. The South has, however, been so frequently out-generalled in all her attempts to bring justice from Congress, that it may be fairly questioned whether, even should her representatives succeed in demonstrating the superiority of a Southern Route to the cost and practicability of the enterprise, Northern and Western interests will not combine to defeat her. It is to little purpose that Southern men stand forth and argue to prove that a road which would follow the track of the Opelousas route and thence across Texas to El Paso, and from El Paso to San Diego, would reduce the distance nearly 400 miles less than that to be traversed by the Western route, and thereby diminish the cost of construction, &c. Such reasoning falls upon idle and unheeding ears. The interests of locality and not the common weal are most apt to settle these questions. Meanwhile, we learn from undoubted authority that a number of public spirited and enterprising capitalists of the North have taken this matter into consideration, and are determined that the claims of the various sections shall be properly investigated. With this object a liberal amount has been subscribed and placed at the disposal of a corps of scientific gentlemen, to defray the expense of an actual survey, and a party for this purpose are at present in our city, having reached here by way of the river, and having already bestowed some attention upon the towns on the Mississippi, such as Memphis and Vicksburg, which have been mentioned as termini of the contemplated road. Among the scientific gentlemen composing this expedition are Col. GRANT, Mr. GIBBS, formerly of the Boston Steamship, and ex-Gov. FAY of Vermont. We understand they will proceed immediately to Galveston, and that thus far all the results of their labors tend to impress them favorably towards a Southern route. Should they ultimately conclude that this route is decidedly the best, it is more than probable that private enterprise will be invoked to accomplish an object which national injustice may possibly overlook.—See

**Heroism and Cruelty.**

A most touching instance of heroism, and one of the most atrocious acts of cruelty, the truth of which is vouched for by the most respectable authority, occurred during the Cuban struggle for independence. The Spanish general, Morillo—the most blood-thirsty and treacherous tool of the Spanish monarch, who was created Count of Cartagena, and Marquis de la Pueria, for services which rather entitled him to the distinction of a butcher or hangman—while seated in his tent one day during the campaign of Caracas, saw a boy behind him drowned in tears. The chief demanded of him what the purpose he was weeping. The child replied that he had come to beg the life of his father, then a prisoner in Morillo's camp. "What can you do to save your father?" asked the general.

"I can do but little—but what can, shall be done." Morillo seized the little fellow's ear, and said, "would you suffer your father to be taken off to procure your father's liberty?" "Certainly would," was the unhesitating reply. A soldier was accordingly called and ordered to cut off the ear with a single stroke of the knife. The boy wept, but did not resist while this barbarous order was executed. "Would you lose your other ear rather than fail of your purpose?" was the next question. "I have suffered much, but for my father I can suffer still," was the heroic answer of the boy. The other ear was taken off by pieces, without flinching on the part of the noble child.

"And now go," exclaimed Morillo, anteching by his sublime courage; the father of such a son is dangerous to Spain, and must die!" In the presence of his agonized and vainly suffering son, the father was then executed. Never did a life-picture exhibit such truthful lights and shades of a national character—such deep treacherous villainy—such lofty, enthusiastic heroism.

Advices from Pernambuco to the 21st of March, have been received at Boston, which state that a cargo of 300 slaves had been landed on the coast, and that the Government was too weak to prevent such occurrences.

"Old Fog"—a word that comes from the Latin, "fogere," meaning driven away—one who is done for—it is a gone case with him, and time he should be off.

According to the late action of the Legislature, the Public School fund will be apportioned to the Parishes respectively. The money will be paid to the Parish Treasurers on their warrants for the same, and by them distributed to the teachers.

The word DUN was first used during the reign of Henry VII. It was the birth of Tom Dumm, an English buff, who was so indefatigable and skillful in collecting debts that it became a proverb, when a person did not pay his debts, "why don't you Dumm him?"—Hence originated the word which is in general use.

A man recently purchased a link of sausage, 'long drawn out,' and was nearly choked to death by a piece of brass collar, marked 'Fido.' How the collar got into the sausage, is the question.

Tom bought a gallon of Otard last week to take home, and by way of a label, wrote his name upon a card, which happened to be the seven of clubs, and tied it to the handle. Alderman J. C. coming along, and observing the jug, quietly remarked, "That's an awful careless way to leave that liquor."

"Why so?" said Tom. "Why? Because somebody might come along with the eight spot and take it."

That fellow has seen something of the world who said that a young man who spends all his earnings to appear genteel amongst the ladies, as the fashion is about town, ought to consider that the money which he bought the cigar shall be needed to buy a pig when he and the young lady get married; that the buggy hire would be needed to buy a load of lumber to build a house, that the extra clothing might buy a forty acre lot of land for a home, and that the money paid for a ball ticket for you and Miss W., would come so handy to dress little Alice and Susy.

SURGICAL.—The following may be put down as the greatest surgical operation of modern times: "Imagine a quiet couple, on the shady side of fifty, seated to tea, with a prodigy of a nephew, a lad of fifteen, medical student, fresh from the lectures, firm the family trio. 'Uncle,' says the shaver, 'what do you think is the most difficult operation in surgery?' Aunt looks puzzled, while uncle, after some consideration, replies that he does not know. 'Then,' screams the lad, 'I'll tell you; it's taken the fire out of a woman!'"

Dick, I say, why don't you turn that buffalo robe 't'other side out?—hair side is the warmest.

'Bab, Tom, you get out. Do you suppose the animal himself didn't know how to wear his hide? I follow his style.'

'It is an excellent rule, when a man has nothing to say, to say nothing.'

**Define terms before you begin discussion.**

Doing this thoroughly you will often end the controversy before it has begun.

The funeral of Mrs. RACHEL ANNE HENSON deceased, 16th March last, wife of DAVID HENSON will be preached by Rev. P. M. Goodwyn, at the Union Church, in the Town of Washington, La., on Sunday, 5th June, at half after 3 o'clock, P. M. 21st May 1853.—3t.

Married.—In this town, on Thursday last, by the Rev'd Mr. Raviol, MR. A. H. GRADENIGO to Mrs. URANIE BERARD, Widow Gustave Dejean, both of this Town.

In this town, on Thursday last, 19th inst. by Rev. Mr. Raviol, MR. BONNET ESPERT to Miss EMELY MURIEL, both of this Town.

**CANDIDATES.**

District Attorney.—We are authorized to announce P. D. HARDY Esq., as a candidate for the office of District Attorney, for the 15th Judicial District of the State of Louisiana. Opelousas, April 30th, 1853.

We are authorized to announce JOHN F. MORROGH Esq., as a candidate for the office of District Attorney for the 15th Judicial District. 7th May 1853.

Assessor.—We are authorized to announce that Mr. A. H. GRADENIGO has become a candidate for the office of Parish Assessor for this Parish, at the next election. [February 26th 1853.] We are authorized to announce that Mr. PIERRE MOUILLE is a candidate for the office of Parish Assessor, for the Parish of St. Landry, at the next election. April 16th, 1853. We are authorized to announce that Mr. RAPHAEL RICHARD, has become a candidate for the office of Parish Assessor, for the Parish of St. Landry, at the next election. May 7th, 1853.

**CARRIAGE SHOP.**

JOSEPH GIBBS & SAMUEL P. CLARK, having formed a partnership for the carriage work in all its branches, respectfully offer their services to the inhabitants of this and the neighboring Parishes. The best of carriages and other workmen will always be employed. They hope by their attention to business to continue to receive a share of the public patronage. Opelousas May 21st 1853.

**Something New in this vicinity!**

A new and improved remedy for curing your Coughs, &c.—BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. Do not forget the name or place to buy it. Price 25 cents. Opelousas, 21st May 1853.

**PUBLIC SALE,**

By Robert Benguerel, Auctioneer.

THE public are hereby informed that there will be sold at public auction, to the last and highest bidder, before the Court-House door, in the town of Opelousas, on Wednesday the 15th of June next, the following property belonging to the Estate of Susan Andrus, deceased wife of the late Gilbert Sloane, late of the Parish of St. Landry, to-wit:

Jude, a griffe woman, aged about 38 years, with her two children, Emma, 9 years, and Albert, 4 years,

Mary, mulattowoman aged about 28 years, with her three children, Fanny, 8 years old, Augusta, 4 years old, and Georgiana, 2 years old.

One mahogany press, one clock, and bed and bedding.

Terms and conditions.—The sum of one hundred dollars to be paid cash on each of the family of slaves, and the balance payable on a credit of one, two and three years, from the first day of May instant 1853; purchasers furnishing security in solido, to the satisfaction of whom the right, and all sums not punctually paid at maturity to bear interest at eight per cent per annum. And moreover the slaves remaining specially mortgaged until full and entire payment of capital and interest.

R. BENGUEREL, Auctioneer. Opelousas 14th May 1853.

**Strayed Horse.**

ESCAPED from the undersigned, in Opelousas, on the 2nd May inst., an American bay horse branded about thus 25 or 25 on the shoulder. This horse has a thin mane and tail, some white spots on the back and on the hind legs; rather poor, bony and ugly. A liberal reward will be given to whoever will bring him back to J. H. SANDOZ, Opelousas, May 14th 1853.

**NOTICE.**

M. S. RIES, respectfully informs the citizens of St. Landry, that he has permanently located in Opelousas, and that he is ready to give instructions in the French, English, German and Ancient Languages. He will give lessons on the Violin, Flute, Piano, Guitar, &c., also in drawing in private families or at his residence at the Union Hotel, Main street. He hopes the public will give him a share of their patronage. Opelousas, 14th May 1853.—3t.

**NOTICE.**

M. CAMILLE NICOLAS, Jeweler and Manufacturer of Silver Spoons and Forks of St. Martinville, respectfully announces to the public of St. Landry, that he will be in Opelousas about the middle of May instant, where he will receive all orders for the repairing of jewelry, and principally all kind of silverwares. He will remain but a few weeks in Opelousas.

References: A. DUMARTRAIT, H. GRADENIGO, BONAFON & VIVIER, St. Martin. A. MEYNIER.—Opelousas. 14th May 1853.—1m.

**TO THE PUBLIC.**

Messrs. SANDOZ & MEYNIER.

In the *Whig*, of date 14th May, I have noticed with some surprise, an Editorial leader against myself, not only personal and offensive to me individually, and uncalled for, but also a furious attack on my official conduct. To this matter, in its double view, I propose to make as brief a reply as possible. Public journalists, in our country, have a right to attack and expose all public officers and public men who are wrong, and who fail to discharge their duties properly, and they may even go so far as to make misstatements, with an intentional and slanderous, and injurious view, and yet the statements would not be libelous. How far any malicious or personal motive may have been at the bottom of the article in question, I shall not enquire, nor is it necessary for my defence that I should do so, I may be permitted to say, however, that the Editor of the *Whig* is a lawyer of some reputation and character in the Parish, and should have not forgotten a cardinal rule of his profession: that there is two sides to every case and not to prejudice it, without hearing the evidence "Strike but hear me." The Auditor has certified my indebtedness as follows, and the whole subject will, as it now stands, and as he has forced me to do so, undergo a judicial investigation. The debtor and creditor account, upon inspection, will fully explain itself.

Harrison Rogers, Sheriff of the Parish of St. Landry IN ACCOUNT WITH THE STATE OF LOUISIANA. Table with columns for Amount of State Taxes due by sundry persons, Amount of State Taxes due by sundry persons, Total amount due to the State, etc.

Those who have the curiosity to find out a portion of the last item on the credit side, for the sum of \$5,363 72, can examine a proceeding in the District Court of St. Landry, No. 6013.

I have never received any per centage for the collection of the taxes for 1846, 1848, 1849 and 1850, although I have settled in full for the rolls of 1847 and 1848. It may or not be true that I may lose the uncollected balance of both those rolls, but by what rule of right can it be possible that I can sustain the loss for the per centage for the collection? I stand upon the stated account here presented, and expect to fully support it by abundant and satisfactory proof.

Here I rest the question of defalcation, and proceed to the only matter of any public importance; and that is whether the Sheriff, in the country parishes is bound to collect the State Taxes at all events, when he refuses to do so. The popular belief and error is that he is bound to collect, by virtue of his office. Although no lawyer, I believe I can show that he is not. The act of 1850, page 138, section 30, says: "The Sheriff of each and every Parish of this State, except the Parish of Orleans, shall collect the State Taxes for said Parish." And yet in section 40, of the very same act, it enacts, "in case any Sheriff, or Collector of Taxes shall fail, refuse or neglect to give bond and security on the first Monday of January in each year, his office of Collector shall be deemed vacant, and such vacancy shall be filled by the Parish Recorder." Why did I refuse the collection of the Tax Rolls of 1851 and 1852? Because the law had granted me the right of refusal, if I saw proper to exercise it, and I did exercise it. No imputation should rest on me, in my official character for the exercise of a discretionary right, and that accorded too by an act of the Legislature. I notified the Recorder of the Parish, before the meeting of the Police Jury, in January last, that I would refuse the collection of the State Taxes of 1852, as I had already those of 1851, and this refusal no doubt was brought to his knowledge by some proceeding of that body; more especially as the Jury convened on the first Monday of January, for no other object under the requirements of the law, except to approve the bond of the Collector. The *Whig* asserts that I refused, neglected or failed, because I was a defaulter. I assert that I exercised a legal discretion and right, and that the State cannot complain. I found out by experience that the collection did not pay, and I venture to assert that any man who tries it, will find out the same thing. My refusal left open the office of Collector to all energetic and enterprising men in the Parish, who could satisfy the Recorder as to the bond, and who would work hard and for little pay. If no person would accept it, am I to blame? The Editor of the *Whig*, amidst his occupations as Editor and Lawyer, might without any hard shelled patriotism, have taken the office of Tax Collector himself. He could have practised Law, edited the *Whig*, and collected the taxes at the same time. He had as much right after my refusal to take the rolls of 1851 and 1852 as any person else, to collect them and as a patriotic man, and to prevent the State of Louisiana from loss, he might have come forward and done so. He accuses me (after my discretionary refusal) of the very fault of which he is himself guilty. I would not for a moment suppose that the Editor of the *Whig*, in this office seeking age was ignorant of the existence of the act of the Legislature of 1850 and of my refusal to collect the tax rolls of 1851 and 1852, that would go to state that he had not kept up with the Records of the Parish. He would be in a false position in three ways, first as Editor, second as Lawyer and third as State Tax Collector, as he should have been and might have been, if he had applied to the Recorder for it.

I will close this statement by saying that I expect to establish every item of it, in due time, and that I shall not notice any attack, either of a public or private character, on my official conduct, come from what quarter it may.

HARRISON ROGERS, Sheriff of the Parish of St. Landry. Opelousas, the 21st of May 1853.

**JULIEN GONOR, Constable and Collector,**

WILL devote the strictest attention to all business which he may receive in this capacity, and will arrange such claims either by amicable means or by law, as he may be requested. Opelousas, 21st May 1853.

**Great Bargains.**

THE undersigned desirous of closing his Dry Goods business in this place as soon as possible, offers for sale, from this date, his entire stock of goods, at a bare commission on New Orleans wholesale prices,—for cash, or responsible persons can purchase on a credit until the 1st of March 1854.

This is positive, and I respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of St. Landry to this notice, and to call at my store, and examine for themselves, feeling confident that they will be pleased with the assortment generally, and the prices cheaper than in the city retail stores.

All persons indebted to me by note or account, are invited to call without delay and make payment. J. G. FITZGERALD, Washington, (La.) May 7th 1853.

**FOR ATTACKAPAS & OPELOUSAS**

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

Through to Franklin in 18 Hours.

THE NEW UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE from Donaldsonville, terminating at Washington, Parish of St. Landry, La., is now complete, by stage coaches, to Lake Verret, 22 miles from Donaldsonville, and steamboats from Lake Verret to Berwick's Bay, Pattersonville, Centerville, Franklin, Charenton, Jeanerets and New Iberia, (nine miles below St. Martinville), distance 90 miles; and by stage coaches, from New Iberia to Washington—distance, 34 miles.

Passengers from New Orleans leave in the river mail boats at 5 o'clock P. M., on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; and will arrive at Donaldsonville on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, in time for the stages, at six o'clock P. M.

For comfort, speed and safety, passengers will find this route superior to all others, as no height is taken, and the delays and impediments of the old routes are entirely avoided. VINSON & RATIER, Proprietors, May 14th, 1853.

JOEL H. SANDOZ, Notary Public. Office—At the Court House.