THE COURIER.

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

Opelousas :
SATURDAY, AUGUST 25th, 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. MILSPAUGH,	Washington, (La.)

DR. JAMES RAY, of our Town, has been appointed by the President, Receiver of Public Monies, at the Land Office in Opelousas, in place of Eugène Wartelle, deceased. This is one of the best choices that could have been made for this important office.

We should like to know whether our Know-Nothing Police Jury will attempt to take *that* office away from Dr. Ray, as they have taken away that of Parish Physician, three months after he had been duly elected for one year.

☞ We read in the last *Patriot*, that a man by the name of Jean Lacassin, a Gascon, has robbed Mr. Lastie Dupré of our Parish, of some $3000, and left for his *native land*.

We regret this very much, a thief is a thief, wherever he may be born.

There is a like rumor about our Parish. They say that a man by the name of James Madux, a Know-Nothing, native of Tennessee, and for some time employed at the Post Office of Grand Coteau, has robbed the mail and left also for his *native land*.

Will the *Patriot* inform us whether this rumor is true or not.

A thief is a thief wherever he may be born.

SALE OF THE WEEK.— Will be sold to-day, by Alphonse Debaillon, auctioneer, at Plaquemine Brûlée, a tract of Land of 180 arpents, Horses, Tools, &c.

For the conditions, see advertisement.

☞ 291 persons have died of yellow fever, in New-Orleans, during the week ending on the 12th instant.

☞ Mr. Philip H. Morgan, was elected, on the 13th instant, Judge of the Second District Court of New-Orleans, in place of Judge Lea, elected to the Supreme Bench.

☞ The *Louisiana Courier* has propounded a series of questions to the *Crescent*, a Know-Nothing paper of New-Orleans. We publish them below, and would ask our neighbor the *Patriot*, to answer them, as we have not seen the answer of the Crescent, and being desirous of knowing what he thinks of them. Here are the questions:

First. Are not the Know-Nothings of the Felicianas and of the North Western Parishes of Louisiana tainted with anti-Catholic prejudices, and have they not taken strong grounds against the elevation to office of Catholics?

Second. Are not the Minden Herald; (Chiborne) the Red River Republican, (Alexandria,) the Farmerville Enquirer, (Ouachita,) and the Creole, of this city all loud in their denunciations of Catholicism?

Third. Does not the State platform endorse the Philadelphia platform, *principles and all* but merely, to entrap soft-headed Catholics, rejects the application of the principle of the 8th section to AMERICAN Catholics?

Fifth. Will the Crescent point out *a single* Know-Nothing paper in the Florida, Red River and Western Parishes not hostile to Catholicism?

Sixth. Is not the anti-Catholic clause stringently maintained in all the other States of the Union?

Seventh. Were not the delegates from Louisiana who were admitted to seats in the Philadelphia Convention favorable to the exclusion of Catholics from office and strong advocates of the anti-Catholic test?

Eighth. Does not this last fact pre-suppose the existence of anti-Catholic wigwams in the State; for if not, by whom were these delegates sent?

Again we challenge the Crescent to answer, *seriatim*, the above interrogatories. They embrace the whole question at issue, and as it is an important and vital one to the interests of many, we hope that the Crescent will for once lay aside its blarney and unfairness and manfully "toe the mark." We tell the Crescent that we have the proof of the facts contained in the above queries, and if it dares deny them we shall produce it at the proper time. Will the Crescent speak out.

ANTI-CATHOLIC KNOW-NOTHINGS.—Will the Catholics of New-Orleans vote for a man who was willing to proscribe them—who even *swore* to proscribe them? Their platform says that they will have no affiliation with a party which proclaims religious intolerance as a portion of its creed, yet they are supporting a man for the high office of Sheriff of this city, who, we have every reason to believe, took the anti-Catholic test. We ask the Know-Nothing organs, we ask Mr. Hufty himself did he not take that test? Did he not swear never, under any circumstances, to vote for a Roman Catholic? Let Mr. Hufty deny this if he dare, and witnesses will start up on every side to prove the damning fact. And Mr. Hufty does not stand alone in this unfortunate position. There are other candidates on the Know-Nothing ticket who have taken the same obligation. Let us hear them deny it.—*Courier.*

"Do you believe that there is a power upon earth *of any kind*, superior to the Constitution of our country? What say you to giving us an answer, even if it be categorical? We pause for a reply.—*Farmerville Enquirer.*

You shant wait long. We do NOT. Not even the Grand Council of the United States, the constituent wigwams, or the oaths and obligations of any degree in Know-Nothingism, invented or to be invented. Is that categorical enough for you? Should you get cramped under it we advise a "paregorical" remedy.

Balances in State Treasury.—We have been politely furnished by the Treasury Department with the following quarterly statement. We regret to learn the State has lost one of its most valuable Generals—to wit: "General Fund." Hope a satisfactory successor will soon supply the vacancy:

General Fund,	
Mill Tax Fund,	$41,532 49
Poll Tax Fund,	17,164 51
Internal Improvement Fund,	19,991 09
Levee and Drainage Fund,	201,594 26
Road and Levee Fund,	23,052 16
Internal Improvement Tax Fund,	5,500 64

[*Advocate.*

SO THEY WILL ALL SOON GO.—On the 22d July, Mt. Pisgah Wigwam of K. N's, Winn parish, concluded, with one dissenting voice to disband. The good Democrats of Winn, who were cheated into the Order, are all leaving it, now that they find how they have been deceived. The truth is, K. N.Ism wont suit the honest people of North Louisiana.

AND WILL AGAIN THEY GO!—A valued and reliable correspondent writing to us from Sparta, Bienville parish, on the 5th inst., states that he had just learned the names of twenty withdrawing members of the wigwam at that place. Among the seceders were the Sheriff and other influential gentlemen of the parish. Our correspondent quietly adds, "Indeed the wigwam here has boiled over and is dispersed in every direction."

THE ATTAKAPAS DEMOCRACY WIDE AWAKE.

[Correspondence of the Louisiana Courier.]

FRANKLIN, Parish St. Mary's, August 18, 1855.

Since my arrival here I have encountered many old acquaintances, from whose conversation I have endeavored to learn as much as possible of the political feeling on both sides.

This parish was, until the rise of Know-Nothingism, now some fourteen months, as is well known, Whig by a very large majority. At the present time the distinction of Whig and Democrat is no longer applied; but Know-Nothing and anti Know-Nothing are the only parties. The Know-Nothings, however, fall very far short of the usual three-fourths of the old Whigs—in fact, some of the most consistent candid and honorable men in the parish—once Whigs, or for a brief season members of the Order, have seceded from them—express the firmest opposition to them, and are willing to go as far as any in divesting them of their "little brief authority." These old constitutional Whigs—all Southern Rights men—the Spartan band of old Democrats—all are enthusiastic in their opposition to the new fangled party with their old fangled nominees, and confident of success. Our State ticket is received with cordial approbation and they are eager to take their leaders by the hand.

The Kow-Nothings, on the contrary, are held in rank only by the potent machinery of the Order, or with a settled determination to work with the opponents of Democrats under whatever name and at all hazards. Some of the young men of the parish, of fine talents and fair promise, see that they have made a great blunder and are waiting with eager hope for the ill-planned fabric to perish, that all memory of their connection with it may perish also. In order to hold their present ground, the leaders are using the greatest industry in their endeavors to revive the spirits of the disappointed and to hold the discontented to their allegiance. But the sound broad and imperishable principles of Americanism are gradually permeating the whole mass of the Know-Nothings like "the little heaven which a woman took and hid in three measures of meal until the whole was leavened." They are beginning to see that they have gone off on a false scent, and that they are contending against imaginary evils. They discover at last that there is more danger to Louisiana and the South—a thousand fold more—from the native Free-Soilers of the North, than from the Pope, who has scarcely power enough to maintain magisterial authority in his own narrow dominions. They fear nothing from Catholics, for they are Catholics themselves—they fear nothing from foreigners, for they have always shown themselves well-disposed to us, and are few in number to do harm. They are tired of secrecy and want to talk on politics otherwise than in a whisper and at midnight. Above all, they wish to be left free to vote according to their own judgment—free alike from the trammels of a tyrannous State Council and from those of a delinquent and indiscreet Congressional one.

As to the Congressional nominee, he seems to have been thrust upon the Know-Nothings against their wishes and contrary to their reasonable expectations. The majority of the Order in this parish would witness his defeat without shedding a tear, but he will of course get the most of their votes. *Outside of the Order he will not get a single vote* and what is the best of it, since their Know-Nothing neighbors are so unreasonable as not to vote according to their convictions, the Old Line Whigs will oppose them *in toto*, and vote the entire State Democratic ticket.

I have heard from the older class of citizens—some of whom wear the marks of wounds received in fighting for their country—deep, earnest and bitter complaints of the social evils created by political espionage, destroying confidence among neighbors, riving asunder the friendships fostered in mutual candor, and replacing those friendships by cold and selfish distrust.

In proportion as the principles of the new sect are brought to light they are losing ground on all sides. Unless the excitement becomes too intense to admit of discussion and reasoning, as is now much to be feared, there will be numerous changes of opinion and numerous defections from the Know-Nothing ranks before the Ides of November.

H.

THE ELECTION IN TEXAS.

By the arrival yesterday of the Steamship Mexico, from Indianola and Galveston, we are enabled to give additional returns:

CALHOUN AND JACKSON.—For Governor, Pease, Democrat, 80 majority; for Congress, Bell, Democrat, 50 majority; for Land Office, Crosby, Democrat, 100 majority.

GOLIAD AND VICTORIA.—Democratic majority—Owing, Independent anti-K. N., elected Representative.

BEXAR.—San Antonio, Democratic ticket, 400 majority.

CITY OF AUSTIN.—Pease, 90 majority. Majority for entire Democratic ticket.

GUADALOUPE AND NEIGHBORING COUNTIES.—As far as heard from, about 100 Democratic majority. McCullough, Independent anti-K. N., elected to the Senate.

GONZALES.—Small Democratic majority. Darden, K. N., elected Representative.

GALVESTON.—Pease, 245 majority; ex-Governor Runnels, Democrat, 188 majority; Bell, Democrat, for Congress, 191 majority; Land Office, Fields, Democrat, 374.

BRAZORIA.—Pease, 245 majority; Runnels, 203 majority; Bell, 145 majority; Fields, 39. For Representative, result doubtful, between Munson and Garrie, both Democrats.

CAMERON.—Pease 315 majority; Runnels, 293 majority; Bell, 399 majority; Fields, 273 majority; Lathan, Democrat, Representative and Nickels, Democrat, Floater.

LIBERTY.—Cleaveland, K. N., elected Representative without opposition. A large majority for Pease.

FORT BEND AND AUSTIN.—Sullivan, Democrat, elected Representative.

WALKER.—Crabb, K. N., elected Representative.

MONTGOMERY.—A K. N., elected Representative.

GRIMES, ETC.—Grimes, Democrat, elected Senator.

WASHINGTON.—Tarver, Democrat and Sayles, K. N., elected Representatives.—*Courier.*

A Rare Scholar.—The American Union relates the following:

One day, last summer, the teacher of a certain district school, in New England, after putting the usual questions—"Who is President?" "What State do you live in?" &c., to a juvenile class, asked a little boy what his father's name was.

"Isaac," he answered promptly.

"Spell Isaac," said the teacher.

"E-y-e I, z-a-c-h, sauc, Isaac."

The old scholars laughed outright at this new way of spelling a common name; even the teacher smiled—but commanding silence, she set the lad right, and proceeded with her questions.

"What is your mother's name?"

"Rachel."

"Spell Rachel."

"W-r-e-t-c-h Rach, h-e-ll, Rachel."

The smart boy was immediately given a "reward of merit," and dismissed.

CURIOUS LOVE-LETTER.—MADAME:—Most worthy of my admiration, after long consideration, and much meditation, of the great reputation, you possess in the nation, I have strong inclination, to become your relation.—On your approbation, of the declaration, I shall make preparation, to move my situation, to profess my admiration, and if such obligation, is worthy of observation, and can obtain commiseration, it will be an aggrandization, beyond all calculation, of the joy and exultation. Yours,

SANS DESIDERATION.

SIR:—I perused your oration, without much deliberation, and a little consternation, of the great inflation, of your weak imagination, to show such veneration, on so light a foundation. I suppose your animation, was the fruit of recreation or had sprung from ostentation, to display your education, or rather multiplication, of words of the same termination, though of great variation, in such respective signification. Now, without disputation, your laborious application, in so tedious an occupation, deserves commendation, and thinking imitation sufficient gratification, I am without hesitation, Yours

SALLY MODERATION.

MORE OF THEM LEAVING.—There was a K. N. meeting at Vernon, Jackson parish, on Saturday, the 4th inst. Twelve honest citizens got a glimpse of light and came forth again free citizens, no longer under the "political and social" control of wire-pullers.

—A wit, a barber, and a baldheaded man were traveling together. Losing their way, they were forced to sleep in the open air, and to avert danger it was agreed to watch by turns. The first lot fell on the barber, who for amusement shaved the fool's head while he was sleeping. He then awoke him, and the fool, raising his hand to scratch his head, exclaimed,—"Here's a pretty mistake. You thief, you have awakened the old baldheaded man instead of me."

For the Daily Comet.

COINCIDENCE OF THE No. 9,

WITH FACTS CONNECTED WITH THE

HISTORY OF LOUISIANA.

1539.—Fernando de Soto landed on the coast of Florida, and from thence traversed the greater portion of Louisiana.

1679.—Lasalle came down the Illinois River to explore the Lower Mississippi.—He took possession of Louisiana by a notarial act passed on the 9th of April, 1682. When he returned to establish a new colony, he discovered land on the 29th of Dec., 1684. He was murdered in Texas on the 19th of March, 1688.

1699.—Arrival of Iberville in Louisiana to found a colony.

1719.—Declaration of war between France and Spain. Capture of Pensacola by Bienville, the Governor of Louisiana.

1729.—Rupture of the alliance between the French and Chickasaw Indians, followed by a war which lasted ten years.

August 29th, 1732.—Violent storm or tornado, causing immense ravages in Louisiana.

1739.—Last expedition of the French against the Chickasaw nation.

Oct. 29th, 1768.—Revolt of the inhabitants of Louisiana against the Spaniards.—Decree of the Superior Council of the province for the expulsion of Don Antonio de Ullua, governor sent by Charles III to take possession of the colony.

Oct. 1769.—Execution of the principal chiefs in the insurrection, sentenced to death by O'Reilly.

Oct. 29th, 1770.—Departure of O'Reilly for Spain.

1779.—Spain joined France to aid in the American Revolution against England.—Don Bernardo de Galvez, governor of Louisiana took possession of Baton Rouge and of Natchez occupied by the British forces.

May 9th, 1780.—Capitulation by the English commander of Pensacola, besieged by Galvez, and the surrender of the two Floridas to Spain.

1799.—Terrible epidemic in New-Orleans.

Louisiana had nine French governors and nine Spanish.

FRENCH GOVERNORS.

1, Sauvol. He arrived here in 1699.
2, Bienville, " " "
3, Lamote Cadillac.
4, De l'Espinay.
5, Perrier.
6, The Marquis de Vaudreuil.
7, De Kerlerec.
8, D'Abadie—he arrived at New-Orleans on the 29th of June, 1763.
9, Aubry, who governed till the year 1769.

SPANISH GOVERNORS.

1, Don Antonio de Ullua.
2, Don Alexander O'Reilly, who came in 1769.
3, Don Louis Unzago y Arnezaga.
4, Don Bernado de Galvez.
5, Don Estevan Miro.
6, Don Francisco Louis Hector baron de Carrondelet.
7, Don Manoel Galvez de Lemos who died in 1799.
8, Don Lebastiero Calvo de la Fuerta y Ofarel Marquis de Cassacalvo, who entered upon the duties of office in 1799.
9, Don Juan Manoel y Laisedo, aged 69 years.

Since the independence of Louisiana, Pierre Derbigny, Governor of the State, died in 1829.

A. B. Roman was elected governor for the second time in 1839.

Joseph Walker was elected governor in 1849. The seat of government was transfered to Baton Rouge the same year, 1849.

It is not out of place to notice here, other remarkable facts which are connected with the history of Louisiana. The first seems to have been the effect of destiny; it is the birth of Napoleon in the month of August, 1769—the same year that O'Reilly arrived at New Orleans, there to extinguish in the heart of Louisianians, the first spark of Republicanism ignited upon the American soil. It is further to be noted that the first diplomatic act of Napoleon with Spain, was the retrocession of Louisiana to the Republic of France, and that Napoleon, consul of that Republic emancipated Louisiana by ceding it to the United States.

Washington the father of his country was elected to the Presidency in 1789, and died in 1799.

Andrew Jackson whose name is identified with Louisiana, because of his owing his elevation to the battle of Orleans, took his seat in the Presidential chair in 1829.

Gen. Z. Taylor, a citizen of Louisiana, took his oath of office as President elect on the 4th of March, 1849 and died July 9th, 1850.

This is the 80th year of the American independence, and a great many remarkable things might be noted, nine of which I will enumerate. 1, Extraordinary drought. 2, No rise of the Mississippi River. 3, General scarcity of produce. 4, Moral and physical influence of the Eastern war upon the U. S. 5, Slavery question more than ever agitated. 6, State Electoral campaign. 7, Contest of the American party against foreigners and democracy.—8, Annexation of Cuba, adopted as one of the planks of the democratic platform.—9, Effervescence of religious intolerance having reached its highest degree of intensity.

This miserable question, although the most absurd of all, is nevertheless the most dangerous; by referring to history, it will be seen to what excesses religious fanaticism may lead. Who is not struck with horror upon reading all the crimes that were committed in the name of religion? And who is not roused to indignation at the thought that upon this soil of liberty, within this happy union, there are men sufficiently stupid and criminal to preach discord and religious intolerance. People of America if you wish to be free, if you preserve, inviolate the inestimable privileges for which your revolutionary fathers have contended, be their worthy descendants and oppose heart and hand each and every measure opposed to the letter or spirit of the greatest and wisest production of human and political excellence, the constitution of these U. S.

B.

From the New York Morning News, Aug. 7.

THE END OF KNOW-NOTHINGISM.—We presume nobody is surprised to find that the Know-Nothings have been beaten in North Carolina and Tennessee. Nobody will be surprised to learn of their utter overthrow in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas. The simple fact is, that the new party has already had its day, and is going down. Abolitionism, as we always believed it would, has killed its Northern fanaticism, seized it as a hobby to ride upon and rode it to death. The Hisses and Wilsons of Massachusetts, the Littlejohns and Stebbinses of New York, the Campbells and Harrisons of Ohio, gave an incradicable tint of darkness to the organization, which could not be wiped out, and which has been as fatal in one section of the Union as in the other. In the North, Know-Nothingism has become the hand-maid of Seward and Van Buren Free Soilism; in the South, it has been worthily repudiated. It is dead, as a political element, everywhere. Sudden as was its rise and rapid its progress, its downfall has been more sudden and rapid still. It "went up like a rocket" in 1854; it descends "like a stick" in 1855.

What becomes of those National Democrats who have united themselves to the organization, vainly hoping to see in it a great patriotic and unsectional party, through which the Union might be preserved in its integrity, fanaticism quelled, and "agitation" hushed? Will they consent to remain members of a helpless, petty, sectional party? Do they not see one County Council after another, throughout the State of New York, ignoring or repudiating the only plank in the "American" national platform, which National Democrats could approve—that one, we mean, which discouraged Abolitionism? Do they not see the "Order" prostituted to selfish and dangerous purposes? Do they not see that it has no strength, unless allied to Abolitionism and Maine lawism? And, finally, have not Virginia and Carolina and Tennessee furnished proofs that nothing can now be done for the salvation and union of our common country, except through the great National Democratic party? We know not what feelings actuate other men, what resentments control, or what obligations bind them; but we are very blind and very ignorant in this field of politics, if this be not the moment for every National Democrat who has strayed, to return to his party standard, and renew the war against fraud, incapacity and perfidy in high places, in the bosom of that Democratic party, by which alone these grievances can be redressed, instead of hoping to do so in the shattered organization and with the broken phalanx of Nativism. The National Democracy furnishes the only safe and true rallying point. "To your tents, O Israel!"

THE SOUVERN PARTY.—A friend skilled in the politics of Georgia, writes to the Charleston *Standard* to the effect that there will be a great Southern party formed in that State, of the Southern Rights Democrats and Whigs, and that Messrs. Tombs and Stephens will be its leaders.—*B. R. Advocate.*

☞ Many lives might be saved by a knowledge of this simple receipt: A large teaspoonful of mustard mixed in a tumbler of warm water, and swallowed as soon as possible, acts as an instant emetic, sufficient to remove all that is lodged in the stomach.

A LETTER FROM ST. TAMMANY.

Duplicity of Know-Nothingism.— The Sons of Louisiana.—Blood Thirsty Spirit.—The Upper Parishes.—Fanaticism in Alabama.—Scenes in Mississippi, &c., &c.

(Correspondance of the Louisiana Courier.)

GENTLEMEN: While the Know-Nothings of New-Orleans, and of those parishes of Louisiana where the Creole population is numerous, profess to offer the hand of fellowship to the Catholics, in every other State of this Union, and in the Ouachita, Red River and Florida parishes of this State, they are devoting this venerable sect to persecution and proscription. I am shocked at such duplicity in a party claiming to be National: and I am surprised at the credulity of your Creoles, hereditary Catholics. Have they a bandage upon their eyes that they cannot see? Are they deaf that they cannot hear? Are they heartless that they will not resent the indignities cast upon the religion and the ashes of their ancestors—a religion consecrated by age, by martyrdom, by missionary effort by its patronage of letters and the arts, and by its CHARITIES; but now pronounced by every flippant prater and scurvy orator, the religion of slaves and the instrument of tyrants!

I am, as you know, a Protestant, of a Protestant family, with Protestant predilections— not *prejudices*, God forbid!—and yet when I remember that the colonists of Louisiana were Catholics; when I read their noble history in the records of the State; when I recall the generations that succeeded them, and the integrity and patriotism, the public and private virtues that have ever distinguished their descendants—and now hear Catholics and the Catholic religion denounced as the hot-bed of political and personal corruption—I confess I am astonished that any son of Louisiana can be silent! Bigots and bullies are trampling on the graves of their fathers; low blackguards sneer at the sacred confidences of their domestic alter; and yet some Creoles, I am told, permit themselves to consort with these slanderers and turn their backs on the great party of religious toleration!

The natives of Louisiana should look around and see what is passing in other communities. I shall not advert to those States where fanaticism manifests itself by the sacking of convents, the conflagration of chapels, the interruption of funeral ceremonies, and by insults to the Sister of Charity. The same spirit which there proscribes the Catholic and upholds Know-Nothingism, proscribes the whole South, and would ravage it with fire and sword. Passing by these Free-Soil States, where the Know-Nothings had their origin, and are now dominant, let us examine the spirit that it was engendered in the South—a spirit of civil discord, of suspicion, of revenge.

In the upper parishes of this State, these feelings were palpable during the late election for Chief Justice. Elgee was represented as a Priest in disguise. Had the heroic Bienville been living, and standing as a candidate for Chief Justice, being a Catholic, they would have ranked him as a traitor. Judge Martin, a Catholic, and in the first class of jurists, would have run no better than Elgee against Mr. Merrick, whose merit and qualifications consist, not in his learning; not in his experience; not in a solid and discriminating judgment; not in his high character as a lawyer, but in the fact that he is not a Catholic!

If the spirit that governed that election prevails, no Catholic will be considered worthy of trust; and every son of a Catholic will, when the national party triumphs, be prescribed.

In Alabama, the Know-Nothings are equally vindicative. In a late speech at Wetumpka, their candidate for Governor, Judge Shortridge, used the following language. I quote from Dorsey's Dispatch, copied by the Mobile Register:

"That when the Catholics first settled in this country, (which he said was in Florida!) they then and there murdered the Protestants, for which murder, or blood, he stood ready now to kill some Catholics—he exulted in the expression, that he was ready to avenge the blood of Protestants spilled some century ago in Florida."

He stands ready to KILL SOME CATHOLICS now for blood shed between belligerent nations contending the territory of Florida! If this conspicuous man, the Know-Nothing candidate for Governor, be indeed the representative of the spirit of his party, then it may be truly classed as a moral evil, a social curse, a political calamity! No wonder, in view of this feeling, that a poor priest lately was dragged from the highway near Mobile, and beaten nearly to death! No wonder that two brethern were butchered at the Seventh Ward polls of New-Orleans! No wonder that Dunn, the policeman, fell under the knives of assassins in broad day light, in a public thoroughfare! No wonder, that the Red Warriors, steeped in blackguardism and in blood, maintain their organization, and find their champions among the moral and religious!

Let us now note the spirit that prevails in Mississippi. At a Know-Nothing Convention at Paulding, on the 7th July, Judge Ryan introduced a resolution, "*pledging the party not to take or support any paper that did not support Know-Nothing principles!*" He not only proscribed all Democratic journals, but would not even tolerate neutrality or independence! Under what other party in this country did such a spirit of proscription ever show itself? Where will it stop? And, should it prevail, can there be social order—peace—freedom?

The Know-Nothings, Messrs. Editors, do not claim "the decency and all the talent," in these respects they may not be compared with the old Whig party, when it was led by the illustrious CLAY, whose son is now nobly resisting this dangerous organization with the boldness and the eloquence of his father. But they do claim preeminence in oratory, as a specimen of which they proudly refer to the speech of the "head of their ticket" on Lafayette Square, and the mock heroics and highfalutin of orator Dreux on the same occasion. I submit, however, that both of them are eclipsed by Mr. Harrison, a Know-Nothing candidate for the Legislature, in Lowndes county, Mississippi, who lately delivered himself as follows:

"Fellow-citizens— He who walks over the track this election has *me* to oppose him, (yelling and shouting.) and will get the best fight there is in my breeches, (deafening yells and shouts.) I do not intend to make a speech, (applause,) but before I sit down I will tell you something that you must not tell any body, *the Democratic party are getting scared* (tremendous applause,) and the reason I think so is as follows: In time past whilst I had gone to the Buttahatchie on a fishing expedition, I was elected a member of the Board of Selectmen of the town of Columbus; an office, by the bye, I hold, and will contend against the world, to be as honorable as any office in the gift of the people, (applause.) During my term of office I introduced a law called the *Hog Law!* (applause) which reads as follows: * * * * * * (applause) I understand that certain gentlemen of the Democratic party sent last evening to the records to get a copy of the Law (breathless suspense) for the purpose of using it against me in the coming election. (excitement painful). Fellow-citizens, I am in favor of the Hog Law yet! (applause). It was a good law, (applause increases, and the speaker's interest and gesticulation also) I am opposed to hogs rooting in the streets of Columbus, (yells—speaker at the top of his voice and squatting almost to the floor, hands above his head, &c.) I am opposed to all hogs, (crowd gather close to him with shouts and yells) to poor hogs, (convention on their feet) to rich hogs, (yells) to *native* hogs, (part of the convention on the benches and in the circle) to *foreign* hogs, (yells and shouts; closer still to the speaker, who gesticulates and squats, and squats and gesticulates.) I am opposed to all hogs of every shape and kind (deafening yells: banging the benches with sticks; convention in an uproar;— orator, exhausted, continues) I do not intend to make a speech, (applause subsiding,) I accept the nomination, and as we have four months to canvass the subjects under dispute you shall hear from me at some future day, [tremendous applause; speaker walks out, pale with exhaustion, and the crowd follow cheering."]

Thus closed a speech which, for *animation, eloquence* and *effect*, we have never heard equalled.

ST. TAMMANY.

HOW TO MAKE OLD JAVA COFFEE.—The Buffalo Express notices the arrival at that port from the West, of a consignment of "fifty-four barrels of peas"—not that there is anything intrinsically strange about peas; but that they were consigned to a *coffee-grinding* establishment!

☞ The Red river raft, that formidable aggregation of timber which has so long choked up the navigation of the Red River, of Texas, Louisiana, and Arkansas, still remains undisturbed, and furnishes newspapers with occasional items respecting attempts at its removal. From the Washington (Ark.) Telegraph we learn that the work is now in progress for the latter purpose, under the direction of Colonel Fuller, of the United States Topographical Engineers. Additional machinery and boats are also being prepared at Louisville for these operations.—*Bee.*

In New York the question is not now—since the passage of the Liquor Law—"Will you drink?" but "Will you violate?"

THE KNOW-NOTHING LEXICON, OR VOCABULARY.—BY SAM.

The following vocabulary, prepared by some lexicographer, will be a good appendix to Webster's dictionary:

American. Antipodal to foreignism; those who consider their ancestry antipodal to themselves; supposed to be of Chinese or Japanese origin.

American heart. A heart differing somewhat from the hearts of other countries, being somewhat smaller and of but little use to any one save those of the exclusive "order."

Big American Heart. Is of the same family of hearts, but subject to *swells*—supposed to be from disease.

An intense American Sentiment. Is that degree of sentiment that prompts Americans to knock down and drag out a peaceful foreign citizen, in the peaceful exercise of his constitutional rights at the ballot-box.

Anti-American. One whom "Americans" believe serve as corresponding secretary to the Pope of Rome.

Catholicism. An incubus—a kind of monstrous nightmare to "fright the souls of fearful adversaries." *Shakspeare.*

Constitution, (obsolete.) A mere compendium of disagreeable rules and regulations appertaining to another age, now worthless.

Dutch and Irish. A very weak and ignorant, but dangerous class of citizens—fit subjects for proscription; the one on account of a very "swate brogue," the other because he persists in calling cabbage *krout.* (See Louisville Journal on Connecticut Resolutions, July 19, 1855.)

Freemen of the soil. That portion of our fellow-citizens who swear away their privileges to the keeping and control of a council of political tricksters.

Jesuit. By some thought to be the fabulous vampire; by others the very courteous "gentleman in black;" *i. e.*, the Devil.

Naturalization. Derivative of the word foreigner, and in that connection means twenty-one years.

Pope of Rome. The powerful individual threateningly referred to by Don Quixote, whom he believed to be the author of his enchantment. A valiant knight of this city is said to have taken up this quarrel, and expects about with the Pontiff in a few days.

Religious toleration. These words refer particularly to those of the Catholic faith; and while the desire is expressed to grant them the greatest amount of liberty and protection in that faith, they are denied an equal citizenship because of that faith. These words should not be confounded with the word *proscription*, as it is intended there shall be no relation between them whatever.

K. N. Platform. A patented structure of Philadelphia manufacture, but of Yankee invention; the right belongs exclusively to States—the planks being so arranged that, with little change, the whole becomes adroitly adapted to the wants of any community in which it is offered. (See State Conventions generally.)

Sons of the soil.—B'hoys of gymnastic and pugilistic education; thought to be expert in the use of slung shot and brass knuckles.

Know-Nothingism. Claiming to be a religious sect; having an avowed belief in an Almighty Ruler. Whether or not they annex to their belief the ancient *though foreign* creed or philosophy of Zoroaster and Pythagoras, or that they confine themselves to the native and more modern tenets of Miller and Mormonism, is not known—having as yet repudiated only Catholicism.

REVOLUTIONARY REMINISCENCES.—In the year 1826, after all save one of the band of patriots whose signatures are borne on the Declaration of Independence had descended to the tomb, and the venerable Carroll alone remained among the living, the government of the city of New-York deputed a committee to wait on the illustrious survivor and obtain from him, for deposite in the public hall of the city, a copy of the Declaration of 1776, graced and authenticated anew with his sign manual. The aged patriot yielded to the request, and affixed, with his own hand, to a copy of that instrument, the grateful, solemn and pious supplemental declaration which follows:

"Grateful to Almighty God for the blessing which through Jesus Christ our Lord, He has conferred on my beloved country in her emancipation, and on myself in permitting me, under circumstances of mercy, to live to the age of 89 years, and to survive the fiftieth year of American independence, and certify by my present signature my approbation of the Declaration of Independence, adopted by Congress on the 4th of July, 1776, which I originally subscribed on the 2d day of August of the same year, and of which I am now the last surviving signer, I do hereby recommend to the present and future generations the principles of that important document as the best earthly inheritance their ancestors could bequeath to them, and pray that the "civil and religious liberties they have secured to my country may be perpetuated to remotest posterity and extended to the whole family of man."

CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton.

AUGUST 2, 1826.

THE DARVEL CALCULATING GIRL.—The Ayr Advertiser has an account of a recent public examination at Beith of the little girl whose wonderful powers of calculation have attracted so much notice. The gentleman in charge of the child allowed any one present to propound questions to her. Among the queries thus submitted were: How many times does a clock strike in the month of June? 4680 was the prompt reply; in the year 1855? 56,940; in a life-time of 75 years? 4,270,500. She was now asked the value of 313 yards of linen at 2s. 9¾d per yard, and in 35 seconds she gave the answer, £44 0s 3¾d. Being requested to show the *modus operandi*, she began aloud with 313 ¾ make 959, the 4's in 959, 234 times and ¾ over, and so of all the other denominations. She was now asked to cube 795 and give the quotient of that product divided by 19. The product 502 459 875, and the quotient, 26,445,256 11 19, were both correctly given. In the performance of this last heavy question, her teacher begged to be allowed to give her the square upon the board to assist her memory. She did not avail herself of it.

THE CROPS.—We are happy to learn from all quarters of this parish, that the crops in general are remarkably good, notwithstanding the severe drought experienced in the forepart of the season, when it was feared that the crops would prove a total failure. Several of our neighboring planters have commenced picking cotton, which is of a very good quality and promises a fair yield, although a little retarded. There will be an abundance of corn. Cane looks very fine.—*Attakapas Gazette.*

"PROFIT" AND "LOSS."—The old saying, "what's one man's loss is another man's gain," was exemplified lately in the destruction by fire of the good steamer *Magnolia Branner*. Several of our planters had coton on board of her, which was insured at $50 per bale, that, at present prices, would not have brought more than $35 per bale in market. We congratulate them on their good fortune, while we commiserate with the owners of the boat and other sufferers by the disasters, who were not insured.—*Red River Republican.*

Some experiments have been made in France with a coupled cannon, which, with one breech and touch-hole, fires two shots at the same time. A new self-breech-loading and priming carbine has also been satisfactorily proved. It weighs 7 pounds 7 ounces, has a barrel 22 inches long, a range of from 150 to 700 yards, and can be fired ten times a minute. Damp, or plunging into water, scarcely affects it. It caps itself.

The Cleaveland papers give an account of a discovery, by Dr. Taylor, of that city, of a process for the production of a brilliant light by the decomposition of water. The apparatus is said to be wholly unlike that of Mr. Paine, of Worcester, which attracted so much attention a few years since. Distinguished chemists have examined the process and its results, and pronounce it a triumph. The cost of the apparatus is small, the machinery simple, and the cost of materials consumed almost nothing.

London covers compactly thirty square miles, with 1,500,000 inhabitants, being 50,000 to the square mile.

WHISKEY PUNCH AND RATTLESNAKES.—The Madison (Wisconsin) *Journal* contains the following, which is well worth remembering:

"We are informed by Dr. Ward, that the child of Mr. White, that was bitten by a rattlesnake last week, has recovered.—The remedy used was so simple and attainable by every one that it ought to be generally known. The hand which was bitten and arm were enveloped in a poultice of moistened ashes and the child was made to drink freely of whiskey punch."

A DESPERATE DEED.—A fiend, in the shape of a colored man, named George Parker, near Dover, Delaware, lately murdered two of his own children, in the presence of some eight or ten men, then set fire to his house and threw the bodies into the flames. This man is a desperado, of immense strength, and of such agility as to be a match for half a score of ordinary men. He was not secured until he had been shot three times; and though ironed—feet and hands, could be get into prison only by means of a halter round his neck, by which he was dragged head foremost down the prison stairs.—*N. Y. Phrenological Journal.*

Candidates.

☞ We are requested to publish the following ticket:

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
ROBERT C. WICKLIFFE, OF WEST FELICIANA.
For Lieutenant Governor,
C. M. 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 NACHITOCHES.
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.

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

A NUMBER OF FRIENDS.

30th June, 1855.

☞ We are authorised to announce that Mr. FRANÇOIS RICHARD is an Anti-Know-Nothing candidate for the office of Sheriff for this Parish, at the election in November next.

HIS NUMEROUS FRIENDS.

August 25th, 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.

☞ 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

COMMERCIAL.

(*From the New-Orleans Bee.*)

Friday Evening, Aug. 17, 1855.

Our general market continues without activity, but prices for most of the leading articles of trade have been pretty well sustained during the past week, the supplies generally having been quite light. A further improvement in Freights has had a tendency to produce a degree of heaviness in the Cotton market, and prices have slightly declined. Flour has gone off rather more freely at firmer prices than the closing ones of last week. Corn has been dull,