THE COURIER.

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

Opelousas :

SATURDAY, AUGUST 18th, 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 requested to publish the following ticket:

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
ROBERT C. WICKLIFFE, OF WEST FELICIANA.
For Lieutenant Governor,
C. H. MOUTON, OF LAFAYETTE.
For Secretary of State.
ANDREW S. HERRON, OF EAST BATON ROUGE.
For Auditor,
SAMUEL F. MARKS, OF WEST FELICIANA.
For Treasurer,
CHARLES E. GRENEAUX, OF NATCHITOCHES.
For Attorney General,
E. WARREN MOISE, OF PLAQUEMINE.
For Superintendent of Public Education,
SAMUEL BARD, OF CARROLL.
For Congress.—4th District,
JOHN M. SANDIDGE, OF BOSSIER.

August 18th, 1855.

☞ 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.

THE NEXT SALES.—One of the finest Sugar Plantations of our Parish, together with 70 Slaves, &c., will be sold on Wednesday next, by Evte. Debaillon, auctioneer, as will be seen by reference to the advertisement in another column. The conditions will be favorable to purchasers.

On the next day, there will also be sold, by auctioneer T. Chacheré, on Bayou des Cannes, four Slaves, a Plantation and some other property.

Mr. Fisher, who owns a Plantation opposite that of the Estate of Rocquet, first mentioned in this article, will offer it for sale, on the day of the sale above mentioned, the 22d. We should think that this likely residence will command a high price.

For particulars, see the different advertisements.

KNOW-NOTHING NOMINATIONS.—On Saturday last, the Know-Nothing members of this Parish held a convention for the purpose of chosing candidates in view of the Election of November next. Although every thing seems to be secret, yet we have learn the following nominations, hoping that our friend the Organ will correct any errors we may have committed.

For the Legislature.—Cyprien Dupré, Louis De Kerlegand, Solomon B. Harman.
For District Attorney.—James M. Porter.
For Sheriff.—Elbert Gantt.
For Coroner.—Dr. Freeman Burr.
For Clerk of the District Court.—J. Bte. Alex. Fontenot.
For Assessor.—Oscar Stanton.

Five of these candidates were formerly whigs, and three Democrats.

We should like to know from the K. N. Organ if the offices hunted the candidates up in this occasion, or if the candidates seeked the offices, as this is one of the main principles of that *beautiful and enchanting order*, as one of our K. N. friends calls it? This is a mere question of curiosity, as we have observed much dissatisfaction on the part of many members of the order, some of whom had *placed* themselves in such a position that they should have been *recognized* as *aspirants*.

CHOICE FURNITURE.—To-day will be sold at Dr. Delaruelle's residence, in our Town, a large Lot of choice household furniture. See advertisement.

KNOW-NOTHINGISM.—We learn that ten or twelve members of this secret order have withdrawn from it at the meeting of Saturday last, and that many others are determined to withdraw also at the first opportunity.

We are happy to see that all those who resign their affiliation to the mysterious Order are doing it in order to be free to vote as they please at the November election.

☞ Owing to a pressure of reading matter, (particularly the letter of Hon. J. P. Benjamin, our Senator in Congress), we are forced to postpone the publication of the speech of P. D. Hardy Esq., until next Saturday.

☞ We call the attention of our readers to the card of Messrs. LAFOREST & DESMARE, in another column of our paper, and take this opportunity to inform them of the presence, in our Parish, of one of the firm, Mr. Desmare, our common and popular friend.

QUARANTINE.—At the meeting of the Board of Health of the city of New Orleans, held on the 1st inst., the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That from the 1st August until the 1st November next, or until the existing sickness disappears, all steerage passengers which may be brought to the quarantine station on the Mississippi river bound for this port from any port of Great Britain and Ireland, or of the continent of Europe, and not intending immediately to proceed above New Orleans, shall be detained and kept at such station.

☞ Connecticut is free from debt, and owns some $400,000 of back stock, independent of its School Fund of $2,000,000. The Comptroller estimates the receipts in the treasury for the coming year at $198,871, and the expenditures at $155,000.

GUESS WHO CAN!—Jane speaks the truth 6 times out of 5; Sal 5½ times out of 9; Tom 4 times out of 7; Bill 7 times out of 11; and Dan 9½ times out of 13. What is the chance of a thing being true which Jane and Sal assert, and Tom, Bill and Dan deny?

SUGAR.—The average annual quantity of cane sugar produced and sent into the markets of the civilized world is above one million tons exclusive of that manufactured in China and the Malayian archipelago. The value of this sugar cannot be estimated at less than $ 75,000,000.

LETTER FROM THE HON. J. P. BENJAMIN.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 30, 1855.

To the Hon. J. P. Benjamin: SIR.—The State of Louisiana is on the eve of a general election. The crisis is momentous to the people of the State and of the whole United States, as a powerful national party organization has sprung up under the name of the American Party, whose published national proceedings and acts declare objects and purposes which we deem destructive to the most sacred principles of the Constitution, and violative of the political and religious rights secured by that sacred instrument.

Believing that, upon the issue now made throughout this wide-spread Republic, the Constitution of the United States is to stand or fall, and knowing that the occasion must have aroused your liveliest attention as a citizen, a lover of your country, and the representative of our State in the Senate of the United States, we, as your political and personal friends, feel a desire to have a public expression of your views upon this all-absorbing question. By complying with our request, you will oblige many of the true old Whigs.

JAS. P. FRERET,	L. E. FORSTALL,
H. M. HYAMS,	ALF'D. VIENNE,
M. MUSSON,	ALF'D. PENN,
A. C. HENSLEY,	J. CRICKARD,
A. DUREL,	A. B. RINGGOLD.
H. D. OGDEN,	JAS. H. DONEGAN,
J. B. STEEL,	GEO. MAY,
MATH. MARTIN,	PLACIDE FORSTALL.

NEW-ORLEANS, August 3, 1855.

GENTLEMEN.—I have the honor to acknowledge receipts of your favor of 30th ult., and very cheerfully comply with your request.

The grave aspect of political affairs is well calculated to excite the earnest solicitude of every citizen who loves his country, and it is peculiarly the duty of those who have been elevated by the State to a position which affords more than common facilities for forming a correct appreciation of the condition of national affairs to make full and free communication of their opinions and of the principles which govern their public conduct.

The great political question of the day, vastly over-shadowing all others in its influence on your interests; your happiness, your very existence, is that which has reference to your constitutional rights for the protection of your property. In the debate which occurred in the Senate of the United States on the Nebraska bill, the mortifying conviction was forced upon my mind that the Whig *National* party was no more. That great party, to which it had always been my pride to belong, which, under the lead of Clay and Webster, had long struggled, with varying fortunes for the power of conducting public affairs on principles which I honestly believe to be best calculated to promote the welfare of the people, had perished with the chieftains. I found not one Northern Whig untainted with the contaminating influences of Free Soilism. Not one Northern Whig raised his voice or gave his vote in either house in defence of those institutions of the South, which are expressly recognized by the Constitution, and the protection of which was formally and solemnly guarantied to our forefathers when they consented to merge, for all national purposes, the independent sovereignty of the Southern States into one Confederated Union. Again and again did Northern Whigs, on the floor of the Senate, declare that they abjured all further union with Southern Whigs, on national principles; and I repeatedly heard the declaration made that the defeat of the Whig party was to be attributed to the dead weight which it carried at the North, by the recognition in the national platform of the constitutional rights of the South.

At the last session of Congress a proposition to repeal the Fugitive Slave law commanded eleven votes *in the Senate!* The recent elections of Northern Senators have displaced many of the firmest and most consistent supporters of public law. Shields, of Illinois; Dodge, of Iowa; Pettit, of Indiana; Norris, of New Hampshire; all able, eloquent and independent statesmen, who fearlessly struggled for the right, have been succeeded by avowed Free Soilers; and in the present state of public opinion at the North, I entertain no doubt that a proposition to repeal the Fugitive Slave law would find twenty advocates in the Senate; in that Senate to which we have been accustomed to look as the last refuge of the Constitution; as forming for its defence an ægis so impenetrable that even the lightning of infuriated fanaticism might play innocuous about it.

How stands the case in the other branch of the National Congress. Infinitely worse.

A majority of the next House of Representatives will be Free-Soilers. Prominent members of the last House, leaders of that factious minority which sought by an abuse of Parliamentary rules, to defeat the ascertained will of the majority, were heard to threaten that they would return to the next Congress prepared to repeal the Nebraska law and the Fugitive Slave law, or break up the Government in the attempt. Most of these men have been reelected after pledging themselves to the people of their districts to carry out their treasonable designs by means of amendments to be offered to the appropriation bills at the next session of Congress. Thus, the very existence of this Government will be put at issue within the next twelve months.

Permit me, for the purpose of making myself more clearly understood, to develop the effects of such a course of conduct as is threatened by these traitors.

The General Appropriation bill, as its name imports, is that which provides for the payment of nearly all the current civil expenses of the Government. The salaries of all public officers, of the Judges of the Courts, of those who collect, keep and disburse the public revenue, are provided for in this bill. If it fail to pass, your public offices would be closed, your revenue officers arrested in the discharge of their duties, and the whole Government brought to a stand-still.

The bill, of course, requires the assent of both branches of Congress, and the scheme is to add a clause to it repealing the Fugitive Slave law and the Nebraska law, so as to force the Senate to assent to these unconstitutional measures or to assume the responsibility of stopping the wheels of Government by rejecting the whole bill.

I state my deliberate conviction that this attempt will be made in the House of Representatives. I state my most serious apprehension that the Senate will resist the infamous project to the end. If these apprehensions be realized, the next session will be closed without providing the supplies necessary to administer the Goverment, and the Representatives will go home to their constituencies to render an account of their action. The President will be compelled to call an extra session of Congress in order to provide means to carry on the Government; and the only hope left to save the country will be the returning sense of justice in the masses of the North, when brought in view of the appalling danger that will then have become so manifest and so impending as to force immediate and decided action. If they fail to choose the wise course of obedience to the Constitution; if they shall supinely acquiesce in the mad and treasonable warfare waged against the South, the Constitution and common humanity, the days of this Republic will have been numbered; and I have neither heart nor courage to seek further to penetrate the veil that darkly hides the future.

Strange, unprecedented in history, is the fact that in a government framed by common consent for the common protection of all the interests of the governed, one-half of the people should carry on a malignant and relentless warfare against the dearest rights of the other half, without the slightest interest in the subject matter, without professing even to perceive any advantage that could be derived by themselves in the event of success, and with a blind and savage disregard of the calamities that must ensue if that success were possible. Suppose a body of insane fanatics in this section of the confederacy should avow their belief in the sinfulness of subjecting the animal creation to the domination and service of man, and should, under the dictates of this "higher law," act on their conviction of the duty of stealing from the northern farmers, the flocks and herds which form so large a portion of their wealth. Suppose that to effect this they should organize bands of robbers and incendiaries who should make the night lurid with the flames of their barns and granaries, and even threaten with the torch the roofs that protect their families. Suppose that in the course of conduct they were not only excused, but encouraged and applauded by the South, and that Southern Legislatures took pride in passing laws for their protection and assistance—how long, think you, the North would remain as patient and as forbearing as the South has shown herself to be? Yet this is but a faint picture of the actual warfare now waged against the unresisting South, for superadded to all the horrors of the servile insurrection to which the North is constantly inciting our slaves, are the nameless horrors which such a calamity would inflict on our wives and our daughters.

And now, fellow-citizens, when the gloomy aspect of public affairs should induce you to take counsel with each other in devising means to avert dangers so imminent, what are the people of Louisiana doing? Are they uniting in one great Southern party upon some platform similar to that of Georgia, on which we can all stand together and meet with firmness the common shock? Are they like watchmen on the tower, straining their anxious vision towards the quarter whence danger impends? Not at all.

The Whigs of Louisiana, or four-fifths of them, have been seduced into joining an organization, which, although calling itself the American party, has no claim to the name of a party at all. It is a mere association for the purpose of influencing, not the *measures* by which the public good is to be attained, but the *men* by whom the offices are to be filled. Oh! what a wretched fall from the proud traditions of the gallant Whigs of the olden time!

Although entirely unnecessary to recapitulate the often urged objections against this new organization, I will state succinctly that I am opposed to their principles.

Because they are anti-republican in refusing equal political rights to all American citizens;

Because they violate the spirit, if not the very letter of the Constitution by the proscription of citizens on the ground of their religious belief;

Because they are a retrogression towards the errors of the dark ages in tending towards a union of Church and State, a union equally dangerous to civil and religious liberty;

Because they present issues addressed to the passions and prejudices of the people, and thus tend to divert their attention from those higher subjects over which it is their duty to keep ceaseless watch;

Because, above all, they infringe that priceless privilege of a freeman, the rights of independent personal action, guided by independent personal judgment.

If not one of all these objections, inseparable in my opinion, existed against this organization, I repeat that I would refuse to join a body held together, not by the ties of a common belief in certain *principles and measures* of public policy, but simply by *their preference to themselves as the right class of men for office holders.* Even if this preference were wise and judicious, such an association does not deserve the name of party in a republic! it lacks the essential elements of one; it is a baseless fabric, unsubstantial and ephemeral.

It is impossible that such of our fellow-citizens as have still adhered to the Know-Nothings after the ignominious scenes at the National Convention lately held in Philadelphia, can long remain deceived. The light of reason is already breaking on them. Every day adds to the proof that so far as the North is concerned, the whole strength of the party rests on two bases; one of violent hostility to the South, the other of bigoted intolerance towards Catholics. I put it to you as candid men, if the Northern Know-Nothings were to refuse admission into their lodges of all enemies to the South, and all unwilling to extend equal political rights to Catholics, how many members of the party would remain? Not enough to carry a constable's election in any ward or district in a Northern State.

To speak of a party as *national*, the platforms of which are *sectional*, is to do violence to the received meaning of language, and none can long remain deceived, except the willing dupes.

Although the Democratic party is not yet so thoroughly disorganized as the Whig party, it requires no political sagacity to perceive that it cannot maintain itself as a *national* party. The few truly national Democrats who remain at the North have been reduced to a minority so insignificant that their struggles become more and more faint, and their voice is now scarcely heard in the roar of the popular clamor for what is called "Free-Soil." The dissatisfaction engendered by the conduct of the present Administration has thoroughly disheartened the party which brought it into power. They are unable longer to cope successfully with the growing fanaticism and intolerance of the North, and will be unable to preserve the national features of the platform. In it, as a party, I have little hopes for the South, and neither its failure nor its success in the ensuing election would, in my judgment, retard or advance the crisis now impending.

Impressed with these views of public affairs, I shall hold aloof from the present State canvass. I will not even join the attempt to revive the organization of the Whig party. Its ashes alone remain, and the Phœnix is equally a fable in political as in natural history. I shall await the fast approaching time when not only Louisiana but the entire South, animated by a single spirit shall struggle for its dearest rights and in defense of that Constitution which is their most precious heritage. When that day shall come, as soon it will—when all distinctions of Whig, Democrat and Know-Nothing shall have been obliterated, I shall not I trust be found the last of those who will battle in behalf of the *great Southern Party*, organized to meet and combat the aggressions of Northern Abolitionism, fanaticism, and treason. Respectfully, your fellow-citizen. J. P. BENJAMIN.

A REMARKABLE MAN.—There is a gentleman residing in this city, who came here twenty-three years ago from England, and brought with him some three hundred guineas of his own hard earnings, with which he commenced business as a grocer on a small scale. Little by little he increased his trade, and at the present time he is probably worth more than any other man in Massachusetts in the same line of business. During the period of twenty-three years, he never gave a note of hand or took one; he never sued a man and was never sued himself, nor ever called on to the witness stand in any court during the whole period. He was never naturalized, and of course never voted, although he has paid thousands of dollars for State and county taxes. He has been known to buy a cargo of West India goods amounting to $90,000, for which he paid cash on delivery.—He never deals in or drinks intoxicating liquors; never gives $1 for a charitable purpose where he thinks his name will appear in the newspapers, although he has distributed thousands to the distresses of his fellow men. Can such another man be found in this or any another country.

[*Boston Times.*

A MOB—AMERICANS RULING AMERICA!—After the speaking last night in the Eighth Ward, in which foreigners and the Pope were duly belabored by the speakers, a mob was organized, the lamps put out, and an attack made on the property of Mr. F. Quinn. He is an Irishman, who has been twenty-one years in Louisville, and has had the good fortune to acquire property.

Five or six of his houses were stoned and nearly destroyed. The property is between Tenth and Eleventh streets. Mrs. Sweney's house, at the corner of Monroe and Eleventh streets, was stoned and much damaged. Mr. Hegan's house was also stoned, and the windows broken. A woman—Mrs. Lee—was shot through the arm. No arrests were made; and threats of burning the property were uttered. Mr. Quinn was told yesterday that his property was threatened.

In order to stimulate the scoundrels, it was circulated that the Catholic Church, in the lower part of the city, was filled with arms—a lie, of course. These are the legitimate fruits of the present movement, and the authors are fully responsible for these outrages. Shall Louisville be quietly turned over to the mob rule? is the question. Hardly a night passes that we do not hear of outrages more or less violent. Where are the city authorities? Shall we be obliged to call a meeting and organize a police of citizens? It is time.—*Louisville Democrat.*

A quaker gentleman from Pennsylvania recently visited a relation in one of our lower counties, who had about a hundred slaves on his farm, all of whom had been raised in the family. The Pennsylvanian took several occasions to lecture the Marylander on the sinfulness of holding slaves, and urged him to manumit them. The Marylander finally proposed to his relative to give him every slave he had, provided he would give him a surety that he would take as good care of them as he did. Of the number of slaves, he remarked, there are thirty too old to take care of themselves, and of course he could not free them; then there are thirty others too young to be given their freedom; the other forty he kept to earn sufficient to support those that are too young and too old to work. The Pennsylvanian declined this liberal offer, and his relative closed the conversation by remarking: "Now, my friend, if you and your northern sympathisers with our slaves would only follow H. Clay's advice, to "mind your own business" and leave us alone with our slaves, you would do them more service than their masters; for the fact is, my hogs eat up my corn and my slaves eat up all my hogs." The subject was after that dropped by mutual consent.

THE RIVER.

The River continues to fall.—There are many bars between this and the mouth, on which there is scant two feet water. But one boat, the *Victoria*, is now in the trade, and she is of as light draught as boats can be made. When light, she draws but 15 inches water. She arrived here on Thursday, with 200 or 300 barrels of freight, and expects to be able, even if the river continues to fall, to make one more trip but one only. Unless a change take place soon therefore, the navigation of Red River will be entirely closed.

[*Red River Republican.*

☞ The Know-Nothing who would not use the word patriot because it begun with the word Pat, has concluded to emigrate somewhere because he has at last found out that America was discovered by a foreigner.

☞ There is a man in Rushville so witty that his wife manufactures all the butter used by the family, from the cream of his jokes.

NOTICE.

Col. J. M. SANDIDGE, the Democratic candidate for the Fourth Congressional District, will address the people of his District, at the following places, to wit:

Caddo Parish.—At Shreveport, Monday, the 13th August.—Cook's Store, Tuesday, 14th.—Greenwood, Wednesday, 15th.

DeSoto Parish.—At Keachi, Thursday, 16th.—Pinckney's Box, Friday, 17th.—Mansfield, Saturday, 18th.—Pleasant Hill, Monday, 20th.

Sabine Parish.—At Manny, Tuesday, 21st.—Annacoco Thursday, 23d.

Calcasieu Parish.—At Lake Charles, Monday, 27th.

Vermilion Parish.—Perry's Bridge, Saturday, 1st September.

Lafayette Parish.—Vermilionville, Wednesday, 5th.

St. Landry Parish.—Opelousas, Saturday, 8th.—Washington, Monday, 10th.—Belle Cheney Springs, Friday, 14th.

Rapides Parish.—Cheneyville, Saturday, 15th.—Alexandria, Saturday, 22d.

Natchitoches Parish.—Cloutierville, Wednesday, 26th.—Natchitoches, Saturday, 29th.—Campte, Monday, 1st October.

And will attend at any place on his route, on any of the days intervening between, the appointments here made, that may be designated by his friends in the several parishes. Expects to be accompanied by one or two of the gentlemen on the State Ticket, and respectfully invites his opponent, or opponents, to make the tour with him.

☞ Papers in the above parishes will please publish this notice.—*Louisiana Democrat, 1st inst.*

AUGUST ELECTIONS.

ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY 9th.—Returns to hand from thirty-one counties of this State give WINSTON, the Democratic candidate for Governor, 2,900 majority. The following Congressmen are elected; SHORTRIDGE, Democrat, Second District, DOWBELL, Democrat, in the Third District. SMITH, American, reported elected in the 7th.

KENTUCKY.

NEW YORK, August 7.—The American party carried the election in Louisville yesterday, by one thousand majority. Much rioting ensued. The Irish fired on the Americans—they then caught an Irishman and hung him, at the same time killing and wounding others.

Another despatch of the same date says the American party has carried Kentucky.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The American party has, as far as heard from, elected three members of Congress. The Democrats have gained largely on the popular vote.

TENNESSEE.

The American party gains 500 in thirty counties.

STILL LATER.

TENNESSEE.

NEW YORK, August 8th.—JOHNSON, Democrat, is elected Governor of Tennessee by a small majority.

KENTUCKY.

K. N. Governor in Kentucky is reported to be elected.

SIX OBJECTIONS TO KNOW-NOTHINGISM.—The following reasons ought to be potent with every native-born American for the rejection of Know-Nothingism:

1. Because, according to its rules, the American-born son (who has never borne arms) of an Englishman who fought against our country can hold office, when the American-born son of an American who fought for the country cannot, if his conscientious convictions incline him to the Catholic religion—may not even though himself, his son, his father, grand-father, great grand-father, his brothers, and the corresponding relatives of his wife, may have all borne arms, all shed their blood, and all freely expended their time and money, in its liberties.

2. Because, according to its rules, not only an odious disqualification is imposed on the Catholic American-born citizen, but even the Know-Nothing himself is deprived of that natural right of every man to change his religion at will, and to embrace any mode of faith which his earnest investigations convince him is right.

3. Because, according to its rules the American-born young man is artfully inveigled into an association, the propriety of whose measures he has not had time or means fully to consider or determine, and when satisfied that they are unjust, illiberal an anti-American, finds himself entrapped by an oath which would seek to attaint him for denouncing the wrong.

4. Because, according to its spirit always, and its practice already, if Know-Nothingism were fully in possession of the government, the most disgraceful and harrassing espionage, searches and seizures would necessarily ensue, in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and the constitutions of the several States. This is evidenced by the proceedings of the Hiss Committee at the Roxbury School, which were in violation of the State and United States Constitutions; and it would be enacting similar scenes all over the country in our private dwelling houses.

5. Because Know-Nothingism engenders imbecility and littleness of soul in our young men, by teaching them that patriotic deeds and intellectual qualification go for nothing, but the place of birth is of chief importance. "You are proud of your country, my country is proud of me," said Anacharsis the Scythian. Though the former is a commendable pride, the latter is ennobling.

6. Because, for all the foregoing reasons, if Know-Nothingism (falsely called Americanism) should become predominant, all the grandeur inspired by heroic actions, moral and intellectual worth, perfect religious equallity, and the refuge and encouragement which our country offer to the noble souls fleeing from despotism, would dwindle down to a cowardly, because unreasoning bigotry, and a spurious brainless patriotism.—*Washington Union.*

A JACKSON BOMBSHELL.—Andrew Jackson Donnelson, the adopted son and heir of General Jackson, President Jackson's private secretary and afterwards U. S. minister of Prussia, but now a private citizen of Tennessee, living at the hermitage, &c.—*Independent Democrat.*

A. J. Donelson was neither "the adopted son" nor the "heir of Gen. Jackson," nor does he reside "at the Hermitage." Mr. Andrew Jackson is the man who enjoys these honors. A. J. Donelson, who has joined the Hindoos, is one of the "sorcheads." Having been in office and living upon the Democratic party for twenty-five years, he became dissatisfied with the present administration because the President did not comply with his demands for further and higher pay.—*N. H. Patriot.*

T. G. HUNT.—This K. N. Nominee seems decidedly unpalatable to all parties in his own District, the 2nd. The *Planter's Banner*, of St. Mary, says:

"We want to see another candidate for Congress in the field, and be he whig or democrat, so that he runs single-handed against Mr. Hunt, we think his chance is first-rate, for so unpopular is the nomination of the latter gentleman—in Attakapas at least—that he cannot get the entire vote of even his own party, and we have no reason to suppose that he will obtain a solitary vote outside of it."

(*Communicated*)

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

1. When the vital principles of our Government have been attacked, and the country been in danger, what party was it that stood up as a tower of defence? The Democratic party.

2. When the hated Alien and Sedition laws were introduced as the basis of our national policy, and anarchy and dishonor were threatening, at every moment, to break out, what stemmed its course and repelled its attacks? The Jeffersonian Democracy.

3. In the second war of independence, what party was it that refused supplies and succor to our Government, and burned blue lights whilst the enemies of the country were destroying the capitol, ravaging the country and murdering the inhabitants? It was not the Democratic party.

4. What party was it that originated the Hartford Convention, and proclaimed the rankest moral treason? It was not the Democratic party.

5. In the Mexican war, what party welcomed our gallant volunteers with bloody hands and hospitable graves? It was not the Democratic party.

6. What party stood forth as the rock of defence in the momentous contest between Jackson and the monster United States' Bank? The Democracy.

7. When the Whig party gave to the country their method of paying honest debts by a Bankrupt law, what party came to the rescue and restored confidence? It was the Democratic party.

8. Who has extended the boundaries of the Republic? The Democracy.

9. Who has resisted and still resists all religious and sectional fanaticism? The Democracy.

[Correspondence of the Louisiana Courier.]

HARKSVILLE, August 2, 1855.

Messrs. Editors of the Courier:—Deux mots à la hâte.—I have just left the thousand people composing the Know-Nothing meeting of the 2d August, at Harksville. Democrats, Whigs and Know-Nothings have assembled to hear a discussion of the principles of the parties in the field. I will give a brief account of what has transpired in my presence,—happy to state, at the same time that the Democratic ticket is nobly fighting along its way. A *necessary* invitation had been tendered to a free discussion; yet, see how prudent, and how wise! only two orators on the Democratic side were allowed to speak, two others not having been granted the privilege, although there were *five or six* to speak on the Know-Nothing side!!

Mr. C. Dreux, from New Orleans, opened the discussion, in a most flowery, most glittering, most empty address,—such an address, I suppose, resembling every other one he has made on a 4th of July or other grand occasion,—with a great exertion to tickle the "instincts of the people" *à la Pike.* Yet, it is justice to say that, if he did not bring forth sound and convincing logic, he was listened to with pleasure for the music of his voice and the poetry of his imagination. After the operatic effort of Mr. Dreux, Mr. C. H. Mouton, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, addressed the meeting.—not with musical voice, nor strewing flowers as he went along, not forgetting the subject he was arguing, to take a flight in the balmy regions of poetry,—but striking the foe boldly with his own weapons, and bringing to light his sins and dark deeds. He went through the allotted hour, his voice almost constantly drowned by the shouts and applauses of the people. Avoyelles, I think, will give him and the ticket a strong vote. Mr. Mouton is useful, and does all in his power towards a satifactory result in November.

Then spoke Mr. William Lewis, who spoke very nearly half his time of what he had been, had done, now is and does, and hereafter will be, &c. Mr. Lewis—not always very forcible in his arguments, or delicate in his personal allusions—brought forward the name of the purest of politicians and patriots, General Washington, and quoted words from him to prove that the General had been averse to foreigners. He has calumniated Washington, he has *wilfully and maliciously* given him sentiments at which he would have shuddered, making him say two different things at the same time, and making of him a double-faced Janus. What profanation! He quoted from p. 230, vol. XII, of Washington's Writings, by Jared Sparks—I had the identical volume in my hands—and read: "*And it gives to ambitious,*" down to the next paragraph. Now Washington in that address (his Farewell one) said page 229: "*So likewise a passionate attachment to one nation, &c.,*" and page 230 again, "*As avenues to foreign influence, &c.*" Does General Washington say any thing against naturalized citizens? Mr. Lewis, your skill is not honestly used. In the same volume, Washington writes, in a proclamation for a national thanksgiving, p. 183: "*to render this country more and more a safe and propitious asylum for the unfortunate of the other countries.....*" *and finally to impart all the blessings we possess, or ask for ourselves to the whole family of mankind.* On page 51, of the same volume, in his speech to Congress Nov. 19, 1794, he says: *Let them cherish it, too (the Constitution!), for the sake of those, who, from every clime, are daily seeking a dwelling in our land.*" Mr. Lewis made a few other specious arguments which very soon fell to the ground, when attacked by Hon. T. G. Davidson, who gave a most glorious speech, and literally shattered the Know-Nothing platform, and left the leaders of the secret association sorrowful. Mr. Lewis got well paid for his uncalled for personal attacks, and will get another stomach full when he meets Mr. Moise on the stand. The Catholic portion of this State are notified that Mr. Pond "makes a difference between Catholics born here and Catholics from foreign climes; that Mr. Lewis stated that the Know-Nothing party of Louisiana was not a part of the great national Know-Nothing party, and, yet, finished his *gumbo* speech by saying that he hoped there would soon be a Know-Nothing President, and was cheered!!! Beware, Catholics, and you noble Protestants, who embrace the cause of your Catholic brethren.

ONCE A K. N.—BUT NOT LONG, THANK GOD!!

NOTE.—The above letter is the production of a leading Creole gentleman, who resides in the Attakapas, and, unless we mistake, has occupied for some time past, a conspicuous public station. He belongs to a Democratic family, and found himself after he became fully acquainted with the objects and workings of the Know-Nothing order into which he had been betrayed by misrepresentation, in company which was not at all to the taste of any one who really loved Democratic principles and who revered the Constitution of the United States and the great cause of civil and religious freedom and progress: so he shook the dust from his feet, and lives to thank his God that he has been undeceived. Already many honest and patriotic men who were similarly deceived as to this conspiracy against American liberty and the Constitution and gave it for a while their adhesion, have like him had the manliness and the self-respect to come out from it; and doubtless many more will follow before November comes round. Let them do so. Democracy never deals harshly by her repentant though erring children.

CRAZY MAN IN THE WOODS.—There is a man running wild in the woods near Belvidere, Ill. A correspondent of the Chicago Press thus describes him:

He is naked, or nearly so, and appears to be afraid of men, as he always makes off rapidly through the bush when seen by them. He has upon one or two occasions, however, chased children who were in the woods gathering berries. On Sunday last, about 50 men were after him, and on Monday and yesterday more than this number, but he has eluded, thus far, all pursuit. Yesterday he was seen by some Dutchmen. He sprang up from the cover of an old hollow stump, and made off through the brush so rapidly that they could not catch him.

The woods are so thick here, with so many hollow trees and hiding places, that it is very doubtful if he is taken in any other than by some stratagem, as he is very cunning, like all crazy men. His beard is long, hair over his eyes, stark naked, scratched and tanned, and, as you may suppose, he is a pitiable looking object. Some have been near enough to speak to him, but got no answer. One man met him who had a gun, and told him to stop or he would fire upon him. He merely turned his head back, but kept on. What he lives on would be hard to say.

RATHER AWKWARD.—A few days since a gentleman who was *en route* for New York, got out at the station, leaving his "better half" sole occupant of the seat; returning, found a good looking gentleman occupying his seat and making himself agreeable with his traveling companion, politely requested the stranger to give him his seat. "Your seat sir?" said the stranger, "I don't know that you have any better claim to it than I have." "Very well, sir," replied our friend, "if you will keep it, allow me to introduce you to *my wife.*" The stranger looked blank, and made very hasty tracks for the next car.

A beggar asking doct. Smollett for alms, he gave him, by mistake a guinea. The poor fellow, on perceiving it, hobbled after him to return it upon which Smollet returned it to him with another guinea, as a reward for his honesty, exclaiming at the same time, "What a lodging has honesty taken up with!"

JACK RINK AND THE YANKEE.

We find the following in one of our exchanges without credit. We should not like to vouch for its truth, but if it serves to excite the risibilities of the reader, it will doubtless accomplish the object of its author:

Few communities are more strongly imbued with a passion for horse racing than the good people of Natchez. New York folks talk "soger" and "engine;" in Paris they talk opera; and in Natchez they talk horse. They believe in quadrupeds and nothing else. To own the fastest horse in Natchez, is to enjoy the fee simple of an honor in comparison with which a member of Congress sinks into nothingness.

In October last, the "fall meeting" took place and led to more than usual quantity of excitement and brandy cock-tails. The last race of the last day was a sort of "free fight," open to every horse that never won a race; purse $500, entrance $25.

Among those who proposed to go in was a Yankee peddler, with a sorrel colt of rather promising proportions. He thus addressed one of the judges.

"I say, captain, I should like to go in for that puss."

"What with?"

"That sorrel colt!"

"Is he speedy?"

"I calculate he is, or I would not wish to risk a load of tinware on the result."

"Do you know the terms?"

"Like a book—puss $500, and entrance fee $25, and there's the dimes."

Here the Yankee drew out a last century wallet, and brought two X's and a V. Among those who witnessed the operation was Jack Rink of the Bellevue House. Jack saw his customer, and immediately measured him for an entertainment. After the usual fuss and palaver, the horses were brought out, saddled, and prepared for a single heat of two miles. There were eight competitors beside the Yankee. The latter was a smart sorrel colt, with a fine eye, and a lift of the leg that indicated speed and bottom.

"Bring up the horses," said the judge.

The horses were brought up—the Yankee gathered up his reins and adjusted his stirrups. While doing this, Mr Rink went to the rear of the sorrel colt, and placed a chestnut burr under his tail. The next moment the order "to go" was given, and away went the nine horses of all possible ages and conditions. The Yankee was ahead and kept there. "Tin Ware" was evidently pleased with the way things were working; and smiled a smile that seemed to say, "that puss will be mine in less time than it would take a greased nigger to slide down a soaped liberty pole." Poor fellow! he hadn't reckoned on that chestnut burr. The "irritant" Jack Rink had administered not only increased the animal's velocity, but his ugliness. He not only ran like a deer, but he refused to do anything else. As the Yankee approached the judge's stand he undertook to pull up, but it was no go. He might as well have tried to stop a thunderbolt with a yard of fog. The Yankee reached the stand—the Yankee went down the road. When last seen the Yankee was passing through the "adjoining county" at a speed that made the people look at him as "that comet" that was to make its appearance in the fall of 1854. Where the sorrel "gin out" is impossible to say. All we know is, that the Yankee has never been heard of from that day to this, while his "wagon load of tinware," still makes one of the leading attractions in the Museum of Natchez.

HENRY CLAY AGAINST KNOW-NOTHINGISM.—How do the following liberal and truly American sentiments, delivered by Mr. Clay before the Senate of the United States, correspond with the present proscriptive and intolerant mass of those who were so lately holding him up before the world as a model American Statesman.

"The honest, patient and industrious German readily unites with our people, establishes himself upon some of our far lands, fills capacious barns, and enjoys in tranquility the abundant fruits which his diligence gathers around him, always ready to fly to the standard of his adopted country, or its laws, when called by the duties of patriotism. The gay, the versatile, the philosophical Frenchman, accommodating himself cheerfully to all the vicissitudes of life, incorporates himself without difficulty in our society. But of all foreigners, none amalgamate themselves so quickly with our people as the native of the Emerald Isle. In some of the visions which have passed through my imagination. I have supposed that Ireland was originally part and parcel of this continent, and that, by some extraordinary convulsion of nature, it was torn from America, and drifting across the Ocean, it was placed in the unfortunate vicinity of Great Britain. The same open heartedness, the same generous hospitality, the same careless and uncalculating indifference about human life, characterizes the inhabitants of both countries. Kentucky has been sometimes called the Ireland of America. And I have no doubt, that, if the current of emigration were reversed, and set from America upon the shores of Europe, instead of being from Europe to America, every American emigrant to Ireland would there find, as every Irish emigrant here finds, a hearty welcome and a happy home."

HE HAD NO ENEMIES.—Such was the language of a friend in speaking of a deceased relative's character, and very strange language it is. A man who has no enemies is seldom good for anything. He is made of that kind of material which is so easily moulded that every body tries a hand in it. A man of sterling worth is the man who with all his friends, must also have his enemies. He thinks for himself; he acts for himself; he speaks for himself; and in as much as all men do not think, and speak, and act the same, the man of settled principles frequently come in collision with his neighbor's opinions. What wonder, then that he occasionally has enemies! How much greater would the wonder be had he none!

A gentleman went into Delmonico's Restaurant a few mornings since, took a seat, waiter approached—"*Que voulez-vous?*"—(in French)—"*Café,*" was the reply. *Tout de suite*"—"Oh, no, not too sweet." The gentleman with the white choker and napkin disappeared. Another approached the gentleman: "What will you have, sir?"—"*Café.*" "*Tout de suite*"—No, not too sweet." He also disappeared and did not return. The gentleman thought it passing strange as the waiters passed him by without the slightest attention. At last, getting out of hum