# THE COURIER.

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

**Opelousas :**
SATURDAY, APRIL 28th., 1855.


OUR AGENTS.

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

| | |
|---|---|
| AUGUSTE MARAIST, | St. Martinsville, (La.) |
| ARTHUR BULLIARD. | Breaux's Bridge, (La.) |
| A. MILLSPAUGH, | Washington, (La.) |

## CANDIDATES.

☞ We are authorized to announce that PIERRE MOUILLE (alias Célestin Mouillé,) is a candidate for the office of Assessor, he occupied last year. Election to take place in november next, and that as such he believes it his duty to announce that he is opposed to the Know-Nothings' Sect. He recommends himself to his friends and the public.
[Opelousas, Feb. 17th., 1855.

☞ We are authorized to announce Mr. E. NORTH CULLOM, as a candidate for the office of District Attorney for the 15th Judicial District of this State, at the election in November 1855.
Opelousas, November 25th, 1854.

SALES OF THE COMING WEEK.— The following sales will take place, in our parish, during the coming week, to-wit:

On Tuesday, 1st May.—At Prairie Laurent, by A. Déjean, auctioneer, 3 Slaves, Horses, Cattle, &c.

On Wednesday, 2d May.— On Bayou Bœuf, by H. Dessessarts, auctioneer, Buildings and Improvements on a public land.

For other particulars, see advertisements.

HEAL THE SICK.—Men of liberal education at the present day, devote all their talents to discover the means whereby they may remove those painful maladies which assail the human frame. There is no nobler art than that of healing the sick, considering the numberless diseases to which man is liable, and which may cause him to drag out a protracted life of distress, or suddenly cut him off in the bloom of his existence and usefulness. We should gratefully seize upon every means of counteracting their dreadful effects, or causing a removal of those clogs to happiness. In those cases where the Liver or the Stomach is the cause, we would highly recommend Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson. No medicine at this time stands higher than these Bitters, and to those who are suffering from the horrors of Indigestion, we say they are the antitode.

☞ We notice, says the *Thibodaux Minerva* of the 14th instant, that Mr. Hewes, Judge Moore and Capt. Seger of the Railroad, passed through our town on Monday, en route to Chacahoula. We interpret this as an omen favorable to the speedy completion of the road to that point, and we doubt not but that very soon, the denizens of that swamp will be roused from their morning nap, by the shrill snort of the iron horse.

☞ A very intelligent young gentleman from this parish, says the *Franklin Banner*, a student in Yale College, in sending us a northern paper says : "*Know-Nothingism and Abolitionism in this State*, (Conn.) *are almost synonymous terms*."

And we will add that this young gentleman is a native of St. Mary ; and we would further add that his views appear to be fully sustained by reference to the colums of the "New Haven Palladium" which he sends us.

☞ That remarkable phenomenon in natural science, the coal mountain in Pennsylvania, which has been on fire since 1837 will probably soon be extinguished, as the fire is approaching a point which can be submerged by water. A mass of coal has been consumed three-eighths of a mile long, 60 feet wide, 300 deep and equal to 1,420,000 tons of coal.

According to the late census, the three smallest towns in the United States are Harris, Essex county, Vermont, having a population of 8 ; Averill, in the same county, 7 ; and Liberty, Keokuk county, Illinois, with a population of 5.

☞ The progress of Minnesota territory is truly wonderful. It was organized only six years ago ; thirty counties have since been laid off, and nearly all organized, the population has increased from five thousand to thirty thousand or more ; the taxable property of the territory is estimated for 1855 at $7,000,000 ; a wire suspension bridge has been thrown over the Mississippi river above the Falls of St. Anthony ; agricultural societies have been organized, and one county has rejoiced in a very creditable fair ; a territorial university is in operation, well endowed by congress ; and a system of common schools, with efficient superintendence has been established, which guarantios the future intelligence of the people.

FACTS ABOUT THE UNITED STATES.—The United States are composed of 32 States and 9 Territories. They contain a population of 25,000,000, of whom 21,000,000 are white. The extent of sea coast is 18,660 miles. The length of its ten principal rivers is 20,000 miles. The surface of the five great lakes is 90,000 square miles. The number of miles of railway in operation is 20,000, which cost $600,000,000. The length of canals is 5,000 miles. It contains the longest railroad on the globe—the Illinois Central, which is 734 miles. The annual value of its agricultural productions is $200,000,000. Its most valuable production is Indian corn, which yields annually 400,000,000 bushels. The amount of capital invested in manufactures is $600,000,000. The amount of foreign imports in 1853, was $267,978,947, and of its exports, $230,071,167. The annual value of the products of labor (other than agricultural) is $1,500,000,000. The annual value of the income of their inhabitants is $1,000,000,000. The value of its farms and live stock is $500,000,000. It mines of gold, copper, lead and iron, are among the richest in the world. The surface of its coalfields is 138,131 square acres. Its receipts for customs, lands, &c., 1852, was $51,472,274, and its expenditures, $43,543,263.

DIVISION OF LABOR.— It takes seventy different persons to make a needle. The number of hands which it goes through before it is ready for use, is thus given : 1. wire received ; 2. weighed ; 3. gaged ; 4. cut ; 5. rubbed ; 6. counted ; 7. pointed ; 8. washed ; 9. cut back ; 10. pointed at the other end ; 11. examined ; 12. counted ; 13. washed ; 14. weighed ; 15. annealed ; 16 stamped ; 17. pressed ; 18. spitted ; 19. piled ; 20. broken ; 21. heads piled ; 22 oil burnt off ; 23. soft streightened ; 24. evened ; 25. counted ; 26. hardened ; 27. evened ; 28. stopped ; 29. tempered ; 30. weighed ; 31. examined ; 32. picked for crooks ; 33. hard streightened ; 34. counted ; 35. scoured with seven emeries, washed and evened between each ; 36. washed and dried ; 37. weighed ; 38. evened ; 39. headed ; 40 weighed ; 41. ground at the point ; 42. weighed ; 43. scoured with one emery and glazed ; 44. weighed ; 45. washed and dried ; 46. weighed ; 47. evened ; 48. headed ; 49. picked for waste set ; 50. weighed by count ; 51. set ; 52. examined ; 53. weighed for drillers ; 54. blued ; 55. drilled ; 56. rubbed ; 57. weighed from drilling ; 58. examined ; 59. rounded ; 60. finished once ; 61. rubbed ; 62. finished again ; 63. rubbed ; 64. examined ; 65. counted in 25's ; 66. prepared ; 67. labelled ; 68. tied up ; 69. collected ; 70. packed up.

☞ Fifty-three inhabitants of Concord, N. H., have signed a statement that they have withdrawn from the k. n. councils in that city. They say the whole number of withdrawals in that town is about a hundred, and the *Patriot* estimaccession. Number in the State is FIFTY.

Chemin de fer. la dame D..., se mit à examiner les billets de banque contenus dans son portefeuille. En ce moment, elle fut prise d'un étourdissement et tomba sur le pavé. On s'empressa de la relever et de la transporter dans une maison voisine. Mais, malgré les soins qui lui furent donnés par le docteur Foucault, elle expira au bout de quelques instans.

From the Cincinnatti Enquirer.

## THE ZEAL OF THE KNOW-NOTHINGS IN BEHALF OF PROTESTANTISM A MOST TRANSPARENT HUMBUG.

If there is anything more disgusting than another in the aims and tendencies of the Bantline conspirators, it is the zeal with which the effect in behalf of the Protestant religion. Of that they assume *par excellence* champions. True and undefiled Christianity they profess to be very desirous to promote, by making war upon those whom they conceive to be opposed to it. Hypocritical and false as are the pretentions of their organization, being favorable to the cardinal and cherished institutions of American liberty, which it is doing all it can to destroy, it is surpassed in effrontery by the regard which it professes for Protestant Christianity.

Look, reader, at the leaders of the conspirators, and see the shamelessness of their assertion. When, we ask, have the men whose names we have published exhibited any evidences of evangelical piety? Do they belong to any Cristian church : or are they among the constant visitors to the Protestant sanctuary? We venture to say that many of the prominent individuals who figure in the councils as leading conspirators do not see the inside of a Protestant church from one year's end to another. Practically, their lives convict them of having no religion at all ; and yet they are the ones who are so loud in their denunciation of the faith of others. It is not enlightened and pious Protestants who stand forth at the head of this onslaught upon another religious creed, but men whom we have reason to believe care not a jot or tittle for the difference between the two sects, and who are not Christians of any denomination.

Were the know nothing leaders really devoted Protestants, although they would still be justly chargeable with bigotry and fanaticism, they would be entitled to a respect for their sincerity, where they now only get contempt for their hypocrisy. Protestantism is opposed to theoretical and practical infidelity in even a greater degree than it is to Catholicism, and it does not look very well to see the first class of its opposers assuming to be its advocates in its battles against the latter. The adherents of the creed of Luther and Calvin may well exclaim, deliver us from such champions whose lives bring reproach upon us! Hheretofore, in the history of the world, religious persecutions have been instituted and encouraged by men attached to particular sects ; but this one presents the singular anomaly of having its advocates principally among those who care for no religion—who are unbelievers in all creeds.

There can be but little, if any, doubt that if there was the same preponderance of Catholics in the United States that there is Protestants, the leading know-nothing conspirators would be as ready to light the fires of persecution against the latter as they now are in respect to the former. Their only desire is to use the feelings and predilections of Protestants against Catholics as a means by which they can obtain the spoils of office. It remains to be seen if American Protestants will thus allow their creed to be made the instrument to subserve the purposes of demagogues and hypocrites who have no regard whatever for it. If they do, we have given them more credit for shrewdness and intelligence than they possess. The same conspirators only two years ago made an attempt to trade upon Catholic prejudices in behalf of General Scott, but were most signally defeated, as we believe they will be now, when they take the opposite tack

DEATH OF DON CARLOS, THE SPANISH PRETENDER.—Don Carlos expired at Trieste, on Saturday, the 10th March.

The London Morning Post says :—Among the exiled royal personnages whose varied fortunes have illustrated the eighteenth century, few have occupied a more prominent position than this distinguished prince. Born in 1788, Don Carlos passed his early life in Spain, and married, in 1816, the Infanta Maria Francisca d'Assise, daughter of John VI, King of Portugal. On the death of his eldest brother, Ferdinand VII, in 1832, Don Carlos disputed the succession to the throne of Spain, and after a protected war of waried success and disaster, retreated into France in 1839, when he was placed under surveillance by the government of Louis Philippe, and confined to the city of Bourges until 1845, when he retired to Italy. Don Carlos lost his first wife in 1834, and was married secondly on the 2d February, 1838, by proxy, at Saltzburge, and on the 20th of October, of the same year, in person, at Aspetia, to the Infanta Maria Theresa Princess de Beira, doughter of John VI, King of Portugal, and widow of the Infante Don Pedro of Spain. By his first marriage, Don Carlos leaves two sons, the eldest of whom Don Carlos Louis Conde de Montemolin, he ceded his claims to the Spanish throne, on the 18th of May, 1845. The Conde de Montemolin, was married in July, 1850, to the Princess Maria Caroline Ferdinanda, sister of Ferdinand II, King of the Two Sicilies.

## THE VIENNA CONFERENCE.

The steamer Baltic brought intelligence that the first of the Four Bases of Peace was unconditionally accepted by Russia, and that the second was proceeding favorably. Since then, the second has likewise been accepted, but difficulties of a serious nature have occurred on the third. The Western Powers, foreseeing trouble, did not propose the demolition of Sebastopol, but modified their demands into a reduction of Russian power in the Black Sea ; in recompense for which, they offer to evacuate the Russian Territory. The Russian Plenipotentiaries reply that they are not authorized to accede to any such terms, and must remit the matter to St. Petersburg. Here the Conference stands still.

All the Plenipotentiaries have sent to their Governments for instructions, and the Conference will probably be adjourned until authority shall arrive. Meantime, the Fourth Point is under discussion.

Prince Gortschakoff, on the 26th, moved for the admission of Prussia.

☞ A vast number of the letters received here from foreign countries fail to reach the persons for whom they are intended. At the dead letter branch of the general post-office department there were made up and transmitted for England 31,000 letters, Canada 8,000, Prussia 5,000, and Bremen 4,000. These were all received during the quarter. They were regularly filed and advertised, as all other letters, but not being called for by their owners, are now returned unopened to the countries from whence they came.

## AN ACT

*Relative to the Brands and Marks of Animals.*

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assemby convened. That it shall be the duty of the Recorder of the several parishes of this State to keep a book for the purpose of recording therein the brands and marks of any person owing cattle or other animals in his parish, to inscribe in the book the brands and marks used by such persons.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, &c., That it shall be his duty, in case there shall be the same brands or marks belonging to different persons, to give notice to them immediately of the date of recording of each, and the persons whose brand or mark shall have been first recorded shall have the right to the same, without alteration.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, &c., That the Recorder shall be entitled to demand and receive twenty five cents for each and every brand or mark, or brand or mark alone, when only one is used ; and whenever a certificate of the Recorder is required, he shall be entitled to demand and receive twenty-five cents for the same. These provisions shall not be so construed as in any manner to interfere with the central office for the recording of marks and brands for certain parishes heretofore established at Vermillionville, in the Parish of Lafayette.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, &c., That all laws contrary to the provisions of this act, and all laws upon the same matter, except what is contained in the Civil Code of Practice, be repealed.

Approved March 9, 1855.

*A Fortunate Family.*—A family, named Lawrence, living at Watertown, Mass., have been declared by the English Court of Cancery, to be the heirs of a fortune of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

The darkies, "Doesticks" says, are all built after the same model ; hand like a shoulder of mutton, teeth white as milk, feet of suitable dimensions for a railroad bridge, and mouth big enough for the depot ; have all got six toes on each foot, skull like an oak plank, yellow eyes, and nose like a split-pear, the black extends inwardly four inches and a half.

*A Rich Legacy.*—The McIntyre estate bequethed to the city of Zanesville, Ohio, it is said, now amounts to about $300,000— the annual proceeds of which, in interest, rents, &c., are to be appropriated to the support of a school for the poor.

A stranger, passing through one of the mountain towns of New England, inquired, "What can you raise?" The answer was, "Our land is rough and hilly, and we raise but little produce, and so we raise men!"

*Couverts d'Argent.* — Les réparations de bijoux, tout at Pinhook, is lui être envoyés ou au bureau des *Opelousas*. tion—"If a man him a right

St. Martinville, 21 Avril 1855.

(*Telegraphed to the Picayune.*)

ARRIVAL OF THE NASHVILLE.

NEW-YORK, April 23.— The steamship Nashville has arrived at this port with intelligence from Liverpool to the 7th instant, one week later than that received by the America.

*Liverpool Cotton Market.*—The circulars of the Liverpool cotton market brought by the Nashville report an advance of from 1-16 to 1-8 d. per pound.

*Peace Prospects.*— At present there appears to be nothing whatever in the proceedings of the Vinna Conference, to justify the expectations of an early effecting of peace.

Previous to the adjournment, the Russian Plenipotentiaries refused to admit that in accepting the Third Point they have acknowledged the principle of the diminution of Russian power in the Black Sea ; and asserted that the demand for the destruction of the Russian fleet in it would be contrary to the dignity of the Government and to the rights of the Empire.

*Sorties at Sebastopol.*— The Russians at Sebastopol made a power-sortie from before the Malakoff Tower, immediately after the departure of the last previous advices ; but they were vigorously repulsed, and experienced a loss of 2,000 men. The French also lost 600 men on the occasion.

On the 23d ult., the Russians made another sortie, in which they were successful. Several English and French officers were killed and others wounded.

*Sebastopol Fired.*— The French set the city of Sebastopol on fire in two quarters, on the evening of the 23d ult.

*Russian Positions.*— The Russians in the Crimea still occupy the ambuscade which the French unsuccessfully attacked on the 18th ult.

*Regular Attack.*— It was expected that the Allies would commence the regular operations from Balaklava on the 3d inst.

*Closer Approach.*—The Allied troops encamped at the Bay of Kamerick have been ordered to take up a position nearer Sebastopol

*The Battle.*— The Emperor Alexander is evidently preparing for a desperate struggle.

An Army of 140,000 men has been marched to the neighborhood of the Baltic.

Two fortified camps of 30,000 men each, have been established between Riga, Revel, and Norma.

The approaches to all the Northern seaport towns are being blockaded up by the sinking of vessels.

Heavy batteries are being erected at Danamunde.

The Grand Duke Constantine has gone to Cronstadt to inspect the East Gulf of Finland.

*Austria*— A panic had broken out in Vienna, in consequence of a fear that the negotiations of the Conference would not result in the effecting of peace.

The Austrian Government, it is said, differs from the Western Powers, regarding the propriety of insisting on the limitation of Russian power in the Black Sea.

It is rumored that she will remain neutral, should the Allies demand the destruction of Sebastopol ; and that she has stated that she entered into her present engagements with the Allies for the purpose of checking, and not of crippling Russia.

*Sardinian Expeditionary Corps.*—Gen. de Marmora has been appointed to the command of the Sardinan Expeditionary corps.

## RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

(*Telegraphed to the N. O. Bee.*)

LOUISVILLE, April 18.— The weather is warm. The river is falling slowly, with six feet eight inches water in the channel.

CINCINNATI, April 18.—The river remains stationary.

PITTSBURG, April 18.— The river is rising, with 10 feet 10 inches water in the channel.

VICKSBURG, April 20.—The steamer Alton passed down at 2, the R. W. McRea at 3, and Glendale at 6 P. M. to-day, all bound for New-Orleans.

LOUISVILLE, April 19.— The river is still falling with six feet six inches water in the Canal. The weather is very warm.

CINCINNATI, April 19.—There is no change in the river.

PITTSBURG, April 19.— There are now ten feet water in the river here, and it is falling.

*For the Benefit of Know-Nothings in the South.*—Seven of the following nine States had Democratic Governors last year, who were in favor of the Constitutional Rights of the South. Now look at them, you men of the South who are continually boasting of the defeat of the national administration of Gen. Pierce :

*New York.*—M. H. Clark, Abolition Whig

*Pennsylvania.*—James D. Pollock, Abolition Whig and Know-Nothing.

*Massachusetts.*—H. J. Gardiner, Abolition Whig and Know-Nothing.

*Maine.*—A. P. Morrill, Abolition and anti-Nebraska Democrat.

*Connecticut.*—Henry Dutton, Abolition Whig.

*Iowa.*—J. W. Grimes, Abolition Whig and Know-Nothing.

*Michigan.*—K. S. Bingham, Abolition Whig and Know-Nothing.

*Vermont.*—Stephen Boyce, Abolition Whig and Know-Nothing.

*Rhode Island.*—W. W. Hoppin, Abolition Whig and Know-Nothing.

A beautiful set of fellows for Southern slave-holders, who have joined the order of Know-Nothings to be found in company with. Go on gentlemen, in your dirty work, and we sincerely hope that your repentance will not be too late for your happiness as a people
[*Baton Rouge Advocate.*

## KNOW-NOTHING INTELLIGENCE.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Examiner* suggests a very serious obstacle to any man, with a shade of conscience left, joining the Know-Nothings. In an article on the evils of the Order, it says :

"But there is another phase of this practice which perhaps has not struck our readers with the force it has us. We lay down this proposition ; no high-toned gentleman who belongs to this order can hold an office under government, and for the reason that, before he can enter upon the discharge of the duties of that office, he must take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, now he has—if report be true, and we do not question it—already taben an oath to exclude, by all possible means, every Catholic from office ; and this same Constitution, which he must swear to support, distinctly declares that there shall be no religious test for office ! Will a gentleman take these conflicting oaths ? We opine not.

"We took occasion, last week, to direct attention to a similar clause in our State Constitution, which the Governor elect must of course support. Now, suppose Mr. Jenkins, who is reputed to be a Know-Nothing, or, if he is not, any other gentleman who receives the support of this new party—and they swear not to support any but their own kith—is elected to the Executive chair, how will he manage it? For, before he takes his seat, he must take the oath prescribed by the Constitution, which so conflicts with his former one. If he takes the oath he is forsworn, and subjects himself to a prosecution for false swearing ; for he has sworn first to make a Catholic profession of faith a test, and if he does not make this a test, he violates his second oath, by not supporting this provision of the Constitution which he has sworn to do. What a position for a Governor to occupy?

"We think—and reflecting men will concur with us—that members of the order are disqualified from holding office. This is rather unpleasant for them, too, when we consider that the sole object of its organization is spoils."

FAMILY GOVERNMENT.

It is not to watch children with suspicious eye to frown at their merry outbursts of innocent hilarity ; to suppress their joyous laughter, and to mould them into melancholy little models of octogenarian gravity.

And when they have been in fault, it is not to punish simply on account of the personal injury that you may have chanced to suffer in consequence of their fault ; while disobedience, unattended by inconvenience to yourself, passes without rebuke.

Nor is it to overwhelm the little culprit with a flood of angry words ; to stun him with a deafening noise ; to call him by hard names which do not express his misdeeds ; to load him with epithets, which would be extravagant if applied to a fault of ten-fold enormity ; or to declare with passionate vehemence that he is the worst child in the village and destined to the gallows.

But it is to watch anxiously for the first risings of sin, and to repress them ; to counteract the earliest workings of selfishness ; to suppress the first beginnings of rebellion against rightful authority ; to teach an implicit and unquestioning, and cheerful obedience to the will of the parent, as the best preparation for a future allegiance to the requirements of the civil magistrate, and to the laws of the great Ruler and Father in heaven.

It is to punish a fault because it is a fault ; because it is sinful and contrary to the commands of God ; without reference to whether it may not have been productive of immediate injury to the parent or to others.

It is to reprove with calmness and composure, and not with angry irritation ; in a few words, fitly chosen, and not with a torrent of abuse ; to punish as often as you threaten, and threaten only who you both intend, and can remember to perform ; to say what you mean, and infallibly to do as you say.

It is to govern your family as in the sight of Him who gave you your authority ; who will reward your strict fidelity with such blessings as He bestowed on Abraham, or punish your criminal neglect with such curses as he visited on Eli.—*Religious Herald.*

——— *Sharp Financiering.*—In the times of 1836, there dwelt in the pleasant town of T., a smooth oily-mannered gentleman, who diversified a commonplace pursuit by some exciting episodes of finance— dealing occasionaly in exchange, buying and selling uncurrent money, &c. We will suppose this gentleman's name to be Thoimpson. It happened that a Mr. Ripley of North Carolina was in T., having some $1,200 in North Carolina money, and desiring to return to the old North State with his friends, not wishing to encounter the risk of robbery through the Creek country, in which there were rumors of hostilities between the whites and the Indians, he bethought him of buying exchange on Raleigh, as the safest mode of transmitting his money. On inquiry he was referred to Mr. Thompson as the only person dealing in exchange in that place. He called on Mr. T., and made known his wishes. With his characteristic politeness Mr. Thompson agreed to accommodate him with a sight bill on his correspondent in Raleigh, charging him the moderate premium of five per cent for it. Mr. Thompson retired into his counting room, and in a few minutes returned with the bill and a letter, which he delivered to Mr. Ripley, at the same time receiving the money from that gentleman plus the exchange. As the interlocutors were exchanging valedictory compliments, it occurred to Mr. Thompson that it would be a favor to him, if Mr. Ripley would be so kind as to convey to Mr. T's correspondent a package he was desirous of sending, which request Mr. Ripley assured Mr. T., it would afford him great pleasure to comply with. Mr. Thompson then handed Mr. Ripley a package, strongly enveloped and sealed, addressed to the Raleigh Banker, after which the gentleman parted with many polite expression, of regard and civility.

Arriving without any accident or hindrance at Raleigh, Mr. Ripley's first care was to call on the Banker and present his documents. He found him at his office, presented the bill and letter to him, and requested payment for the former. That, said the Banker, will depend a good deal upon the content of the package. Opening which, Mr. Ripley found the identical bills minus the premium he had paid Mr. T., for his bill ; and which the Banker paid over to that gentleman, who was not a little surprised to find that the expert Mr. Thompson had charged him five per cent for carrying his own money to Raleigh, to avoid the risk and trouble of which he had bought the exchange.

T. used to remark that that was the safest operation, all around, he ever knew. He had got his exchange—the buyer had got his bill and the money too— and the drawer was fully protected ! There was profit, without outlay or risk.
(*Flush Times.*)

*Open American Organization.*— The Know-Nothing paper in Boston has come out in favor of an open organization of its party, and declares its belief that for the safety and perpetration of the American party such a course is an *actual necessity.* With regard to the most prominent persons now before the order for nomination to the Presidency, as they are affected by the secret mode of operations, the editor says :

An evil result of the secret action of a political party is its liability to sacrifice principles to men. This is an evil from which the American party is in no wise exempt, as we propose to show "by way of illustration." Injudicious partizans of a certain prominent man have so well succeeded in coupling his name with *a term* well understood by every member of the secret American party, that the public outside, and many of the members within, begin to look upon the Hon. Sam Houston as the head and front of the American party—as the only exponent of its principles—as its only eligible candidate for the Presidency. In a measure it has already become, not a party of principles, but the *party of a man ;* and for the imperfections of that man, whoever he may be, the party must consequently suffer. This state of things has naturally excited the jealousy of the partizans of another prominent citizen, and we find that "Stockton Clubs" are being secretly organized in every part of the Union. This, of course, will arouse the friends of others, and unless this evil is checked, we shall soon find that instead of working together, as a unit, for the advancement of important principles, the American party will be divided and subdivided into partizan clans for this, that and the other man, until its total destruction is accomplished.

*Buying Marbles ; or Hard Times in Lilliput.*—Pa—(reading a newspaper, mutters) —No rise in the rivers—Never going to rise again, I believe, wife.

Little Daughter—I wish the river would rise.

Pa—Why, what have you got to do with the river's rising ?

Little Daughter—A great deal, papa ; for then the boats would run.

Pa—And what have you to do with the boats running, my child, hey ?

Little Daugter— They would bring the cotton down.

Pa—(looking over his spectacles)— And what have you to do, pet, with cotton bales ?

Little Danghter—Why, if the cotton was down, pa, you would be able to sell it, you know, dear papa ! (smilingly.)

Pa—And what then ?

Little Daughter—(Laying her little hand on his shoulder, and looking up into his face) —Then you could pay ma that gold twenty dollar piece you borrowed of her, you know, papa.

Pa—And then what, minx ?

Little Daughter—Then mamma could pay aunt Sarah the ten dollars she owes her.

Pa—Ah, indeed ! And what then ?

Little Daughter—And aunt Sarah would pay sister Jane the dollar she promised to give her on New Year's, coz she didn't have no cotton, I mean no money, pa.

Pa—Well, and what else ? (Pa lays down the paper and looks at her curiously with a half smile.)

Little Daughter—Cousin Jane would pay brother John his fifty cents back ; and he said when he got it he would give me the half dime he owes me, and two dimes to buy marbles ; and this is why I want the river to rise, and the big boats to run ! And I owe the nurse the other dime, and must pay my debts.

Pa looked at ma. "There it is," he said, "we are all, big and little, like a row of bricks. Touch one, and *presto*, away all go, down to my little Carrie here. She has, as a child, as great an interest in the rise as I have. We are all, old and young, waiting for money to buy marbles."—*Mobile Trib.*

*A novel case.*—The Louisville Democrat says a female named Madelaine Fambaug has been held to bail, in that city, to answer a charge of seduction, preferred by Benedict Brook !

*A formidable undertaking.*—A cotemporary puts the tobacco question into the following shape : "Suppose a tobacco chewer is addicted to the habit of chewing tobacco fifty years of his life, and that each day of that time he consumes two inches of solid plug, it amounts to six thousand four hundred and seventy-five feet, making nearly one mile and a quarter in length of solid tobacco, half an inch thick and two inches broad. Now, what would the young beginner think if he had the whole amount stretched out before him and were told that to chew it would be one of the exercises of his life, and also that it would tax his income to the amount of two thousand and ninety-four dollars!"—*Life Illustrated.*

In Cincinnati, they are manufacturing portable cottages for Kansas and Nebraska, in large number. They have generally two rooms. No nails are used, and they can be put up or taken down in a few hours. The scarcity of timber on the prairies make it an object for a settler to carry with him not only his furniture, but his house. It is stated that a cottage of two rooms requires about 3,000 feet of timber.

☞ A young man, knowing that a young lady, of whom he imagined himself enamored, understood the language of flowers, sent her a beautiful rose, as a declaration of love, attaching a slip of paper, on which was written, "If not accepted, I proceed to the war." In return she forwarded a pickle jar, containing a single mango (man go!)

A genius out west was invited to take a game of poker, he refused, saying, "No, I thankee, I played poker all one summer, and had to wear nankeen pants all the next winter. I have had no taste for that amusement since."

An Irishman in speaking of a relative who was hung, said he died during a tight rope performance.

## COMMERCIAL.

( *From the New-Orleans Bee.* )

FRIDAY EVENING, April 20, 1855.

Business to a moderate extent has been done since our last, and for most articles prices are well supported. Cotton, after receding ⅛c, has again recovered what it had lost, and the market closes steadily. Later news from Europe is now due by the Nashville, and is most anxiously looked for. Sugar, under the influence of light supplies, has advanced ½ c. Flour remains without much change. Corn has declined. Provisions continue in active request, and prices are stiffer.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 13th instant, 30,714 bales. Cleared in the same time, for Liverpool, 17,228 bales ; Havre, 7,449 ; Antwerp, 1,405 ; Trieste, 4,146 ; Barcelona, 1,210 ; New-York, 938 ; Boston, 5,043 ; together, 37,424 bales ; making a reduction in stock of 6,710 bales ; and leaving on hand, inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared this day, a stock of 103,746 bales.

The Cotton market opened with a limited demand in the biginning of the week, the America's advices having failed to come up to the expectations of operators. On saturday the feeling was very dull, and only 1,500 bales were sold whilst on Monday, holders being more disposed to sell, 2,500 bales were taken at a decline of ⅛c. This concession brought out buyers on Tuesday, and the demand was better, resulting in sales of 5,500 bales. On Wednesday a similar disposition prevailed, and 6,000 bales were sold at steady prices. The Washington's letters came through yesterday, and being of a more favorable tenor, there was a strong inclination to buy, and 10,000 bales changed hands, prices having fully recovered the previous decline. To-day again, there was a good demand and 7,000 bales were sold, making the total business of the week 32,500 bales, the market closing firmly at our quotations.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.— LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Inferior | 6 a 7 | Fair | — a — |
| Ordinary | 7¼ a 8¼ | Fully Fair | — a — |
| Middling | 8½ a 9¾ | Good Fair | — a — |
| Good Middling | 9¾ a10½ | Good and Fine | — a — |
| Middling Fair | 10½ a10¾ | | |

SUGAR.—The supplies of Sugar since our last have proved quite inadequate to the demand, and the result has been a further and considerable advance, prices being ½c higher than at the opening of the week. The sales have only reached 3,100 hhds, of which not more than 250 were sold to-day. We now quote : Common, 4 a 4¼c ; Fair, 4¾ a 5¼c ; Prime, 5½ a 5¾c ; Choice, 6c ; Clarified, 5½ a 7½c ; Refined, 6¾ a 8c per pound.

MOLASSES.— Under the influence of moderate receipts, prices have ruled in favor of sellers. The transactions of the week comprise 3,800 bbls, of which 300 to-day, and the closing rates are 24 a 26½c for Fermenting to Choice Reboiled. There have been no sales on Plantation.

FLOUR.— At the date of our last report, the Flour market closed steadily, at $10 25 for Superfine and $11 75 for Choice Extra. Since then the market has presented a rather dull appearance, and prices have ruled slightly in favor of buyers. Superfine having ranged from $10 a $10 25, and extra brands bringing $11 50. The week's business has amounted to 8,000 bbls, including some Fine at $9 75, and 250 bbls of a very choice brand at $12.

GRAIN.—The Corn market closed on Friday last at $1 05 a $1 15, since which buyers have rather had the advantage, though at the close again prices have recovered a portion of their previous firmness. The demand has been brisk, and the week's sales embrace 54,000 sacks, closing at $1 a $1 10, though a day or two since prices ruled from 95c a $1 07, and one or two poor lots were sold at 90c. A large business has been done in Oats, the sales comprising 17,000 sacks at 63 a 75 c per bushel, the bulk at 64 a 65c., with an occasional small sale at 66c. The only transaction in Wheat was 153 sacks at $2 00 per bushel. Bran has become more scarce, and sales have been made at $1 90 a $2 00 per 100 pounds. Western Hay has been sold at $24 00 per ton.

PORK.—The market since our last has been active, and prices have advanced. The sales of the week have amounted to 6,000 bbls at a range of $16 a $16 50 per bbl for Mess, closing at the latter figure ; $15 50 for M. O. and $12 50, for Rumps. At retail, Mess bring $17. We also notice an advance in Dry Salted Meat, with sales of 280,000 pounds hog round at 6¾ a 7c, and 550,000 lbs do at 7¼c per pound.

BACON.—Prices advanced in the early part of the week, and an active business was done, but since yesterday the market has presented a dull and drooping appearance. We notice sales of 1,200 casks at 7 a 7½ for shoulders ; 9¼c for Ribbed Sides ; 10½c for Clear ; 9½c for plain Hams, and 11 a 12c for Sugar Cured.

LARD.—There has been a good demand for this article during the past week, and prices have been well sustained. The sales amount to fully 3,500 bbls and tierces, at a range of 8¾ a 9¼c for No. 2 to Choice, and 6,000 kegs, embracing 4,500, a very choice lot, at 11½c, and the remainder at 10½ a 10¾c per pound.

BEEF.— There has been more activity in the market, and we notice sales of 200 tierces India Mess at $25 00 ; 200 at $26,00 ; 100 tierces Prime Mess, at $23 00 ; 20 bbls Mess at $15 50, and 100 half bbls at $8 00. At retail, Mess brings $16 00 per bbl and $8 00 for half bbl.

RICE.—The advance noticed last week has been followed by a further decided rise, prices being one cent higher. At the beginning of the week, about 100 tierces were sold at 6¾c ; subsequently, 150 at 7c, and 100, to arrive, at the same figure. Retail lots bring 7½ a 7¾c.

WHISKEY.—Owing to limited supplies, the market has experienced a further advance, and sales of Rectified have been made at 33 a 34½c, and of Raw at 36 a 37c per gallon. Dexter's Extra is selling at 38c.

COFFEE.—The market for Rio Coffee has been rather heavy, but prices are without material change. The sales of the week sum up 7,500 sacks at a range of 10 a 10½c, and including one or two small lots at 10¾c. The imports comprise one cargo of 5,500 sacks.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.— The transactions since our last comprise 300 pieces Kentucky Bagging, at 13c, 100 at 14c, 300 at 14½c and 200 at 14¼c. Of India Bagging, 100 bales were sold at 12c and 100 at 12½c. In Rope the transactions comprise 100 coils at 7c and 525 at 7½c per lb.


WONDERFUL AND EXTRAORDINARY CURE

OF RHEUMATISM OF TWENTY YEARS' STANDING.

Never in my life have I had so much pleasure, in doing any thing as in giving this certificate to the world, and I hope it may be the cause of thousands of my fellow-creatures being relieved from that dreadful disease, rheumatism. My wife has been afflicted with it for twenty years, most of the time suffering excruciating pains in every part of her body. Having no appetite whatever, she was reduced to almost a skeleton. So violent were the pains that she seldom could sleep without taking large doses of opium. Every joint was swelled very much, and her knees, hands, and neck, covered with large lumps. She could do no kind of work, the sinews and muscles being so hard and contracted that her limbs were drawn together, so that she was obliged to be in bed constantly. In this condition she had been for twenty years, without ever getting any relief from every thing she used, until she commenced the use of H. G. FARRELL'S ARABIAN LINIMENT, the first bottle of which produced a great change. She has now used five bottles, and the swellings have nearly all gone down; pain has entirely left her; she sleeps well and soundly ; is more fleshy than ever she was in her life ; has an excellent appetite, and spins and sews all day. By the use of a few bottles more she must be as well as ever she was. If any one doubts this wonderful cure, he has only to call at my residence near Peoria, and learn the circumstances from my wife's own lips, or he can further inquire of any of my neighbors. SAMUEL ELSON.

H. G. FARRELL'S ARABIAN LINIMENT is also an excellent remedy for palsy, sprains, bruises, cramps, chilblains, burns, pains, toothache, sore eyes, etc., and in horses or cattle is the best remedy in the world where an external application is required.

*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 & Co., 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, April 7th, 1855.—4t.

FASHIONABLE STORE!

THE undersigned just from New Orleans, offers for sale, at reasonable prices, his splendid stock of Fashionable Ready made clothings for summer, pantaloon stuffs, paletots, vests, &c., new goods for ladies, muslins, jaconets, barèges, tissue silks, &c., a fine assortment of broidery, flounced dresses and others, silk and coarse hats, sho