THE COURIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY

JOEL H. SANDOZ.

Opelousas:

SATURDAY, MARCH 12th, 1859.

Democratic Nominee.

Candidate for Associate-Justice of the Supreme Court, for this, the 3rd District,

HON. ALBERT VOORHIES,

Day of election: 4th April next.

☞ JOHN E. KING of St. Landry is an Independent candidate for the office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, for the Third District. Election in April next.

☞ ALBERT DEJEAN is an Independent candidate for the office of Clerk of the District Court, of the Parish of St. Landry. Election in November next. [Feb. 12th, 1859.

☞ We are authorized to announce that WILLIAM MORIARTY is a candidate for Ward Constable for the 1st Ward (comprising Opelousas), to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of McEleeny Husband. Election on the 14th March instant.

☞ For reading matter see first page.

☞ For the New Orleans price current see the French side.

☞ We are indebted to Mr. CYPRIEN DUPRE, one of the Directors of the Opelousas Rail Road Company, for a copy of the Annual Report of that Company. We give elsewhere the Report of the President, and shall, next week give that of the Vice President, and of the Chief Engineer, Mr. Bailey.

EXECUTION.—The negro-woman Rose, belonging to Mrs. Widow Seth Singleton, of Bayou Chicot, who was convicted of having attempted to poison her mistress, and, therefore, sentenced to death, was hung at Gummy Point, in the neighborhood of Bayou Chicot, on the 4th March instant.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—The Democratic Caucus at Baton Rouge has recommended the 25th of May as the day, and Baton Rouge as the place, for holding the State Convention.

HON. THOMAS O. MOORE.

As the period approaches for the assembling of the next Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Governor and other State officers, many conjectures are daily made in respect to whom the first choice of the Convention will fall on for Governor. Most prominently among those whose names have been spoken of in connection with the nomination, is that of Thomas O. Moore, the Senator from Rapides. From what we have been able here and there to collect, the name of this gentleman seems to have been well received by the mass of the Democratic party; and we are of opinion that no gentleman could be found more universally acceptable or available at the present crisis. Should he be prevailed upon to become a candidate, and be honored with the nomination of the Convention, we know of no one, without disparaging the claims of others equally meritorious, whom we could more cordially support; for a more sterling man and unflinching, and uncompromising Democrat does not exist than Thomas O. Moore, of Rapides.

THE WAY IT'S DONE IN NEW ORLEANS.—We clip the following paragraph from the New Orleans *Picayune* of the 4th inst.:

Mr. L. F. Moseley arrived this morning from Baton Rouge, at about for o'clock, and was going home, when, passing through Natchez Alley, he was suddenly assailed by a person or persons unknown, who threw a bag or cloak over his head, knocked him down and robbed him. The attack was so sudden, and Mr. Moseley so effectually muffed by the cloth thrown over his head, that he had no time to see who his assailants were and could not cry for help. He was robbed of the sum of $350. When he recovered his senses the robber or robbers had disappeared.

THE OPELOUSAS RAILROAD.—One of the present termini of this road being in the parish of St. Mary, we naturally lay claim to it as one of our home institutions, and, consequently, like to hear of its prosperity. It affords us pleasure in being able to state that it is now doing a fine business, both, in freight and passengers, and we have no doubt but that efforts will soon be made to push it forward to New Iberia. Although the overflow of last year was a serious drawback to it, remaining submerged from May until the 25th of November, nearly seven months—still, the efficient President, Mr. W. G. Hewes, who is energy itself personified; the Vice President, Capt. Seger, and the able Board of Directors, have managed, by their indomitable perseverance, to carry it through all difficulties, by almost superhuman efforts, while its enemies and others were predicting its ruin.

There is one great feature in the management of this road, which conduces much to the comfort of the traveling public, which, (without wishing to speak to the disparagement of others, and, perhaps equally meritorious) is this: it has on its cars one of the very best, and most agreeable Conductors we have ever seen attached to any railroad in the United States; and strange to say he yet remains poor, which speaks volumes in favor of his integrity. We say strange, when it is a well-known fact that nearly all the conductors on Northern roads soon amass fortunes at $60 per month, as a salary, sport fine gold watches, drive fast horses, own beautiful villas, and are generally surrounded by all the luxuries of wealth—all from two dollars per day!

Conductor Nee is polite, affable, and scrupulously correct in all his business transactions; has a smile, a pleasant face for all those with whom he is thrown in contact, and is a gentleman in the truest and broadest sense of that term. The Company are extremely fortunate in having secured the services of such a man in so important a position. His services would be cheap, no matter how high a price the company might have to pay for them.—*Planter's Banner.*

☞ When the summer of youth is slowly wasting away into the night-fall of age, and the shadow of life grows deeper, as if the past were on its close, it is pleasant to look back through the long vista of time upon the sorrows and felicities of early years. If we have a home to shelter and hearts to rejoice with us, and friends have been gathered together by our firesides, then the rough places of our wayfaring will have been worn and smoothened away in the twilight of life, while the sunny spots we have passed through will grow brighter and more beautiful. Happy indeed are those whose intercourse with the world has not changed the tone of their holier feeling, or broken those musical chords of the heart, whose vibrations are so melodious, so touching in the evening of age.

"Jeff, why am you like de cedar?"—"I gum's it up, Sam, I can't tell you." "Cause you stays green both summer and winter."

RESIGNATION OF LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR MOUTON.

In giving his resignation as President of the Senate, Lieut.-Governor Mouton said:

Senators—When I first entered upon the discharge of my duties as your presiding officer, we had just emerged from one of the fiercest political contests ever known in this State. Party spirit ran high not only in this but in all the States of the Union. Under such circumstances I know, from my short experience in public life, to what exigencies I might be subjected by what is generally called party obligation. Although I was not then afraid, nor am I now afraid, to recognize the obligation of a public man to act with the party which has elected him, I thought then, as I do now, that that obligation arises from the allegiance which a man owes to the principles of his party, and not from a blind and servile obedience to the wishes or mandates of leaders who may arrogate to themselves the privilege of making a party subservient to their ends. In order to guard myself against an abuse of this kind, in the address I made to this Senate, when I took my seat as its presiding officer, I held the following language:

"Senators—In taking my seat as the presiding officer of this body, I feel the anxiety which is felt by a man who fears not to be able to discharge well the duties of an office that he has accepted. My knowledge of parliamentary law and parliamentary usages is limited, and I know that many obstacles will be found in my way; but knowing that you are all well acquainted with the rules of the Senate, and that it is as much your duty to observe them as it is mine to enforce them, I feel that my task may be much more easy than my experience gives me the right to anticipate. Those rules and usages have been adopted principally for the protection of the rights of the minority against the encroachments of the dominant party; and they are deemed necessary to preserve order and to expedite business, in all legislative bodies; hence, where, or it shall become my duty to enforce them, you may expect me to do so to the best of my understanding. In the discharge of this duty it is more than probable that I will sometimes err; it belongs to man to commit errors; but I can assure you, gentlemen, that whenever it shall be my misfortune to do so, it will be an error of judgment and not an error of the heart.

"It may also happen, in the course of the discharge of my duties, that I will be called upon to give my casting vote on questions of great importance to the people of this State. In matters or measures concerning our State affairs, and, principally, the administration of our finances, those who have contributed to elevate me to the position I now occupy, have no right to expect my co-operation, unless the measure proposed meets the approbation of my judgment. But if those questions partake of a political nature, where principles or party policy, *not conflicting* with the interest or honor of the State, are involved, no one can doubt how I shall vote, believing as I do, in the correctness of the principles of the Democratic party, and in their efficacy to promote the interest of the people, when those principles are properly understood and are judiciously applied in the administration of our public affairs. I shall always cheerfully act in concert with my political friends, in sustaining those principles and in preserving the organization of the party to which I belong."

My purpose then, was to lay out the course I intended to pursue in the discharge of my duties, 1st towards my country, 2d towards you as your presiding officer, 3d towards the Democratic party by which I had been elected, without solicitation on my part, to the second office in the State. My endeavors have always been to discharge all these duties honestly, faithfully, and impartially, and, indeed, I am not aware that I have by any act of mine failed to do so. If I have failed in some instances to give entire satisfaction in the discharge of my duties as your presiding officer, it is because "to err is human." But as to my duties and obligations to the Democratic party, I know that I have faithfully and scrupulously discharged them. Let the test of Democratic principles be applied to my acts and votes since I have been in public life; let them be minutely scrutinized and laid before the people of the State, and I am willing to stand or fall by them. It may be that I have acted in some instances contrary to the wishes, and perhaps, to the mandates of men who have assumed the leadership of the Democratic party, and who would exact a blind and submissive obedience to their will and pleasure on the part of the members of the party, under the penalty of excommunication. I repudiate these unjust pretensions, but still retain my devotion to the principles of the Democratic party.

In times of yore, the ablest expounders of the Democratic creed were properly considered leaders, but their eloquence and their logic were the beacon lights which guided the patriotism of the people through the storms which more than once threatened to engulf our institutions. Then the word party was synonymous with principle, and party obligation meant allegiance to principle. Now, these words are construed by some to mean the organization of those men who have assumed the leadership of the party, and a blind obedience to their mandates. My allegiance to the Democratic party, and my determination to continue to act with it, I still profess, but if my fellow Democrats of this State expect me to obey the dictates of leaders who may endeavor to control its action by their extraordinary skill in concentrating upon one end, the ambition and interests of aspiring politicians, they are mistaken. They expect too much of me.

When the Democratic Convention of 1855 nominated me as candidate for Lieutenant Governor, they did so, not only without solicitation on my part, but without my knowledge or consent, and had I then consulted my taste and my interests, I would have declined the honor which they so unexpectedly conferred upon me. But I was willing to sacrifice my inclination for private life, and my interests to the service of my native State and to the success of my party; but indeed, I have never conceded, nor will I ever concede, to my fellow Democrats, the right to exact that I should submit to what I conceive to be more than a gratuitous censure on my character as a public officer. The course of the Senate, this morning, in electing the committee of conference was novel, and one which had never been resorted to since I occupied the office which I am now about to resign. During this session, and upon this very question of Apportionment, the officer presiding in my absence, appointed, under the rule of the Senate, a committee for the same object. The course of the Senate in thus prejudging me, intimates clearly that they have not that confidence in my impartiality and capacity which a presiding officer should enjoy; under these circumstances, I can no longer consent to preside over this body. I therefore now tender through you, to the people of Louisiana, my resignation of the office of Lieut. Governor, and to them I refer both my conduct and yours for judgment. To those gentlemen who have honored me with their confidence, I tender my heartfelt thanks, and to those who have thought proper to act towards me as they did this morning, I have nothing to say, for I impugn the motives of no one.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE N.-ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS AND GREAT WESTERN RAIL-ROAD COMPANY, TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.

Gentlemen:—The President and Directors now present the annual Report required by the Charter:

Our report of last year was very full and complete, giving in detail, an account of the operations of the Company to that date, its then condition and prospects; with the Engineers' report of the staking out of the line to the Sabine River, and a description of the Lands to be acquired; also a copy of the act of Congress denoting those lands to the State, and of the act of our Legislature transferring the same to this Company: likewise a copy of the act of mortgage of the First Grand Division of the road terminating at Berwick's Bay, and of the bonds based on the same, by which we expected to raise the funds required for the construction of the road to the Texas line; and we then proposed a rapid prosecution of the work so soon as the means from this source could be realized. Our present report will be necessarily brief. Whatever may have been our hopes, last January, of being able to negotiate a sale of our Bonds, after the effects of the financial troubles of the winter of 1857 and 1858 had passed away, they were greatly diminished, for a while, by the overflow the following spring, by which our road was inundated the whole distance between Algiers and the Bayou Lafourche, causing a cessation of business for nearly six months. In this state of affairs, any efforts to raise funds by sale of the bonds would have been useless; for, although we knew from actual examination and official reports, that little or no injury had been done to the track, yet the general impression being the reverse of this, there was an absolute necessity for waiting the verification of our estimates by the result and actual cost; and no move, whatever, could be made until the resumption of the regular business of the Road.

In the mean time, large sums were falling due, and much had to be done in way of arrangements for postponements, some with security, and others without. A considerable sum, ($60,000) was due to the laborers on the road &c., at the time of the occurrence of the Crevasse which put a stop to our work, and this sum was raised by the individual guarantees of the members of the Board of Directors. This and all of the postponed debts have been recently paid off, and the indebtedness of the Company, which was about $750,000 at date of the last Report, is now about $470,000. These negotiations and arrangements have occupied much time; but we have not been unmindful of the necessity of preparing for a continuation of the road beyond the Bay. We have determined to withdraw the Bonds issued in June, 1857, none of which have been sold, and to issue others at from 20 to 30 years, and these are now being prepared. The necessity of constructing the Road, with all possible dispatch, to the boundary of Texas is so clear, there can be no difference of opinion that this work is to be, henceforth, the great object of the Board of Directors, and to which their constant attention and best exertions are to be devoted. We have experienced a succession of mishaps and obstructions to our progress, from the first inception of this great enterprise to the present moment. However, these passed, we find ourselves on the Atchafalaya, with the road in full operation from Algiers, and connected with Texas by a line of Steam Ships, running tri-weekly—our debt greatly reduced, and our credit undoubted. We have before us the finest country in the world, both for construction of the Road, and quick returns in way of business, after it is built. The distance from our present terminus to the Sabine is about 178 miles—the whole line is staked out—the crossing on the Sabine fixed—lands entered for Depots, &c., &c., and nothing remains to be done, but to raise the means for accomplishing the great object of the Charter, a continuous line of railroad from New Orleans to Texas.

The Chief Engineer of the Company has recently returned from Burkesville, Texas, nearly opposite to the Sabine terminus of the Road as fixed by the Board in December, 1856, and confirmed by an act of the Legislature. His report is herewith submitted, with a map, showing the main line of our Road, and all its proposed connections; among them a branch, considered of very great importance, from New Iberia to Madison, Texas, just above the parallel of 30°—but these are all subordinate to the construction of the main trunk road, and the realization of the munificent land grant of Congress.

This map shows the vast importance of this Road, especially when it is considered the commencement of what must inevitably be the grand route to the Pacific ocean, traversing as it will, in its whole extent, a country remarkably favorable for railroad construction, and rich in mineral and agricultural productions.

Our present condition can be stated in a very few words—and it is this—the realized portion of our capital expended—the floating and mortgage debts together about $470,000—but with arrears of stock and tax subscriptions due us, sufficient with the State quota, some real estate, and the estimated net earnings of the year, to clear off the greater part of this indebtedness. For the future, and for continuing the Road to the Sabine, means to be raised by the Bonds of the Company $2,000,000,—secured by first mortgage of the complete and separate First Grand Division of the Road, terminating at Berwick's Bay, and sales of lands between New Orleans and Opelousas. The punctual payment of the interest on the Bonds to be provided for by special, monthly deposits in bank, secured against withdrawal for any other purpose whatever, and, from sales of the lands beyond Opelousas (about 500,000 acres) a sinking fund to be established, for the final redemption of the Bonds, and consequent discharge of the mortgage. Unacquainted with the causes of the delay in prosecuting this important enterprise, the public is impatient, and demands immediate and vigorous action. We now look back upon difficulties so mounted, and forward to continued exertions, confident of success within a reasonable time, inasmuch as the securities we will offer for loans, will be so unexceptionable and safe, that there can be no doubt, the required funds will be easily raised, and on good terms.—It will be seen by the report of the Vice President, that but for the interruption of our business by the crevasses, the earnings of the road would have greatly exceeded those of any former year. In our last report we estimated them at from 300 to $400,000. The Vice President's report shows them to amount to $225,577, notwithstanding the almost entire stoppage of income for half the year. The account of the Treasurer is made up to 31st ultimo—at that date the Bills Payable account amounted to $518,330 93, with a large amount of cash on hand. The Bills Payable account is this day reduced to $470,138 39.

The Report of the Chief Engineer is confirmatory of the views heretofore presented by that officer.

These three reports are herewith submitted for your consideration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

WILLIAM G. HEWES, President.

THE EBB OF IMMIGRATION.

It was one of the articles of accusation against the King of Great Britain, embodied in the Declaration of Independence, that he had refused to pass laws for the encouragement of emigration to the colonies, and it was hardly to have been expected that the descendents of the men of the revolution would themselves fall into so suicidal a policy. The records of the Commissioners of Emigration show a prodigious falling off in the current of emigration to our shores, and although other causes besides the intolerance and violence of the Know Nothings have contributed to this result, we cannot overlook them in accounting for so remarkable a change.

We find that in 1853 the number of emigrants arriving was considerably over 400,000; while last year it is cut down to less than 80.000. The opening of new fields of profitable labor in Australia and the effect of the late financial hurricane will hardly account for this notable diminution in the number of our foreign emigrants to one fifth of what it was but six years ago. The breaking out of the Know Nothing mania in 1853 and 1854 at once cut down the wave of emigration one-half, and it has steadily declined until the present time, when the late serious embarrasment in business, and the depression in general trade consequent thereon, still further diminished its volume.

We are thus reaping the fruit of our foolish inhospitality and injustice. The theories of Malthus, if not absurd, are at least not applicable to a country like ours, where the most densely populated of our States fall vastly below the standard of European countries As mere labor-machines, every one of the adult population thus put on our shores, is worth at least $1,000 to the country, in not only supplying the means of production, but stimulating the energy of the country generally. Over one-half of the immigrants are grown persons in the prime of life, and mostly brought up to active industrial pursuits. The tocsin of Know Nothingism repelled at once 200,000 from our shores, and thus in one year substantially abstracted from the real capital of the country $100,000,000. If this addition had been made, it would have been equivalent to an average new State, and in the six years since the dawn of Know Nothingism, we have probably lost a population equal to that of a State like Wisconsin or Michigan, with the increased value that its presence alone would add to the wild lands of our national domain, to say nothing of the money brought and the immediate improvement effected by their labors. All This is lost, and it proves convincingly, that the follies and crimes of nations or individuals are alike punished, and that the retribution of the outrages in Baltimore, Louisville, and New Orleans, which even now hangs like a blight over those cities, has been visited, though in a less degree, on the whole country.

(*Alexandria Democrat.*)

A GIRL'S WORD BETTER THAN THE BIBLE.—The Warren (Ohio) Chronicle chronicles a funny case A youthful pair, John and Susan, were determined to get married. Parents refused consent. The family record in the Bible said Susan was not eighteen. Susan told John the Bible was not true, she was eighteen. John believed Susan, and swore before the Probate Clerk that Susan was eighteen. The father of Susan had John arrested for perjury. Trial was had. Father and mother testified that Susan was not eighteen, and the mother said she was there when Susan was born, and she knew all about it. It looked squally for John. Penitentiary yawned for the victim. Susan stepped up and testified that she told John she was eighteen. Court discharged John, and Susan jumped and kissed him before the people.

A BRAIN AND NERVE PEOPLE.

One would suppose from the almost boundless extent of our domain, the opportunities for being in the open air and the cultivation of the soil, which we enjoy to so great an extent, that we should witness in this country a paucity of nervous influences, as well as great physical robustness and development. But the contrary seems to be the case, or at least there appears to be a strong tendency to the opposite results. There is, we think, a less amount of physical stamina exhibited by the present generation than by the last. The men are less healthy, alternately more excited and more languid. We speak of course of the mass and not of individual exceptions. What magnificent specimens of men and women were our grand-fathers and grand mothers! What muscle and bone they possessed! of how few pains and aches did they complain, and how few drugs did they eat! This was owing to the active life they led in a new country, which required them to be almost constantly out-doors, in the sunshine, breathing vigorously the pure air of heaven. There is no law better established than that such active exercise directly tends to make the physical system robust, symmetrical and hardy, subject to few ailments, and capable of lasting a long time with very few or no repairs!

The machinery of our bodies, like any other machinery, however good it may originally be, is susceptible of abuse It soon shows the effects of bad treatment, whether such treatment arises from ignorance or indifference. It is also a well established law that children inherit, to a great extent, the good or bad conditions of their parents. The law is recognized throughout the whole animal world. The effects of nervousness, irritation and languor brought upon the parents by too great a tax upon the nervous system through an intense application to business, the promptings of ambition or otherwise, therefore, appear in their children, and they will be more liable to the same influences through their hereditary taint than their parents were. Hence, the debilitating current flows on, unless special pains are taken to arrest it, from generation to generation, with a constantly augmenting velocity. The circumstances in which the people of this country find themselves placed are directly calculated to produce and foster, unduly, an intensified condition of the brain and nerves not at all healthy or productive of normal results, either mental or material. These circumstances are found in the nature of our institutions, in virtue of which the highest office in the Republic is open to the aspirations of the humblest and poorest boy in the land, and the facilities for the acquisition of competence and wealth which are held out to the active and enterprising. These appeal strongly to our powers of ambition. We become excited, we plunge headlong into the surging, foaming sea, and struggle fiercely for the coveted good which we should not do if we did not think success fairly within our reach, and depending entirely upon our efforts. Hence, our intense activity, eagerness and boundless ambition. Our brains, as it were, take fire and are almost consumed in the conflagration in which our lives are spent. Under these conditions and circumstances the children of the country are born. Is it any wonder that they should possess, to so great an extent, tremendous cerebral development, should have brains whose size and activity are quite too great for their bodies? Then, to mend the matter, they are hurried off to school, as though every moment spent out of it were so much time lost, hurried through the scholastic mill with a full head of water and every inch of steam on that the gear can possibly bear, and by the time they fairly begin to grow, they come out, full fledged, little gentlemen and ladies.

Instead of being restrained in order to give the rest of the body some chance to catch up with the brain, if we may so speak, in order that a just and healthy equilibrium may be established and a formal foundation laid for the future edifice, every artifice is resorted to in order to maake that yet more active and restless which is already too much so. The intense brain of the yet little prattler is plied with all sorts of mental stimulus, the parent vies with the teacher and the teacher with the parent, and the little victim is litterally loaded down with a package of books nearly as large as himself, as he labors on manfully and heroically towards the house of bondage, a veritable martyr to the hot-bed, high-pressure system of forcing which has been inaugurated. Under the operation of all these combined causes, is the terrible, infantile and adolescent waste of life which every year witnesses in this country, surprising! It is the terrible penalty for terrible abuses.

We submit that we have drawn no imaginary or over-colored picture. There is no fancy about it. It is simply the recital of the stern reality, as ten thousand darkened rooms and desolate hearts throughout the country can bear testimony.

It is reported that not long since a high British officer visited a girls' school in Boston, and as he left it he remarked to some one that they appeared to be training up inmates for the lunatic asylum! But the evils do not belong to the schools alone, nor are they capable of correcting them, though they may do, and ought to do, something towards it. The evils originate in the family, and their correction must commence there. Instead of goading on their children to attempt intellectual efforts which their brains cannot without injury bear, parents should rather restrain them, and devote their attention to the development of the body instead of the mind till such a substratum of physical vigor has been secured as will be competent to endure the mental strain to which it will be subsequently subjected. Except with very sluggish natures, there is no danger of a want of sufficient ambition. It is the great, predominant American passion which, like Aaron's rod, is in danger of swallowing up everything which stands in the way of its gratification to succumb to its power.

The evils to which we have glanced abound to a much greater extent in cities than in the country, because there are greater facilities for promoting bodily vigor in the country than in the towns and cities, and at the same time less facilities in the country for the forcing, scholastic system. An extensive glove dealer informs us that the size of gloves for the American market has been growing less and less ever since he has been in the trade; while there is said to be, as a general rule, a marked difference in the configuration of the upper portion of the heads of the people residing on the opposite sides of Canada line, indicating the predominating influences which prevail respectively; the heads on the American side indicating great cerebral activity, ambition, etc., while those on the Canadian side exhibit a staid and contented state corresponding with the outward condition of things. We enter into no philosophical speculations about the abstract questions which might be called up in this connection, but merely refer to the simple fact which we are assured upon good authority does exist. Our hands, lungs, etc., are exercised too little, our brains too much. Hence, the nervous excitability, the dispepsia, etc., of our adult population, and the terrible mortality among children.

We think the subject one of vast practical importance, and that it deserves the most serious attention of the American people.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

REMARKABLE EFFECTS OF IMAGINATION.—Loctor Hale gave the representation of his California Drama last night, in the New Concert Hall, on Poydras street, to a fair audience, there being an unusual proportion of ladies present. Two elderly gentlemen, two young men and a couple of boys, all of this city, and whose friends composed a large portion of the audience were the subjects of the Doctor's mental influence which caused them to imagine a trip to California and back, encountering numerous incidents and returning with $150,000 apiece. Each one exhibited upon the stage the impressions which were thrown upon his mind, and it was ludicrous to witness some of them, on their supposed return to New Orleans, jumping down among the audience and kissing their relations.

Doctor Hale announced that he intended not to remove the impression from his two elder subjects until this morning, that they may go to the Crescent City Bank and present their imaginary checks for $150,000 each. At the request of friends, however, he removed the impression from one of these persons, but we will see in the morning whether he is successful regarding the other, and report the result. The Doctor told him if the check was not paid to call at the Concert Hall at ten o'clock.

BLACK AND WHITE.—We find in an exchange paper the statement that *seventy-two* white females were married to negroes, in the State of Massachusetts, last year. If this be so, it is carrying out the Abolition doctrine to practical results.

☞ "Ike," said a rusty old heathen of the desk, "how do astronomers measure the distance to the sun?" "Why," replied the young hopeful, "they guess at one fourth the distance, and then multiplies by four." The desk-worm fainted.

SPEECH OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.—We find in the St. Louis papers of the 26th ultimo a somewhat detailed account of the speech delivered by the French Emperor at the opening of the Legislature on the 7th. The report of the speech forms part of the news by the Canada, which arrived at Halifax on the 24th February, with dates from Liverpool to the 12th:

The session of the French Legislature was opened on the 7th instant, with an important speech from the Emperor. The Emperor, referring to the existing agitation, stated that it was excited without any apparent and imminent danger, and after expressing regret at the disquietude, and pointing to his peaceful policy as a proof of his moderation, he proceeded to speak as follows:

To-day it is my duty to explain again what you appear to have forgotten, what have ever been my feelings, to reassure Europe; to restore France to her true rank among nations; to cement closely an alliance with England, and to regulate with the continental powers the extent of our relations according to and in conformity with our views, and the relation towards France was in that spirit, that on the eve of my third election I made at Bordeaux the declaration "The Empire is peace," and anxious to prove by that expression that, although the heir of Napoleon I had ascended the throne, he would inaugurate a system which could only be disturbed for the purpose of defending great national interests. With respect to the alliance with England, I have used all my perseverance to consolidate, it and have found a happy reciprocation of sentiment on the part of the Queen, and of statesmen of every shade of opinion. Also to attain that end so valuable to the peace of the world have I thrown aside all opportunities of reviving and irritating remembrance of the past, of the calumnious attack dictated by prejudice, and even by the natural antipathies of my own country. This alliance has borne its fruits. Not only have we acquired a lasting glory in the east, but at the extremity of the world. We have just opened an immense empire to the progress of civilization, and the Christian religion"

He says, "The relations with Europe have assumed the frankest cordiality. The relation with Prussia have never ceased to be animated by mutual good will The cabinets of Vienna and France, on the contrary, I speak it with regret, have disagreed upon important questions, and it required the most conciliatory spirit to succeed in arranging them. For instance, the reconstruction of the Principalities was not completed without many difficulties. Were I asked what interest France has in those distant countries, I should reply that the interest of France is every where, there is just cause, and where civilization ought to be made to prevail In this state of things, it is nothing extraordinary that France should draw closer to Piedmont, which has proved herself so devoted during war, and faithful to our policy during peace.

The marriage of my well-beloved cousin had no hidden meaning, but was the natural consequence of the community of interest of the countries and the friendship of their sovereigns for some time. The state of Italy, her abnormal position, where order cannot be obtained except by foreign troops, gives just cause for anxiety to diplomacy. This, however, is not a sufficient motive to give rise to the belief in war. Some may invoke it with all their heart without legitimate reasons; others may, in their exaggerated fears, endeavor to show to France the dangers of a coalition. It shall remain firm and invulnerable in the path of right and justice and national honor, and my government will not allow itself to be either led away or intimidated because my policy will be either provocative or pusillanimous. Far be it from us, then these unjust suspicions, these interested apprehensions. Peace, I hope, will not be disturbed. Resume calmly the usual course of your labors. I have frankly explained the state of our foreign relations, and this explanation corresponds with all I have made known during the last two months, both at home and abroad. You will find my policy has never ceased to be firm, but conciliatory; therefore I confidently rely on your support as well as upon that of the nation that has entrusted its fate to me. 'Tis well known that never shall personal interest nor a party ambition guide my actions. When supported by popular sentiments we ascend a throne and acquire so grave a responsibility we rise far above that infamous region where vulgar interests are debated and the first motives of our actions are the last judges—God, conscience and prosperity. [The effect of the speech was unfavorable, notwithstanding the pacific nature]

GOING TO CUBA FOR HEALTH.—A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, who has been some time on the Island, makes a touching appeal, "from dear bought experience and in the name of humanity," on this subject. "Invalids, do not come to Cuba for your health. How many consumptives have bid adieu to their native land and have never returned." In Cuba you can have no comfort. The hotels are miserable things. You have to sleep on a strip of canvas, at best. You have no attendance. Your laws and habits are all changed; and the climate, though lovely in itself, is exceedingly unfavorable to diseased lungs. And then if you die on this island it will cost your friends $600 before your remains can be taken away. If you die poor, and the above expenses are not paid, your remains are taken in the public dead cart, and your body is pitched into a ditch among the remains of the paupers and of those who have been executed. The $600 is made up as follows; coffin $175, embalming $200, church tax $72; hotel for bedding, about $40; the Government tax, undertaker's fee, etc., etc., all of these bills must be paid before Government will allow the remains to leave the island. The writer expresses but the common opinion of all who have ever visited the Island, especially in his advice to those who go there with consumption. The climate is too debilitating, and comforts too few for invalids of that class.

GOLD.—We learn from the New York *Shipping List* that the influx of the precious metals from California does not diminish an iota, notwithstanding the dileterious effects of the extreme cold weather upon mining operations in some portions of the country. The yield of gold in California for 1858 is estimated at $65,550,000, and the total yield since 1848 at $600,000,000. The mines of Australia continue to yield to a fair extent, the total yield since 1851 being estimated at about $400,000,000, which is nearly as great as California. Notwithstanding the discoveries of gold in Australia, New Caledonia, and various other places of minor import, which have followed each other in rapid succession, *since* California opened her rich treasure vaults, she has lost none of her importance, but has steadily and surely gained increased notoriety and consequence, and still maintains her position as the chiefest of the gold producing countries.

WOMAN.

Affection's tear, how bright it seems
In woman's tender eye,
When trembling in the angel gleam
That to the loved one fly.

Proud man, with all his boasted sense
And reason, never knows
The feeling, holy and intense,
That in her pure heart grows.

Ten thousand things will lead him far
From those he ought to love,
But woman is a changeless star
That ever beams above.

Her fond, brave heart beats hopefully
Amid the deepest gloom,
And in its flowers of sympathy
In fadeless beauty bloom.

Her love will stand both time and tide,
And cold misfortune's blast,
And through both poverty and pride
'Twill burn on to the last.

And in the closing scene of life,
When death's dark curtains fall,
A sister, mother, or a wife
Is seen and heard last of all.

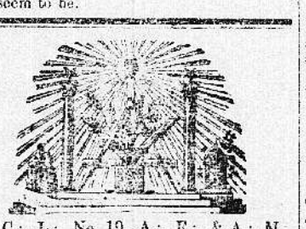
SAVAGES IN MAINE—*Shocking Cruelty.*—The people of Brownfield, Main, have recently been shocked by one of the most inhuman acts that has been committed among civilized people for many years. Between the hours of one and two o'clock, A. M., Feb. 12th, a man by the name of John A. Woodman, resident of that village, boarding at the hotel kept by A. Robertson, was taken from his room by a band of rowdies, blacked up in disguise, and dragged to the door, kicked in the head, taking a part of his scalp with the heels of their boots. They then put him into a pung, carrying him three miles into the woods, and then pulling out all his hair, cutting him almost to death in a most painful manner, then painted him red, and left him to perish in the snow without any thing of any amount of clothing to protect him. After a space of time he found that he could walk, and went some distance to the house of Elijah Tebbetts, where he was well cared for until the arrival of his friends, who will leave no stone unturned to find out his cruel persecutors.

A PRINTER'S TOAST.—*The Printer.*—The master of all trades. He beats the farmer with his fast *hoe*, the carpenter with his *rule* and the mason in setting tall *columns*; he surpasses the lawyer and doctor in attention to his *case*, and beats the parson in his management of the *devil*.

A Cincinnati paper is responsible for the following: Out in Vermont, during the cold circle, an invalid procured a junk bottle of new rum from an "agent," carried it home, tied a string around the nozzle, and hung it up near the stove to keep it safe. In the morning he found the bottle on the floor, and looking up he saw the frozen rum still hanging by the neck.

TWO SIDES TO THE QUESTION.—"Fanny Fern" having said that "if one half of the girls knew the previous life of the men they marry, the list of old maids would be wonderfully increased," the Boston Post asks this question: "If the men knew, Fanny, what their *future* lives were to be, wouldn't it increase the list of old maids still further?"

—Sincerity is to speak what we think, to do what we profess, to perform what we promise, and really to be what we would appear and seem to be.



H. C. L. L. No. 19, A. F. & A. M regular meeting of this Lodge will be held on Wednesday the **16th** instant, at 3 o'clock P. M. All transcient brothers in good standing are invited to attend.

By order of the W. M.

E. PILATE, *Secretary.*

Opelousas, March 12th, 1859.

RUNAWAY NEGRO!

$150 REWARD!!

RANAWAY from the plantation of the undersigned, below Patterson ville, on the 28th of June last, a mulatto boy named CARLOS. He is aged about 22 years, is 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, and speaks both the English and French languages, but the latter with more facility. He looks very much like an Indian, his frame, his straight black hair, his reddish complexion, and his very carriage bespeaking that origin.

The above reward will be given to whoever will take him to the undersigned, or lodge him safely in one of the jails of this State, or other State, and inform the owners of his arrest.

☞ Captains of steamboats or other crafts are requested to notice the above.

G. A. BRIANT & BROTHER.

Pattersonville, La., March 12th, 1859.

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to Lastie Dupré are requested to come and settle with the undersigned, at his office, in the town of Opelousas, otherwise they will incur costs.

C. H. MOUTON,
Attorney at Law.

Opelousas, March 12th 1859.

NOTICE.

THE first instalment on Estate of Doct. Rob. E. Smith, will be due on the first of April, proximo. Purchasers at sale will please take notice.

ED. M. MILLARD,
Testamentary Executor.

Grand Coteau, March 12th, 1859.—3t.

For Sale.

A NEGRO-BOY about 16 years old, stout and healthy. Price, $1100 cash. For further particulars call at the office of Dupré & Garland, or at the Courier office.

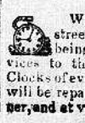
Opelousas, March 12th, 1859.

DUPRE & GARLAND,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.

WILL practice in the different Parishes composing the 15th Judicial District.

March 12th, 1859

JOHN HIS,



Watch-maker and Jeweller, Bellevue street, Nimmo's old stand, in Opelousas, being permanently located, offers his services to the public in general. Watches and Clocks of every kind, as well as all sorts of Jewelry will be repaired promptly, in a workmanlike manner, and at very moderate prices.

Good Bargains.—Long Credit.

FOR sale at private sale, or to rent, possession given immediately, a Steam Saw Mill, right new and in full operation, with a successful prospect;—will be sold for the only reason that the continual bodily sufferings of the undersigned prevent him from attending to this kind of business. He will sell or rent, in a word, he wishes to dispose of all his moveable as well as immoveable property, between this and the end of October next.

The undersigned has a Depot for Lumber from his Saw Mill, at Gustave Donato, near Jobin, Opelousas, where he has about 100,000 feet of lumber for sale. He will continue to saw bills of lumber until further order.

Route to go to his Mill.—From Opelousas to Prairie Ronde, by Bayou des Cannes and the Islands of Pine Woods of said mill, near Beaver Creek Springs, 32 miles, good roads all the way E. DARDEAU.

Pine Woods, St. Landry, March 12, 1859.

THE UNIVERSITY OF FAMILY MEDICINES, &c.,

AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ORGANISED for the purpose of arresting the evils of worthless and spurious nostrums, and supplying families with Reliable Domestic Remedies, have sent to Jean Posey an assortment of their valuable compounds, viz:

Rowands Tonic Mixture for the cure of Fever and Ague, &c.

Rowands Blackberry Root Syrup, for the cure of Diarrhea, &c.

Universitys Remedy for Lung Complaints, &c.
" " for Dyspepsia or Indigestion.
" " " Costive Bowels, (Pills).
" " " Sore Eyes.
" " " Ear Ache or Deafness.
" " " Tooth Ache.
" " " Fever and Ague, in form of Pills.

Unlike the various nostrums of the day, these remedies depend upon their merits for popularity.

Wholesale and retail, by JOHN POSEY,

Feb. 19th, 1859.—1y.] Opelousas, La.

ST. LANDRY MEDICINE DEPOT.

THE undersigned keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Varnishes, Brushes, Glass, Perfumery and Fancy Articles: Pure Wines and Brandies for medicinal purposes, Stationery, Garden Seeds, and choice Havana Segars, and Tobacco.

J. C. Ayer's special and sole agent in Opelousas, for the sale of Cherry Pectoral, Cathartic Pills, &c. Also agent for Moffat's, Louden's, Champton's, Hall's, Woodman's, Rorrand's, Radway's R. R. R. and Perry Davis' Pain Killer, and all