

To Correspondents.—We have received the poetical essay of JENKINS, but declined publishing it for the following reasons.—1st. We have not the author's name and 2d. We require that all communications be written in a better handwriting than that of Jenkins. As soon as the gentleman will comply to the rules of our paper, his poetry will find place in our columns.

OUR TELEGRAPH.

Our readers know that for a few weeks past, we have a telegraphic line established between our town and Harrisonburg, on the North-West border of our State, via Alexandria, Elmoreport, &c. On Monday last, we have received the intelligence that it now extends as far as Natchez, (Miss.) At Natchez there is a line between that town and Baton Rouge, New Orleans and all the largest Northern cities, by that way we can communicate with New Orleans and the North easily.

On Monday last, 28th August, at 3 o'clock, P. M., one of the officers of the Telegraph has handed us the following dispatch:—

Natchez, 28th August.

Courier-Opelousas.—The first flash of lightning from your town reached us this P. M., half past two o'clock.

CREATORS.—We are happy to inform our readers that the line is progressing rapidly towards Attakapas. We expect to receive next week, one or several dispatches from our friends in Vermillionville and St. Martinville.

We learn also with pleasure, that the office at Washington has been re-established and is now in full operation.

HO! FOR THE FIRE-WORKS!—To-day is the day fixed by Mr. Simon Richard, for his Fire-Works in Grand Creole. A fine Balloon will also be launched, and the soirée will be closed, as we are informed, by a Ball.

SUPREME COURT.—Tuesday the 6th instant is the day fixed by law for the Fall session of this Court in our town. The gentlemen of our Bar inform us that there will probably be very few cases referred at this session, from our Parish. We have not heard of a single applicant at the Bar.

John Bogart, of Alexandria, accused of an attempt of murder on Wm. Moriarty, of our town, at the Bell Cheney Springs, in September last, had been arrested in Alexandria about a week ago, and remanded in our jail. On Thursday last, he appeared before Judge Dupré, upon a writ of habeas corpus, and was bailed over for \$1000, to appear before our next District Court.

Death of Gen. Deane.—Gen. Solomon W. Deane, late United States Senator of this State, and late Collector of the Port of New-Orleans, died on the 15th ultimo, at Crab Orchard, Kentucky.

Mrs. Seishelm on Hydrophobia.—The celebrated physician of the Pittsburgh Family Visitor.

In 1776, a malignant fever broke out in this country which became epidemic. Our father-in-law, then a youth, had a prolonged and severe attack of the disease; and once he was, with a large number of the afflicted, on the banks of the Delaware, under the charge of Doctor George Washington. One night, he knew by the symptoms that all his patients would have a gunpowder paroxysm in the morning, unless some measures were taken to prevent it; and ordered that a plumb in the Delaware, a rigorous sifting with ice shavings, to swim to the other shore, and then had them "pocked away" in wet blankets until morning. Some died from the effects of the treatment but to the patient in whom we were most interested, it resulted in a confirmed asthma, which descended to his children.—Our father-in-law got up a coughing and wheezing spell almost every evening, until lately, when he began, he takes a few drops of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which gives him momentary relief. This we have a present experience in our family, which says, that although water is all the medicine we require, other people may need something else.

The benevolence that can be added in favor of the benevolence of Hoodland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson is the immediate demand for them from all parts of the Union; and although there may be many compounds prepared and advertised as being worthy of a liberal patronage, yet we feel constrained to state, that the vast number of testimonials with which the worthy doctor has been honored, by persons of the highest character and respectability, who found it necessary to have recourse to his preparation, is testimony sufficiently conclusive, that a more efficient remedy for the ailments which result from those ailments with that fluid, has never been discovered.

Yellow Fever.—It appears by the returns from the different cemeteries of the city of New Orleans, for the week ending Sunday, August 11th, at 6 o'clock A. M.

There were six cases of yellow fever, three in the Charity Hospital Cemetery, three in St. Vincent de Paul, two in Girod street, and one in Lafayette; twelve cases in all.

The Connecticut House of Representatives, by a vote of 116 to 78 (81 not voting), recently passed a resolution to amend the State Constitution so as to allow negroes to vote on the same terms as white men. Also (106 to 80), an amendment to prohibit any person from voting who cannot read. These proposed amendments were then ordered to be continued to the next Legislature, and published with the laws.

CHEER SUBSTITUTES FOR COFFEE.—Finding the illustrious German chemist says that asparagus contains in common with tea, and coffee, a principle which he calls "caffine," and which he considers essential to the health of those who do not take strong coffee. Taking the hint from Baron Liebig, a writer in the London Gardener's Chronicle was led to test asparagus for a substitute for coffee. He says: "The young shoots I use prepared as was not agreeable, having an alkaline taste. I then tried the ripe seeds, and these, roasted and ground, make a full flavored coffee, and are easily distinguished from the true coffee. The seeds are easily freed from the berries by drying them in a cool oven, and then rubbing them on a sieve." In good soils, asparagus yields seeds abundantly; and if they are charged with "caffine," and identified with seeds of the coffee plant, asparagus coffee may be grown in the United States at less than half the cost per pound of the article now so highly imported.

Many young ladies make fools of themselves by the looking-glass and young men by the drinking glass.

(Communicated.)

Opelousas, August 28th 1854. Editors Opelousas Courier, Gentlemen: Permit me through your valuable journal to draw your attention to the subject of the contemplated road from Opelousas to the Mississippi river; for it hearts and hands which are interested, will unite, it can be speedily accomplished.

Nothing strikes me so much as the complete isolation. He sees that it is now, as it always has been, cut off from all direct communication with the rest of the world.

He is more surprised when he looks about and becomes acquainted, for he sees much intelligence, refinement, enterprise and public spirit. He sees a population with these characteristics, contented with receiving a family mail twice a week, or four or five days from New Orleans, when they might be placed in daily communication with New Orleans in 20 hours by a mere spasmotic twitch of the body politic's muscles in making a good road across the Atchafalaya to Morganza.

He sees that it is an every day occurrence for people here to have urgent business in New Orleans or elsewhere, and either be compelled to await for a several days, and on some occasions, (now, for instance) several weeks; or travel by some circuitous route, and undergo the fatigues of a long journey, as well as a good road to Morganza, they could start one morning from Opelousas, and at the same hour next morning be in New Orleans.

He sees that the great staple of this parish, and of other parishes, is the sugar cane, and that it is a stock-owner and stock-driver will testify; and that if the present stock is sold to market with much difficulty, delay and loss, which would all be avoided, if the sugar cane was transported to the market, and if he sees an immense fertile land lying vacant, uncultivated and valueless because the country is almost entirely inaccessible to emigrants; and that an influx of population would enhance the value of the land, and would increase the wealth and resources of the country.

These things are enough to excite the surprise of any one who is not used to it, for it is doubtful if a population of equal numbers, intelligence, respectability, and energy, could be found in any other country which would be content to remain shut up in Japanese seclusion for so many years.

Previous to 1818 the overflows were usually so deep on both sides of the Atchafalaya, that a road, possible at low water, would have been a great advantage, which the people of this parish might not have been willing to bear; though really there is no doubt that if the county of Opelousas had undertaken and built such a road 40 or even 20 years ago, it would have been, in fact, a great benefit to the people, and in general benefit to the people, the most profitable work she could have accomplished.

However, the cut-off made in 1848 having shortened the channel of the Mississippi 19 miles, and directed the water to the Bayou Lafourche, which is a mile, which the people of this parish might not have been willing to bear; though really there is no doubt that if the county of Opelousas had undertaken and built such a road 40 or even 20 years ago, it would have been, in fact, a great benefit to the people, and in general benefit to the people, the most profitable work she could have accomplished.

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(Communicated.)

Messrs. Editors, It has become quite a common thing, when a widower or widow gets a new husband or wife, for the fun-loving citizens of the community to wonder at her as the case may be, a charivari. Every one knows what a charivari is—but I seriously question whether many of those who are fond of engaging in it know for what object it was originally instituted. A disposition to annoy and insult, prompted its invention in Europe, and if any other effect is produced by it in this country, it is entirely attributable to that facility with which almost every outrage obtains the dignity of custom.

That such is not the object here, I freely grant, but that one acquainted with its history, must abandon learning to interpret it differently, is equally undeniable. But even admitting that nothing disrespectful is intended by it, who are privileged to engage in them? Men of refinement and delicacy of feelings, could not be persuaded to intrude upon the retirement of others, with whom they were not intimately acquainted.

In a charivari every one, whether stranger or friend, takes the liberty of disturbing the peace and quiet of a person, with whom he has no acquaintance, and consequently no affluities. Now it appears to me, that strangers and mere passing acquaintances, should be as loath to engage in a charivari, as they would be to seek society, with no regard to the feelings of the person. The simple fact that a widower gets married, gives me no claims to his notice, his respect, or his indulgence; that I did not have previously, or might not enjoy subsequently.

If the terms of intimacy between us, are not such as to justify me in taking liberties with him in our private interviews, why should I exercise them on any other occasion? And if by so doing, I should arouse his indignation, and excite his resentment in the one case, what reason have I to expect a different result in the other. These are plain questions, Messrs. Editors, and I should be pleased to see them answered in a rational, and dignified manner. S. T.

Death of the Mormon Patriarch, John Smith.—The knell for the departure of one mighty spirit has hardly ceased sounding in our ears, we are called upon to announce the departure of another noble spirit, who has laid down a frail body to rest awhile, and passeth behind the veil and shakes hands and rejoices with his brothers Joseph, Asahel and Silas; his nephew Joseph and Hyram, and the faithful of all ages.

John Smith, patriarch of the church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, after a severe illness of one month, died at his residence in this city, at ten minutes past eleven o'clock, P. M., on the 23d inst.

His father Smith was born in Derryfield, (now Manchester) Rockingham county, New Hampshire, on the 18th of July, A. D. 1781, and was baptized into the faith, which he so long presented his life in usefulness, on the 9th of January, 1852 and ordained an elder after, he being given up by the doctors to die of consumption. The weather was so cold that the ice had to be cut, and from that time he gained health.—Deseret News.

CAN SUCH THINGS BE.—The Baltimore American says that on Monday morning, the 7th inst., a lady appeared at the Mayor's office of Baltimore, to ask aid to bury the remains of a cousin's husband, just deceased, after an illness of ten years. She stated that both herself and her cousin were nieces of late John McDonough the millionaire, of New-Orleans, who left his relations to starve, and bequeathed his large estates as a prey to two rich corporations. The widow had been married, her late husband and seven children, for many years by the labor of her hands, but from the high price of the necessities of life, she got in debt to her landlord for \$11 of rent, and he, armed with legal authority, had seized her under the driving man, and every bit of the furniture in her miserable dwelling. The wretched man died on the bare floor the next morning, and the poor widow thus bereft, without a particle of food in the house, made application through the Mayor's office, for a coffin for the means of burial. An amount for that purpose was at once raised in the worthy Mayor's office, and handed over to the lady.

MR. SCOTLE AND THE SPANISH.—The London correspondent of the National Intelligencer relates the following anecdote of Mr. SCOTLE: I have learned that during the two or three days of fighting, violence and riot that prevailed in Madrid, a large band of the sovereign people presented themselves, with many noisy and patriotic demonstrations, before the residence of the American Legation. Mr. SCOTLE, doubtful at first of the intentions of the visitors, went out to enquire why they were honoring him. He promptly learned that the demonstration had nothing of a hostile character, but, on the contrary, was caused by political sympathy supposed to exist between the visitors, a portion of the sovereign people in the act of resuming their violated and inalienable rights, and the representative of the American Republic, the great exemplar of kind intentions and sympathy of his visitors. Mr. SCOTLE, I am told, made them a speech, in the American, quite to the satisfaction of the sovereigns to whom it was addressed.

"His Cousin the Bishop."—One morning Haines, the comic actor, was seized by a couple of bailiffs, in an action for a debt of \$20, as the Bishop of Ely was passing by in his coach. Quoth Joe to the bailiffs: "Gentlemen, here's my cousin, the Bishop of Ely, going into his house; let me but speak to him and he will pay the debt and charge."

The bailiffs thought they might venture that, as they were within three or four yards of him. So up sprang Joe to the coach, pulling off his hat, and got close to it. The Bishop ordered the coach to stop, while Joe (close to his ear) said softly: "My Lord, here are two poor men, who have such great scruples of conscience that I fear they will hang themselves."

"Very well," said the Bishop. So calling to the two bailiffs, he said: "You two men, come to me tomorrow morning, and I'll satisfy you."

The men bowed and went away. Joe, hugging himself with his fallacious device, also went his way.

In the morning, the bailiffs exposing the debt and charges, repaired to the Bishop's; being introduced—

"Well," said the Bishop, "What are your scruples of conscience?"

"Scruples," said the bailiffs, "we have no scruples. We, the bailiffs, my Lord, who yesterday arrested your cousin, Joe Haines, for £20. Your lordship promised to satisfy us to-day, and we hope your lordship will be as good as your word."

The worthy Bishop, reflecting that his honor and name would be exposed, if he complied not, paid the debt and charges.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—A Paris journal states that the bad smell and taste of butter may be entirely removed by working it over in water mixed with a little of lime. The discovery was made by a Boursier farmer, whose practice it is to take sufficient quantity of water to run it in, and put in from twenty-five to thirty drops of lime, and in for every pound of butter. When it has been worked through the whole has been brought into contact with the water, it should be worked again in pure water, when it will be found as sweet as when first made.

ECOLOGICAL.—The late eccentricity of that most eccentric of men Gerrit Smith, in his refusing some \$400 due him for mileage to Washington, he only accepted of sufficient to pay his expenses. It was understood to be \$300 legal bill, and only took \$50.

Extraordinary as it may appear, says an exchange, a piece of brown paper, folded and placed between the upper lip and the gum, will stop bleeding at the nose. Try it.

[From Blackwoods Magazine.]

A CONFESSION.

When first I looked upon thy face, O, sister of the meek eyed Dove! I gazed at thee, and in my soul I pondered at its gentle grace, But never thought of love.

And when again in later days, Thy simple tale of grief I heard, My heart outwent my lips' weak praise, But ne'er a pulse of stirred.

Sweetly, at length, the feeling grew, All common passions far above; I found that when thy smile I knew, To know thee was to love.

But now when years have passed, and these Have brought us mutual joy and pain, When children gather round our knees, But closer draw the chain;

I find my days have been so free From lonely hours of grief and strife; If my love grew dear to me, How precious is the wife!

Now thou with disappointment hearest Of my love, and art so comforted; Now that slow trust that thee dear Less rooted in my breast.

Not thine the vain and wanton look Of which our youth is so fondly fed, Nor thine my soul's such trivial food, As he who runs may read.

Nor envy I the vagrant race Whose wanderer on face is gone, Who wander on from face to face Till age shall leave them lone.

The ground that in the night appeared, No more had light in the sand; The oak a hundred years have reared, For ages crowns the land.

A New Watermelon.—Mr. Peabody, of the Soil of the South, has recently presented the Columbus Times with a specimen of the Orange Watermelon. The rind pulp like the orange, and leaves the whole of the rich luscious pulp in a lobate mass, which also divides into parts and is most delightfully flavored. This watermelon is a native of China.

AFFAIRS IN THE EAST.

(BY THE ASIA.)

New York, August 24.—The Asia's accounts are rather brief, but her political advice, of which this is a summary, are important.

EVACUATION OF THE PRINCIPALITIES.—Count Gortschakoff having formally announced that the Russian army would evacuate Moldavia immediately, the orders for the advance of the Austrian army have been countermanded. The Austrian Envoy subsequently signed the agreement with France and England, insisting upon guarantees from Russia, insuring the future peace of Europe, and declaring that the contracting Powers will not be satisfied with the statu quo.

THE CRIMEA.—The preparations for the invasion of the Crimea were still going forward.

THE BALTIC.—The only news of any moment from the Baltic is a report that Bismarck had been appointed.

SAXONY.—Prince John, the brother of the late King of Saxony, has issued a proclamation, which was countermanded by the Ministers, announcing his accession to the throne of that kingdom.

ADMIRAL NAPIER'S FLEET.—The latest reliable accounts from Admiral Napier, report his fleet lying off Bismarck. Three thousand French troops and six hundred English marines had landed at three points on the island of And, without much opposition. The fort was to be attacked the day after the dispatches were written.

FRANCE AND THE WAR.—The Paris Monitor has published an article stating that the French Government refused to consent to an armistice, and declaring that peace could only be obtained on the following conditions: The abolition of the Russian protection over Wallachia, Moldavia and Servia; the freedom of the mouth of the Danube; the revision of the treaty defining the Russian limits on the Black Sea, and that no power shall exercise a protectorate over Turkish subjects.

SPAIN.—The people have forcibly prevented the Queen (Christina) probably from leaving the city of Madrid, and insist upon the trial of the late ministers.

Gen. GARIBOLDI, who, after the fall of the Roman Republic in 1849, fled to the United States, and was for some time engaged there in some useful and honorable occupation for his support, has returned to Italy, and is now residing at Piedmont, in as close proximity as he can get to the theatre of his military exploits. He is of the opinion of MAZZINI, that the moment has arrived to make another attempt for the independence of Italy? And he is, with that arch demagogue, fomenting the troubles of which we every week have account as breaking out in Parma, and various other parts of northern Italy? However this may be, a letter from Turin, informs us that an attempt is being made at Acqui, a watering place in Piedmont, to hold him to personal account for some of the consequences of his short and brilliant military career under the Republic.

Two brothers, the Counts MINELLA, are suing him for damages for having frightened their aged father and mother to death in one of his military excursions. This reminds me that justice of another sort has at last overtaken the assassins of Count Rossi, whose murder ushered in the Mazzini and Garibaldi republic. The latest intelligence from Italy announces that the principal assassin has suffered capital punishment. Toussaint Constantine was executed on the 22d July at Rome. He was consistent in refusing to the friars who were sent to him, the consolations of the last day. He cursed his judges as a pack of infamous wretches, replying a cardinal who was complacently looking out from his window on the execution as passed to the scaffold, and died, in short, true blue.—An illustrious Democrat of the redder dye. "His last words were, 'The Republic forever!'"—Correspondence of the Nat. Intelligencer.

EFFECT OF POLYGAMY ON POPULATION.—The effect upon population is decidedly deleterious. The prophet Joseph had over forty wives at Nauvoo, and the rest of the priesthood had various numbers, corresponding to their standing and indignities; and nearly all the children of those polygamous marriages died at that place; indeed it is alleged by the Mormons that not one was taken to Utah. Brigham Young has thirty children, of whom eight are by his first and second lawful wives; the remaining twenty-two are by his spiritual wives. He has about fifty wives, some of whom were widows of Joseph Smith, and are probably past the time of having children; but supposing him to have thirty who are capable of having issue—each child below the number—the twenty-two children would be less than one child to a couple. If each of these degraded females could have the honored children, according to the usual average of four in a family, it would be one hundred and twenty, showing a loss in population of ninety-eight.

SHERIFF'S SALE. STATE OF LOUISIANA. Geste C. Pitre vs. Augustin Jeannotte. Parish of St. Landry. No. 7068. By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued in this case from the District Court, in and for the Parish of St. Landry, and to me directed, I will offer at public sale, in the last and highest bidder, for Cash, at the residence of the defendant near Prairie Ronds, in this Parish, on SATURDAY, the 7th of OCTOBER next, the following described property, seized to satisfy said writ, to wit: One hundred arpents of land (more or less) bounded North by Public Land, South by lands of Charles Pitre, East by lands of Edmond Dupré, and West by lands of Paul Fruteau, two branding irons, which will be shown on the day of sale, and which will be sold without the title that are branded with the said irons, about one hundred and seventy-five head of horned cattle, as also another branding iron, about twenty head of horse creatures, more or less, five bales of cotton and household furniture. J. B. DAVID, Sheriff. Opelousas, September 2d, 1854.

NOTICE.

CHARISSA BUSHNELL, of the Parish of St. Landry, having applied by her petition, for the appointment of Administratrix of the Estate of Thomas Jefferson Johnson, her deceased husband, late of the Parish of St. Landry.

Therefore, any person intending to make opposition to said appointment, will file the same in writing, in my office, in the town of Opelousas, within ten days from the date of this notice.

A. GARRIGUES, Clerk. Opelousas, September 2nd, 1854.

PUBLIC SALE.

By the undersigned, Auctioneer, in and for the Parish of St. Landry.

THE public are hereby informed that there will be sold, at public sale, to the last and highest bidder, at the residence of Onézime P. Pitre, in Grand Prairie, in this Parish, on

Tuesday, 3rd day of October next, 1854, the following property, belonging to Onézime P. Pitre and his children, Alida, Onézime, Octavie and Estelle, to-wit:

Pélagie, a negro-woman, aged about 40 years, with her children:—Victoire, 9 years, Clarisse, 7 years, Louis, 6 years, François, 3 years and Marie, 8 months. Hortense, a negro-girl, aged about 13 years. Adeline, a negro-girl, aged about 12 years.

The Conditions are:—One half payable on the 1st day of April 1855, and the other half, on the 1st of April 1856. Purchasers furnishing their notes with two solidary endorsers, at the satisfaction of the interested parties, and the slaves remaining mortgaged until final payment of the principal. Acts of sale to be passed at the expense of purchasers.

ACHILLE DUPRE, Auctioneer. Opelousas, September 2d, 1854.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE public are hereby notified that the undersigned have this day dissolved the partnership, existing for the transaction of the Drug business, under the name and style of Hebard & Lee.

P. LEONCE HEBARD, JAMES A. LEE.

August 19th, 1854.—Jy.

THE public are hereby notified that the undersigned, having purchased the interest of Mr. James A. Lee in the Drug Store, situated at the corner of Bellevue and Main streets, and known as Thompson's Drug Store, now offers for sale, at reasonable prices, the following articles lately received from New York:

A complete assortment of Drugs, chemicals and medicines. Patent medicines of all kinds. Pills, Oils, Gels, and brushes. Perfumery and stationery.

The undersigned having opened business connections with some of the best houses of the North and of France, will be able to keep a constant supply of the best articles required in his line.

August 19th, 1854.—Jy.

DRAWING ACADEMY.

M. R. ADERT, Professor of French in the University of New Orleans, and his Institution, so universally known for the care given to public education, intends opening a Class of Drawing, about the first day of September next.

The Conditions are: For adult scholars, who will take their lessons at the College, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at eleven o'clock in the morning, per month, in advance, — \$2 00 Mr. Adert will give private lessons in families who shall claim his services. His conditions will be liberal and advantageous to those who will favor him of their confidence.

F. ADERT. Opelousas, August 26th, 1854.—Jy.

HERSE.

THE undersigned having purchased a neatly finished Herse, will undertake the burials from all parts of the country. He will always have on hand gentle horses for the purpose as also other carriages if required. His prices will be moderate.

Opelousas August 5th, 1854.

PUBLIC SALE.

By the undersigned, Auctioneer in and for the Parish of St. Landry.

THE public are