THE COURIER.

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

Opelousas :
SATURDAY, JULY 21st., 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.)

☞ We are authorized to announce that PIERRE MOUILLE 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. WILLIAM MOUTON as a candidate for the office of District Attorney for the 15th Judicial District of this State, at the election in November 1855.

Opelousas, May 19th., 1855.

Messrs. Sandoz & Meynier.—Please announce that L'VEILLANT CHACHERE fils is an Anti-Know-Nothing candidate for Sheriff of this Parish, at the November election.

A NUMBER OF FRIENDS.

30th June, 1855.

JUDICIAL ELECTION RETURNS.

Chief Justice.—Official.

PARISHES.	E. T. Merrick.	Tha. H. Lewis.	John K. Elgee.	T. M. Eham.
Plaquemines,	77	—	131	—
Orleans,	2,237	103	3,415	9
Jefferson,	259	—	193	—
St. Charles,	4	44	33	—
St. John Baptist,	28	29	91	—
St. James,	142	15	6	—
Ascension,	71	3	229	9
Assumption,	44	—	208	—
Lafourche,	201	33	22	—
Terrebonne,	124	21	78	—
Iberville,	102	17	265	3
W. Baton Rouge,	119	1	51	7
E. Baton Rouge,	43	—	127	220
E. Feliciana,	279	1	236	3
W. Feliciana,	196	1	129	1
Livingston,	98	—	58	11
St. Helena,	158	—	75	2
Washington,	68	3	12	—
St. Tammany,	158	—	11	—
Pointe Coupée,	143	—	214	—
Avoyelles,	180	4	185	2
Tensas,	62	—	37	2
Concordia,	52	16	9	1
Lafayette,	3	30	66	—
Vermillion,	21	16	19	—
St. Mary,	180	31	66	6
St. Martins,	207	6	59	1
St. Landry,	195	257	184	—
Calcasieu,	—	15	4	—
Rapides,	526	—	177	—
Natchitoches,	233	1	91	—
DeSoto,	123	5	43	—
Claiborne,	350	5	45	—
Bienville,	227	—	70	—
Caldwell,	70	—	29	—
Union,	102	—	83	9
Ouachita,	141	—	85	—
Morehouse,	97	—	60	3
Jackson,	258	—	55	—
Franklin,	81	—	27	—
Catahoula,	243	—	40	6
Madison,	120	—	63	6
Carroll,	148	1	95	4
Winn,	86	—	8	—
	8,257	658	7,114	305

Sabine, Caddo, Bossier and St. Bernard to hear from.

Majority of Merrick, so far, 1,143.

☞ It is evident, from a perusal of "Nature's Guide," a new and admirable work, by Dr. Kinkelin, of Philadelphia, Pa., that the source of much of the disease, both mental and bodily, that afflicts mankind, lies *within ourselves*; that in many instances of suffering, man is his own worst enemy. The questions of loss of physical strength and mental imbecility, are very ably, lucidly and candidly treated in this little volume, yet in so delicate and unobjectionable a manner, that "Nature's Guide" may be safely and profitably commended to general circulation. Price 25 cents.—For sale at the Drug Stores of John Posey, and P. L. Hébrard & Co., and at this Office.

THE CHARBON.—This fearful malady, peculiar to animals, is creating sad havoc among the horses and mules of this parish and Terrebonne. Some of the planters in this parish, have lost as high as thirty horses and mules each. Once the animals are attacked, all remedial agents appear to be void of any beneficial effect, and soon die. The disease is supposed to be contagious or easily communicated from one to another, by a species of fly which alight on the affected part and then darts off immediately, carrying with it the deadly poison, to be inoculated into the veins of the first animal on which it may alight. Even persons have been known to die from handling animals that have died with this disease. It may properly be called a Plague among the equine.—*Minerva.*

Within a few weeks Know-Nothingism has been defeated in the cities of Worcester, New Haven, Norwich and Buffalo, and crushed out of Virginia, before it got a foothold. In Washington the fraudulent election of Know-Nothing officers is to be contested; and in Philadelphia the grand council of the order, like a swimming pig, is cutting its throat with its own boots.—*Boston Post.*

☞ Every day brings to light more and more of the nefarious schemes of the Know-Nothings in the Washington election. The following passages from the Washington correspondent of the Boston Post display a disposition so peculiar to the nocturnal party, that we can almost think it intended as a description of some recent scenes at the polls in New-Orleans:

"In the first place, the judges of the election were all of one party—Know-Nothings. Having understood that their crafty operations were to be inspected, they on Saturday last caused a strong and high fence to be built, to keep off all observers.—They refused to receive votes from legally qualified voters, who carried Union, or anti-Know-Nothing tickets, as can be proved in several instances; and they received illegal Know-Nothing votes. Indeed, rowdies were heard last evening boasting of having voted in three or four different wards. Another thing they did was to protract and obstruct the voting, so that a great many voters, after standing in the crowd for two hours, were prevented from voting by the closing of the polls. So great and apparent were the frauds that the election will doubtless be successfully contested. The voters had to stand out of doors, and wait two or three hours before their chance came. A lot of Know-Nothings, as a scheme to tire out and defeat their opponents, continued to stand in the file after having voted, and when they saw a Know-Nothing friend, would step out and give him his place. Sometimes they would *sell out* their position for fifty cents, and then join in at the foot, and press up again. But these things, though shameful, are not so disgraceful to human nature as were the howling, the drunkenness, and the fighting of this *dark lantern* party in the streets last night. Their conduct has been such as to drive nearly all respectable and intelligent men from their ranks.

(*For the Opelousas Courier.*)

SHORT EDIFYING SYNOPSIS OF WHAT IS THE KNOW-NOTHING PARTY?

It is a party of about a year's or more standing, the offsprings of a cracked Puritan brain, a party, as it stands now, of exclusive themselves, excluding exclusionists, all ready rather to flame up like alcohol into insignificancy as regards the formation of an uniform national party—making the proverb good "*ex nihilo nihil fit*"—than to sacrifice differential points by way of compromise, and indeed we are at a loss, where to go to now, to find the right pluck of this real party. We can call it, at present, but a complex of parties, suffering of a noisy political influenza, some of this disorder, some of the other, a big outside, but no inside to keep it together. It appears to some soberminded men, that Nicholas' pretended to be sick man, came over from Turkey, and took his seat in this party. But in his present personification he shows, he is really sick, he exhibits a complex of diseases which would bring tears in the eyes of the beholders out of commiseration and compassion. Consumptive dyspepsy in its last stage has brought his bones 2 inch and a half out of their regular shape in advance. We see him a subject to rheumatic gout, paralytical attacks, and like the Boa after swallowing her food—helpless, inactive, in a state of the utmost apathy and stupor. Sometimes he feels shame and repentance of his past acts in the days of his youth and past manhood, then again he kicks up like an unruly mule, until fatigue and stupor make him lie down, and all is quiet again.—"Parturiunt montes, exit ridiculus mus" will be more than once the only motto, fit for this political constellation—humbug, in the course of its existence.

CHARACTERISTIC OUTLINES.

I.—It is a party composed first, of consumptive, skinboned would be politicians, who before taking their last nap for another world to come, would like to blow once more the trumpet "Joe is still alive," second, of persons, who are guided by the prospect of honorary or pecuniary gain, with principles about like "live but let not live," third, of men, who are gulled into that party by an instinct for novelty or for imitation, but who since they began to smell the bad smell would rather prefer leaving coveniently than staying any longer in that society.

II.—It is a party, which does not follow the only sound principles in the selection of men for office "is he capable, is he honest." The sterling moral and intellectual value of the man is of secondary consideration. Who can cry out loudest "hurrah for new-born America, down with all, what is not born here, down with the Pope and the Catholic religion" is the biggest Bubee, and will get the biggest share. A shinplaster specimen of the human species, which would not be tolerated elsewhere, finds a new cover for his raggy character under the principles of this party.

III.—It is a party the most dangerous on account of its secrecy. In benevolent societies, like those of the Freemasons and Odd Fellows' secrecy is a virtue, as the Bible says "let not thy left hand know, what thy right hand does." In political societies it acts like the most subtle and destructive poison against those as well it is used, as those, who use it. Under its cover the most atrocious means, the most contemptible knavish tricks worthy of a marchiavel or of the most refined artful Jesuitism may be made use of. The very atmosphere, where it acts, is tainted, the very characters, who practice it, get blotted by it. A real lofty American character will feel himself like pent up in a pen, will feel the pang of a Sisyphus in his conscience and the load of Tantalus on his neck under this imposed restraining law of secrecy. Lord forever preserve us for political societies, that have to work in darkness, and cannot stand the light of the sun. Does not already in the 15th century our gallant old hero captain Hono — sing out:

"And what there is in darkness spun
Can never stand the light of sun."

IV.—It is a party, which is destructive in its tendency, without having the capacity to build up again or giving us anything equivalent instead of it, it may then be that monstrous absurdity, a local aristocracy, that is: a body of persons enjoying privileges, founded on the chance of being born here, provided they are not Catholics, an aristocracy, more dangerous in its consequences than the rotten hereditary or monied aristocracy.—It is of course a party, which keeps up an endless fermentation, without ever turning out any passable cider or beer, without establishing or being ever able to establish a fixed steady stand.

V.—It is a party, which turning in hostility against the Catholics dares to attack the dearest gift to human mankind, the liberty of conscience, the liberty to adore our maker according to the dictates of our own conviction, the palladium, under which peacefully living we have become the greatest nation on this planet. If the Catholic church prospers so as to create envy, why do not the ministers of other denomination redouble their spiritual exertions, to bring on the same result in their churches?

VI.—It is a party, which styles itself "American" but with some exceptions in its tendencies and effects is entirely "Anti-American."

VII.—It is a party actually guilty of the attempt of rebellion, of high treason; to make her principles supreme laws of the land, the whole constitution must be subverted and civil war with all its horrors be the consequence.

VIII.—It is a party, which how so often she may attempt it, can never, I hope and trust, be national. The same fate will happen to her, so often she tries, to erect uniform battlements for her platform, as it did to the builders of the tower of Babel or to those fellows, who wanted to roll the mountain Ossa on the Pelion. Did not the convention in Philadelphia turn out into a dissention? It is a party of so many heads, as parties belong to that party, an image of that monster, the hydra with her many heads, each trying soon to snap outside, soon at each other, untill third down, worn out, sucked out, bleeding on as many spots, as there are oysterbanks on the Gulf shore, she will bury herself a chaos into an endless chaotic chaos, never to rise any more.

But what the Almighty Jehovah in his infinite goodness may and will forbid—if this parties' party should melt together by way of compromise, should throw blindness over those eyes, that can see, and deafness over those ears, that can hear, if this party should gain the ascendancy in the land and in the great council of our nation, should touch those sanctified monuments, which exalted noble spirits of our forefathers have founded and left to us as everstanding rules to be governed by; if instead of those chivalrous parties, who under the auspicious principles of the noble immortal Clay, the gigantic Centaur, Daniel Webster, of the profound Jefferson, of Egeria's metaphysical disciple John C. Calhoun, went manly, openly, avowedly, to charge each other with the conscientious aim of doing good to their country, if instead of those sturdy yeomanry parties an old shaggy, windsprained, stringhalt lame Rocinante nag, should kick up the dust in the arena of Congress, hodding its dull, sleepy flatulent head significantly, as if to say "here I am the newborn child, the sprouting new American wonder of the world, to regenerate, purify and rectify, what our blockheadish forefathers have done," Lord! our now glorious country, respected and admired abroad, bless'd with every bliss at home,—where wouldst thou be?

FRIEND OF THE UNION.

THE ORDER IN MISSISSIPPI.—We find in one paper the renunciation of Know-Nothingism by no less than sixteen individuals, residing in Talahatchie county, State of Mississippi. One of the notifications states as reasons for leaving the order: "We believe conscientiously that the organization is a consummate Whig trick, set on foot for the purpose of defeating the great Democratic party; last but not least, it is a secret, political, oath-bound, jacobinical organization. We are Democrats of the pure Jefferson and Jackson school, and we are not ashamed or afraid to renounce the vile heresy."

One of these repentant sinners is a Whig, St. Clair Lawrence by name. He observes: "My short acquaintance with "Sam" satisfied me that he would not do to tie to; but being already tied, I take this method of breaking loose. I am no longer a Know-Nothing.—*I have ever acted with the Whig party*;—I am yet a Whig in principle, and ready to act with my party, if in truth there be a sufficiency unmetamorphosed to be entitled to the name of party; if not, I shall vote with the Democratic party. Sam's ticket cannot get my vote."

THE RIVER.—The River here is lower than it has been this season, and the oldest inhabitant says he has never known it to be as low as it now is within his recollection.

At Shreveport, as here, it is as low as it ever has been, and at Fulton it has almost gone dry. Stages and hacks are now doing a fine business, and a Railroad running to the upper Red River valley would pay a higher dividend than any stock in the country.—*Red River Republican.*

NEW YORK HOTELS.—During the past two years the hotels of New York have picked up a business for themselves that will compare favorably with most banking institutions. The profits of the St. Nicholas for the year just closed, foot up to $53,000: the Astor $49,000; the Metropolian $45,000

(*Telegraphed to the Picayune.*)

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

NEW-YORK, July 11.—The Collins steamship Pacific has arrived here, bringing intelligence from Liverpool to the 30th ult., and corresponding dates from the seat of war and from the Continent generally. Her news, though it does not contain the announcement of any important result, is very interesting.

THE CRIMEA.

From the official reports which have been received of the affair of the 18th, it would appear that the total Allied loss was 4,774; that, according to a list given by Gen. Pelissier, the French had 37 officers killed, 66 wounded and 17 taked prisoners; that the total French loss was 3,337; that the total English loss was 1,434; and, according to a nominal list published by Lord Panmure, that the English had 93 officers killed and wounded, and 150 taken prisoners. Of the French loss Gen. Pelissier says 1,544 privates were killed; and that 1,644 are wounded and missing.

There were many rumors circulating in Paris regarding the cause of the defeat. One of these attributes it to the errors of the British commanding officers, first, in not passing the fascines which had been provided for filling up the trenches within the Redan, and secondly in not having immediately apprised the French commander that they would necessarily retire.

The British, on their side, say that they took the Redan, but could not hold it because the French failed to silence the Malakoff.

Lord Raglan was sick, and had asked to be recalled. Gen. Sampson has been mentioned as likely to take the command of the army in the event of Lord Raglan's removal from it.

THE BALTIC.

The British fleet in the Baltic has bombarded both Hango and Sweaborg, and at the former place had destroyed the telegraph station.

A communication from Dantzig, of the 29th, states that the Allies had destroyed forty-six infernal machines.

One bomb had exploded on the poop of the British Admiral's ship Exmouth, and injured Admiral Seymour severely.

The Russians admit that the Cossacks had fired on a British boat carrying a flag of truce, but allege that they fear a stratagem.

[From the Hartford Times.]

AN EXPOSITION

Of the principles and power of the Know-Nothing Order of Connecticut, founded on the actual experience of Council No. 147, located in Lyme.

UNANIMOUS ACTION IN COUNCIL.

Whereas, the State Council of Know-Nothings, at its recent session in Norwich, in the grossest violation of its constitution and laws, by which it professes to be governed, and contrary to every decision founded upon evidence and justice, did revoke the charter of this Council on the representations of the Presidents of two other Councils in this town—Nos. 105 and 108; that a majority of its members voted at the spring election in accordance with the dictates of their own consciences, without fear or favor of any man; therefore,

Resolved, That we can regard the action of the State Council, in thus revoking our charter without even notifying us of such intention, in no other light than that of a base and tyrannical usurpation of power, oppressive alike to us and every subordinate Council in the State.

Resolved, That this action has fully opened our eyes to the manifest determination of the Order to crush out both freedom of speech and action on the part of its members; to utterly disregard its assurances and obligations, professedly made in good faith, whenever it shall best suit its secret, dark and unhallowed purposes; and henceforth to regard no other law than that of passionate impulse and arbitrary proscription, which has ever been the last resort of those powers only that have attempted to shield the most gigantic wrongs under the dangerous plea of necessity and absolute authority.

Resolved, That, in our opinion, the time has arrived for the alarm to be sounded in the ears of the people of Connecticut, and to inform them of the existence of a secret order in their midst, which is striking a blow in the dark against our institutions of civil and religious liberty, and which, if suffered to go on, will soon destroy all we prize most dear in religion, politics and morals.

Resolved, That we feel that we should prove false to our obligations, to our God and our country, if we were to keep silent at such a time as this, and that we hereby set forth to the people the following exposition of the Order, and the objections which arise in our minds to the principles of its organization and action.

On our admission to this order we had given to us the solemn pledge and assurance that no obligations would be imposed upon us which would conflict with those we had already taken, and owed to God, our country and our families. For the sole reason that we acted as we were bound to do under the Constitution of the State, and that we honestly complied with sacred obligations as electors, we were ejected from the Order, anathematized as unworthy of respect, undeserving of any confidence or trust in any business transactions, and as deserving only the scorn and reproach of all good men. We were subjected to the most fearful denunciations because we would not surrender up to this most accursed of all despotisms our freedom of citizenship, and degrade ourselves down to the ignominious servitude of wearing a mastiff's collar.

In view of such things, what honest man would contend that any obligations which might be imposed by the Order are in the least binding or entitled to a moment's respect? Who would not go rather one step further, and say that man is guilty of perjury in the highest degree who would act with the Order against his own honest conviction?

We believe if the parent for such a cause disowns the offspring, the obligation to keep the secrets of such a parent is forever absolved, and the light of of day should be permitted to penetrate into the dark recesses of this institution, so worthless, and at the same time so dangerous and destructive to the genius of American Institutions. It is arrayed in warfare against the whole machinery of a republican government.

It has enticed the people from their homes in the still hours of darkness, and at its numerous places of meeting bound them to its foul and fearful purposes by administering the most horrid oaths, with one hand resting on the Bible, and the other raised toward Heaven, to yield themselves unreservedly to the control of this secret power, and even to deny to their families and to the world that they hold connexion with the Order. No person is permitted to hold an opinion which has not the sanction of the self-constituted mouth-pieces of the party. Within this temple of superstition Sir Oracle reigns supreme. The devotee who worships at its shrine is completely unmanned. He no longer feels nor acts his former self. In secret he steals away like a conspirator to the place where the most inveterate hatred is engendered against the descendants and countrymen of those brave men whose heroic valor assisted in achieving the liberties which we now enjoy. In the same manner, and often at the hour of midnight, he gropes his way back to his family again to repeat the hundred-time-told lie of no connection with this Order. So much falsehood in the family circle, where the utmost confidence, truthfulness, and harmony should exist, has a direct tendency to produce suspicion or mistrust on the part of wives and mothers towards their husbands and sons; hence we find in every town where a council exists, the female portion of the community are speaking out boldly their moral indignation against an Order whose influence is so manifestly baneful upon all who are connected with it, whether nearly or remotely.

He who does not here behold the sure workings of demoralization and ruin must indeed be a poor moralist.

But all these are evils of small magnitude and consideration when compared with some other gigantic wrongs with which it labors to curse our land. The scattering of a few pieces of red paper of a peculiar shape obliges every "brother" to arm himself with bowie knife and revolver or other deadly weapons, and follow the back of their leader even to the shedding of blood. The Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, and other fearful and bloody Know-Nothing riots, are but the legitimate working of the Order, and but the beginning of such scenes as were enacted on the soil of France under red republican rule.

Those who control and manage the affairs of this corrupt concern are in it for the spoils of office; and no means, however desperate, are left untried to compass this end.

The Order is engaged in a crusade against religion; it revives the old spirit of persecution for opinion's sake, and of course rallies around its standard thousands who are more willing to fight against Catholicism than to practice their own profession. Odious religious tests which have been successfully reasoned down and removed from the statute of our State are speedily dragged from their loathsome tomb and quickened into life. No Catholic is to be tolerated, no matter how sincerely he may revere his Maker; he is to hold no office in the gift of the people, have no part in the Government nor interest in any of its concerns, while the Atheist, Deist, Debauchee, Infidel, Mormon, or Buddhist, is recognised as a good and worthy brother.

They have fearful apprehensions that the Catholic Church will soon overrun and possess the country, to the ruin alike of republicanism and religion; and all this, too, when that church is in the most rapid decline in the old country, and while it is only continuing in its fold a moiety of those who reach our shores strong in their attachment to its cause. These apprehensions, then, are entirely unfounded in fact and opposed to common sense. It is only a trick of crafty political managers to bring to their aid the religious element of their country, while it is generating dissensions, sectarian animosities and the rankest intolerance.

History and experience alike teach that no people were ever persecuted for opinion's sake without coming out in the end vastly increased in numerical strength and public favor. It is a saying, both old and true in all ages, "the blood of the martyr is the seed of the church." No form of religion has been put down by persecution of its professors.

This order sweears its members never to vote for a foreign born citizen to fill any office in the gift of the people. Thus, birth-place, rather than virtue and intelligence, is made a qualification for places of trust and responsibility! What an absurdity is here! The Know-Nothing principles and practice would elevate a Benedict Arnold to the Presidency, and at the same time proscribe such men as Lafayette, Hamilton, Montgomery, Gates, Steuben, DeKalb, Moultrie, St. Clair, Morris, and a host of noble and gallant men who freely spent their treasure and shed their blood in our glorious struggle for liberty. And are the people of Connecticut prepared to adopt such principles as these—principles which are at war with the machinery of the American government? We have too much confidence in their intelligence and honor to believe they will long submit to this great wrong. We feel confident that there are at this time thousands in the Order who are similarly situated to ourselves, and who already see that its influence is for evil, and only evil, upon every interest of our country. We know of many in other parts of the State who feel with us in this matter, and who are resolved to come out and wash their hands of this foul and disgraceful business.

The foregoing is a brief statement of facts; no argument is needed to add to its force or develop more clearly the character of an organization which, while it ostracises all those born in a foreign land, draws into its toils thousands of honest and unsuspecting Americans, and then attempts to reduce them to a condition of servitude, strip them of their individuality, degrade them to the position of mere machines, and compel them at the bidding of their masters to disobey the dictates of ther consciences, surrender their own thoughts into the keeping of others, and violate their oath of allegiance to the State of which they are citizens.

Others may choose to submit to such atrocious despotism, but as for ourselves we denounce it is contrary to the genius of our institutions, at war with freedom of thought, and deserving the open denunciation of every true American.

Resolved, That the officers and members of this Council affix their names to the above.

Resolved, That the papers of this State opposed to this organization, are hereby requested to publish the foregoing. B. P. BILL, President.

DANIEL S. SWAN, Marshal.
CHARLES A. TIFFANY, Instructor.
And sixty-seven other signatures.

THE K. N. CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.—The N. O. Courier is of opinion that Mr. Derbigny, the gubernatorial candidate of the model aborigines of this State, is himself a foreigner, and born in France; or, at all events, that it cannot be established that he was born either a Louisianian or an American.

☞ Have you enemies? Go straight on, and mind them not. If they block up your path, walk around them, regardless of their spite. A man who has no enemies is seldom good for any thing—he is made of that kind of material which is so easily worked that every one has a hand in it. A sterling character—one who thinks for himself, and speaks what he thinks, is always sure to have enemies. They are as necessary to him as fresh air; they keep him alive and active. A celebrated character, who was surrounded by enemies, used to remark, "they are sparks which, if you do not blow, will go out of themselves." "Let this be your feeling, while endeavoring to live down the scandal of those who are bitter against you. If you stop to dispute, you do but as they desire, and open the way for more abuse. Let the poor fellow talk—there will be but a reaction, if you perform but your duty, and hundreds who were once alienated from you, will flock to you and acknowledge their past errors."

Shame!—"Extensive arrangements are being made for celebrating the 4th of July here, and notice has been given that Roman Catholics or foreign military companies will not be permitted to join the procession. All the Foreign Protestant associations will, however, unite in the proceedings."

The above announcement is from a Cincinnati paper. Who can read it without mingled indignation and shame?

☞ The Know-Nothing papers of Kentucky have fiercely denounced the Hon. B. L. Clarke, the Democratic candidate for Governor, because his first wife was a Catholic. It now turns out that not only the first but the second wife of Mr. Morehead, the Know-Nothing candidate for the same office, were Catholics and daughters of an Irishman. Morehead found his first Catholic wife such an excellent woman that when she died he went right off and married her sister.

COMMERCIAL.

(*From the New-Orleans Bee.*)

Friday Evening, July 13, 1855.

The week's business considering the period of the season, has been quite brisk, and prices of several articles have improved. Our last advices from Europe came through yesterday by the Pacific, and are favorable.—Cotton in Liverpool had declined ¼d, but rallied again and closed at an advance of 1-16 a ⅛d over previous figures, the quotation for Middling being 6 9-16 a 6⅝d, whereas by the preceding steamer the figure was 6½d. These accounts have had a beneficial influence on our market, as will be perceived on referring to details below.

We have had a week of hot and dry weather, under the effect of which the advices in relation to the crops are encouraging. The city remains in a healthy state.

Our report of Friday last closed on a spirited market, the demand having improved in consequence of the lower range of prices, and the readier disposition to meet the views of buyers. On Saturday, 2,500 bales were sold at previous figures, but a more active enquiry on Monday and Tuesday, resulting in sales of 9,000 bales, enabled holders to obtain an advance of fully ¼c. On Wednesday, 3,000 bales were disposed of at steady figures. Yesterday, the market opened with a good enquiry, and as early in the morning some rumors of a favorable character were afloat in relation to the tenor of the Pacific's news, buyers entered the market with spirit, the sales reaching 3,500 bales, of which a considerable portion to the acknowledged receipt of the foreign accounts, the remainder bringing a clear advance of ¼ a ½c. The character of these advices has already been alluded to, and to-day again the market was very stiff, at yesterday's improvement, but the small stock cut down the sales to 1000 bales, making the business of the week 19,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.— LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Inferior	7– a 7¼	Middling Fair	— a —
Ordinary	8¾ a 9¾	Fair	— a —
Middling	9¾ a10¼	Good Fair	— a —
Good Middling	11¼ a11½	Good and Fine	— a —

SUGAR.—The demand was limited at the beginning of the week, but within the last few days it has improved, and prices have ruled more in favor of sellers. The sales amount to 950 hhds, and we now quote as follows: Inferior, 4c; common 4¼ a 5c; fair to fully fair, 5¼ a 5½c; prime 5¾ a 6c; choice, 6¼c; clarified, 6 a 7¼c; refined 6½ a 7½c per lb.

MOLASSES.—Under the influence of a better demand, holders have succeeded in obtaining fuller prices. The week's business has reached 1,200 bbls, at a range of 25 a 26c for fermenting, and 27½ a 28c per gallon for Reboiled.

FLOUR.—The demand since our last has improved in the face of a rapidly decreasing stock and light receipts, so that as a consequence prices have easily advanced, until the rise at the close is equal to $1 50 a $1 75 per bbl. In the early part of the week superfine ruled at $7 50 a 7 75, and during the first three days 7,500 bbls were sold, commencing at those rates, and closing at $8 25. Since then prices have advanced to $9 25 a 9 50, though the former rate was refused to day, and extra brand command $11 a 11 25. The week's business has amounted to 10,000 bbls.

GRAIN.—The receipts of Corn have been light, and proving inadequate to the demand, prices have considerably improved, the advance being fully 15c per bushel.—The week's sales comprise 13,000 sacks, closing at 75c for inferior, 85c for mixed, and 90 a 95c per bushel for good to prime. The demand for Oats was limited, and only moderate sales have been made at 53 a 54c per bushel for St. Louis. For Bran, there has been a good demand, but a sale was made as low as 60c, subsequent to which the market rallied to 80 a 82½c, whilst to-day, 2,000 sacks were sold at 80 a 87½c per 100 lbs. Of Wheat, a sale of 80 sacks was made at $1 30.

PORK.—The demand has been limited, and the market very dull, sales having been confined exclusively to retail lots, mostly at $18 25 for Mess. A lot of 92 bbls Prime was disposed of on private terms.

BACON.—There was a better demand in the early part of the week, but it has since worn off, though prices are fully ½c higher, Sides ruling at 9¼ a 9½, and Shoulders, at 8½c. Plain Hams have been retailing at 9½c, and sugar cured at 12½ a 13½c per lb.

LARD.—The business has been very limited, and the only sales to our knowledge are 72 tierces prime at 10½, and 3000 kegs at 12c.

BEEF.—There have been no transactions of note. —Mess is retailing at $17 50 per bbl, and at $9 00 in half barrels.

RICE.—The market is quite dull, and sales confined to small lots at 6¼ a 6¾c per lb.

WHISKEY.—This article has advanced, and we notice sales of 237 bbls rectified, at 30c; 200 do at 31c; 100 at 32c; 100 do at 32½; and 150 bbls raw at 27½c per gallon.

COFFEE.—The Coffee market has preserved a quiet appearance, and the week's sales amount to 2000 bags, at 10½ a 10¾c, and 9c for skimmings. There have been no arrivals since our last.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—The sales of Kentucky Bagging comprise 250 pieces at 14c; 50 at 15½c; 50 pieces and 25 half do at 15¾c per yard. Of India Bagging, 293 bales, part to arrive, were sold at 13½; 150 bales at 14c; 200 at 13½c; and 281 at 14c. In Bale Rope, we notice sales of 170 half coils at 7½c; 50 coils at 7½c; 300 do fancy at 8¼c; 300 at 7½c; 50 at 7½c and 200 at 7½c.

Died.—In this town, on Sunday last, 15th instant, Mr. JACOB CHRISTMAN, aged 53 years.

——In this town, on tuesday last, 17th inst., Mr. HONORE JAHAN, aged 49 years.

Sale at Auction.

THERE will be sold at auction, at the residence of Dr. Delaruelle, in Opelousas, on the 18th August next, 1855.

A LOT OF CHOICE

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

consisting in dining-room and bed-room furniture, Chinaware, Pictures, Crystal Glass, Clocks, Black Marble, Looking Glasses, &c.

Conditions:—All articles of $10 or under cash, and all articles upwards of $10 payable in April next, 1856, at the domicil of Dr. Delaruelle, in notes with satisfactory security, and all sums not punctually paid at maturity, to bear 8 per cent interest.

Opelousas, July 21st, 1855.

Public Sale.

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

THE public are hereby informed, that there will be sold, at public sale, to the last and highest bidder, by the undersigned, auctioneer, at the residence of Jacques Bacon, on Bayou des Cannes, in the Parish of St. Landry, on

Thursday, 23d August next, 1855,

the following described property, belonging to the succession of Louis A. Bacon, late of the Parish of Calcasieu, to-wit:

A Negro-Woman,

named Toinette, aged about 40 years, with her three children, all girls, one of 7 years, one of 5 years, and one of 4 years.

A Turning machine with all its apparatus, a horse and buggy with harness, a lot of beds and bedding, household furniture, 3 cows, a double barrelled shot gun, a revolver; a saddle and bridle, a side saddle, a silver watch, a gold watch chain, and several other articles the enumeration of which would be too tedious.

Terms and Conditions:—One third payable on the 1st of April 1856, and two thirds payable on the first of April following, 1857, purchasers furnishing approved personal security, to the satisfaction of the Administrator, mortgage retained on the slaves, and interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, from maturity until paid.

THEODOSE CHACHERE,
Auctioneer.

Opelousas, July 21st, 1855.

There will also be sold,

on the same day, at the same place, by the same officer and on the same conditions, the right of crossing bridge and ferry boats, on Bayou des Cannes, as also the

PLANTATION,

being the last residence of Jacques Bacon.

Also a yoke of good work oxen.

A lot of about 300 hogs ranging around the Plantation.

A pair of Timber wheels with the apparatus.

An ox cart and a horse cart, and a great many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

THEODOSE CHACHERE,
Auctioneer.

Opelousas, July 21st, 1855.

State of Louisiana.

DISTRICT COURT, } No. 7522.
Parish of St. Landry, }

Estate of Lastie Louis Pitre.

PIERRE PITRE, of the Parish of St. Landry, Administrator of the Estate of the late Lastie Louis Pitre, deceased, late of the Parish of St. Landry, having filed a final Tableau of distribution of the funds of said Estate, accompanied by a petition, praying that the same may be homologated;—And whereas the prayer of said petition has been granted by an order of Court, dated July 18th, 1855.

Therefore, notice is hereby given to all interested, to make oppesition, if any they have, within thirty days from the date hereof why said Tableau should not be homologated, and the Administrator discharged from all further liabilities as such, and his bond cancelled.

A. GARRIGUES, *Clerk.*

Opelousas, July 21st., 1855.

NOTICE.

ANTOINE CHRISTMAN & MARGUERITE BURCKHARDT, of the Parish of St. Landry, having applied conjointly by their petition for the appointment of Administrators of the estate in community between Marguerite Burckhardt and her children, issue of her marriage with Jacob Christman, her deceased husband, late of the Parish of St. Landry.

Therefore, any person intending to make opposition to said appointment, will file the same in writing, in my office, in the town of Opelousas, within ten days from the date of this notice.

A. GARRIGUES, *Clerk.*

Opelousas, July 21st., 1855.

NOTICE.

FRANÇOISE AMELIE COQUERE, of the Parish of St. Landry, having applied by her petition for the appointment of Administratrix of the estate in community between her and Jean Honoré Jahan, her deceased husband, late of the Parish of St. Landry.

Therefore, any person intending to make opposition to said appointment, will file the same in writing, in my office, in the town of Opelousas, within ten days from the date of this notice.

A. GARRIGUES, *Clerk.*

Opelousas, July 21st., 1855.

Public Sale.

Estate of Jacques Leopold Rocquet, deceased.

BY virtue of an order, from the Honorable the Third District Court of New-Orleans, bearing date the 5th of July instant, 1855, and to me directed, through Hon. J. H. Kennedy, Judge of said Court, I will offer, at public sale, to the higest and last bidder, on the plantation hereinafter described, on Bayou Têche, in this Parish, on

Wednesday, 22d of August next,

1855, and the following days, if necessary, the following described property, belonging to the Estate of the late Jacques Leopold Rocquet, deceased, to-wit:

A CERTAIN

TRACT OF LAND,

situated in Prairie Laurent, in the Parish of St. Landry, fronting in part on Bayou Têche, and containing about two thousand one hundred and sixty-five arpents and 62 hundredths (more or less), together with all and singular the *Buildings and Improvements thereon erected* and thereto pertaining, consisting in a *Sugar House, Steam Engine, Dwelling House, Negro Cabins* and other accessory buildings and improvements.

ANOTHER TRACT OF LAND,

adjoining the preceding in the rear, and having three hundred and seventy-eight arpents and 26 hundredths (more or less), and fronting on the Bayou Bourbeux.

ANOTHER TRACT OF LAND,

contiguous to the tract last above described, adjoining the first above described in the rear, and fronting part on the Bayou Bourbeux, and measuring three hundred and fifty-one arpents and 25 hundredths (more or less).

ALSO THE

70 SLAVES,

hereinafter described, of both sexes and different ages, to-wit:

No. 1.—Sam,	aged about	35	years.
" 2.—Charité,	"	30	"
" 3.—George,	"	4	"
" 4.—Isaac,	"	30	"
" 5.—Sophie,	"	17	"
" 6.—Rosalie,	"	2	"
" 7.—Guillaume,	"	28	"
" 8.—Juliette,	"	27	"
" 9.—Louisiana,	"	9	"
" 10.—Baptiste,	"	4	"
" 11.—Joseph,	"	2	"
" 12.—An infant,	"	0	"
" 13.—Harris,	"	35	"
" 14.—Diana,	"	28	"
" 15.—Cécile,	"	2	"
" 16.—An infant,	"	0	"
" 17.—Jerry,	"	30	"
" 18.—Jane,	"	30	"
" 19.—Sarah,	"	8	"
" 20.—Sidney,	"	5	"
" 21.—Emma,	"	2	"
" 22.—An infant,	"	0	"
" 23.—Robert,	"	28	"
" 24.—Caroline,	"	25	"
" 25.—John,	"	2	"
" 26.—York,	"	27	"
" 27.—Gertrude,	"	25	"
" 28.—Antoine,	"	8	"
" 29.—Joseph,