THE COURIER.

Official Journal of Saint Landry.

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

Opelousas :
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28th, 1854.

AWFUL MURDER.

An awful murder was committed on Bayou Courtableau near Bayou Darbonne, in this Parish, on or about the 16th October instant. We give the following facts of the case, taken from an affidavit made by an individual before Guy H. Bell Esq., justice of the peace:

He says that he found on thursday last, floating in Bayou Courtableau, the body of a white man, named Maxville Zénon alias Mac Laplante, with his throat cut and a wound directly under his right nipple, made by a sharp instrument. He says also that he suspects one Joseph Escoubès to be the author of said murder, and one Mrs. Antoine and her daughter, Eléonore as accomplices.

Our Sheriff, accompanied by some of his deputies started on monday last after the criminals. On tuesday Mrs. Antoine and Eléonore were arrested and brought before Guy H. Bell Esq., who send them to jail to await their trial before our next District Court. The Sheriff and his deputies are now in search of Joseph Escoubès. We hope that he will be caught and will receive his just reward for his diabolical act.

P. S.—Since writing the above we learn that Joseph Escoubès has been arrested on the Atchafalaya River, on tuesday last, and was brought before Guy H. Bell Esq., on thursday last, who immediately send him to jail to await his trial.

YELLOW FEVER IN FRANKLIN.—The Franklin *Banner* says, that it is a difficult matter to arrive at any very satisfactory conclusion respecting the sickness with which Franklin has been visited for the last two or three weeks. Nobody now doubts, says the same paper, that the yellow fever is among us, for its symptoms are too apparent.

The *Banner* gives the following list of those who have died since the appearance of the fever in said town:

Smith, son of capt. Cheney Johnson; Eli son of Solomon Levy; Harriet, daughter of Solomon Levy; Peyton R. Pane; Mrs. Green; Miss Eliza Frazer; Miss Cockle; Edward J. Benson; Mrs. Castagnié; Neville Castagnié; Donheiser; Porter, son of Dr. Lyman; a german.

☞ Don't forget that the sale of Mrs. Aristide Renaud's furniture, takes place Monday next, 30th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M.

PARISH OF LAFAYETTE.

We take the following from a french correspondence, addressed to us from one of our friends, now travelling in the Parishes of Attakapas:

"Most all the planters in this parish are picking up their cotton; for never such a fine weather has been seen for long; the cotton is of the finest quality; the cotton worms have been seen on several plantations.

"I was positively informed the other day, that the contract for the construction of that part of the Opelousas Railroad, lying between Washington and Berwick's Bay was taken by Mr. Bakers of St. Mary and Mr. Cade of Lafayette. It appears that after several propositions from both sides, after conferences, communications and deliberations, these gentlemen have taken the so desired contract. I am very glad for the country.

"I saw in Lafayette, Miss Cynthia Reynolds, that world-known artist, who has met so many troubles in Opelousas, where she has been unable to perform. I had also the luck to hear her. She is an able artist on the guitar, the violin and the flute, and has a splendid voice."

Nobody ever used a more certain remedy for Colds, Coughs and Consumption, than *Ayers Cherry Pectoral.*

"The most confirmed cases of the most distressing diseases, ofttimes arises from indigestion. All of us, more or less, are troubled with this annoying symptom, still as it is a general thing, we do not attempt to medicate until something serious intervenes. We would as a public monitor warn all our readers against the sin of neglect, and at the same time recommend to their notice Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, the original preparation as prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, No. 120 Arch street, Philadelphia. We have seen cures effected through its influence."—*Scott's Weekly.*

Curious Surgical Operation.—A child two and a half years old, whom benificent nature, in one of her strange freaks, had endowed with two hands upon one arm, was lately relieved of one of these appendages, and from the superfluous hand enough flesh was dissected to manufacture a neat thumb for the hand that was allowed to remain and which lacked the necessary limb. The operation was performed while the patient was under the influence of chloroform, and the hand thus made to order is doing well.—*New Bedford Standard.*

Advertisement Extraordinary.—The following curious advertisement appears in a Western paper:

"Whereas at particular times I may importune my friends, and others, to let me have liquor, which is hurtful to me, and detrimental to society. This is, therefore, to forbid any persons selling me liquor, or letting me have any, on any account or pretence; for if they do, I will *positively* prosecute them, notwithstanding any promise I may make to the contrary at the time they may let me have it.

A NEW WAY TO PAY POSTAGE.—A young gentleman, having occasion to write a letter to a friend in the country, sent it to the office by a German lad in his employ. Having no postage stamp, he gave him three cents to pay the postage. Yesterday the gentleman received a reply to his letter, and in it his friend requested that when he wrote again, if he had no stamps, to send the letter without pre-paying, as he had no idea of paying fifteen cents postage on three coppers. The truth was that the lad, on his way to the office, had slipped the cents into the envelope and dropped it into the box.

The Drunkard's Will.—I leave to society a ruined character, a wretched example and memory that will soon perish.

I leave to my parents during the rest of their lives, as much sorrow as humanity in a feeble and desperate state can sustain.

I leave my brothers and sisters as much mortification and injury, as I could well bring upon them.

I leave to my wife a broken heart, a life wretchedness, a shame to weep on, and a premature death.

I give and bequeath to each of our children poverty, ignorance, a low character, and a remembrance that their father was a drunkard.

☞ The Sacramento Union, speaking of dueling, says: 'An intelligent man, educated under the light of the sun of modern civilization, should never deliberately engage in deadly combat, except in defence of his person—his family—his property; and defence of his country, and in vindication of her rights.'

☞ Because man and wife sometimes quarrel it is no sign they do not "love each other." The sweetest of flowers have the bitterest of buds.—Try a quart and disseminate.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(*Transmitted to the New-Orleans Bee.*)

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.—GREAT BATTLE.—SEBASTOPOL IN FLAMES.

New-York, Oct. 16.—The Collins steamer Baltic has arrived in the lower bay, and the following important intelligence has been transmitted to the city by the Sandy Hook Telegraph:

Battle at Sebastopol.— The allied forces has drawn up before Sebastopol, and a terrible battle ensued, resulting in the fall of the city, which was soon in flames.

The loss of the English and French army amounted to 10,000 killed, while the Russian loss embraced 18,000 killed and 22,000 taken prisoners. The Russians also lost 1,000 guns, and 10 ships of war, which were sunk in the harbor. Notwithstanding these, Prince Menschikoff refused to surrender with the shattered remains of his army.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE BALTIC.

New-York, Oct. 16.—The Baltic's advices embrace the following particulars of the great battle of Sebastopol:

The allied forces commenced operations by investing fort Constantine by sea and land. After a vigorous defence, the fort was carried by storm. The allies then began the bombardment of the city of Sebastopol and the Russian fleet in the harbor. Ten ships of the line were burned and sunk.

The other forts about the city were then carried, one after another, mostly by storm, and eight hundred guns were soon silenced. The loss of the Russians in Sebastopol alone, is stated at 18,000 killed. Menschikoff with the remains of his shattered forces retired to a position in the inner harbor where he held out, threatening to fire down and blow up the remaining ships of his fleet, unless the victors should grant him honorable terms of capitulation.

The allied generals, however, demanded an unconditional surrender in the name of humanity, and gave Menschikoff six hours for consideration.

Despatches at the latest moment state that Menschikoff had surrendered, but the report is not well authenticated.

The entrenched camp of the Russians on the heights bordering the river Alma, was occupied by 60,000 troops, consisting of artillery and cavalry, and was carried at the point of the bayonet after four hours' fighting.

Not a single general officer of the British forces was wounded. Marshal St. Arnaud and Lord Raglan commanded in person. Gen. Thomasson, of the French army, was wounded supposed fatally.

A second engagement of a very sanguinary character had taken place on the plains of Kalantac, and lasting several hours, resulted in the total defeat of the Russians.

The despatches received are very contradictory.—Some state that the garrison of Sebastopol were offered permission to retire, but that they surrendered prisoners of war. One states that Menschikoff had telegraphed to St. Petersburg, under date of the 20th of September, that he had withdrawn his troops from before Sebastopol unmolested, and was retiring to Batkchik, where he would await the arrival of reinforcement.

The Baltic Fleets.— A despatch from Berlin states that the orders for the return of the French fleet had been countermanded. Admiral Napier was before Revel with his fleet on the 23rd Sept.

The Danube.— Despatches from Bucharest to the 30th September state that there were 50,000 Russians in the Dubrudska, under General Luders, and that they were constantly receiving reinforcements.

Omer Pacha is only waiting for orders to invade Bessarabia, and attack Ismail.

All the arrangements of the Turkish army indicate a vigorous winter campaign. The Russians are concentrating their forces in the neighborhood of Ismail, in expectation of the attack of Omer Pacha.

The details of the battle at Sebastopol were not expected to be received by the British government before the 6th inst.

The Turkish army was hastening through Bulgaria by forced marches, on their route for the sea coast.

(*By the National Line*)

FURTHER BY THE BALTIC.

THE VERY LATEST FROM THE CRIMEA.

Battle of Sebastopol confirmed.— Disturbances in Spain.—The Allies and the United States.

New-York, October 17th.—The following are additional items of the European news brought by the Baltic:

The news of the great battle on the River Alma was received at London only eight hours after the departure of the Europa on the 30th September.

The Russian entrenchments there were stormed by the allied troops, with a loss on their side of 2,800 killed and wounded. The Russian loss amounted to 6,000.

Prince Napoleon is said to have conducted himself with great gallantry, and had three horses shot under him.

Despatches by way of Vienna state that Menschikoff had surrendered the remaining vessels of the fleet lying in the harbor of Sebastopol. Six ships of this fleet had previously escaped from the port.

Despatches from Constantinople report the arrival there, of one French and three Russian Generals, all wounded, and the latter prisoners.

Exports of Grain Prohibited.— The St. Petersburg journals publish a decree of the Russian government, prohibiting the exportation of grain from Russian ports to Austria.

Montenegro.—A difficult had occurred between the Turks and the Montenegrans, but it was generally considered of a rather trifling character, and would probably soon be arranged.

Further of the Arctic's Survivors

Boston, Oct. 13.—The following are the names of the passengers that arrived here yesterday, on board the Europa: Mitchell, Young, Gilbert, Moore, Rathbone, De Mayer, Gibon, Tuss, Dupasseur, Hennessey, Math Dobbs and Dulaquis.

Consul at St. Johns.

The American Consul at St. Johns, N. B., is greatly censured for not having sent out vessels to search for the survivors.

Los of Diamonds.—Mr. Guinet, a French importer of jewelry, who was lost in the Arctic, had with him diamonds to the value of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars,

Captain Luce very strongly censures the conduct of the firemen and crew of the Arctic, who seized on the boats in spite of all remonstrances and orders.

Two vessels have in sight of Captain Luce during the two days that he and his companions were on the wheel-house but owing to the cense fog they could not be seen from the decks on the vessels. During these two days eight of his companions died. The ship Cambria picked up six other persons after taking the Captain and three companions from the wheel-house.

Telegraphed.

TO THE LOUISIANA COURIER.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.—Arrival of the Africa.—

EXTRAORDINARY NEWS.

(*SEBASTOPOL NOT TAKEN.*)

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—The Cunard steamer Africa has arrived here, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 7th instant, three days later than the accounts brought by the Baltic. She brings the extraordinary intelligence that the news of the fall of Sebastopol, as received in London and Liverpool, and transmitted to the United States by the Baltic, proved to have been false, and had evidently been got up for fraudulent purposes. The reports that Fort Constantine had been blown up, that a large portion of the Russian fleet had been destroyed, that 18,000 Russians had been killed and 22,000 taken prisoners, that Sebastopol was in flames, that Menschikoff had surrendered, etc. etc., were all fabrications, and that the dispatch purporting to come from Omar Pacha, announcing the intelligence, was a forgery. The discovery of this fraud had produced a sensation throughout Europe, equalled only by that created by the false dispatch itself.

The latest authentic accounts from the Crimea state that the fighting continued, and that Sebastopol was formally invested.

(*Telegraphed to the New Orleans Bee.*)

THE ARCTIC DISASTER.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The collision which resulted in the loss of the steamer Arctic took place off Cape Race. Eighteen of those who escaped in the sixth boat arrived at this port yesterday (Wednesday.) The remainder of the saved are on board the ship Lebanon. The boat was picked up on the afternoon of the 28th ult., the next day after the disaster.—James Thompson, of New Orleans, is among those rescued. It was Mrs. E. K. Collins, not Mr. Collins himself, who was lost in the Arctic.

Nothing is yet known of the fate of the other boats, nor of that of the propeller. The latter is supposed to have been the Charity, of Montreal, bound for Liverpool. [The despatch to the Picayune says it was the French propeller *Vesta*, and that she lost 13 men by the collision.

AFFAIRS IN THE CRIMEA.

The latest advices from the Crimea state that the allied troops had met portions of the Russian army, and had in several cases gained important advantages. The native Tartars in several districts of the Crimea welcomed the arrival of the allies, and were ranging themselves in large numbers under the standard of the latter. The investment of Sebastopol was expected to take place by the 25th of Sept.

GENERAL NEWS PER EUROPA.

GEORGIA.

Prince Schamyl was moving with energy in Georgia, and at the last accounts was soon expected to make a descent upon Tiffis.

THE DANUBE—OMAR PACHA'S MOVEMENTS.

The latest advices from the Danube state that Omar Pacha was making preparation for an early attack on Bessarabie.

THE BALTIC.

It was reported at the latest dates from the Baltic that the fleet there would probably soon commence the bombardment of Revel.

SPAIN—MR. SOULE.

Serious apprehensions are felt that the disturbances in Madrid will soon be removed. It is said that a negro had revealed the connection of Mr. Soule with the revolt of the 28th August at Madrid. Mr. Soule had gone to Baden.

MORE OF THE ARCTIC'S PASSENGERS SAVED.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Despatches from St. Johns, N. B., report that a French steamer had arrived there with thirty-one of the passengers and crew of the ill-fated Arctic, which had been picked up at sea in a boat. It is reported here that another boat containing forty of the Arctic's people, has been picked up, and that they have arrived at a port in Rhode Island. No positive information to this effect, however, has yet been received.

The Arctic was fully insured here and in Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARCTIC SUFFERERS.

BOSTON, Oct. 12.—The Cunard steamer Europa has arrived here, and brings fourteen of the survivors of the Arctic's disaster, who were taken on board at Halifax. Among these are Mr. Edward Dupasseur, of New Orleans, and F. de Mayer, of Mexico.

The report that forty of the Arctic's passengers had arrived at Warren, Rhode Island, proves not to have been correct.

The number known to have been saved, so far, is one hundred and six, including those picked up by the propeller Vesta, the arrival of which at St. Johns, N. B., has been reported.

MORE SURVIVORS ARRIVED—CAPTAIN LUCE SAVED.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Dispatches from Quebec state that the ship Cambridge has arrived at that port with a number of the Arctic's survivors, which she had picked up at sea. Among these are Captain Luce, the Commander of the Arctic; George F. Allen, of New York; and James Smith, of Edinburg.

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

FURTHER OF THE ARCTIC.

The Natchez *Courier* of the 13th, contains telegraphic despatches from New York to the evening of the 11th, which differ in some respects from those received here. It will be seen that the name of the propeller which came into collision with the *Arctic*, is stated to be the *Sun*, and it is added that the *Sun* likewise sunk. Various particulars as to the time, and circumstances of the accident are given.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (later)—Gen. H. Burns, bearer of despatches per Arctic, confirms the above reported loss, and says that she had 256 passengers and crew; that she run into the propeller on the 27th ult., and the propeller sunk in four hours; that the Arctic remained a short time longer than the Sun; that life boats were got out and rafts rigged, but that the latter were capsized, and only 32 persons of the whole number were saved to tell the tale. Burns is now at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and registers his name as belonging to Adams' express.

FURTHER OF THE COLLISION.—New York, Oct. 11, (evening).—The Collision of the Arctic and the propeller Sun occurred at noon, on the 27th ult., in a dense fog, going at thirteen knots an hour.

Two hundred persons were on the propeller. Boats were launched, and immediately filled with the crew and a few passengers. A raft was also constructed.

A sudden panic seized those passengers on the Arctic, and numbers got on the raft and in the life boat. Three minutes after, the Arctic sunk.

The bark Huron, of Andrews, New Brunswick, picked up one boat load of the unfortunates, and fired rockets all night in hope of failing in with the remainder of the boats.

On the 29th, the Huron spoke the ship Lebanon, bound for New York, and transferred eighteen of the Arctic's passengers, who reached New York in the Pilot-boat to-day.

Among the passengers taken to Quebec on the bark Huron, was Mr. James Thompson, of New Orleans.

Among the lost from the wreck of the Arctic, was a Mr. Brown, Sr. of the Liverpool house of Brown, Shipley & Co., and J. Cook of Opelousas, La.

A despatch to Collins of this city, states that two boat loads of the Arctic passengers were saved and that they had reached Halifax.

Several vessels had been despatched to the scene of the disaster in hopes of picking up passengers afloat on pieces of the wreck.

The following statement is given by Mr. Balham, 2d officer of the Arctic—he and other officers and crew saved in the boats, had reached St. Johns on Tuesday:

"Wednesday, 27th ult., (noon) of Cape Race, bearing north west sixty-five miles distant, running in a thick fog, was struck on starboard bow about six feet abaft cutwater, by an iron steamer; made three large holes in ship below water, one about 5½ feet long by 1½ wide, leaving the whole of the cutwater of the propeller clear through the Arctic's side."

SUGAR MAKING.—Mr. Nicholas Cormier, of our Parish, has commenced grinding his crop of Cane. We understand that the Sugar is of a superior quality and that the yield is very good. The weather is cool and dry, and in a couple of weeks more all our sugar mills will be in operation.—*Attakapas Gazette.*

☞ Mr. FERGUS FUSELIER, of St. Martinsville, has been appointed by the Governor, Notary Public in and for the Parish of St. Martin, vice Alcibiade Deblanc, Esq., resigned.

——'Patrick, hereafter I want you to commence work at 5 o'clock, and quit at 7.' 'Sure, and wouldn't it be as well if I'd commence in the morning at 7 o'clock and leave off at 5 in the evening?'

Sambo's Criticism.—The pompous epitaph of a close fisted citizen, closed with the following passage of scripture, "He that giveth to the poor, lendeth to the Lord."

'Dat may be so," soliloquized Sambo, "but when dat man died, de Lord *did'nt* owe 'im a red cent!"

WHAT I LIVE FOR.

I live for those who love me,
Whose hearts are kind and true;
For the heaven that smiles above me,
And awaits my spirit too;
For all the human ties that bind me;
For the task by God assigned me;
For the brighest hopes left behind me,
And the good that I can do.

I live to learn their story
Who've suffered for my sake;
To emulate their glory,
And follow in their wake;
Bards, patriots, martyrs, sages,
The noble of all ages,
Whose deed crowd History's pages,
And Time's great volume make.

I live to hold communion
With all that is divine;
To feel there is a union
'Twixt Nature's heart and mine;
To profit by affliction,
Reap truths from fields of fiction,
Grow wiser from conviction,
And fulfill each grand design.

I live to hail that season
By gifted minds foretold,
When men shall live by reason,
And not alone by gold.
When man to man united,
And every wrong thing righted,
The whole world shall be lighted,
As Eden was of old.

I live for those who love me,
For those who know me true;
For the Heaven that smiles above me
And awaits my spirit too;
For the cause that lacks assistance,
For the wrong that needs resistance;
For the future in the distance,
And the good that I can do.

That is a Boy I can Trust.—I once visited a large public school. At recess a little fellow came up and spoke to the master, and as he turned to go down the platform, the master said, "That is the boy I can trust; he never failed me." I followed him with my eye, and looked at him when he took his seat after recess. He had a fine and open and manly face. I thought a good deal about the master's remarks. What a character had that little boy earned! He had already got what would be worth more to him than a fortune. It would be a passport into the best store in the city, and, what is better, into the confidence and respect of the whole community. I wonder if the boys know how soon they are rated by older people. Every body in the neighborhood is known, an opinions are formed of each individual. All have characters, either favorable. That boy of whom the master can say, "I can trust him—he never failed me," will never want for employment. The fidelity, promptness and industry which he shows in school are in demand every where, and are prized every where. He who is faithful in little will be also faithful in much. Be sure, boys, that you earn a good reputation at school. Remember, boys, that you are just where God has placed you, and your duties are not so much given by your teachers or your parents as by God himself.

Hallucinations of Great Men.—Spinello, who had painted the "Fall of the great Angels," thought he was haunted by the frightful devils which he had depicted. He was rendered so miserable by this hallucination that he destroyed himself. An artist who was much engaged in painting caricatures, became haunted by the distored faces he drew, and the deep melancholy and terror which accompanied these apparitions, caused him to commit suicide. Muller, who executed the copper plates of the Sixtine Madonna, who had more lovely visions. Towards the close of his life, the Virgin appeared to him, and thanking him for the affection he had shown towards her, invited him to follow her to heaven. To accomplish this the artist starved himself to death. Bethoven, who became completely deaf to the decline of life, often heard his sublime compositions performed distinctly. It is related of Ben Johnson, that he spent the whole of night in regarding his great toe, around which he saw Tartars, Turks, Romans and catholics climbing up, and struggling and fighting. Goethe, when out riding one day, was surprised to see an image of himself on horseback, dressed in a light colored coat, riding towards him.

An Original Anecdote.—The Portland Argus relates that Capt. K., a shrew steamboat captain from the state of Maine, caught a "Jeremy Diddler" on board his boat one day, as he was making from Boston to "down east," and pinned him up in good style. It seems the fellow laid a traverse to get clear of paying his fare, and insisted to the clerk that he had paid, but lost his ticket.

'Whom did you pay?' asked the clerk.

He rather gussed it was the captain; so K. was summoned to the conference.

"Oh, yes," said Captain K., "it appears to me I recollect. Let me see; you gave me a five dollar bill?"

"Yes," says the Diddler, "I did."

"And I gave you your change in half dollars, didn't I?" (The fare was only half a dollar—competition very high.)

"Yes," says Jeremy, "that's it—I recollect it perfectly."

"Very well," says Capt. K., "I won't dispute your word for anything—but if you please, *I should like to see the halves.*"

The fellow was tripped when he least expected it. He could not produce the halves, and had to fork out his fare.

A young lawyer of Maryland, with, perhaps, not as much money in his pocket as gallantry in his heart, was travelling on the Railroad from Philadelphia to Baltimore, when the cars were so crowded that a lady was unable to obtain a seat. Mr. W., who had been congratulating himself on his luck, instantly gave up his, when chance threw him alongside of an eminent New York lawyer, who was then on his way to Washington to investigate an important case. The gentleman, upon conversing with Mr. W., found him to be a man of ability, and solicited his professional aid. The case has just been decided, and the polite young man has pocketed the handsome fee of $10,000. Let our gentleman readers remember, if not always "in luck," never to fail in "politeness to a lady."

☞ An infernal machine was found, the middle of last month, according to the Journal de Bruxelles, buried in the sand under a railroad between Lille and Tournal, in the north of France. An electrical wire connected with it, and extending to some distance under the sand, got in one place uncovered, and led to the discovery. The box contained fulminating mercury, thirty times stronger than gunpowder; sufficient to have blown a train of cars, locomotive and all, into the air.

WHAT HAS SHE DONE?—An abolition paper wants to know what the South has ever done to advance the reputation of the Republic. We quote a paragraph:

"And what has all this South done which has so lorded it with her one hundred or two hundred thousand negro-drivers over this country? Where are her superiorities—her arts or her literature even, except as they came from the North? Where are chemistry, geology, literature, mechanics, engineering, esthetics; where are her grand efforts to diminish human toil: her steam-engines, locomotives, timber-bending, or plaining, or sewing, or washing machines, all this gospel of divine economics for the sweating and sorrowing humanities of thousands of years?

In what too has she with all official rhetoric and duellologic contributed to the inspirations of the century. Nothing, nothing, less than nothing."

As our friend wishes to know what the South has contributed to the country, we would mention, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry, and the Declaration of Independence. She gave us Marion and Morgan, the battle of Yorktown, and Cornwallis's sword. She has done several other things, but these we think quite sufficient to offset the wonders enacted with gum elastic rat traps and gutta percha frying pans. By the way, this sowing ill-feeling among different portions of the Republic is a business that we should like to see curtailed. What is made by recrimination? ill-will and enmity. If men are wrong, convince them of their error, not by throwing filth at their reputation but common sense at their brains. About face, and come back to decency.—[New York Dutchman.

A Model Clerk.—Young Man—"I call to see about that clerkship you advertised as vacant."

Old Gent—"Hem! Have you a gold watch and chain, a fast horse, a diamond ring, six suits of clothes, a bull dog, a thousand cigars, a cask of brandy, and an assortment of canes?"

Young [illegible] "Yes, sir get them all."

Old G[illegible] you'll suit. My other clerk furnished [illegible] all those out of the till, so as you'[illegible] ave the expense."

[illegible] never eat suppers," generally est[illegible]

NO MORE SLAVE STATES."—The Washington Union under this head reviews the action of the late State Conventions at the North and says:

"We have remarked that this new issue necessarily involves the question of union or disunion. A political contest based upon the issue whether more slave States shall or shall not be admitted into the Union must of necessity be purely sectional.—No southern man can be expected to unite with an organization whose only bond of union is hostility to southern institutions, and whose avowed object is the overthrow of those institutions. If this organization proves strong enough to overwhelm the faithful northern democracy and secure the ascendency in the free State, its triumph will be complete. The South united can only resist the agressions of such an organization by the aid of northern democrats. If these falter or are beaten down by the coalitionist, the North stands arrayed against the South, and the result ceases to be doubtful. The Union can never survive a contest which is purely sectional. To declare, therefore, that no more slave States shall be admitted into the Union is to repudiate all further political connexion with the South, and to make open war upon the Union itself."

☞ The appearance of yellow fever at Shreveport, accompanied with black vomit, has created considerable excitement.

Russian Privateers.—The Washington correspondent of the Mobile Register says he learns "from a high source," that in the event of the fall of Sebastopol, Russia will turn loose privateers upon British commerce.

Cholera.—We are informed, (says the Madison Journal of the 15th.) that the cholera, or a disease closely resembling it, made its appearance on the plantation of Mrs. Minis, in Miliken's Bend, last week, and that several negroes died. We believe it is not spreading, and that it has subsided on Mrs. M.'s place.

☞ 'Whiskerets' is the name of the 'little John cow catchers' that the ladies wear on their cheeks in the place 'where whiskers ought to grow.'—They are formed by drawing down a little tuft of hair from the temple, and curling it up in the shape of a ram's horn or a little pig's tail, with an extra kink in it.

In walking, always turn your toes out, and your thoughts inward. The former will prevent you from falling down cellars and the latter from falling into iniquity.

ANOTHER NEW STATE.—The N. Y. Tribune is out in favor of the formation of the "State of Superior," embracing the mining regions of Lake Superior, the territory now belonging to to Michigan, and perhaps some thousands of square miles west of the lake, reaching to Red River and the British boundary. The Tribune says this will soon become a question for the action of the country.

☞ If you have no distinct idea of your ancestors, their habits, character, principles and occupations, get nominated for some prominent office, and the opposition prints will give you your genealogy to the furthest remove. They will tell you what your great grandfather preferred for dinner.

Cholera at Pittsburgh—The cholera has broken out with great violence in portions of the city of Pittsburgh and vicinity. It is impossible to give the number of cases, but fifty-five deaths have been reported within the thirty-six hours ending on the 15th inst. Some well known citizens have been carried off by the disease, after only three or four hours' illness.

Blackberry Wine.—To make a wine equal in value to port, take ripe blackberries or dewberries and press them; let the juice stand thirty-six hours to ferment; skim off whatever rises to the top; then to evey gallon of juice add a quart of water and three quarts of sugar, (brown sugar will do;) let this stand in open vessels for twenty-four hours, skim and strain it, then barrel it until March, when it should be carefully racked off and bottled.

Blackberry cordial is made by adding one pound of white sugar to three pounds of ripe blackberries, allowing them to stand four hours; then (pressing out the juice) strain it, adding one-third part of spirit and putting a teaspoonful of finely powdered allspice in every quart of the cordial, it is at once fit for use.

This wine and cordial are very valuable medicines in the treatment of weakness of the stomach and bowels, and are especially valable in the summer complaints of children.

A Rich Darkey.—It is said that the private fortune of the black Emperor of Hayti, Soulouque, is $2,000,000. A letter in the New York Evening Post says that he owns six large distilleries, with sugar plantations attached to them, for the making of rum, &c. Besides this he has some sixty stores and tenements in Port-au-Prince, and is also buying and building all the time. Quite recently he purchased a new plantation at the cost of $60,000.

He is a shrewed trader, and, although he spends large sums in personal adornment and domestic luxury, is all the time saving. If he continues to live twenty years, and be not interfered with, he may be the richest monarch in the world. As it is he is the richest negro, by all odds.

Queen Maria Christina arrived at Bordeaux on the evening of the 19th ult., on board the French war steamer Newton, in which her Majesty had embarked at Lisbon for France. The Queen was accompanied by the Duke de Rianzares, her husband, a portion of her family, and numerous suite. The prefect went out to meet the widow of Ferdinand VII, who alighted at the Hotel de France, where apartments had been prepared for their reception.

H. G. FARRELL'S ARABIAN LINIMENT.

TRIUMPHANT OVER DISEASE.

THIS truly great medicine still goes on, conquering disease, and snatching many a poor powerless victim from the grave. By its powerfully stimulating, penetrating and anodyne qualities, it restores the use of limbs which have been palsied for years; and by its singular power of reproducing the synovial fluid or joint water, it cures all diseases of the joints with surprising rapidity. For rheumatism, and affections of the spine and spleen, it has proved itself a *specific;* and for affections of the lungs, liver and kidneys, it is a most valuable and powerful auxiliary; also, for all diseases of the glands, scrofula, goitre or swelled neck, etc., etc. And indeed for almost any disease where an external application is required, this medicine stands unparalleled. Sprains, bruises, cramps, wounds, chilblains, burns, etc., are speedily cured by it.

From the Hon. Peter Menard, one of the oldest settlers in Illinois.

It gives me pleasure to add my testimony to the virtues of your great medicine. One of my blooded horses had a swelling over the cap of the knee, about the size of a hen's egg. Some said it was a strain, and some, that it was the joint water from the knee, and could not be cured. I tried oil cedar on it, and all the liniments and ointments, and they did no more good than water. I then, by persuasion of my friends, tried H. G. Farrell's Arabian Liniment, and I was happy to find it take effect after a few days, and it finally cured the noble animal entirely. I think it is decidedly the greatest liniment for horses, as well as human flesh, I ever knew.

Tremont, Tazewell co., Ill., March 16th, 1849.

PALSY OR PARALYSIS.

Thadeus Smith, of Mudd Creek, Tazewell county, Illinois, says: "I had lost the use of my arm for more than a year, by palsy or paralysis; the flesh had entirely withered away, leaving nothing but skin, muscle and bone. I tried all the best doctors, and all the remedies I could hear of, but they did no good. I then commenced the use of H. G. Farrell's Arabian Liniment, and a few bottles entirely cured me, and my arm is now as strong and fleshy as the other: it is also first rate for burns, sprains and bruises.

Look out for Counterfeits!

The public are cautioned against another counterfeit, which has lately made its appearance, called, W. B. Farrell's Arabian Liniment, the most dangerous of all the counterfeits, because his having the name of Farrell, many will buy it in good faith without the knowledge that a counterfeit exists, and they will perhaps only discover their error when the spurious mixture has wrought its evil effects.

The genuine article is manufactured only by H. G. Farrell, sole inventor and proprietor, and wholesale druggist, No. 17 Main street, Peoria, Illinois, to whom all applications for agencies must be addressed. Be sure you get it with the letters H. G. before Farrell's, thus—H. G. FARRELL'S—and his signature on the wrapper, all others are counterfeits.

Sold by John Posey, and by P. L. Hebrard Opelousas, La., and by S. D. Allis, Washington, St. Landry Parish, La., and by regularly authorized agents throughout the United States.

☞ Price 25 and 50 cents, and $1 per bottle.

AGENTS WANTED in every town; village and hamlet in the United States, in which one is not already established. Address H. G Farrell as above, accompanied with good reference as to character, responsibility, &c.

Opelousas, October 7th, 1854.—4t.

Died.—In this town, on Wednesday last, 25th instant, Mrs. Widow LOUIS GREFFIL, born Divine Bordelon, aged about 53 years.

Died.—At the residence of her son, John F. Miller Esq., in the Parish of St. Martin, Mrs. SARAH CANBY, aged 107 years, 9 months and 16 days.

NOTICE.

To the Editors of the Opelousas Courier.

MESSRS. EDITORS,

YOUR last No. contains two letters of which the style, both insolent and low, is enveloped in cowardice. I will not follow the authors of those pieces in their course, for the basis of my conduct are honor and truth. It is not to answer their invectives, that I address you these lines, but in order that all persons of standing, who are not acquainted with me, should be enabled to judge of my conduct. As far as you gentlemen, as well as all other persons who are acquainted with me, are concerned, I consider this step as altogether useless. To prove it, I will request your readers to refer to the No. before last of your paper, (that of the 14th October,) in which I repeated the accusation of falsehood which I had already published last year. Moreover, I obligate myself to prove it.

In truth gentlemen, it is strange, that governed by laws as severe as those which rule us, it is strange, I say, that under such laws, and under an (as so said) unjust accusation of falsehood, these gentlemen should not have brought me before a Court of Justice, to prove their innocence. I find it still more foolish on their part, to write those insipid insults against a Physician who enjoys, (both as a man, and as a Doctor,) the esteem of all persons of respectability, even of those who are not his friends.

B. J. SALLES.

Public Sale.

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

THE public are hereby informed that there will be offered for sale, at public sale, to the last and highest bidder, on the premises, by the undersigned, a public auctioneer, in and for the Parish of St. Landry, in the Town of Washington, in this Parish, on

Friday, 1st day of December next,

1854, the following described property belonging to the Estate of the late Thomas J. Johnson, deceased, late of said Parish, to wit:

ONE LOT OF GROUND,

situated in the town of Washington, together with the *Stables and Buildings* thereon, usually known as "T J. Johnson's Livery Stables."

A Negro=Man,

One book case, household furniture, one silver watch, one gun, one fiddle, one pair black horses, one bay horse, one grey horse, one pair bay ponies, one bay pony, one grey pony, one large grey horse, one roan pony, one bay horse, one chesnut pony, one lot hogs, one Patent Scott's Cub Brusher, one lot shingles, one lot of lumber, one hack, four buggies, one horse cart, one Stell mill, two Spanish saddles; two American saddles, one wheelbarrow, one revolver and belt, nine milch cows, one lot of cattle, two branding irons figuring thus *T J J* and 30.

Terms and Conditions:—The immoveables payable in two equal instalments, viz: one half payable on the first day of April 1856 and the other half payable on the first day of April 1857; and the moveables payable one half on the first April 1855 and the other half and remainder, payable on the first April 1856.

ACHILLE DUPRE,
Auctioneer.

Opelousas, 28th October 1854.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late Thomas J. Johnson, are requested to present them duly authenticated, within thirty days, from the date of this notice, to the undersigned, administrator, at his office, in the town of Washington, La., and all those who are indebted to said estate, will please come forward and settle, if they wish to save costs.

JOHN F. MORROGH,
Administrator.

Opelousas, October 28th, 1854.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

Honoré Déjean, adm. &c. vs. Jacques Arnaud & als. } DISTRICT COURT. *Parish of St. Landry.* No. 7109.

BY virtue of a writ of fi. fa., issued out of the District Court, in and for the Parish of St. Landry, and to me directed in the above entitled suit, will be exposed, at public sale, for cash, at the Court House of this Parish, on Saturday, the 2nd day of December next, 1854, commencing at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., and continuing from day to day, if necessary, all the right, title, interest and demand of Jacques Arnaud, in and to the following described property, seized to satisfy said writ, to-wit:

A Negro-Boy, named Cesar, aged about 27 years, the same purchased by the said Jacques Arnaud, at the successional sale of Jean Louis Robin, deceased.

J. B. DAVID, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, St. Landry, October 28th, 1854.

HILAIRE DESESSARTS,

AUCTIONEER, CRIER AND COLLECTOR.

For the Parish of St. Landry.

RESPECTFULLY offers his services to his friends and the public. His office is in Opelousas.

Opelousas, June 17th, 1854.—1y.

Public Sale.

THE public are hereby informed that there will be offered for sale, at public sale, to the last and highest bidder, by a duly commissioned Auctioneer, at the residence of the late Jeanne Lacroix, deceased widow of Pierre Brugère, in the Town of Washington, on

Tuesday, 31st October next, 1854,

the following described property, belonging to the Estate of said Mrs. Jeanne Lacroix, deceased, to wit;

ONE TOWN LOT,

situated in the Town of Washington, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon erected and thereto belonging, consisting in a Store, a Dwelling house and various outhouses, being the last residence of said deceased.

A Lot of DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES, household furniture, kitchen utensils, and many other articles to numerous to mention.

Terms and Conditions:—The house and lot payable in two equal instalments, the first payable on the 16th July next, 1855, and the balance, payable on the 16th of July of the following year, 1856. The purchaser furnishing his notes with good and suf