THE COURIER.

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

Opelousas :
SATURDAY, JUNE 16th., 1855.

SALE OF NEXT WEEK.—The following sale will take place next week.

On Thursday, 21st instant, by Evte. Debaillon, auctioneer, a splendid plantation of 1000 acres of land, with all the buildings and improvements thereon erected, a swamp land and four slaves.

☞ At the solicitation of some friends of the unfortunate family, we republish the following article, with a few necessary corrections:

BIGAMY.—With heartfelt regret we have here to notice the commission of a crime of the kind in our Parish. The perpetrator of the deed, HORACE G. LORING, is the individual claiming heretofore as his residence the State of Mississippi. During the month of February last, having previously visited this Parish, in the Autumn of 1854, under, what might be considered very favorable circumstances, through his insinuating manners, made a victim of a respectable lady of our community, as the sequel will prove. Some time during the month of February last, after having complied with the requisites of the law, he was duly married. After having remained here several months with his new spouse and no doubt fearing detection, he was induced to decamp. He left Opelousas early in the month of May, urging, as an excuse, that he had some business of importance to transact in the State of Mississippi, since which time, he has not had the assurance to show himself in our parish, for very good reasons, as will be seen. Since his departure, we have it from undoubted authority, that he was legally married in the city of New Orleans, in the month of November 1853. After having arrived in New Orleans, it appears, as per record, that he left for California, on the Steamer *Daniel Webster*, about the 14th ultimo, where no doubt, if he has the opportunity afforded him, the result will be a repetition of the crime committed in Opelousas. We sincerely sympathize with the unfortunate lady who has been thus shamefully deceived and sincerely trust that ere long she may have the opportunity afforded her, of seeing that justice meted out to him, which the statutes of the State have prescribed in such cases.

We herewith publish a description of the said *Horace G. Loring*, handed to us by a relative of the lady, hoping that the same may be noticed by the Editors of papers and especially those of the city of New Orleans receiving the exchanges of California.

HORACE G. LORING is about 30 years of age, has black hair and very dark eyes and close together, is 5 feet 5½ inches in height, has a star made with blue ink on the back of one of his hands, supposed to be the right, and about two inches in diameter, has on one arm between the elbow and wrist, the crucifixion of Christ, about six inches long, made with blue and red ink, has also a small star of blue ink on one leg, between the knee and ankle, also several shot just under the skin in one leg, another scar on one hand, between the thumb and palm, which he attributes to a sword wound, said scar shows on both sides of the hand, has another scar on the forepart of his head, about one inch in the edge of the hair, and about one inch in length, he has a straight nose and is rather sharp featured, pleasant and agreeable in his manners, and of a lively disposition. Says he has been a midshipman in the United States Navy.

BELL CHENEY SPRINGS.—Mr. J. J. Beauchamp one of the proprietors of these valuable springs requested us to inform the public that they will be opened for the reception of visitors, on *Monday next, 18th instant*, and that he will be ready to satisfy all those who will patronise him. He has received a fine and abundant assortment of provisions, liquors, wines, cigars, &c.

☞ The pews, at the Catholic Church of Opelousas, will be sold to the highest bidder, on Sunday, 24th instant. We hope that all good Catholics will be at church on that day, and purchase, if they can, one of them, in order to defray the Church Wardens, who have just bought a splendid organ, at the high price of $900.

FIRE WORKS.—We learn with pleasure that our friend, Mr. Simon Richard, will give, on the 4th of July next, a splendid fire works, at his residence, in this town.

ELECTION.— An election will take place to-day, in Opelousas, for the office of Ward Constable, in place of Julien Carville Gonor, deceased. The candidates are Messrs. HILAIRE DESESSARTS, EDMOND BAGNERIS and LOUIS LEOPOLD BOUTTE.

☞ Thanks to the polite officers of the steamer *Alice, W. Glaze* for their continued attentions.

Putnam's Monthly and the Household Words, for June, are before us. These two works are indispensable to every american lady and gentleman. Only three dollars a year for nearly 300 pages of masterly written reading matter.

☞ To the inquiry made by us on the 26th May last "Are we entitled to elect a Senator in place of Mr. Dupré?" the Baton Rouge *Advocate* replies thus:

"We think not. That District has already the number apportioned to it; Mr. Martel holding over for Calcasieu and St. Landry of the old District, and Mr. Pellerin for Lafayette, while Vermillion, represented before by Mr. Pellerin, goes into a new District with St. Martin, which will elect a Senator in November to succeed Mr. Moore. We can see no other mode of adjusting the representation than this."

TRUTH WILL OUT.—When Mr. Flournoy, the Know-Nothing candidate for Governor of Virginia, came out in his profession of faith, and acknowledged himself as the Know-Nothing candidate, he pronounced himself openly opposed to the Catholic religion. When we copied his letter, it raised a clamor among our Know-Nothings, who denied that it was a plank of their Platform. We, at that time, never would have thought that this religious question would be agitated in a State as our own, which is essentially Catholic. We were mistaken. Mr. Wm. Prather, one of the former Editors of the Whig of this Town, has recently established a paper under the title of *Morehouse Advocate*, in the North Western part of this State. The *Advocate* is a Know-Nothing paper. Hear what he says in regard to Catholics:

"The papacy, extending back in the past until its origin is lost in the twilight of fable, exists at this day, full of life, and youthful vigor. She saw the commencement of all the governments, and of all the ecclesiastical establishments that exist in the world. Every political change has but served to plant her more firmly upon the rock of St. Peter. She has presided over human affairs for centuries, and still presides over them. She has claimed the right, to regulate the moral, and the political destinies of the world; and still continues to claim it. She has never renounced a pretension once put forth. Her will is the higher law, which her subjects are bound to execute, whatever may be the land of their nativity. Already has she despatched her public emissary, to this country, to organize the church hierarchy, in servile dependence upon the pontifical head. How many private instruments, she has employed, is only known to the secret councils at Rome. She has taken good care to denounce the unauthorized declaration of fresh advocates to her faith; that political romanism was a political delusion. She boldly declares that, if in power, she would establish an union of church and State."

Is it possible to write more clearly and unequivocally? And does not this say the Know-Nothings are opposed to the Catholic religion?

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

OPELOUSAS, JUNE 11th 1855.

Conformably to public notice, the Democrats of the Parish of St. Landry, met together at the Court House in the Town of Opelousas on this day, for purposes of organization and appointment of Delegates to a Convention of the Party, to be holden at Baton Rouge, on the third monday of June instant, 1855. THOMAS S. HARDY was called to preside, B. F. LINTON and G. W. MARSH, vice-presidents and HENRY L. GARLAND and WILLIAM MOUTON, as Secretaries.

The meeting was called to order and its objects explained, when it was proposed, that preparatory to the election of Delegates to represent the Democracy at the approaching Convention in Baton Rouge, the sense of the meeting should be taken, regarding the *present pending political issues*, which the Democratic party will soon be called upon to pass.

The suggestion being favorably received, upon motion of A. R. Hawkins, it was *Resolved*, that three members of this meeting be designated by the Chair to report resolutions, expressive and declarative of the opinions and views entertained by this portion of the Democratic party in the existing condition of Federal politics.

The Chairman appointed, under said resolution, Messrs. A. R. Hawkins, Benjamin R. Gantt and B. A. Martel, who, having retired to consider and draw up said resolutions, returned and reported as follows, to-wit:

Resolved, That as a portion of the Democratic party, we still firmly and confidently adhere, as we have steadfastly done for more than half a century to a *litteral* interpretation of the Constitution of the United States, *excluding* all implication and construction whatsoever, in the exercise of its prescribed powers.

Resolved, That we regard the guards and limitations enunciated in *that instrument* against encroachments by the Federal Government, upon the reserved sovereignty of the States, as of too vital importance, both to their harmony and existence, to be conceded in the *slightest degree* upon any plea of expediency or pretence whatsoever.

Resolved, That we yet maintain with unabated ardor, all the compromises and guarantees, secured by the provisions of that Charter, as eminently tending in the language of the Constitution itself "To form a more perfect union, to establish justice, secure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

Resolved, That among those immunities, we solemnly affirm and maintain, as a part of our political creed, the free and unrestricted toleration of all religious creeds and modes of worship. We avow, and we call upon the *past party history* of our country to verify it, *That a democrat neither knows nor recognizes any religious test whatsoever, in the honest exercise of his elective franchise.* Has the candidate the constitutional and legal qualifications? Is he honest and capable? Such are the considerations, in the humble judgment of this meeting, directed on the part of the voter by his *own* intelligence, patriotism and interest in the well being of his country institutions, *which ought alone to govern him in casting his suffrage.* It is *his* offering upon the altar of his country, and needs no promptings, either under the solemnities of an Oath or Parol of Honor, to *sanctify his motives or achieve his ends*, Resolved, That we do here pledge ourselves to oppose any party whatever, whether secret or open in its tenets or measures, that may be organized and combined to exclude from office any particular religious sect on account of their peculiar religious faith.

Resolved, That we maintain the right of naturalization with all its constitutional and legal privileges and qualifications. It comes down to us consecrated by the venerated sanction of the *Declaration of American Independence itself*,—For among the innumerated acts of usurpation on the part of the British King, which led the Representatives from the thirteen United Colonies, to declare that they were, and of right ought to be free and independent States, they charge, "He has "endeavored to prevent the population of "these States; for that purpose, obstructing "the laws for naturalization of foreigners, re-"fusing to pass others for their migration "hither." And lastly the grant of power by the States to the Federal Government to establish a uniform "rule of Naturalization" was delegated by the Convention which adopted the Constitution of the United States—Under the sanction of such authorities. Therefore, *Resolved*, That we hold the organization of any party whatever, much less one secret in all its political moves and measures, gotten up for the purpose of subverting such principles, to be alarmingly dangerous to the harmony and integrity of this Union, and subversive of that freedom of opinion and undisguised discussion, so befitting a free and enlightened people.

Resolved, That we will use all honorable efforts to sustain those doctrines, descended to us a heritage from our Fathers, and we do cordially invite all who are in favor of their maintenance irrespective of the past, to unite with us in their honest and manly vindication.

Resolved, That William Offutt, B. R. Gantt, B. F. Linton, A. R. Hawkins, A. M. Perrault, Villeneuve Joubert and Charles Close be chosen as delegates to represent this portion of the Democracy of the State, in the selection of candidates for the State Ticket; and that any one of them shall have full power in the absence of his colleagues, to cast the vote of this Parish, in the Baton Rouge Convention.

Resolved, That these proceedings, be published in the *Opelousas Courier*, the *New-Orleans Courier*, the *Democratic Advocate* of Baton Rouge, the *Echo of Lafayette*, and in such Democratic Papers as may think proper to copy.

T. S. HARDY, President.

B. F. LINTON, } Vice-Presidents.
G. W. MARSH, }

HENRY L. GARLAND, } Secretaries.
WILLIAM MOUTON, }

☞ After having noticed a good hotel, established at Lake Charles, Calcasieu, the *Press* of last Saturday adds very properly too:

"By the way, with such inducements as these, and situated as our village is, upon one of the most beautiful Lakes in the Union, communicating by river with the sea-board, and affording the finest opportunity for bathing, fishing, boat-sailing, &c., would it not be a delightful summer resort, for our friends who are driven from their homes, to seek an asylum beyond the desolating incursions of epidemics, and the insupportable heat and monotony of our Cities and Towns."

An English paper speaking of Lowndes, the theatrical bookseller of London, says that he once presented a check at a banking-house, and on the cashier putting the usual interrogatory, "How will you take it, sir?" Lowndes replied, "*Cold, without sugar.*"

From the Ulster (N. Y.) Republican, May 16.

KNOW-NOTHINGISM.

And the Lord said unto Cain, Where is Abel, thy brother? And he said, I KNOW NOT.

[*Genesis, 4th chap., 9th verse.*

And with Absalom went two hundred men out of Jerusalem, that were called; and they went in their simplicity, for they *knew not anything*.

And the conspiracy was strong; for the people increased continually with Absalom.

[*2d Samuel, 15th chap., 11th and 12th verses.*

Then said Jesus, Father, forgive them; for they *know not* what they do.

[*Luke 23d chap., 34th verse.*

In these days of know-nothing bluster it may be well, perhaps, to refer to some of the most prominent and important acts of the know-nothings, from the time when the illustrious founder of the order flourished, to the present day, and ascertain, as far as we can, what classes of men have sustained and perpetuated it in different ages of the world. By way of directing the attention of our readers to a few circumstances connected with facts which we doubt not are familiar to them, we have extracted from the only record into which errors could not have crept the passages above quoted.

No one possessed of an ordinary degree of candor will dispute for a moment that Cain was the first know-nothing. That such is the fact is evident from his answer to the Lord—"*I know not.*" It is the very language employed by the Hindoos at this day whenever any inquiry is made of them in regard to their proceedings. As in the passage to which we refer, the inquirer is invariably met with the answer, "*I know not.*"

Mr. Cain was doubtless a better man than many of the know-nothings of our time, but he was not a model to hold up for imitation in aught save his know-nothingism. It is not denied that he stopped his brother's breath, but when accused of it he acted the know-nothing so well that he was only sent into the country, with a mark upon him, such as the whole tribe must sooner or later receive.

From the days of Cain to the time of Noah, it seems, the know-nothings "increased continually," as they did afterwards when marshalled under Absalom, and they flourished until they had nearly swallowed up all parties, as they have the abolition party and infidel *isms* at this time. Noah was derided by them; but that gentleman pursued his legitimate business, and regarded them not. But when the party had become strong, and they began to quarrel for offices and position, and had "corrupted themselves," they went bathing in a body, and the occurrences of that day broke up the party.

So effectually were they extinguished that we have no further account of know-nothingism until about the time of the conspiracy of Absalom against his father, King David. Then they again organized, and came out in full force in aid of Absalom. For a while "the people increased continually with Absalom," the Jew, as they did in this State for a season with Ullman, the Hindoo. But the death of their leader Absalom, in the attempt to take the life of his father, proved as disastrous as any of the recent occurrences, not excepting the late Syracuse proceedings.

The next formidable know-nothing demonstration, after the death of Absalom, was during the earthly career of Jesus of Nazareth. Never before had they been so thoroughly organized, nor had they exhibited such malignity as then distinguished them. At Jerusalem they denounced the saviour as a *foreigner*, who had come all the way from Galilee. The fact that he was a Galilean seemed the greatest cause of their hostility. Mistaking his mission, and supposing that he intended to establish an earthly kingdom at Jerusalem, they formed a secret conspiracy against him, and, by perjury before Pilate, they procured the order for the crucifixion. And on that occasion, that their true character might not be mistaken, Jesus so distinguised them in His prayer to His Father as to leave no room for cavil, by the emphatic appeal, "Father forgive them, for they *know not* what they do." Here is the authority of the Saviour that those who crucified him were *know-nothings*.

We have neither the space nor the inclination to dwell at greater length upon the acts of know-nothings in the Old World. We have given enough at least to show the character of the leaders. In justice to their memory, however, we must state that among them all not one could be found who was so depraved as the founder of the order in America—a wretch by the name of Judson, but more generally known as "Ned Buntline."

And yet, notwithstanding the terrible history of know-nothingism in past ages, it is now represented by its advocates as a system better calculated than any other to advance the true interests of Americans. It is gravely claimed that its tenets, when once fairly understood and fully carried out, will usher in a period approximating quite closely to the millennium in the happiness of the people. Its doctrines are represented as purely American, and unobjectionable in any respect. By such statements well-meaning men, democrats in principle, and recognised as such in party distinctions, are induced to unite with the order, and do not become aware of their degradation until they have taken oaths which they do not like to violate, but the observance of which is far worse.

It is recorded in history that one of the Kings of Sparta, notorious for his tyranny and avarice, had in his presence chamber a statute of a beautiful woman, covered with the most costly robes and sparkling with jewels. Whenever a subject excited the fear of the monarch, he was invited to the palace, and there, in a magnificent chamber, scented with burning spices and lit with mellow light, induced to embrace the beautiful female. As the unthinking man approached, entranced by her angelic beauty, her arms opened and received him, at first with a gentle pressure; but soon, alas! the shrieks of the deluded victim gave evidence that he was pierced by the steel spikes that projected from her body, and that the beautiful woman was but an instrument of torture moved by the hands of a monster for his own selfish and unholy ends. Know-nothingism, to use a pretty strong figure, is that mock beauty; and the way the spikes that project from its body are already piercing the flesh of deluded democrats who come to the presence chamber as bridegrooms to their brides, is a caution now, and will be more particularly so hereafter.

NO MORE SLAVE STATES.

The Legislatures of several Northern States,—Massachussetts, New York, Connecticut and others—have passed resolutions declaring among other things, that there shall be "no more slaves States." If this doctrine prevails in the North they will have the power to enforce it in Congress. But it is easy to see that the attempt will put us upon the high road to disunion. The only guarantee which can now insure the perpetuity of the Union, is something like a balance of power to the South, as a breakwater in the general government against the aggressions of the North. This balance, before the admission of California, the South possessed the Senate of the United States; but the addition of California to the free States has destroyed the equilibrium. The South desire, therefore—the admission of another slave-holding State, to restore this lost equilibrium of forces in the Senate.

To this end we may expect to see Kansas, within a year or two, knocking for admission into the Union. Should the North refuse to admit her, in the event of a constitution recognizing the existence of slavery, we are hurried to the ultimate question of union or disunion. The moment the South discover that the power of the North in Congress is to be devoted to the "crushing out" the institution of slavery, the alternative of secession comes up in a palpable shape. And this is the Kansas imbroglio.

All this mock philantropy about human freedom, liberty, and the horrors of Southern slavery, is mere stuff and nonsense. The real question is union or disunion. The African race whether as slaves, in the South or "free colored Americans" in the North, occupy the position, socially and politically, of an inferior race, and properly so, and simply because the great Creator has made them an inferior race. In the same community with the white man, the black, enslaved or emancipated, must forever occupy a degraded position. In a community purely African, even the civilized black relapses again to African indolence and barbarism. See Hayti; see Jamaica. Stop the supplies of christianized recruits from our Southern States to Liberia and that republic, in the space of two or three generations, would probably degenerate into a petty kingdom of cannibals, with a savage beast as their ruler, horrible and bloody as the King of Dahomey. The three millions of the African race, the most enlightened and happiest in the world, are the three million slaves of our Southern States.

This cry of slavery, the horrors of slavery, stop the extension of slavery, is therefore a mockery and a snare. Reduced to its final consequences, it means disruption, disunion, a war of sections, a war of races, fire and sword, anarchy and indiscriminate slaughter. And these ultimate consequences are interwoven into the treacherous web of this controversy. The sectional agitations, jealousies, and revenges of half a century, are concentrated in this Kansas question. The beginning is ominous—she end will be disastrous if, right or wrong, just or unjust, there are to be "no more slave States."

[*The New York American Pick.*

It is the opinion of the doctor that the lawyer gets his living by plunder, while the lawyer thinks that the doctor obtains his by *pill*-age.

FOREIGN NEWS.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

April 29th is the date to which correspondence by mail from the Crimea reaches. At that date the English fire was mostly suspended. On the night of the 24th, a combat took place between the Russian and French suppers. The object of the Russians was to dig new rifle pits, which the French undertook to prevent. Constant firing continued from 8 o'clock, P. M., till 3, A. M., when want of ammunition compelled both parties to cease.

The Russians had, under the fire, actually dug and retained several new pits. Two hundred French were placed *hors de combat*. The French had, however, pushed their sap considerably forward, and mounted several new guns. On the 26th, Gen. Canrobert reviewed the whole of Gen. Bosquet's army of observation. The review was quite visible to the Russians, but only one sullen gun showed they were awake and watching proceedings.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

SECASTOPOL, May 11, 5:45 P. M.—The enemy opened a heavy fire on our trenches last night, and maintained it for nearly two hours. Their troops did not attack our advanced parallels. The Russians hoisted a flag of truce yesterday evening, with a view to bury their dead, who were killed the night before in front of our advance. The truce was granted.

May 12.—The enemy made a sortie last night (Friday) on the advanced works of the left attack. They moved forward in two columns, but both were immediately repulsed with considerable loss. The conduct of the troops was admirable. Our loss consisted of 1 officer, 5 men killed and 30 men wounded.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 12.—6000 Sardinians have gone to Sebastopol. Excessively heavy firing takes place between the French and the Russians every night. The British are within fifty yards of the Russians sentries. The British are constructing new batteries.

RESIGNATION OF GEN. CANROBERT.

PARIS, Friday May 18.—The following document appears in to-day's *Moniteur*:

CRIMEA, May 16, 10 A. M.—"My shattered health no longer allowing me to continue in the chief command, my duty toward my sovereign and my country, compels me to ask you to transfer the command to General Pelissier, a skillful and experienced leader.

"The army which I leave him is intact, hardened to war, full of ardor and confidence. I beseech the Emperor to leave me a soldier's place (*place de combatant*) as commander of a simple division."

The Minister of War has addressed the following reply to General Canrobert:

"PARIS, May 16, 11 P. M.—The Emperor accepts your resignation. He regrets that your health has suffered; he congratulates you upon the sentiment which makes you ask to remain with the army, where you shall have the command, not of a division, but of the corps of Gen. Pelissier.

"Hand over the chief command to that general."

From the New Haven (Con.) Register.

A table showing some of the foreigners engaged in the cause of American independence, and the capacity in which they acted:

Names	Where born	Capacity in service
Button Gwinett,	England,	Signer Declarat'n Ind,
Francis Lewis,	S. Wales.	do do
Robert Morris,	England,	do do
James Smith,	Ireland,	do do
George Taylor,	Ireland,	do do
M. Thornton,	Ireland,	do do
J. Witherspoon,	Scotland,	do do
James Wilson,	Scotland,	do do
G. de Lafayette,	France.	Major Gen. U. S. A.
Baron DeKalb,	Germany,	do do
T. Kosciusko,	Poland,	do do
Charles Lee,	Wales,	do do
R. Montgomery,	Ireland,	do do
Wm. Moultrie,	England,	do do
Arthur St. Clair,	Scotland,	do do
Baron Steuben,	Prussia,	do do
Horatio Gates,	England,	Brig. Gen. do
Hugh Mercer,	Scotland,	do do
Count Pulaski,	Poland,	do do
Alex. Hamilton,	Isle Nevis, col.,	Washington's aid
James Jackson,	England,	col. & after U. S. Sen.
Wm. Croghan,	Ireland,	Major U. S. Army.
Wm. R. Davie,	England,	do do
John James,	Ireland,	do do
James Crystie,	Scotland,	captain do
Andrew Irving,	Ireland,	lieut. do
John Barry,	Ireland,	captain U. S. navy.
John P. Jones,	Scotland,	do do
George Bryan,	Ireland,	a patriot, M. C. 1775.
Chs. Clinton,	Ireland,	do and father of James and Geo. Clinton, New York.

"Put none but Americans on guard to-night!" Such is the sentiment which the know-nothings attribute to Washington, surrounded as he was by foreigners who served under him. Two of his aids appointed by himself were foreigners, sharing in her confidence, his counsels, and his camp, viz: Hamilton and Kosciusko. Hamilton afterwards, when he became President, was by him appointed Secretary of the Treasury, and made one of his cabinet, and Kosciusko appointed by Congress major general. Washington, in the exercise of his power under the constitution, in the formation of the Supreme Court of the United States, nominated, and the Senate confirmed, James Wilson, a Scotchman, one of its juges.

CATCH HIM!!

We copy the following from the Calcasieu *Press*, for the information of our readers and citizens generally:

SPARKS.—We think it due to truth and religion, to expose a man who passed through our town last week, on a swindling excursion under religious pretenses, who calls himself *Sparks*. He pretended to be on a benevolent tour for the object of collecting money to ameliorate the condition of the Commanche Indians. In order to insinuate himself into the graces of our citizens, he called himself a Methodist preacher, and appointed the day following his arrival to "hold forth." The result was that his villanous scheme succeeded. Upon the strength of his kind reception, he succeeded in fooling a good many of our citizens out of various amounts, from $2 to $5, and soon made himself scarce. We have since learned that he was a gross imposter, and that all his representations were infamous frauds. In order that others may be spared the imposition that we have suffered, we will describe this *scintillation* of villany. Sparks is a man of ordinary statue, built somewhat on the dandy order, with a clear though somewhat foreign dialect, and humbugs the credulous fluently in French, English and Spanish. He has black hair, grey eyes, one of them cocked or skewed, which gives a singular effect to his preaching, and he is remarkable for the enormous size of his probossis. His foot too boasts the same unenviable dimensions, and he is slightly bow-legged.

Should any of our friends abroad, make Sparks' acquaintance as well as we have, we would suggest to them, the propriety of treating him to a liberal coat of *tar and feathers*. Opelousas papers, and others favorable to the cause, will please pass *Sparks* around.

A SICK HUSBAND MURDERED BY HIS WIFE.—We copy the following from the Monticello, (N. Y.,) Watchman, of the 16th inst.

"On Friday of last week a woman named Catherine Ehrich, a resident of Cochecont, was committed to the jail of this village, charged with the murder of her husband George Ehrich. At the time of her commitment he was still living, but has since died. The deed was committed in open day, and in the presence of other members of her family. The unfortunate man was in bed sick, when she struck him on the head with a heavy Dutch hoe, breaking his skull. She mounted a chair by the bedside in order to strike more effectually. Her daughter caught hold of her and pulled her from the chair, and forced her to desist. The reason assigned by her for the commission of the crime is simply her dislike to the murdered man, and his death seems to be the consummation of a wish she had long entertained."

DEATH OF MRS. MARKS.—Our citizens were pained on Sunday, 3d inst., with the intelligence of the sudden death of MRS. MARY MARKS, consort of our State Auditor. She died very suddenly from a stroke of Apoplexy, during the absence of her husband. Her remains were this morning taken charge of by two of our citizens and conveyed to Bayou Sarah for interment. Her untimely death has created a void in our midst which will not be readily supplied.—*Baton Rouge Advocate.*

WHAT GLORY HAS COST ENGLAND.—It appears from a statement published in one of the English reviews, that between the accession of the house of Hanover and the battle of Waterloo, England was engaged in war sixty-five years. During those sixty-five years of war it cost England an expenditure of 2,023 millions pounds sterling; and the national debt saddled on the country during the same period was more than two-fifths that amount, there being borrowed not less than about 833 millions; of the former sum.

Thirty-six millions went in the Revolutionary war which brought William of Orange to the throne of England—twenty millions were borrowed and commenced the national debt.

Sixty-two millions in the war of the "Spanish Succession," from may 4, 1702, to March 13, 1713. Thirty-two and a half millions borrowed.

One hundred and twelve millions in the "Seven Year's War," from June 9, 1756, to the peace of Paris, February 10, 1763. Sixty millions borrowed.

One hundred and thirty-six millions in the American War, from 1774 to the peace of Paris, November 30, 1782. One hundred and four millions borrowed.

Four hundred and sixty-four millions in the French Revolutionary War, from February 1, 1793, to the peace of Amiens, 1802. Two hundred millions borrowed.

And one thousand and fifty-nine millions in the Bonaparte War, from April, 1803, to June 18, 1815. Three hundred and eighty-eight millions borrowed, and seven hundred and seventy-one millions raised by taxes.

In connection with this statement, it is stated that the war expenses of last year exceeded by fifty millions of dollars the estimate—leaving the actual charges at nearly one hundred and forty millions. The London Times puts the war estimates for the current year, alone, at forty millions sterling, or two hundred millions of dollars. These "are formidable figures; and *the people* of England may certainly be excused for becoming uneasy as to the probable result. The English government cannot afford to increase much further the taxation of her subjects. The times are not favorable for such experiments on popular endurance."—*Troy Budget.*

The Albany Register is one of those northern whig papers, which, having sold out to the managers of the secret party, are now engaged in the honest business of deceiving the South with the declaration that the triumphs of know-nothingism have *not* been triumphs of abolitionism. It is indignant because the Washington *Union* takes the other side of that proposition. When the Register can point as to ten men who were elected to Congress by the know-nothings (out of the large number already notoriously chosen by them in the free States) who are not pledged to or known to favor extreme abolition legislation; when it can tell us of *one* United States senator elected by know nothing legislatures who is not at the same time a rank and ultra advocate of abolition principles; and, finally, when it can point to a single governor elected by the know-nothings of the free States who is not of the same school, we may pay serious attention to its general disclaimer. But these are practical and patent facts and must first be explained.—*Washington Union.*

New Post Offices.—List of offices established in Louisiana since April 1, 1854:

Good Water, Winn Parish; Jefferson, Jefferson Parish; Brush Valley, Bienville Parish; Green Creek, Catahoula Parish; Marysville, Point Coupee Parish; Boon's Landing, Bienville Parish; Balize, Plaquemine Parish; Le Compte, Rapides Parish; Arnaudville, St. Landry Parish; Mooring's Port, Caddo Parish; Algiers, Orleans Parish; Enterprise, Catahoula Parish; Peach Grove, East Feliciana Parish; Saline [illegible], Natchitoches Parish; Columbus, Sabine Parish; Kisatchie, Natchitoches Parish; Saint Maurice, Winn Parish; Caledonia, Caldwell Parish; Jesuit's Bend, Plaquemines Parish; Buras Settlement, Plaquemines Parish; Hickory Flat, Calcasieu Parish; Point Mitchell, Plaquemines Parish; Grande Prairie, Plaquemines Parish; Long Street, De Soto Parish; Floyd, Carroll Parish; Yellow Bluff, Franklin Parish; Parker's Store, Caddo Parish; Berwick, St. Mary's Parish; Spring Ridge, Caddo Parish; Hollywood, Tensas Parish; Marchae, East Baton Rouge Parish; Fairview, Concordia Parish; Mandeville, St. Tammany Parish; Morganza, Point Coupee Parish.

Improved Way of making Bread.—The Paris correspondent of the *Commercial Advertiser* speaks of a plan invented by a baker of that city to reduce the cost of bread. He puts in part of rice to five of wheat flour, and the economy effected reaches the very considerable figure of one sou in the two pound loaf. The Government has had the bread examined by competent persons, and has authorized the sale of it, at a less rate than that fixed by the police. The demand is such that the baker cannot supply it. Neither the nutriment nor the taste of the bread would appear to be affected by the presence of the new ingredient.

A Mother's Love and Devotion.—At the burning of the steamer William Knox on the Ohio, some ten days ago, a woman jumped overboard with a babe. She came to the surface, and, taking the babe's hand in her mouth, thus held it out of the water, while she attempted to paddle to the shore. A man plunged in after her, and by strong efforts, succeeded in getting the mother to where the water was shallow enough to allow them to touch the bottom. "Do not bite its hand now; you are safe," said the man to her, while they were wading ashore. She took the child's hand from between her teeth, and simply said: "You do not know a mother, sir." Scarcely a print of the gentle mother's hold on the poor infants was perceptible.

A SELL.—The City Marshal of Bangor, Me., seeing a man drinking something out of a bottle, offered him $3 to tell where he got it. The money was pocketed immediately. The Marshal was shown to the pump, and the bottle contained water.

TAKING A LANDLORD AT HIS WORD.—We have heard of cool things, but never anything cooler than the following: The landlord of a hotel at Whitehall, called a boarder to him one day, and said: Look o' here! I want you to pay your board bill, and you *must*. I've asked you for it often enough; and I tell you now, that you don't leave my house till you pay it" "Good," said his lodger; "just put that in writing; make a regular agreement of it; I'll stay with you as long as I live!"

COMMERCIAL.

(*From the New-Orleans Bee.*)

Friday Evening, June 8, 1855.

The market has not undergone much change since our last. Business in some departments has been tolerably active, but the stocks of many leading articles are so much reduced as not to admit of extended operations.—Our last advices from England reach to the 26th ultimo, by the Africa, and represent a continued activity in the Liverpool Cotton market, at advancing prices. Here the news produces no effect in consequence of the smallness of the stocks, and from the fact also that the improvement had already been anticipated.

We have had refreshing rains for some days past, which have materially benefitted vegetation. The temperature is also much cooler. The river remains at the same last noticed.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 1st inst., 7,115 bales. Cleared in the same for Liverpool, 10,923 bales; Havre, 2,622; Bremen, 714; Gottenburg, 2,287; Genoa, 883; New York, 568; Boston, 1,827; together 19,824 bales; making a reduction in stock of 12,709 bales; and leaving on hand, inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared this day, a stock of 41,141 bales.

Our last report closed on a firm market, though with little doing on Saturday, the demand was limited, and only 1000 bales were disposed of without any change.—On Monday, there was more demand, and 3000 bales found purchasers at steady rates. Tuesday's business reached 2000 bales, without any alteration being apparent. On Wednesday, the Africa's accounts to the 26th ult., were before the public, reporting an extensive business in Liverpool, the week's sales having reached 153,000 bales, at an advance of ⅛d. Middling being quoted at 6¼d. These advices imparted a stimulus to our market, and 5000 bales were sold at irregular prices, though the advance was generally ¼c. Yesterday, the demand was brisk, and 5000 bales were disposed of at full figures. To-day, the market was quiet, and only 1200 bales were disposed of, making the total business of the week 17,200 bales.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.— LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Inferior	— a —	Middling Fair	12¼ a 12½
Ordinary	8¾ a 9¾	Fair	— a —
Middling	10¼ a 11¼	Good Fair	— a —
Good Middling	12 a 12¼	Good and Fine	— a —

SUGAR.—The market in the early part of the week was quiet and easier, but latterly a better feeling has prevailed, and prices have recovered from the temporary depression. The week's business has amounted to 1000 hhds, on the basis of 5¼ a 5¾c for Fair to Fully Fair, and we now quote: Common 4¾ a 5¼c; fair 5⅛ a 5⅜c; prime 5½ a 6c; choice 6¼c; clarified 6 a 7¼c; refined 6½ a 7½c.

MOLASSES.—The market has been very quiet, and the week's business barely amounts to 750 bbls, at 22 a 22½c for Fermenting, and 26½c per gallon for choice Reboiled. Sugar House is selling in limited quantities, at 28c per gallon.

FLOUR.—The Flour market in the early part of the week was heavy, but has latterly shown symptoms of recovery, and prices are without material change. The week's business amounts to 9000 bbls, at $9 50 a 9 75 for superfine; $9 75 a 10 for fancy, and $11 50 per bbl for extra brands. Receipts are coming forward slowly, and the demand is about equal to the supply. Some of the recent sales have turned out sour.

GRAIN.—Under the influence of free receipts, prices of Corn have ruled more in favor of buyers, but a fair extent of business has been done, amounting in the aggregate to 51,000 sacks. To-day, owing to the rain, nothing of consequence was done. Prices have ruled from 95c for mixed to $1 for prime yellow, and $1 05 a 1 07½ for prime white. In Oats, a fair business has been done at 58 a 60c for St. Louis, and 55c for Ohio and ordinary lots. Bran has still further receded, and sales to some extent have been made at $1 05 per 100 lbs. Of Wheat, there have been no receipts. Sales of Western Hay to a considerable extent have been made at $29 a $30 per ton.

BACON.—The demand since our last has been brisk, and the sales amount to 1000 casks, at gradually improving prices, the advance since the lowest point of the week being ¼c per lb. In the early part of the week Sides were sold at 9¼c a 9½c, but the present rate is 10c, though at this figure, the sales are light, and the stock equally so. Clear Sides have been sold at 10¼ a 10½c, and Shoulders at 7¾ à 8c per lb. Hams are retailing at 12½ a 13½c.

PORK.—The Pork market has maintained a quiet appearance, but prices show no change. The principal sales were 50 bbls, at $16 75; 200 on private terms; 650 Soft Mess at $15, and 70 M. O. at $15 75. At retail, Mess brings $16 75 a 17. There have been no transactions in dry salted Meat.

LARD.—The demand has been moderate, but prices are firmly maintained. The sales comprise 278 bbls and tierces, at 10¼c; 388 tierces at 10¼; 74 do at 10½; 100 do on private terms; 100 kegs at 12½c, and 600 kegs, at 11¾c per lb.

BEEF.—The market is without change, and the only sales of note were 45 bbls Mess, at $17 50, and 40 Prime Mess at $15 50 per bbl. Mess is retailing at $17 50 a 17 75, half bbls at $9 50.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—Supplies have arrived more freely, and prices in consequence have receded. We quote new Western Butter 25 a 35c, and Cheese 8 a 12c per lb.

CANDLES.—The demand for Star Candles has been fair, and the sales of the week amount to 900 boxes in various lots, all at 23c per lb.

RICE.—The market is quiet, and only a few small sales have been made at 6¾ a 7c per lb.

WHISKEY.—Under the influence of increased supplies, prices have given way, but towards the close the market is firmer. The sales have been to a fair extent, at 32 a 33c per gallon for Rectified, mostly at the latter, and at 33 a 35c for Raw. Dexter's sells in small quantities, at 40c.

COFFEE.—The market for Rio Coffee has shown more activity since our last, and prices have advanced ⅛c. The sales of the week sum up 13,500 bags, at a range of 9 a 9⅜c—the bulk latterly at 9⅛c.

SALT.—The sales comprise 6500 sack Liverpool coarse from the warehouse at $1 10; 1200 bushels Trapani at 56½c; and 400 sacks Turks Island at $1 45. From second hands, Liverpool coarse brings $1 15 a 1 20, and fine $1 75 a 1 80 per sack delivered.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—We notice sales of 500 pieces Kentucky Bagging at 15 a 15½c; 100 do at 15c; 250 bales India at 13c; and 95 do at 13½c. Of Rope, 500 coils were sold at 7½c.

LIME.—There have been no arrivals of Thomaston, and from second hands, dealers obtain the advanced rate of $2. In Western, the transactions comprise 1400 bbls Utica at $1 12½, and 500 bbls Alton at $1 00.

Died.—In this parish, on monday last, 11th inst., MRS. TRÉVILLE