

THE COURIER

Official Journal of Saint Landry.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY IOEL H. SANDOZ & ANDREW MEYNIER.

Opelousas: SATURDAY, MARCH 3d, 1855.

OUR AGENTS.

The following gentlemen are authorized to collect and receive subscriptions and advertisements for the Opelousas Courier, in their respective towns:

AUGUSTE MARAIS, St. Martinville, (La.) ARTHUR BELLARD, Bayou Bridge, (La.) A. MILLEPACQ, Washington, (La.)

We are authorized to announce that PIERRE MOULIER (alias Celestin Mouliere) is a candidate for the office of Assessor, he occupied last year.

We are authorized to announce that M. F. SENEZAT has become a candidate for the office of Town Constable for Opelousas, at the election which will take place in April next.

We are authorized to announce to the voters of the Town of Opelousas that Mr. JACOB ANSELM has become a candidate for the office of Town Constable, at the election which will take place in April next.

We are authorized to announce Mr. E. NORTH CLAYTON, as a candidate for the office of District Attorney for the 15th Judicial District of this State, at the election in November 1855.

We acknowledge the receipt of the finest and most delicious cake ever sent to this office, from our friend William A. Moriarty and his admirable lady, who took the marriage vows on last Thursday evening.

We wish them a long and happy life—may prosperity ever illumine their pathway; may Heaven shed o'er them his purest beams of comital bliss, serene and unobscured as the moonlight of his bridal night.

SALES OF THE COMING WEEK.

To-day, 3d.—A house and lot of ground in Washington, at the Court House by the Sheriff.

To-day, 3d.—A lot of land on the Courtableau, at the Court House, by the Sheriff.

TO-MORROW, 4th.—Four lots of ground with the buildings and improvements in Opelousas, cattle, household furniture, coffee-house, &c., at Opelousas, by A. Dejean, auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, 7th.—A negro-woman, pleur, horses, household furniture, &c., in this parish, by Augustin Leger, tutor.

WEDNESDAY, 7th.—A negro-woman, at the Court House, by J. B. David, administrator.

For particulars, see advertisements.

To Correspondent.—The communication signed "Young America," has been received and will be published as soon as we will know the name of the author.

We are now the third of March, and have not during the whole winter had a single shower of rain heavy enough to moisten the earth two inches below the surface.

The memory of man runneth not back to a similar season in the State of Louisiana. The labors of the planters are suspended. Generally speaking, ploughing begins in January. This year it has been impossible to plough one third of the arable lands.

The season is far advanced and planters have lost all hope of making even a medium crop.

The waters of the rivers and bayous are so low as to render navigation almost impracticable. Our boats when we are fortunate enough to have them come up at all, can never get nearer than within twenty miles of our Landing.

Every thing tends to a general "starvation" as well in commerce as in agriculture. Articles the most indispensable, such as provisions are extremely high, and grocers become inexorable in their prices, owing to the want of communication with the city—and our bakers drown their cares in continual intoxication, leaving us to have recourse to corn bread, which we can scarcely ever get; to rice of which we have none and to small hominy of which we have but a small quantity of an inferior quality.

Our situation is extraordinarily deplorable and will always be a period painfully remembered by all those who have wives and children.

A gentleman, just from St. Martinville, informs us that Yalder Deroselle, convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary for 50 years, by the last District Court, for the murder of Mr. Bahneau, broke open the jail of that place, on Sunday last and made his escape.

The Fifteenth Judicial District Court, Judge Lucius J. Dupre presiding, will be in session, at Lake Charles, Calcasieu, on the 12th inst.

A REPRIEVE.—We do not refer to a reprieve from Capital Punishment. There is a slower torture, from which a respite is equally desirable. We refer to Dyspepsia—a word in which all the horrors of indignation are summed up. To the sufferers by this painful and harassing disease, we can hold out not only bright hopes, but the certainty of immediate relief and permanent cure. There is a tonic, cordial and alternative principle in Hoodland's German Bitters, which inevitably arrests and changes the morbid action of the stomach and the secretive organs, removes the disease, and restores to health. Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia.

EXTERMINATE.—Perhaps no stronger evidence can be adduced of the intrinsic value and unrivaled usefulness of AYER'S CATHARTIC, than the fact, that in order to supply the demand, the Proprietor has been compelled, to build an immense block, occupying a large part of a square on one of our principal thoroughfares, five stories of which is to be occupied by his Laboratory for the preparation of the Cherry Pectoral alone. As this article has now won its way to the public favor solely by its success in curing disease, this fact is some comment on its virtue.—Lowell Advertiser.

We understand that Messrs. Baker and Cade are about putting a force of two hundred negroes on the contract work for the Opelousas Railroad, with the view of carrying the road to its destined point on the Bayou Boeuf at an early day. The work is now in able and efficient hands, and we have no doubt whatever, of its speedy accomplishment.—Franklin Banner.

LIBERTY.—G. C. or Alvarado Hunter, is again in a scrape. He and the 2nd Squadron, and brought home the Baldrige without orders. Hunter hasn't got the bump to bear restraint with patience, and can't obey orders when he's not suit him. His reason for bringing home his vessel was, that he ought to have been sent to Paraguay, where there was a misunderstanding between the Americans and authorities and where he could have done some good, instead of being sent to a point where there was no use for him. The penalty for his offense is death. He has been dismissed the service.

UNPARALLELED INFIDELITY.—A Cincinnati Judge being at the theatre, one evening recent, was met by the keeper of the prison, who formally introduced Summers, the convicted murderer, to his honor. The Judge was utterly struck. The latter had taken the murderer out to enjoy himself, and to crown his misconduct, presented his prisoner to the Judge. Whether the keeper will get punished for tenacity does not yet appear.

KNOW-NOTHINGISM.

No. II.

The proven objects of the society are the exclusion of foreigners, and the like exclusion of Roman Catholics, and as I shall show from their own statements (in my next number) and the abolishing of slavery in the United States. Are these objects proper suitable and expedient? For aught that I know, I think so. For aught that I know, it is as expedient as it is possible for what almost suitable fit the present.—About seventy-eight years ago, our government was launched into existence, its basis was that the will of the majority was to be the law. Liberty was its birthright, and its God was pleased and foreigners, from all countries were invited and encouraged to settle amongst us; laws to naturalize them were passed, and when naturalized, they were entitled to all the rights of native born citizens, except that they became President of the United States; the period of its commencement was an eventful one in Europe; France had clipped off the head of her king, and cost it her people the lives of the soldiers of Despotism, and in many a bloody field, France maintained her inviolability. Our government was watched with anxious hope by patriots and the friends of man, and it trembled on the verge of a vote of despotism. What the progress of our government has been, is best shown by De Bow's Review, of the present month, in the year 1783, the area of the United States was 3,528,327 square miles; in the year 1820 the population of the United States was 3,929,827; in the year 1850, the population of the United States was 23,191,875. The administration of President Jackson, the cordis our tabernacle to the Pacific Ocean, and almost to the Isthmus of Panama; Texas, Oregon, California and New Mexico were added to our country, and fields of mines of gold and silver, and quicksilver, as well as never heard of before in the history of States; there never was any thing so rapid, and never did a preferential growth appear to rest on so solid a foundation. All that one ever read of families, and nations, and cities, and states, and of swarming tribes, of rising cities and prosperous commonwealths, has been concentrated and magnified in our Republic: the same causes produced the same effects, (though not to the same extent) in ancient Rome, in the United States, in the history of our country, was the same. It was the custom of the Romans to adopt the gods of the conquered countries as their own, and so State was ever free in naturalizing foreigners than Rome, that she ever was, and she was never heard of before in the history of the right of commerce, the right of marriage, the right of succession, the right of suffrage, and the right of honors, and this not to single persons alone, but to the cities, and nations, and states, and to the established colonies, by which the Roman plant was removed into the soil of other lands, and they grew to be the greatest empire in the world. Will you not, therefore, be so good, as to pass before they change a policy which has been successful, far beyond the hopes of its most sanguine friends; the pretence that the branches of the tree, are too heavy for the trunk, and that the numerous and numerous of the natural born citizens will not stand the test of figures, the census of 1850 gives 2,240,503 persons of foreign birth, as compared to 19,552,098, our total white population, which is within a fraction of the whole number of the United States. The whole number of Catholics in the United States is set down at 667,823—which is one in twenty-nine of the white population of the country. He must be timid, who fears such odds in his favor, and who is not to be hoped, if there be such odds in the country, their wives will divorce them, that the breed may be stopped. What have the foreigners and Catholics done to deserve at our hands, as persecutors and persecutions. We sent our ambassadors abroad, during our revolutionary war to get their aid; animated by the noblest patriotism, the high born, the noble, and the rich, bringing with them such odds in their favor, that they distinguished the elegant pleasures with which taste supplies wealth, to fight with us, without pay, and often without food: Catholic fighting against Catholic, English against English, and the brave man against the brave man, and all to secure the rights of man, and freedom of conscience.—The bones of foreigners are almost as plenty as those of natives, in memorializing every battle of the Revolution. The names of the brave who were killed in the hands of Hamilton was an Englishman, Andrew Jackson and John C. Calhoun, were sons of Irish parents; to call a man bad, because he happened to be born in Germany or Ireland, would be about as just, as to call a man a fish, because he happened to be born at sea—there are good and bad men born everywhere, and we of the United States, have born amongst us as many low, base, vicious, and robbers, murderers, thieves, and traitors as any country on the face of the earth, in proportion to our population. The foreigners have stood by us in all our wars, they have furnished their blood and treasures as freely as we, the natives; the arts have enlightened our councils, the artisans have improved our manufactures, and the poor Irish and Germans have sacrificed thousands of their lives in making roads, digging canals, paying the debt of our country, and doing labor, for which they have been generally paid in whiskey, at twenty times its value. It is altogether a mistake to suppose that we have no further occasion for population. All men agree that a manly, brave, and contented people, cultivating the arts under the guide of science, is the best wealth a country can have, if the increase of our population has been unprecedented, the increase of our territory has been equally so. We have not only nearly as large a Europe, and it is impossible to develop and defend that country without an immense population. Yes, Know-Nothing, are doing the very thing that the fathers of the Revolution charged on George III, as an intolerable grievance. Here are the words: "He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States, for that purpose obstructing the laws for the naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their immigration."

David Hume, the best historian England ever had, says, "the repeal of the edict of Nantes, by which toleration was granted the Protestants, cost Louis XIV. of France, a half of a million of the best subjects and genius, and cost the crown the services of Charles V. of Germany, furnished his cunning enemy, Elizabeth of England, with the most valuable manufacturers, who could not otherwise have been obtained; and that the Protestants, who fled from the persecution of the Catholics, were the truest country in the world, that Sir Robert Walpole, openly avowed corruption, the truth will be found to be, that the foreigners are not worse, or better than we, natives, let us scan one another kindly and gently, and content ourselves with the reflection that with all our faults, we have the happiest and most prosperous government on the face of the earth. There is nothing surprising in the Massachusetts Unitarian attempting to persuade the Roman Catholics, they have introduced and expelled Jesus Christ from their creed, and notwithstanding the repeated commands of their divine master, not to meddle in State affairs, they have given an example of impious interference, which the Pope, in the time of their greatest authority, would not have ventured upon. These Unitarians, misleading three thousand brainless idiots, such as those who formed the Methodist Convention, at Chicago, presented themselves before the House of Representatives of the United States, to dictate to him how they should legislate; there is nothing to be found in Papal usurpation to be like this, it is to be found in the proceedings of Cromwell's Rump Parliament. If, fellow citizens, you persecute the foreigners, and Catholics, if by base trickery, treachery and unscrupulous management, you deny them the rights of man, and refuse to give them by your Constitution and laws, they will, with their skill and fortune emigrate to some other land, they will make known their persecutions, they will justify their conduct by facts and actions. There are other parts of America where good population is valued. KOPH.

CRATIVES.—Often have we heard the expression, "ouring a smoky chimney" not by the infidelious doses of the homeopathic, and the more liberal quantities administered by allopathists, but by simple mechanical skill; and from such a curative we proceed to give a singular one for the sanitary relief of a bad temper, which we find in one of the prints. It is, certainly novel. It says if a gentleman is of a bad temper, let him take a glass of wine, and drink it down, and put on a clean shirt every morning, and our word for it, he will be the happiest man in the world. But, if he has never a wife, what then? What course will he adopt? If a married lady is of a bad temper, let her take a glass of wine, and wash her face and comb her hair, and arrange her dress, it will be almost impossible to indulge in anger, unless her hair and dress become disarranged again. Try it, ladies! But a bachelor friend says it is all a mere soap bubble.

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NICELY CAUGHT.

At Oswego, New York, a few days ago, two chaps asked the jailer to allow them to visit a prisoner. He objected a disinclination, but they insisted, and he let them in. After he had turned the key, he went around the gate and addressed them: "See here, said Stowell, I guess you may as well stay now as ever, as you are in the very clasp of the looking for, and here are the papers, showing them the warrants."

In Paris, a rich American wrote to Madeiroselle de a bank note. The lady sent a verbal reply, with the apology that she was entirely out of note paper, and would be thankful to M. P. Amicre to send her a qu