THE COURIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY

JOEL H. SANDOZ.

Opelousas :

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16th, 1858.

☞ J. W. DOBE, is our authorized agent for the city of New Orleans, to collect advertisements, subscriptions and money due us.

☞ For reading matter see first page. ☜

☞ If people should inquire about the health of our Town or Parish, the reader will please inform them that it is very good at this time, extremely so indeed, if we are to judge of it by the inactivity of our Faculty. As for yellow fever, we are now almost certain that it won't reach us this season.

THE PROBLEM SOLVED AT LAST.—We received from Mr. F. Lombas, a sugar maker, a treatise on the fabrication of sugar, bearing the above title. If we are to judge from the certificates attached thereto we must acknowledge that the process by which Mr. Lombas makes sugar is very good, indeed, superior to those heretofore known.

Among the many certificates, we find one of Mr. Hughes M. Keary of Cheneyville, who says: "I would not use another mode of clarifying cane juice but yours, as I consider it *the best* now in use. I hope you will be at my sugar house on the 10th of October, when I will commence grinding."

We would recommend the reading of this treatise to all our sugar planters, and if they wish to communicate with Mr. Lombas, for further informations, address: F. Lombas, sugar maker, Thibodaux, La. See also a communication in our french side, on the subject.

SUGAR MAKING.—Several of our sugar planters have commenced grinding, since the end of last week, and we learn with pleasure, that the sugar made is of a very good quality, generally, and easily obtained even without the use of the bi-sulphite of lime.

We also learn that several planters of the Parish of Lafayette have obtained the same favorable results in sugar making.

COTTON PICKING.—Up to Sunday last, the operation of cotton picking has been going on briskly in our Parish, owing to the dry weather. On Sunday, a heavy rain passed over the Parish of Lafayette and the Southern part of our own, which interrupted the picking for several days, but at this hour, the planters have resumed their usual season work, and cotton is yet very abundant in many fields.

INDIAN BALL-PLAY.—Those who may desire to see this curious and extraordinary game, played in its simplicity, in all its strength, and beauty, will have an opportunity of doing so by attending the game which is to be played on Sunday 24th inst., near our town. Judging from the large number of indians which are to be in attendance, the game will be a well fought one, and the danse also promise to be a curiosity on the eve of the 24th. The whole will certainly be worth seeing. See the advertisement in another column.

☞ Our correspondent, Mr. *Independent*, will please to learn that his communication is rather too violent to be admitted into our columns. *En passant*, we may inform him that the time for the election of School Directors of our Ward is past, and that we know not the reason why the election did not take place.

THE ELECTION IN CALCASIEU.—Speaking of the election for an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, for the 4th District, in the place of Judge Spofford, the *Calcasieu Gazette* of the 9th inst., says:

"The election held in this Parish on Monday last was nearly a failure. But 82 votes were polled; Judge Land obtaining 77 votes and Mr. Ray 5 votes. In three wards there was no election held at all, and in a precinct where about 70 votes are polled, 19 votes only were cast. The utmost indifference prevailed throughout the parish with regard to the election. Such indifference ought not to have existed in the Banner Parish of Democracy. If Judge Land is beaten by a few votes only by his opponent, the Democrats of Calcasieu and they alone are to blame."

(*From the New Orleans Delta of the 2d October.*)

A YOUTH CAUGHT PURLOINING LETTERS FROM THE POST-OFFICE—PRESENTING THE STOLEN DRAFTS, AND FORGING ENDORSEMENTS TO THE CHECKS.—A boy about sixteen years of age, named Michael Hertz, was yesterday detected and arrested by S. F. Marks, Postmaster of this city, in the act of having signed his name to the receipt for a valuable letter, and endeavoring to make off with its contents.

It appears that a few days ago he called at the office and inquired for letters for Joseph Simon, and, finding a notice among those handed him, to the effect that there was a valuable letter to the same address, he boldly inquired for and signed a receipt for the same. Inclosed in the letter was two drafts—one for $150 upon the Citizens' Bank, and the other upon the State Bank of Louisiana. Hertz went round to the houses upon which the drafts were drawn, procured checks drawn to the order of Simon; forged his name upon the indorsements, and had them cashed. Yesterday he took out a valuable letter directed to John R. McMurdo, but was caught before he had opened it. Before noticing his arrest, we would state, that for some months back, as far as May last, valuable letters, belonging to one party and another, have been mysteriously taken out of the Post-office, and no clue could be obtained as to who was the thief. All the receipts given for the missing letters were gathered together and compared, when the Postmaster discovered that the handwriting of some fifteen or twenty receipts were one and the same. The police were put upon the alert; and some of the receipts and forged endorsements of checks and drafts put into their hands as a guide. Every exertion on their part was used, but without effect. Things went on this way until day before yesterday, when young Hertz called for the valuable letter for Simon, and handed in a receipt for the same. We learned that the clerk at the window recognized the old handwriting, and announced the fact slyly to the Deputy Postmaster, who answered to give the letter and follow the boy. The letter was handed over, but the following was easier said than done, for Hertz darted down Royal street into Bienville, and was soon lost to the clerk. The Chief of Police was apprised of the fact, and yesterday he stationed an officer at the window of the delivery, to be on hand if Hertz should make his appearance.

In the morning Hertz called for the letters in the box of John R. McMurdo, and the notice of a valuable letter to be called for accompanied them. He did not presume to immediately, but went away and was gone some time. He came back, however, and called for the valuble letter, and gave a receipt in the name of some clerk, but the handwriting was the same as that given for Simon's.

The letter was handed to him, but Mr. Marks the Postmaster, who was on hand, stepped out and touching him on the shoulder, asked him if he was Mr. McMurdo's clerk. Hertz was somewhat startled, but answered "yes." The Postmaster, however, asked him to step inside; and calling an officer, handed him over.

Hertz, as soon as he found that he was caught, confessed that he had stolen the letters of Simon, and that which he had in his pocket of McMurdo's; and he was taken off to the Second District lock-up.

Lieut. Gastinel, of the Second District lock-up, immediately procured a search-warrant, and ascertaining from Hertz where he lived, went up to the house of his father, at the corner of Clio and Liberty, and presented it to one of the father which the son had written. We learned the father did not seem much concerned, and that he did not even ask what his son had been arrested for. Lieut. Gastinel informed him that he had a search-warrant and would proceed to search the house. Upon breaking open the trunk of young Hertz, he found a pocket book near the bottom, containing $165, and two notes drawn for acceptance for $10,000, on P. C. Bethell, of this city, by Leo. Talton, Centerville, La., due the 1st of March, 1859.

These, of course, were of no use to any one without the acceptance, and consequently he had stowed them away. We examined the handwriting of Hertz, and we must say that it is one and the same with that on the checks which are in the possession of the Chief of Police. The forged endorsement of Goodrich & Co., on two of the checks, is the same as his handwriting. Hertz denies positively that he has taken but the two letters out, that of Simon and McMurdo. But the handwriting speaks for itself, and the only wonder is, how he ever succeeded in collecting the checks made payable to order at the banks, with his bungling endorsements.

The Paying Teller must certainly be getting blind. Then again, in a draft drawn by Lowe, McReynolds & Co., in favor of Goodrich & Co., he writes, "Pay to Messrs. Goodrich & Co.," and then places their endorsement by a supposed *per pro* in the identical handwriting below. Hertz was arraigned, as will be seen by our police report, before Recorder Wiltz, before whom Mr. Marks had first made affidavit, but upon that gentleman subsequently making affidavit before U. S. Commissioner Lusher, he was, we believe, handed over. Hertz is a rather fine looking youth, with a large black, but quick, nervous eye. We were at a loss to account for his apparent indifference about the affair. The letter to Mr. McMurdo, which seems to contain a key, post marked from some town in Mississippi, was not opened.

EXPLOSION OF THE NAVAL MAGAZINE AT HAVANA.

The United Sstates mail steamship Black Warrior, S. W. Smith, commander, from New York on the 27th ult., and from Havana on the 3d instant, arrived here last night.

The Black Warrior experienced very pleasant weather the entire passage.

On the 29th ult., at half-past 4 o'clock, P. M., the Naval Magazine at Havana, situated at the head of the harbor, containing over one hundred and fifty thousand pounds of gunpowder, several hundred loaded shells, together with a large quantity of rockets, fireworks, &c., exploded.

The shock and effect, as described by the residents of the city, were truly awful.

Thus far there have been found in the ruins and about the ground 28 dead bodies, and 105 wounded, four of which died shortly after being removed to the hospital.

For some moments the air was filled with all descriptions of destructive missiles, and stones, shells, &c., were projected a long distance from the building and into the bay.

No damage was done to the vessels at anchor.

The dead bodies of three Coolies were blown through the air to the slope of Fort Atares, nearly a quarter of a mile off.

There were upwards of three hundred persons employed on the new sugar warehouses, in the immediate vicinity of the disaster, mostly Coolies, and among them the loss of life and limb appears to have been the greatest.

Of the military guard of the magazine, consisting of a sargeant and sixteen men, only four remain.

Many bodies are no doubt yet under the ruins and in the waters of the harbor.

The destruction of the fine pile of sugar warehouses, some twenty buildings, several of which were finished, and the others in course of construction is complete. Nothing now remains but a mass of stones and rubbish.

The concussion was so great as to destroy the gasometers, rendering the gas works, for the present, entirely useless, and will require at least three months before the city can be lighted.

Every residence is more or less affected by the shock. Several buildings sustained great damage. Among the number was the residence of Don Domingo Aldama, fronting the military parade ground, and the house of Don Jose Maria Bonilly.—*N. O. Bee.*

MR. MORPHY'S BLINDFOLD MATCH.—We find in one of our exchange papers the following, from a Birmingham paper, relating to Mr. Morphy, and particularly to his recent blindfold match of eight games against Lord Lyttleton, Mr. Kipping, Mr. Avery, Mr. Carr, Dr. Freeman, Mr. Rhodes and Mr. Wills:

The plays commenced at 1 o'clock, and terminated about 6¼ o'clock, and resulted in Mr. Morphy winning every game except the one with Mr. Kipping. The *modus operandi* was very simple. Mr. Morphy sat at one end of the library; at a table at the other end sat his eight opponents, with their eight boards before them. Mr. Morphy, gazing at the lozenged window above him, and leaning carelessly with his arm thrown over the bench on which he sits, attacked each board in succession. Move and counter move were audibly announced by a friend, and when the table had been traversed one move at a time, the process was recommenced. It was a most interesting scene. Mr. Morphy had the whole eight games so thoroughly "in his head" that when a piece was accidentally shifted on one of the bords, and a move was made in which it was involved, he at once detected something was wrong and exclaimed that it was "an impossible move." Such it was acknowledged to be. The piece ought never to have been on that square.

In the same game Mr. Morphy left a piece *en prise*, the taking of which involved a mate in a few moves, and accordingly, on his adversary taking the piece, unconscious of the snare laid for him, the game became Mr. Morphy's almost immediately. His play was very rapid. Each game lasted, on the average, about thirty moves, so that he had to bear in mind at least 240 moves, and the position of every board throughout from begining to end. The fact was evidently regarded by those present as an effort of genius not to be accomplished by more than one or two individuals in a century. Of the eight simultaneous games Mr. Morphy won six, drew one against Mr. Avery, President of the Birmingham Chess Club, and lost one, that against Mr. Kipping. The eight games occupied about six hours, and at the close, Mr Morphy being asked if he felt fatigued, said, "Not in the least;" but he should be glad to get his dinner! The match between Messrs. Staunton and Morphy stands thus: Stake, £500 a side; the scorer of the first 11 games wins. To commence on the 1st of November next. Mr. Morphy was to proceed from Birmingham to Paris, to challenge Herr Harrwitz, (hitherto the most celebrated blindfold player in Europe) and probably afterwards to Breslau, to play Herr Anderssen; but it is expected that his match with the latter will be played in London.

A NORTHERN MAN WITH SOUTHERN PRINCIPLES.—The Hon. Hiram Walbridge, a Democratic candidate for Congress, in New York, says he is in favor of the establishment by this Government of a protectorate over Mexico and the States of Central America. The speedy acquisition of Cuba he regarded as exceedingly desirable, and the Pacific Railroad, he thought, should be constructed without delay.

She who dyes her locks, is like a desperate gambler who makes his last venture, and risks all upon the hazard of the die.

THE CHILDREN IN THE BALLOON.

The authentic particulars of the recent frightful ascent, near St. Louis of two small children in a balloon, we find in the St. Louis Democrat. The information was furnished by Mr. S. M. Brooks, the aeronaut. He was to have made a balloon ascent from the Fair Grounds at Centralia on the 17th, but from indisposition, was compelled to accept the offer of Mr. Wilson, another aeronaut, to go up in his place. Mr. Wilson made a fine ascent and came down sixteen miles from Centralia, near the farmhouse of Mr Benjamin Harvey, who with his family and others assisted in getting the balloon down. The Democrat says:

The balloon was "towed" to the house, and Mr. Harvey prepared to have some sport by rising the length of the rope, to be pulled down. Proving too heavy to rise, he stepped out and put in his three children, a lad of three years, a girl of eight, and a still older girl. At this point Mr. Wilson called out to those holding the ropes to be sure and hold fast. But the three children were too heavy and the eldest was taken out. At this instant through the unwatchfullness of the persons at the cords, the balloon suddenly and very swiftly went up! The anchor struck in a rail fence, but tore it away, while a cry of horror burst from the agonized group. The children screamed with horror, and the piteous appeal "*Pull me down, father!*" as it instantly grew fainter and fainter, rendered the parents, and indeed all present, for the time perfectly frantic It was now past seven o'clock, was becoming dark, and the balloon was soon lost sight of! A period of more intense wretchedness to the parental heart, can scarcely be imagined.

As there was little wind, the balloon had gone almost directly upward, till its disappearance in a southeasterly course. Messengers were despatched through the region in every direction, and the alarm spread rapidly, creating every where the intensest excitement. In all quarters the men and boys rallied in parties to scour the country and search the woods, in the expectation that the victims would somewhere descend and be subjected to the perils of drowning or else of starving undiscovered.

It was about 3 o'clock on Saturday morning that Mr. Ignatin Atchison, living on Moore's Prairie, eight miles from Mount Vernon, got up, as he says, and went out upon his porch "to see the blazing star"—the comet. An immense spectre, rising from a tree about twenty yards distant, rather appalled him and he reentered the house and waked his family. On his coming out again, a weak and piteous voice called to him from the spectre: "Come here and let us down—we're almost freze!" Atchison speedily perceived the astonishing nature of the case, mastered help, cut away several limbs of the tree and drew the car in safety to the ground.

The little boy was first lifted out, and when placed upon his feet ran for several yards, then turned, and for a moment contemplated the balloon with apparently intense curiosity. The little girl told their sorrows and adventures, with an almost broken heart, to these people, who, strangely indeed, had not heard of the disaster.

A messenger arrived at Mr. Harvey's, eighteen miles distant, at 2 P. M., with the transporting tidings that the children were safe. We will leave it to our reader's heart to suggest the joy which the intelligence caused. It was late in the afternoon when the little ones arrived and were clasped once more in the embrace of their parents.

The happy result was received in Centralia, and announced on Sunday morning in the churches, amid ecstacies of joy. The children were brought there on Monday, and welcomed with the firing of cannon and a general jubilee.

MURDER OF FIVE YOUNG GIRLS IN SPAIN.—The Barcelona journals contain an account of a horrible and almost incredible assassination of five young girls, at Vich, in Catalonia. It appears that on the 21st ult., as six young girls of the ages of 23, 21, 14, 13, 12, and 10 years, were walking home from Matans cotton mills, which are situated near the village of Rodas, to Ingarolas, they were stopped by two miscreants, who pistol in hand, obliged them to turn back to a solitary place in Serradanwood. Here they were ordered to sit down, and while one wretch kept guard over five, the other, led the eldest a few paces off and plunged his long Catalin knife into her throat. Her dying shriek was heard by her companions, who, one by one, were led away and butchered. The youngest of all, a child of ten years, on receiving a wound in the neck, fell, feigning death, upon which the assassins, after taking the little money the girls had about them, went to the village of Rodas, where they lived.

The crime was perpetrated at night. The wounded child remained motionless till daylight when she crawled to a neighboring farmhouse. When the authorities arrived at the seat of crime, they found the three eldest girls dead, and two desperately wounded. The cause of this bloody act is said to have been jealousy, arising from some display of coquetry at a ball the preceding Sunday, where the prettiest of the girls, the one 21 years of age, refused to dance with one of the assassins, or to return him a ring or some other love token. He had then looked for an accomplice, and found one in a neighbor. The accomplice, it appears from the deposition of the child, would have spared the younger ones, but the other, alleging the danger of discovery, insisted upon their completing their butcher's work. The authorities are making the most active exertions to discover the lurking places of the culprits, whose persons are well known to the workmen of the numerous mills.

DESCENT IN A DIVING BELL.—An interesting trial was made at New York, on wednesday week, of the diving bell invention by Van Buren Ryerson, and, used in removing Diamond Rock, east of Governor's Island. The bell is of a new and very ingenious design, and operates on the same principle as the Nautilus, no machinery being used to lower or raise it; and it can remain below for hours, independent of all communication with the upper world, and then is raised or lowered by its occupants simply touching valves, which let in or out condensed air or water. Five men went down at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, and remained below at the depth of twenty-two feet, working at the rock until 1½ P. M. During this time they bored a hole six feet long and two inches wide in the solid rock.

SINGULAR EXCUSE.—The Annapolis Gazette tells the following story of a citizen of that place:

"A person better known for his wealth than his liberality, was requested to aid in the erection of a church. The book was placed in his hands. He looked anxiously and earnestly, and handed it back with the astounding remark: 'No sir! I will not give anything; not half as many people go to hell now as ought to go.'"

A CHAPTER ON MATRIMONY.

A young lady out West, in a communication on the subject of matrimony, says:

"It is a mournful fact that this world is full of young men who want to marry, but dare not. Deny this, as some will, it is nevertheless true, as we can easily show. In this town, for instance, there are some thirty or forty young men, well-to do in the way of business and salaries, yet they refuse to take the step which they all want to take. Why? The large majority of them have salaries ranging from five hundred to seven hundred dollars per year. Now, the first question to be asked by any sane man is, can I properly support a wife, if I take one? Then he counts the cost of living as the woman of his reference would wish, and lo, he finds, to his annoyement, that his income is vastly too small to support even a modest modern establishment; and, somewhat maddened by the reflection, he plunges into labor and counts business with an assiduity that takes away his health eventually, in hopes of attaining an income that shall enable him to marry, and have a home of his own. And this is the secret of the hard, unending toil of the young men of to-day; of so many disappointed men and waiting women.

"But, says some good woman, you do us injustice; for any woman that truly loves a man will adapt herself to his circumstances with the greatest pleasure. But what man of any sensitiveness, or high sense of honor, would take a woman from easy circumstances, and a pleasant and well-furnished home, to adorn his four little rooms, and to do his house-work, as the first principles of economy would demand of him? Few will do it; for, though the woman signifies her willingness to take up with such experience, we are all such creatures of circumstances, that there would be complainings on her part, eventually, and sickness from over-exertion, unhappiness from many cares—all of which would render marriage anything else than pleasant. And so the young men very wisely think—preferring a few years of single loneliness, in order to obtain money enough to support a modest house of between twelve and fifteen hundred dollars a year expense, rather than to place a modestly educated woman into the house of six hundred a year, where she must do her own house-work.

"Now, what is the remedy? Plainly that women must fit themselves to be such wives as the young men must have. Else the young men must fit themselves to be such husbands as the women want, and spend the very choicest years of their life in the dismal drudgery of a ceaseless toil, breaking down health, happiness, energy, only to give themselves up to marriage when the best of their manhood is gone. The women must choose for themselves which it shall be, for the matter is solely in their hands. Let mothers say to their daughters, put on that calico gown; go into the kitchen and prepare dinner; take charge of this household, and fit yourself to become a wife and mother. Let the young women cheerfully consent to such service; and instead of lavishing all thought, and time, and money upon the adornment of the body, seek to accustom the hands to proper industry, and to school the mind to proper tastes. Then there will be no longer complaint that young men 'can't afford to marry,' and we shall have beautiful modest houses all around us, and women will have loving husbands, and all life, once more, have something of the truthfulness and virtue which it had in the days of our blessed fathers and mothers, when it was woman's ambition to become the head of the house, and the mother of noble children."

AFFECTING INCIDENT.—A gentleman having returned home from a whaling voyage, related the following touching narrative:

"On the home voyage of one of our New York and Liverpool packets, she being crowded with emigrants, that awful scourge the ship fever broke out. The carpenter of the vessel, one of nature's noblemen, and having on board his little son, a lad of some twelve summers, was one of the first victims. His shipmates sadly closed his body in his hammock, and having read over the burial services, and attached to his feet a grindstone, for the purpose of sinking it, committed it to the embrace of old ocean. The poor boy, with grief at the loss of his natural protector, sprang overboard, and before he could be rescued, was beyond the reach of human aid. On the day following the burial, a large shark was noticed in the wake of the ship, and as it was almost calm, the sailors asked permission to catch it, which was readily granted by the Captain. Having procured a hook and attached a chain and line and baited it with pork, they cast it overboard, and soon had the exciting pleasure of hooking the monster, and with the aid of the windlass they hauled the writhing mass on board. As it lay on the deck in its death struggles, the sailors heard a singular rumbling noise, that seemed to proceed from within the dying captive. Taking a ship-axe, they soon cut their way into the now dead fish, and to their great surprise found that it had swallowed the carpenter, grindstone and boy, and that the former, who had only swooned, had rigged up the grindstone, and with the assistance of the boy to turn it, *was just grinding his jack-knife to cut his way out.*"

HAVE A HOME.—Young men have lately written to us asking "Shall we marry, possessing only small means?"

If the means are adequate to most of the wants of the man and the future wife, why not! But they should be sufficient for this, else the most painful consequences may issue Moderate means are ample for the real necessaries of life, a life, too, which ought to satisfy human beings, so far as externals are concerned; insuring social and domestic enjoyment; meeting the real purpose of existence—their own advancement and that of others. But have enough for this. Have a home. Have a home, young man, before you have a wife.

At least have means to provide one. You have no business with an Eve till there is a paradise to place her in. Secure the garden, and the Eve will follow. If you are unable to provide an Eden, who ought to trust you with an Eve! Sacred as we regard love, we do not believe in divorcing it from common sense. This experiment is generally fatal to both happiness and respectability. Wake from mere dream-life; exert your energies; procure means by some kind of honest labor; secure a home; then ask your own heart and the girl best adapted to you, the question, "Shall I marry?"—*Life Illustrated.*

In speaking of marriages for money, Miss Muloch, the eminent writer, observes, we think, very justly:

Marriages ought always to be a question not of necessity, but choice. Every girl ought to be taught that a hasty, loveless union stamps upon her as foul dishonor as one of those connections which omit the legal ceremony altogether, and that, however pale, dreary and toilsome a single life may be, unhappy married life must be tenfold worse, an ever haunting temptation, an incurable regret—a torment from which there is no escape but death.

"LATEST PARIS FASHIONS."—The late news about the Paris "fashions" is somewhat startling. Fat is the rage. Ladies cultivate it. They are devouring vast quantities of butter, smashed rose leaves, and such like. The Empress is quite corpulent, which accounts for the style. The fashion will be here before long. We hail it with "joy." A new era is dawning. Our girls will stop eating slate pencils and chalk, and commence partaking liberally of roast beef and baked beans. They will rise with the lark. They will exercise. They will try on the wash-tub—perhaps.

☞ Affectionate wife—"Do you know Mr. Brown, dear?"

Husband—"Yes."

"Well, don't you think him a very deserving man?"

"Yes, v-e-r-y deserving. He deserves a good thrashing, and the next time he gallants you home I'll give it to him."

Awful pause.

"Here," said a dandy to an irish laborer, "come tell me the biggest lie you ever told in your life, and I'll treat you to a whiskey punch." "An by me sowl," replied the Hiberian, quickly, "yer honor is a gentleman."

A FLORAL SENTIMENT.—If you wish for "heart's ease," never look to "Marry gold."

FOR THE YOUNG LADIES.

When you see a young lady so very delicate that she can't make a bed, or put a couple of plates upon the table, and yet trots all over town, daily with the speed of a race-horse, to jumble nonsense with the Softpates, and Soippers, and Jenkinses, and Duzenberries, just chalk it down that she's a piece of calico; you can't invest a single penny or pulsation in. A gid who hasn't the muscles to lift three feathers and a pillow-case, but can fire a locomotive and a whole omnibus line out of breath, is an institution that, like prussic acid and old maids, is to be kept clear of. Young men will please button up the fact in their memory.

In the case of the young lady to whom we refer, the young gentlemen have buttoned the fact in their memory and generally avoid her as one to be pitied. Let her learn the useful arts of a kitchen life and see how much more there is in this life than she mistrusts.

In the olden time it used to be different, as we learn from the following song, whose morals we particularly commend to the can't make-a-bed portion of the community:

I do not blame a bachelor,
If he leads a single life—
The way the girls are now brought up,
He can't support a wife.

Time was, when girls could card and spin,
And wash, and bake, and brew;
But now they have to keep a maid,
If they have aught to do.

I do not blame the bachelor—
His courage must be great
To think to wed a modern miss,
If small be his estate.

Time was, when wives could help to buy
The land they'd help to till,
And saddle Dobbin, shell the corn,
And ride away to mill.

The bachelor is not to blame,
If he's a prudent man;
He now must lead a single life,
And do the best he can.

LOVE AND WAR.

War and Love are strange compeers—
War sheds blood, and Love sheds tears;
War has spears, and Love has darts;
War breaks heads, and Love breaks hearts.

MATRIMONY.—A man may be cheerful and contented in celibacy, but I do not think he can ever be happy; it is an unnatural state, and the best feelings of his nature are never called into action The risks for marriage are for the greater part on the woman's side; women have so little the power of choice, that it is not perhaps fair to say they are less likely to choose well than we are; but I am persuaded that they are more frequently deceived in the attachments they form, and their opinions concerning men are less accurate than men's opinion of their sex. Now, if a lady were to reproach me for having said this, I should only reply that was another mode of saying there are more good wives in the world than there are good husbands, which I verily believe. I know of nothing which a good and sensible man is so certain to find, if he looks for it, as a good wife.—Robert Southey.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPARISON.—The sun does not shine for a few trees and flowers, but for the wide world's joy. The lonely pine on the mountain tops waves its sombre boughs and cries, "Thou art my sun"

And the little meadow violet lifts its cup of blue, and whispers with its perfumed breath, "Thou art my sun." And the grain in the thousand fields rustles in the wind, and makes answer, "Thou art my sun."

So God sits, effulgent, in heaven, not for a favored few, but for the universe of life; and there is no creature so poor or so low that he may not look up with child-like confidence and say, "My Father thou art mine."

At a social meeting of his fellow church members, among other things, each member was relating his causes for joy and sorrow, when Mr. —— said: "In my family of children I have much to cause joy, and also much to distress me. There is my son ——, a good, reverent and dutiful boy; but there is my son Bill—he is an audacious scamp. He left his poor gray-headed father many a day ago, and it has been a long time since I have heard from him; and when I last heard from him he was way up the Galeners, a raftin' saw-logs, playin' seven up and hoss racing; but, thank the Lord, he is *making money* by the trip. *Ain't* he, sister?" "Yes, he *is*, and no mistake?"

A kind-hearted little spouse, bonneted and shawled, very recently appeared at the door of a room where her good-natured liege lord was about to indulge in a comfortable snooze.

"My dear, I am going shopping What shall I bring you to comfort you?" "I don't know love; I don't think of anything I want particularly, just now. Come and kiss me. I will tell you, however, what I *don't* want you to bring me." "What is it, pray?" "Pray don't bring me in debt!"

A young physician, a recent graduate, was asked why he had not gone to see his father, who had just died.—The father lived in Indiana, the son in Virginia. He replied, that "the intense torridity of the circumambient atmosphere had, by its condensation, so diluted the placid acqueous fluid of the enormous River Ohio, that, with the most superlative reluctance, I had to procrastinate a premeditated egress into the palatinate province, until the morbid excitement of the pericranium had extinguished the vital sparks."

INSTRUCTION TO A JURY.—"If the jury believe, from the evidence, that the plaintiff and defendant were partners in the grocery, and that the plaintiff bought out the defendant and gave his note for the interest, and the defendant paid for the note by delivering to plaintiff a cow which he warranted 'not breachy,' and the warranty was broken by reason of the breachiness of the cow, and he drove the cow back and tendered her to the defendant, but the defendant refused to receive her, and the plaintiff took her home again, and put a heavy yoke or poke upon her to prevent her from jumping the fence, by reason of the yoke, or poke, broke her neck, and died; and if the jury further believe that the defendant's interest in the grocery was worth anything, the plaintiff's note was worthless, and the cow good for nothing, either for milk or beef, then the jury must find out themselves how they will decide the case; for the court if it understands itself, and it thinks it does, don't know how such a case should be decided."

NOTICE.

GUILLAUME AYRIVIE, of the Parish of St. Landry, has applied by his petition, to be appointed Administrator of the Estate of Isidore Schybiesky, deceased, 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.

L. LASTRAPES, Clerk.

Opelousas, October 16th, 1858.

Pierre Gosselin, Wheelwright,

Has his shop at the North end of Main street, Opelousas. [Sept. 5, 1857.

TO CONTRACTORS.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER, 2ND DISTRICT SWAMP LANDS,—West Baton Rouge, Oct., 1st, 1858.

SEALED proposals will be received by the Commissioner of the Second Swamp Land District, at Baton Rouge, La., until Saturday Oct., 30th, 1858, for the construction of the following named works, situated in the Parish of St. Landry, viz:

To dig a canal and improve the drains leading from the lower side of Bayou Rouge to the Petit Prairie Lakes in said Parish, being about one hundred thousand cubic yards of excavation in a distance of about six miles, more or less. The timber and all obstructions for a width of fifty feet along the line of said drains and canal to be removed and all work to be performed subject to directions and specifications of the Engineer of the District.

Also, to close the mouth of said Bayou Rouge by an embankment of earth, said embankment requiring to be about three hundred feet in length, thirty feet wide on top, and to contain thirty-five thousand cubic yards of earth, more or less. The bed and banks of the Bayou to be prepared for the reception of the embankment by muck ditch, &c., all in accordance with the directions and specifications of the Engineer of the District.

The canal and drains must be cut and completed before the embankment across Bayou Rouge is commenced.

All work under contract must be finished before the first day of December 1859, and will be at the risk of the contractor, and to be paid for as it progresses *in Warrants upon the State Treasurer*, reserving twenty per cent as security, to be paid in full *in said Warrants* when the work shall be completed, inspected and received by the State. An additional security will be required in a bond, equal in amount to the value of the work contracted for.

(FORM OF A BID.)

To the Commissioner of the 2nd Swamp Land District.—West Baton Rouge, ——, 1858.

I hereby offer to construct a levee across (or the drains from) ——, in accordance with the specifications of the Commissioner; published in the *Opelousas Courier* and under his directions for —— cents per cubic yard.

I am authorized to refer to Messrs. —— —— for evidence of my character and competency to undertake the work; and herewith I enclose you the authority of Mr. —— to act as my bondsman.

Respectfully,

A. B——.

(FORM OF BONDSMAN'S OFFER.)

I hereby agree to go upon the bond of Mr. ——, contractor to the amount of the estimated value of the work for which he bids, and as security that he will faithfully execute said work according to the contract.

Respectfully,

C. D——.

The successful bidder or bidders will be notified by mail as soon as the bids are opened and adjudicated, and the contract and bond must then be drawn up and signed, and given before a Notary Public, and duly recorded in the Parish in which the contractor resides and at his expense. After which the work must be commenced without delay.

The Engineer of the District is authorized to sign the contract in the absence of the Commissioner.

LAFAYETTE CALDWELL,
Commissioner of 2d Swamp Land District.
Oetcber 16th 1858.

LITERARY INSTITUTION OF OPELOUSAS.

MR. C. E. DURAND, Principal of the Literary Institution, has the honor of informing the public that he has opened an Evening Class for the young men who would wish to take lessons either in French or Mathematics, in case that their occupations will not permit them to attend the day class.

The evening class will commence on Monday the 18th October instant, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., the same to last until 9 o'clock.

The regular pupils of the Institution can avail themselves of the evening class, without extra charge, but they will have to furnish their own lights.

Opelousas, October 16th, 1858.

LITERARY INSTITUTION OF OPELOUSAS.

Preparatory School for the Academies of the Union.

"*Entire Religious and Political Tolerance.*"

DEPARTMENTS:

C. E. DURAND, Principal: *Professor of French, Latin, History and Mathematics.*

HENRY FRAZER, *Professor of English, Geometry, Geography and Writing.*

CONDITIONS:

Boarding by the year,	$140 00
Day Scholars by the year,	40 00
" " by the month,	4 00

FURNITURE.

Bedstead, Mattrass, Pillow, by the quarter,	$1 00
Washing by the month,	1 50

The students are expected to furnish their lights, and their wood during the winter.

There will be two public semi-annual examinations during each year.

The Scholastic year is composed of 12 months, including the month of vacation.

The reductions in cases of sickness or other causes independent of the will, will always be accorded with the greatest equity.

Medicine and the attention of Physician in case of sickness, at the cost of Parents, in which case Parents have it at their option to choose their medical attendant.

WARDROBE:

2 pair of shoes,	2 pair sheets,
2 summer paletots,	4 table jewels,
2 winter ditto,	4 toilet ditto,
2 summer pantaloons,	1 chamber,
2 winter ditto,	1 wash-bowl, comb and tooth brush,
6 shirts,	1 coat brush, 1 looking-glass,
2 cravats,	2 shoe brushes,
2 vests,	6 pocket handkerchiefs.
4 pair socks,	1 candlestick.
2 Blankets,	
1 Mosquitto bar,	

Opelousas, January 20th, 1858.—1y.

State of Louisiana.

DISTRICT COURT, *Parish of St. Landry.* } No. 8573.

Estate of Euphrozine Barré, dec'd.

JOHN CLOSE, of the Parish of St. Landry, Administrator of the Estate of Euphrozine Barré, deceased late of the aforesaid Parish, having filed a Final Tableau of Distribution of the funds of said Estate, accompanied by a petition praying that the same may be homologated;—And whereas the prayer of said petition has been granted by an order of Court, dated 14th October, 1858.

Therefore, notice is hereby given to all interested, to make opposition in writing, in my office, within thirty days from the date hereof, why said Tableau should not be homologated, and that the Administrator be discharged of all further liabilities as such.

L. LASTRAPES, Clerk.

Opelousas, October 16th, 1858.

State of Louisiana.

DISTRICT COURT, *Parish of St Landry,* } No. 8575.

Estate of Lewis A. Deskin, dec'd.

HONORE DEJEAN and VALIERE ROY, of the Parish of St. Landry, Administrators of the Estate of Lewis A. Deskin, deceased, late of the aforesaid Parish, having filed a Final Tableau of Settlement of said Estate, accompanied by a petition praying that the same may be homologated;—And whereas the prayer of said petition has been granted by an order of Court, dated 15th October, 1858.

Therefore, notice is hereby given to all interested, to make opposition in writing, in my office, if any they have, within thirty days from the date hereof, why said Tableau should not be homologated, that the Administrators be discharged from all further liability as such, and that their bond be cancelled.

L. LASTRAPES, Clerk.

Opelousas, October 16th, 1858.

H. C. L. No. 19, A. F. & A. M.

A regular meeting of this Lodge will be held on Wednesday the 20th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M. All transcient brothers in good standing are invited to attend.

By order of the W. M.

E. PILATE, *Secretary.*

Opelousas, October 9th, 1858.

DENTISTRY.

DR. CASADAVANT has arrived at Opelousas, and will remain till the 20th at Hays' Hotel, and after the 20th of October he will be at Greenlee's Hotel, in Washington, till the 10th of November next.

October 9th, 1858.

DR. CASADAVANT,

SURGEON DENTIST,

FROM THE PARISH OF IBERVILLE.

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Opelousas, that he has established himself in St. Martinville, and intends to visit Opelousas occasionally, for the purpose of practising all operations in Dental Surgery in the most scientific manner.

He will be, in a short time, at Hays' Hotel, as soon as he gets through with all his engagements, and remain fifteen days. All those who have had operations which have not been executed in a proper manner, will be performed by him in a superior like manner.

Having had an experience of ten years, he feels confident to be able to give perfect satisfaction. His reputation being so favorably known in the parishes of West Baton Rouge and Iberville, he refers to the principal citizens generally of those parishes.

He will also visit Washington in a few weeks, and will remain fifteen days at Greenlee's Hotel, and will inform the citizens of that place of his arrival. All orders left at Hays' Hotel Opelousas, and Greenlee's Hotel, Washington, will be attended by him. [September 25th, 1858.

Medical Notice.

DR. VALINCOUR, practitioner in midwifery, Surgeon-Dentist, having established himself permanently in Opelousas, offers his services to his fellow-citizens. He will fulfil all his functions with zeal and prudence, and dirt-eaters will be cured by him in about two weeks.

Gratuitous consultations for the indigents, on Monday and Friday, from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M.

References:

Dr. F. Acher,	Adolphe Garrigues,
Révillon & Taylor,	Agérin Arceneaux,
Joel H. Sandoz,	Jean P. Arceneaux,
Onézime A. Guidry,	Ramon Rio,

Opelousas 25th Sept. 1858.

State of Louisiana.

DISTRICT COURT, *Parish of St. Landry.* } No. 8562.

Estate of Zéphirin Lambert, dec'd.

SOSTHENE LAMBERT, of the Parish of St Landry, Administrator of the Estate of Zéph