THE COURIER.

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

Opelousas :

SATURDAY, MARCH 14th, 1857.

OUR AGENTS.

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

AUGUSTE MARAIST,	St. Martinsville, (La.)
ARTHUR BULLIARD.	Breaux's Bridge, (La.)
A. MILLSPAUGH,	Washington, (La.)
E. E. COCHRANE,	Marksville, (La.)
MICHEL EMONET.	Leonville, (P. O.)

CANDIDATES.

Messrs. Sandoz & Meynier.

Be so good as to announce in your paper that, yielding to the solicitations of his friends, Honorable JOHN H. OVERTON has consented to become a candidate for the office of Judge of the 15th Judicial District, comprising the Parishes of St. Landry, Lafayette and Calcasieu, at the election which will take place in April next. P.

☞ We are authorized to announce that B. A. MARTEL Esq., is a candidate for Judge of the District Court of the 15th Judicial District, at the next election.

☞ We are authorized to announce that Mr. J. BAPTISTE COMEAU is a candidate for the office of Sheriff of the Parish of St. Landry, at the election which will take place in November next.

Opelousas, February 14th, 1857.

☞ We are authorized to announce to the voters of the town of Opelousas, that Mr. ARTHUR PERRAULT has become a candidate for Town Constable, at the election which will take place on the first Monday in April next.

January 3d, 1857.

☞ We are authorized to announce Mr. CHARLES BOURQUE as an Anti-Know-Nothing candidate for Assessor, at the next election.

Opelousas, August 30th, 1856.

TO THE DEMOCRACY OF THE FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

We, the undersigned Democratic members and officers of the Legislature, from the several parishes comprising the Fourth Congressional District, would most respectfully suggest to the Democracy of the District, that a Convention be held at Alexandria on the 4th of July next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress. Let every parish be fully represented, and on so glorious a day, and in so just a cause, we are invincible.

C. H. Mouton,	C. J. Humphreys,
John R. Evans,	Sam. B. Fluitt,
B. W. Pearce,	W. I. Hamilton,
Lewis G. De Russy,	Wm. M. Levy,
B. A. Martel,	G. A. Hargis,
B. L. Defreese,	J. Sompayrac,
M. Ryan,	John R. Smart,
D. Pellerin,	Jas. A. Warner,
B. R. Gantt,	J. R. Andrews,
J. W. Berry,	W. M. Perkins,
Francis Harper,	Wm. T. Fortson,
W. G. Coleman,	V. Bertrand,
Jas. Moore,	A. J. Thompson,
J. B. Matthews,	P. Guilbeau, Jr.,
H. M. Polk,	W. C. Martin.
	Jno. G. Sterling,

IMPROVEMENTS.

The two bills, one granting $14,930—to improve the Bayou Courtableau, to build a steam boat to remain in the Atchafalaya, until the navigation if said river and its tributaries are made permanently navigable with instruction to the State Engineer to place 20 of the State hands on said boat, has passed the Senate. Those two bills had been advocated for two years by our Senators.

☞ At an election which took place in St. Martinville on Monday week for members of the Town Council for said town, the following gentlemen have been elected:

D. L. Broussard,	Fezjus Pustlier,
Alcibiades De Blanc,	Emile Landry,
C. G. Bienvenu.	

We congratulate the citizens of St. Martinsville for such a choice.

☞ Our thanks are due T. G. Davidson, member of Congress from Louisiana for several public documents among which the Patent Report for 1855.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT FUND.—In answer to a resolution of the Senate, the Auditor of Public Accounts furnishes the following statement, showing the amount of moneys received into the State Treasury and credited to the Internal Improvement Fund, from the creation of said fund, to the 1st of January, 1857:

March 29, 1849—Balance on hand arising from the sales of Internal Improvement Lands and transferred to the Internal Improvement Fund, in accordance with Act No. 93, approved 16th March, 1848,	$ 40,776 19
Receipts in 1848,	171,51, 29
" 1849,	75,486 63
" 1850,	3,011 04
" 1851,	80,313 77
" 1852,	43,857 82
" 1853,	17,272 03
" 1854,	40,530 39
" 1855,	17,072 09
" 1856,	50,986 36
Total amount received,	$541,357 61
Total amount expended,	521,980 02
Balance remaining in the Treasury on the 1st January, 1857,	$19,377 59

DEATH OF GEN. FELIX HOUSTON.—We regret to learn, from the Natchez papers of the 4th instant, of the death of this distinguished gentleman. He was a prominent and able lawyer at the Natchez bar—was Captain of the Natchez fencibles, (said to be the first military company organized west of the Alleghanies,) and at the time of the Texas war raised a company to help the Texans achieve their independence. Guns were fired in Natchez as a last token of respect by the company of which he was formerly Captain.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR—*By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.*—J. M. Lapeyre, S. O. Nelson, Alex. Monton, Directors of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad.

At three o'clock P. M. in New York, it is nearly eight o'clock in London. Consequently, when the Atlantic Telegraph is completed, the afternoon papers in New York, issued at four o'clock, will be enabled to publish the evening news of the same day from Parliament and Court.

CRUELTY.—Some scoundrel in Boston saturated a dogs hair with spirits of turpentine and set him on fire. The howling animal ran into a barn near by and fired the building, which was consumed.

☞ The Bayou Lafourche is now at full banks and fears are entertained that much damage will result to the parish from crevasses—in fact there are a number of breaks in the levee below Lockport already.

(Manerva.)

A wrought iron cannon has been manufactured in Liverpool, England, which weighs twenty-two tons, and will send a ball of three hundred pounds a distance of four miles.

(Telegraphed to the New Orleans Weekly True Delta.)

THE INAUGURAL MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The President elect was inaugurated with the usual ceremonies to-day. The weather was propitious and nothing occurred to mar the harmony of this great national epoch.

The Message was brief and terse. Mr. Buchanan speaks feelingly of the great importance of the restoration of that harmony among the people of the different States of this Republic, which can be the only safe guard of our free institutions.

He alludes to the ending of the late political contest, and approves the Kansas and Nebraska act.

The President recommends that the surplus revenue now accumulating in the Treasury should be devoted to objects of a strictly national character, and that such provision should be made that no more revenue be collected than an economical and republican administration may require; therefore, he considers that the present tariff laws require a modification.

The President spoke warmly upon the evils of disunion, deprecating the course of its advocates, and holding that Union is the cardinal principle of our power.

The public lands should be preserved for actual settlers, both native and foreign.

The President acknowledges the rights of the different States, and that they should be respected.

He shows the importance of a road to the Pacific, and says that many of the difficulties now existing will disappear when the best route shall be ascertained.

He holds that we should preserve peace, commerce and friendly relations with all nations, and never interfere with their affairs unless impelled so to do by the great law of self preservation.

In regard to the acquisition of new territory the President says that we never acquired territory but by fair purchase or voluntary annexation, as in the case of Texas; and that we should act on the principle that no nation should complain if in self-defence we further extended our possessions.

HIGHLY INTERESTING FROM TEHUANTEPEC.

PRELIMINARY CARRIAGE ROAD COMPLETED.

The Tehuantepec Road Company's Contract with Mexico Fulfilled.

By the arrival of the schooner Col. Lester from Vera Cruz, we have the annexed letter from a correspondent on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, communicating the gratifying intelligence that the preliminary carriage road across the Isthmus has been completed and traveled over to the Pacific. Thus the Tehuantepec Road Company's contract with the Mexican Government has been fulfilled, and the privileges granted to the company by that Government have been secured. This is, indeed, joyful news, and we congratulate the company on the successful result of their enterprise and perseverance, and our citizens generally on the bright prospects opening on New Orleans, in the certainty that our city will soon be the great point of arrival and departure for the travel and trafic with the States and Territories on the Pacific Coast. Ere long we hope to be enabled to announce the establishment of regular steamship communication between this city and the Isthmus, complete arrangements for travel overland, and steamship communication between the Pacific terminus of the road and San Francisco. The preliminary arrangements to this end have already been commenced.

[Special Correspondence of the Picayune.]

TEHUANTEPEC, Feb. 9, 1857.

Eds. Pic.—I avail myself of the opportunity of the departure of to-day's post to inform you of the gratifying intelligence of the completion of the preliminary carriage road across this isthmus. On the 4th of January, Col. Pickett, of Vera Cruz, in company with Don Bonifacio Gutierez, late Secretary of the Treasury, and other gentlemen, left the Suchil with two carriages, one a four-horse Jersey, drawn by four animals, and driven by Mr. Mason, the equerry of the company—the other a light one-horse buggy, driven by Mr. McEwen, the engineer of the company's steamer Leonora. These vehicles reached the Pacific ocean at 8 P. M., on the evening of the 4th inst., without any difficulty whatever, and returned the next afternoon to the city of Tehuantepec. The interest manifested throughout the whole line of the route was very great, and the people from the neighboring villages crowded to see the carriages—to them a novel sight, and the first that most of them had ever seen in their lives. On their arrival at Tehuantepec the enthusiasm was intense; the whole population turned out *en masse* to welcome the pioneers engaged in the great undertaking of connecting, by means of a transit road, the waters of the broad Pacific with those of the Coatzacoalcos at the Suchil, the Atlantic, or, I should rather say, the gulf terminus of the interoceanic communication. Bonfires, martial music, the firing of rockets and the roar of artillery announced, in the most unmistakable manner, the joy of the Tehuantepecanos on witnessing the accomplishment of their so long deferred hopes, as well as their complete confidence in the bright and glorious future which is soon to dawn upon them.

Yours truly,

TEHUANTEPECANO.

A NEW STATE PROPOSED.

A movement is on foot to erect that part of the State of Michigan lying North of the straits of Mackinac together with a contiguous portion of Wisconsin into a new State. How far such a subdivision may be consistent with the wishes of the inhabitants of the territory we have no means of knowing, but it is represented that they are beginning to complain that they are compelled to send representatives to so great a distance as the present capital while separated from the Southern peninsula by bodies of water almost impassable during some parts of the year.

But whether the proposed division would or would not be advantageous, the desire to have a separate representation in the United States Senate, is enough to induce them to press this scheme upon the attention of Congress. No doubt the plan will be favored by the whole of that Northern party whose members continually forget the rights of the whole country in their zeal to promote the supremacy of their party in both branches of the Federal Legislature. The conservative Senate stands a barrier in their course of aggression upon the rights of Southern States; hence their vigorous, preserving and determined efforts to change its character by the admission of new States to be represented by Free-Soil senators by substituting Black Republican senators for those Democrats whose terms expire as Chandler and Cameron follow Cass and Brodhead, and by resisting with their present majority in the House of Representatives the admission of any more slave States. There is as little reason to expect either the discontinuance of the tactics by which they propose to obtain full control of the federal power or moderation in the exercise of that power when obtained as there is to hope for a subsidence of the sectional and fanatical feeling that impels them.

Those who framed our Constitution never intended to recognize a power in the sovereign and independent States, which they were inviting into one federation, to subdivide and multiply themselves at pleasure. The only purposes for which territory could be acquired by the federal power from the States were clearly and accurately defined, and the care taken in these provisions plainly shows that no such power as that claimed for Michigan was intended to be granted, except for weighty reasons.

Courier.

A DISCOMFITED DIPLOMATIST.—The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Post* relates the following characteristic anecdote of Mr. Marcy:

"I do not think I shall violate any confidence in giving an anecdote of Mr. Marcy current in society, though I believe it has never been in print. It is known that during the enlistment controversy, and consequent difficulty with the English Minister, Mr. Crampton, the French Minister, M. deSartiges, exerted all his influence with Mr. Marcy for the retention of Crampton. On one occasion M. de Sartiges was arguing before the Secretary against the dismissal of Crampton, presenting the disadvantages of such an action in the strongest colors, stating the desire of his government to prevent a rupture, &c., &c., in quite a lengthy oration during the delivery of which Mr. Marcy sat perfectly silent, as if in profound reflection upon the French minister's eloquence. At length, when Sartiges had quite exhausted his discourse and paused for a reply, the Secretary merely raised his shaggy eyebrows a little, and quietly inquired:

"Mr. Sartiges, how is madam this morning?"

The story goes no further in that way, except, as deponent believes, that M. de Sartiges took his hat and never approached the subject again, while, as the world knows, Mr. Crampton was dismissed, Lord Palmerston fumed and fretted, and finally has appointed Lord Napier to come over here in Crampton's place.

We have heard suggested, says a recent writer, a new kind of telegraph, namely: to place a line of women at the distance of fifty paces from each other, and then commit to the first news to be transmitted, "as a profound secret."

Simple Measure.—The trial of George Knight, for the murder of his wife, which is going out in a rural village in Maine, excites so much interest that a daily paper has been started for the purpose of reporting it. The court room has been crowded, chiefly by ladies, who, both young and old, bring knitting, crochet and sewing work with them; so that the hall presents, aside from the trial, quite a busy appearance.

☞ We have been requested by [illegible] and subscribers to copy the follow[illegible] the Orleanian *Press*, of the 7th ins[illegible]

ELECTION OF JUDGE IN T[illegible] JUDICIAL DIST[illegible]

We notice a small hand bill [illegible] printed in French and which w[illegible] circulated in the Parish of St. [illegible] seems to be intended as a wi[illegible] He says that he is charged by [illegible] converted to his own use consi[illegible] belonging to the N. O. O. & [illegible] pany, to the detriment of the [illegible] a voluntary and side issue ma[illegible] himself, in order to procure ce[illegible] acter. In criminal cases goo[illegible] shape of defence—is the last [illegible] There must be something wro[illegible] Overton, when he is striking [illegible] posed assailants, and upon s[illegible] ing the purity of his charact[illegible] made a coward of him? [illegible] while President of the Rail [illegible] which sits uneasy on his mi[illegible] have never heard that John H [illegible] any funds belonging to the ra[illegible] except his salary of $4000 pe[illegible] just that sum more than his s[illegible] were worth. We have heard a[illegible] dicial District that John H. Ove[illegible] Presidency of the rail road at a sa[illegible] nnum, and at the same time held o[illegible] District Judge $2,500 more, making [illegible] the salary line in one year of $6,500. [illegible] ther heard, and so have most of the [illegible] District, that his want of industry, [illegible] above all, his want of financial ability [illegible] ment as President, did hazard, an[illegible] progress and completion of this g[illegible] mi-management and incapacity w[illegible] the mind of the Directors of th[illegible] how has it happened that that [illegible] diffused throughout, and beli[illegible] man in the community. Wh[illegible] unceremoniously turned out [illegible] Road? A man in that situ[illegible] and faithful certainly would [illegible] stockholders would have u[illegible] tors of the Company woul[illegible] no such thing, the stockho[illegible] fused to vote for him as [illegible] public have further unde[illegible] Overton was turned out of [illegible] road company, everything w[illegible] and the company had to [illegible] vouchers to Mr. Forstall to [illegible] so, and happily we have [illegible] us. No man can read it car[illegible] however influenced by indulge[illegible] but must be painfully struck, w[illegible] of Judge Overton, for the station [illegible] do not propose now to comment [illegible] port, we shall publish the whole [illegible] without criticism, but shall offer such r[illegible] obviously from the face of it. To do no [illegible] Judge Overton as far as we know him, and w[illegible] him very well in his public capacities, he has a[illegible] rivaled and enviable talent of seeking salaried o[illegible] and in drawing salaries. Indisputably he h[illegible] equals and no superiors in these respects. O[illegible] one hand, he artfully slips himself into the Pr[illegible] of the Rail Road, with a salary of $4000, [illegible] satisfaction to no person concerned. On [illegible] hand, and at the same time, he holds on to [illegible] of District Judge $2,500, and fails to hold [illegible] and public Justice suffers to gratify his monomania for office. On the whole we believe about the only remarkable talent the Judge possesses is place hunting and salary drawing.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

The National *Intelligencer* recently had a very excellent article on the progress of human improvements during the past century, and in estimating the changes made the past hundred years, thus sketched the state of Europe a single century from the present date:

In the year 1856, Washington, then in his twenty-fifth year, had been busily engaged in planting forts along the frontiers of Virginia, then the haunt of prowling savages. Field Marshall the Marquis of Montcalm was reducing Fort Oswego, ascending the St. Lawrence as far as Ontario, and strengthening Crown point and Ticonderoga. Generals Loudoun and Abercombie, of the British army, were parleying in Albany or elsewhere, debating when they should have been fighting; for in 1756, England and France, instead of being allies, as at present, were engaged in hostilities of which the theater embraced both the Old and New World. George the Second sat on the English throne, and Louis had been long enough on the French to forfeit the title of "well beloved," by which he had been greeted by his loyal subjects soon after his accession to Louis the Magnificent. England was cursed by the spirit of party in her civil affairs, as France by that incipient dissolution of morals which reached its name in the *parc aux serfs* and the Court. In England, Charles James Fox, afterwards Lord Holland, was the Premier of the Cabinet, though closely pressed by his powerful rival, Wm. Pitt, afterwards Earl of Chatham, who before the close of the year succeeded in displacing the former.

British pampleteers without number were discussing the expediency of defending the British possessions in America "so far back in the interior parts of North America as the river Ohio, the Great Lakes, and the Falls of Niagara," and many were found to maintain that territories so remote might better be abandonded to the French as a worthless domain. Politicians were debating the ways and means of prosecuting the war with France, whether by enrolling the national militia or by paying subsidies for foreign troops. In the interior of England men's hearts were failing them for fear of French invasion, the probabilities and results of which were rehearsed in bad prose and worse verse. In the Mediterranean the Island of Minorca was seized by the French, Admiral Byng, by the imputed errors in that quarter, was destined to atone with his life for the errors of an unpopular Ministry, who, without deserving success, or doing aught to command it, had led the country to expect most confidently that victory would everywhere follow the British flag.

In literature, the "Connaisseur," by "Mr. Town," continued to delight the unattended with disparaging comments on the part of those who had breakfasted on hot rolls and the Spectator. Instead of the Edinburg and London Quarterlies, the "Monthly Review," or Literary Journal, by several literati, assumed to be the critical Rhadamanthus who heard the pleas and appointed the fates of English authors. Hume was publishing his history and Hutcheson was expounding his moral philosophy, while the fame of Bishop Warburton was to some an object of perpetual adulation. In France Voltaire was writing pamphlets and books at the rate of a pamphlet a day and a book per month, while his associates, the Encyclopedists, were slowly mustering their forces in the cause of Illuminism. In Sweden, Linnaeus was annalysing flowers from China and Palestine, the collection of his friend Hosselquist.

In many of the villages and market towns of England the clergy complained that the people, by retaining the old style of chronology, could not be brought to observe the church fasts and feasts; the highways were still beset by footpads multitudes were looking for "the great comet," whose coming Sir Isaac Newton had assigned to the opening of the year 1857, and tracts were circulated to show from Scripture prophecy the connection between that event and the second coming of Christ, which latter, by "Millerites" of a century ago, was deemed close at hand. The experiments in electricity "of the ingenious Mr. Franklin," were about this time first published in England, and "pointed rods" began to be erected by a few in defience against that medium which to-day which we have harnessed and made to carry our thoughts from one end of the land to the other.

GREAT GEOGRAPHICAL DISCOVERY IN GEORGIA—*A Dry Swamp.*—Interesting intelligence has just been received from the State survey of the Okefenokee Swamp, which covers nearly a fourth of the map of Georgia. The great swamp after all, so far from being impeded by water, the expedition suffered severely from want of it, and were compelled to sink three wells for drinking and cooking purposes. The underwood, also, was found of almost fabulous thickness, through which they were compelled to cut their way with knives, whereby they were so much delayed as to be in danger of starvation, their supplies being exhausted. The most erroneous opinions have been entertained of the extent and nature of the whole region. No published map gives any idea of its geography. The survey will prove a fortunate venture. The submerged portion is found to be found to be easily drained, whereby thousands of acres of the most valuable cotton lands in the South will be reclaimed.—*N. O. Picayune.*

The Plaquemine Sentinel, of the 28th, says of Bayou Plaquemine:

This bayou is now in fine condition for boats, several having passed through during the week. Fish is going down in abundance. One large raft, valued at $1,000, was *cracked* in on Tuesday; the owners sold it for $50; but it afterwards broke loose and went dashing resistlessly down the swift current of the bayou.

[illegible] PUTATION IS NOT CHARACTER.

[illegible] to be worthy," said an old clergyman to [illegible] an; "it is better to have character than [illegible] Rarely are great truths so pithily put. [illegible] was less frequently confounded with [illegible] aims of the young would be nobler, [illegible] ous, society altogether better. For [illegible] ten false, which character can never [illegible] but a sham, the other a living fact. [illegible] st men think of us; character is [illegible] er the shadow to the substance. [illegible] of men, even when unde[illegible] the majority. Hence, [illegible] worthy, thousands in[illegible] hine in tinsel when [illegible] hey try every art [illegible], or cultivated, ne[illegible] which might make [illegible] r out their lives in [illegible] tice keeping up ap[illegible] am with the reality, [illegible] forgetting that the [illegible] masks, discovers [illegible] em for false coin. [illegible] g lawyer, who, instead of [illegible] trusts to a fatal facility of [illegible] r to eminence and fortune [illegible] er real merit. He gets, per[illegible] on by practicing in pettifog[illegible] rises above this; and at the [illegible] is no further on the road to [illegible] t. Take the mere trading [illegible] seeking to establish a name [illegible] s what he thinks the easier [illegible] ruption, and who, though [illegible] ty office, never becomes truly [illegible] juggle himself into fleeting [illegible] es behind the fame of a Web[illegible] the plausible, but incompetent [illegible] ough he may for a while obtain [illegible] pses, recording to all the world [illegible] as been. We might go through [illegible] y; we might select examples from [illegible] rofession, and the result would al[illegible] e. Sooner or later the charlatan is [illegible] his stage-tricks what they may. Repu[illegible] stand in the long run against character. [illegible] the best policy, even in regard to one's [illegible] To be, not to seem, is wiser, even for [illegible] ren of this world," than to seem and not [illegible] f a man has really no elevated aims, if he [illegible] t to be worthy for the sake of virtue itself, [illegible] yet pay him better, permanently, to be true [illegible] ood than merely to put on the semblance of it. [illegible] on, the forger, appeared, for a while, to [illegible] vil. Dishonesty, in his case, was osten[illegible] e. But where is he now? Where are [illegible] embezzlers and other false diamonds [illegible] al world? The honest who have plodded [illegible] who are spending their old age in comfort [illegible], even when not in luxury, have no cause [illegible] in that scoundrels have prospered more [illegible] selves.

[illegible] lure of mere wordly success is but a base [illegible] the best. True manhood seeks nobleness [illegible] wn sake; aspires to be, not to seem; is prouder [illegible] racter, even when unappreciated, than of repu[illegible], if undeserved. In proportion as men are real [illegible] n, and not counterfeits, they scorn to enjoy credit [illegible] what they have not. "Paint me," said Cromwell, [illegible] rinkles and all." Even on canvass the great hero [illegible] pised falsehood.—*Balt. Sun.*

A rich old gentleman of the name of Gould married a girl not yet out of her "teens." After the wedding he wrote the following complet to inform a friend of the "happy event":

"You see my dear Doctor,
Though eighty years old,
A girl of nineteen
Falls in love with old Gould!"

To which the doctor replied:

"A girl of nineteen
May love Gould, it is true,
But believe me, dear sir,
It is *gold* without you."

TWO GRACE GREENWOODS.—The histrionic lady who, taking offence at something the stage manager did or said to or about her a short time since, at Alexandria, on the Red River, horsewhipped him, and threatened something more condign, called herself, in the bills, "Grace Greenwood." This coming to the cars and eyes of the New York and Philadelphia editors, was set down as meaning Miss Sarah J. Clarke, the editor of "The Little Pilgrim," the lady who first assumed that *nom de plume.* And the result is a formal and indignant denial, on the part of her friends, of "an imputation so entirely false and so grossly derogatory to one of the best and purest of her sex."

Novel Case of Seduction.—The Troy (N. Y.) Times gives the following account of a rare case of seduction:

A young lady named Mary Davis, who is eighteen years of age, and belongs to this city, has been arrested in Ballston, charged with the seduction of a precocious son of Mr. Henry Clark, of Albany, aged sixteen years. The young lady induced the boy to elope with her and they passed as brother and sister. She treated him with the most loving kindness, and footed all the bills at the hotel where they were stopping. The poor young gentleman is quite disconsolate at the arrest of his sweetheart, tears his hair, and swears that he will drown himself in the cistern if she is punished. Poor little Lothario!

A YANKEE TALKING LIGHTNING.—An engine on a Western railroad broke down last week at night in the midst of a snow storm. A telegraph operator in one of the cars, named Stager, (of course a Yankee,) hearing the cause of the detention, got out and taking down the main wire from the pole alongside the track, cut it—attached small brass wires to the two ends, "dotted" the distress of his train to the Pittsburg and Brighton stations; and putting one of the brass points to his tongue, read the answer that an engine should be immediately sent, and then talked off this pleasant lightning to his anxious and impatient fellow passengers.

AMBITION TO BE "THE EDITOR."—Monsieur Millaud, the wealthy intellectual aspirant, who has just paid one hundred and sixty thousand dollars to M. Girardin, to take his place as Editor-in-Chief of the first daily paper in Paris, is said to have first soared so high as to make an offer for the London *Times.* To his inquires as to the price he received, by telegraph, the following reply: "Sir when you have come to anchor in the Thames, with three ships heavily laden with gold, then we shall be ready to talk with you."

THAT MONARCH EGG.—We have before us now the Monarch Hen's Egg, of all creation—not a Shanghai, or any of such long-legged stock; but a veritable respectable home-bred hen of the State of Louisiana. It beats all the eggs for a century past.

It was laid, the hen raising her legitimate cackle over her giant baby, on the 'Tyrone Plantation,' of the Hon. J. P. Walworth, of Natchez, which plantation is in our own glorious State of Louisiana, Carroll, Parish.

Measurement, as true as the irreversible results of strict mathetical demonstration, has given the following exact results.

Over the longitude *eight and one fourth inches;* over the diameter, or latitude, *six and three fourth inches!*

The shell is for inspection by 'all the world and the rest of mankind,' at our office.

[Concordia Intelligencer.

An Ancient Oak.—One of the oldest trees in Europe was struck by lightning in the month July last. This tree, an oak, had been planted [illegible] Chatillion sur-Seine (coto d'Or,) in 1011, [illegible] of Champagne. The oak, which had th[illegible] ited 756 years, measured seven [illegible] in circumference, and had [illegible] 1830.

VALUE OF SPANI[illegible] average value of the [illegible] United States mint[illegible] cents; eighths [illegible] or fips, 6¼ cents.

AN ACT.

Granting compensation to Robert Benguerel.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in Ceneral Assembly convened. That the sum of six hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the payment to Robert Benguerel, Register of the Land Office at Opelousas, Louisiana, for services rendered the State in the selecting and locating of swamp land; said sum to be paid on the receipt of said Robert Benguerel, by the Treasurer of the State on the warrant of the Auditor of Public Accounts, out of any moneys in the treasury derived from the sale of swamp and overflowed lands not otherwise appropriated.

(Signed) WM. W. PUGH,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) C. H. MOUTON,
Lieut. Gov. and President of the Senate.
Approved February 19, 1857.
(Signed) ROB'T. C. WICKLIFFE,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:
A. DUPLANTIER,
Assistant Secretary of State.

☞ A firm in this city, says the Louisville Courier of the 9th, was recently charged by the postoffice sixty dollars for a package of Harper's Weekly Journal, about four hundred in number. It was charged letter postage because circulars for distribution, in violation of law, were inclosed The firm in question considered it would be an unprofitable investment and declined receiving the package.

CORRUPTION IN CONGRESS.—The New York correspondant of the Charleston Courier says: "One of the members of Congress from this State, whom the Committee reported ought to be expelled, publicly boasted in Albany, some time since, that he made one hundred thousand dollars in Washington during the first session of the present Congress.

RAILROAD BILL PASSED THE SENATE—Yesterday the Senate passed the Baton Rouge and New Orleans Railroad Bill by a vote of 22 to 5. It occasioned great rejoicing in town, and in the evening a salute was fired in honor of the event. The parish of East Baton Rouge, when the time arrives, will respond to the action of the Legislature, by subscribing $100,000 to the capital stock of the road.—*Advocate.*

ANTIDOTE FOR POISON—*Cut this Out.*—A correspondent of the London *Literary Gazette*, alluding to the numerous cases of deaths from accidental poisoning, adds:

"I venture to affirm there is scarce even a cottage in this country that does not contain an invaluable, certain, immediate remedy for such events, nothing more than a dessert spoonful of made mustard, mixed in a tumbler of warm water and drank immediately. It acts as an emetic is always ready, and may be used with safety in any case were one is required."

THE JEWS.—The Jews have everywhere preserved their own character, and even their national physiognomy. It is easy to recognize the physical type of this race. The Jewish face has an eastern seal upon it. It is serious—the features strongly marked; the eye deep and ardent; the nose, lips and forehead indicate intelligence, skill and tenacity. Such is also the physiognomy of the ancient Jewish busts found in the East. The complexion has sometimes changed. Some Jewish colonies in Africa and India are black—others are white.

PRINCE ALBERT AND RUSSIA.—A pamphlet, called *Prince Albert—why is he Unpopular?* recently published in London, has already run through *three* editions. It is said to be smartly written, but the authorship remain a secret. The idea that Prince Albert has very strong prejudices in favor of Russia, and has brought them to bear upon his wife's political conduct, prevails so strongly that no assertions to the contrary can beat it out of the popular mind.

"I didn't like your minister's sermon last Sunday," said a deacon, who slept all sermon time, to a brother deacon. "Didn't like it, brother A? Why I saw you *nodding assent* to every proposition of the parson."

An Athenian who was lame on one foot, joining the army, was laughed at by the soldiery on account of his lameness. "I am here to fight," said he, "not to run."

At night we cannot tell whether the river is shallow or deep; so neither can we judge of a silent or secret man. To know him we must have light, or else be able to sound him.

DIED.—At his residence, in Grand Coteau, on the 8th inst., DR. ROBERT E. SMITH.

For Sale.

A valuable cook, washer, ironer and house servant, about 30 years of age. She is fully guaranteed to possess the above qualifications. For particulars apply to the editors of the Courier.

Opelousas, March 14th, 1857.

Public Sale
Of a Stock of Horned Cattle, about 125 head.

IN virtue of an order of the Hon. 15th Judicial District Court of the State of Louisiana, acting in and for the Parish of St. Landry, I will offer for sale, before the Court House in Opelousas, on the 4th day of April next, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter expressed, about 125 head of Cattle:

One lot, about 44, belonging to Fanélie Lastrapes.

Another lot, about 36, belonging to André Lastrapes.

Another lot, about 25, belonging to Corine Lastrapes.

Another lot, about 20, belonging to Léonce Lastrapes.

All of said cattle running in the prairies of Faquetalque and Grande Prairie.

Lot first, branded on the ribs of the right side, with the branding iron figuring thus: N2, placed thus: Z, except those branded last season which are branded on the left thigh thus: J F.

Lot second, branded on the right thigh, thus: JF.

Lot third, branded on the ribs of the right side, thus: VP.

Lot Fourth, branded on the ribs of the right side, thus: JF.

Terms and Conditions:—Purchasers to furnish their two equal notes with two good personal securities, to be bound in solido, payable at the office of Henry L. Garland in Opelousas, the first in twelve months from date, the second in two years from date, with eight per cent yearly interest upon each, from maturity till paid.

GEORGE N. ROGERS,
Autioneer.

Opelousas, March 14th, 1857.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the undersigned either by note or account are respectfully requested to come forward and settle up without delay. JAMES RAY, M. D.

Opelousas, March 14th, 1857.

NOTICE.

[illegible] Testamentary Executor of the Estate of Adeline Savoie, his deceased wife, 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. Ls. LASTRAPES, Clerk.

Opelousas, March 14th, 1857.

For Sale.

A TRACT OF LAND situated on the Bayou Nezlet, and measuring 600 superficial arpents, one half of which well timbered.

For particulars, apply to Sydoine Lavergne, on Coulee Croche, or at this office.

Opelousas, March 7th, 1857.

Public Sale.

By the undersigned, Public 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, by the undersigned, Auctioneer, in and for the Parish of St. Landry, at the last residence of Joseph Bercier, deceased, in the Town of Opelousas, in said Parish, on

Thursday, 16th of April next, 1857,

the following described property, belonging to the Estate of the late Joseph Bercier, deceased, late of the Parish of St. Landry, to-wit:

4 LOTS OF GROUND,

situated in Lastrapes' addition to the Town of Opelousas, bounded North by Vine street, South by —— street, East by —— street and West by —— street, being lots Nos. 35, 36, 51 and 52 of the flat of said Town, together with all the

BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS thereon erected.

A Mulatto-Woman,

named Marguerite, aged about 25 years, with her two children, one named Baptiste, aged about 6 years, and the other named Marie, aged about 6 months.

A lot of Household Furniture, &c.,

Conditions:—The conditions are as follows: The furniture payable cash. The four lots of ground and improvements, as also the three slaves, payable upon a credit of one and two years, from the day of sale. Purchasers furnishing good and sufficient security, to the satisfaction of whom the right, and moreover, the property sold remaining specially mortgaged unto the Estate, until full and entire payment of the principal and interests, and all sums not punctually paid at maturity, to bear interest at eight per cent per annum, from time due until paid.

EVTE. DEBAILLON, Auctioneer.

Opelousas, March 14th, 1857.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
STATE OF LOUISIANA.

Charles F. Vigé &als., vs. Morphy Broussard, & als., } District Court, Parish of St. Landry, No. 7895.

BY virtue of a writ of fi. fa., issued in the above entitled suit, by the District Court, in and for the Parish of St. Landry, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House of this Parish, on Saturday, 4th day of April next, 1857, commencing at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., and continuing from day to day, if necessary, all the right, title, interest and demand of Morphy Broussard & als., in and to the following described property, seized to satisfy said writ, to-wit:

A certain Tract or Parcel of Land, lying and situated in Prairie Ronde, in the Parish of St. Landry, containing 83 acres of Land, bounded on the North by Ursin Miller, on the South by Morphy Broussard, on the East by Decoudra Dupré, and on the West by Pierre Commeau, together with all the Buildings and Improvements thereon.

Conditions:—Payable at 12 months credit, from the day of sale, and bearing interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, with good security.

L. V. CHACHERE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, St. Landry, March 14th, 1857.

NOTICE.

EUGENIE LOUISE SAUCIER, of the Parish of St. Landry, having applied for the appointment of Administratrix of the Estate of the late André Rattel, 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. Ls. LASTRAPES, Clerk.

Opelousas, March 14th, 1857.

HIDES! HIDES!!

THE undersigned will pay beef hides of four years and above from $3 to $3 50, smaller ones in proportion.

He has constantly on hand, at his Tan Yard in Washington, all kinds of leather for harnesses, saddlery, and carriage work, &c., which he offers for sale at reduced prices.

VICTOR TOUCHY.

Washington, La., March 14th, 1857.—6m.

BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF OPELOUSAS.

THE members of said association are informed that a general and regular meeting will take place, on Monday, 6th of April next, 1857, at 6 o'clock, P. M., at the residence of Mr. A. De St. Cyr D'Arthun, in Opelousas, to transact important business.

By order of the Committee,
ANDRE MEYNIER, President.

Opelousas, March 7th, 1857.

LITERARY INSTITUTION OF OPELOUSAS.

Director—A. DE ST. CYR, D'ARTHUN.
T. H. THOMPSON, *Professor of English.*

Organization of the Institution from January 1st, 1857.

DAILY DIVISION OF THE CLASS FROM 9 O'CLOCK A. M., TO 12 O'CLOCK, M.

Monday—English and French translation.
Tuesday—English and French Dictation and the Mathematics.
Wednesday—Latin, Spanish, French History.
Thursday—Latin, Spanish, Mathematics.
Friday—Repetition of the general work of the week. Preparatory Examination for the Semestrial Examination. Reading.
Class from 2 to 5 P. M.—An hour and a half for Inferior English Pupils. An hour and a half for Superior French Pupils.
Class from 2 to 5 P. M.—An hour and a half for Superior English Pupils. An hour and a half for Inferior French Pupils.

Voluntary Study from 7 to 8 o'clock P. M., without any extra charge, except the light and fire.

The scholastic year is of twelve months. Entire Religious and Political Tolerance.

CONDITIONS.

Instruction and Board per year,	$ 140 00
" day scholars, per year	40 00
[Quarters paid in advance.]	
" day