THE COURIER.

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

Opelousas :
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8th, 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. MILLEPAUGH, Washington, (La.)

Candidates.

☞ 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.

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.

☞ We are authorized to announce that Mr. FRANCOIS 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.

H. C. LODGE A.·. Y.·. M.·.

A meeting of this L.·. will be held on Monday next, 10th inst. at 3 P. M. All brothers of good standing are invited to attend.

By order of W.·. M.·.

☞ A special term of the District Court, of the Parish of St. Landry, will be holden at this place, on the third Monday of October next, by the Hon. Albert Voorhies, Judge of the 14th Judicial District, for the trial of recused cases.

A. GARRIGUES, *Clerk of the District Court.*

Opelousas, Sept., 8th, 1855.

SALES OF NEXT WEEK.

The following sales will take place next week, in our Parish:

On Wednesday next, 12th instant, at Prairie Ronde, by Siméon Fontenot, auctioneer, a Tract of Land, cattle, horses, &c.

On the same day, in the town of Opelousas, by Ulysse Gaberel, auctioneer, one Town Lot.

For the conditions and other particulars, see advertisements.

☞ Our town has been very lively since Monday last, on account of the sitting of the Supreme Court and the Police Jury. A large number of lawyers from the Parishes of Lafayette, St. Martin and St. Mary attend this Court, where a considerable amount of business is now lying on account of the failure of last year's session.

No decisions have yet been given, but we expect the Judges will soon be able to give their opinions in ten or twelve cases.

Judges Merrick (Presiding), Voorhies, Spofford and Lea, are present. Judge Buchanan has been detained in New-Orleans, on account of sickness.

(*Communicated.*)

SUGAR PLANTERS' CONVENTION.

The sugar planters of the Parish of St. Landry, will meet at the Court House, in the town of Opelousas, on Saturday, the 15th of September. The object in view, is to devise ways and means in removing the sugar market from the Levee at New Orleans, to the opposite side of the river. We append a few paragraphs of the proceedings of a meeting held in the Court House, in the town of Thibodeaux, on the 28th ult.

Whereas the present locality in the city of New Orleans, at which the sugar is landed to be sold is too small to suit the increasing demand of this agricultural interest; and whereas, owing to the too narrow space, sugar has to be sold within thirty-six hours after landing, or be ware-housed, and whereas, other great evils have been imposed upon the sugar interest, and became so great as to require a change. Therefore, resolved, that in order to relieve the sugar interest of this great burden, we earnestly invite the co-operation of all persons interested in the sugar crop of Louisiana, to unite in devising ways and means to remedy the evils complained of. Resolved, that we invite the different Parishes interested to hold meetings to express their views on this subject. The Daily Crescent, after publishing the proceedings of the Thibodeaux Convention, says: "We shall watch the course of this movement with much interest. It is very important, and involves considerations of more than common moment."

The *Patriot* and *Courier* of Opelousas, and all editors throughout the State are respectfully requested to give the above a few insertions and oblige

SUGAR PLANTERS.

KNOW-NOTHINGISM.—Hear what a friend of the Order says of it:

"It is a Whig trick, and I would give the best horse in my stable had I never seen inside of a Know-Nothing Lodge."—John H. Consaw, President of the Lodge in West Feliciana.

FIRE.—On friday night, 17th ult., between the hours of 9 and 10, the Saw-Mill of Mr. Rettig, on the Calcasieu River, was set on fire by an individual who was seen going from the mill, which, was then on fire, but was not recognized. The Mill and upwards of 100,000 feet of Lumber, that was lying around it, was entirely consumed. A negro cabin situated a short distance from the mill, was first set on fire, for what purpose it cannot be conceived, for it was worthless, and at the time unoccupied. The total loss can be estimated at $15,000.—*Calcasieu Press.*

MORE PROOF.

KNOW-NOTHINGISM UNVEILED!

We give below an exposition of a portion of the ritual and proceedings of the Know-Nothings of Mississippi, as testified to by Mr. Gillis, a respectable citizen of Winston county, in that State. A perusal of it will prove the justness of Mr. Moise's remark that Know-Nothingism was "conceived in falsehood and nourished in deceit:"

Fellow-citizens of Winston county:

I feel it to be a duty which I owe to myself, my God and my country, to expose one of the darkest schemes which has ever been attempted in this country to trammel the liberties of a free people, and to overthrow the best Government God ever gave to man, since all history proves that secret political societies (though in the name of liberty and the Constitution), that enforce compliance to their sworn behests are dangerous to liberty, and subversive of republican Government. And, although my name will be attempted "to be cast out as evil, and I be called a perjured wretch, and my name be published in all the different Councils throughout the several States in the Union as one not to be trusted either in business or office," I, as one, am willing to suffer all the penalty of the "Order of the S. and S." for the sake of exposing error and corruption, and it is my firm conviction that in so doing, I serve both God and my country. When I look back and review a life of forty years, I can find no act that I so much regret as joining the Know-Nothings, I have no doubt but that there are men belonging to the Know-Nothings who do not understand the trick. I know this by experience. Although I joined the Order last spring, I did not know until since I withdrew that the members of the 'Order were bound by their obligations to vote for the nominations of the party.

Since I withdrew from the Order one of the members said to me my obligations bound me to vote for the nominee of the American party. I denied it being the case.

I called for the documents and found it to be so. I now call on every Democrat and member belonging to the so-called American party to say if the following is not correct

I will first state how I was received, as I never afterwards attended their lodges, and never saw any one received since the time I joined.

I was in the town of Webster one night, when a personal friend asked me if I would join the Know-Nothings. I replied I was afraid of it. He stated to me that he belonged to it and there was no harm in it. I was anxious to know all about it, so we went to a waste house about two hundred yards from town.

My friend and conductor gave a few raps at the door, which was opened; there we were met by the sentinel, and my conductor whispering in his ear we were admitted. One of the members within said to me, "Well, my friend, you are in a Know-Nothing lodge; we all belong to it."

I was then prepared, by being asked the following questions:

"Do you love your country, and do you wish to live under its protection?" My answer was, yes.

"Are you willing to suffer Roman Catholics and foreigners to rule America?" My answer was, no.

I was then told that "I was just as good a Know-Nothing as they were."

The following was then read in my hearing:

"The State of Mississippi. By the authority of the Federal Congress of the United States of America of the S. & S., I, John C. Carpenter, President of Mississippi, do grant this my warrant to brother ———, of Webster, Winston county, President and others, upon their application for the same, for the promotion of a council of said Order in the town of Webster, Winston county, of the S. & S., and I do hereby declare them duly organized as a council No. 158 of said Order, for the carrying out and advancing the interest of the Order in this State. In witness whereof, I have hereunto affixed my signature at the city of Jackson, State of Mississippi, this the 9th day of November, 1854.

"J. C. CARPENTER, G. P. of Mississippi."

I was then ordered to raise my right hand for the purpose of taking an obligation, when the following oath was read in my hearing:

"You do solemnly swear, in the presence of Almighty God, the Searcher of all hearts and the Judge of the quick and dead, that you will never reveal or divulge any of the proceedings of this meeting, or anything you may see or hear, or the name of any person you may see here or at any of the meetings of this Order; or any information you may receive of any member except to members of the Order, and that you will give answers made to all such questions as may be asked you, so help you God!"

Question 1st. "Are you a Roman Catholic?" My answer was, no.

2d. "Were you born in this country or under the protection of its flag?" My answer was, yes.

3d. "Are you willing to vote for and use your influence to elect none but native-born citizens to all offices of honor, trust or profit; to the exclusion of all party ties, and that you will never, under any circumstances whatever, vote for a Roman Catholic; and that you will support the nominations of the Native American party to the exclusion of all others."

To this I objected, but I was informed that this had nothing to do with my voting, so I voted for a native-born American.

The President said: "Worthy Vice-President, I have introduced this candidate, who has answered the primary questions in a satisfactory manner, and is now presented for further instruction."

Vice-President said: Friends and Americans, having answered the primary questions in a satisfactory manner, it becomes my duty to administer to you a solemn oath or obligation. Before proceeding further, you will place your right hand on your left breast, and your left hand on the flag of your country (which flag was in dimensions about eighteen by twenty-two inches, composed of yellow, blue, green, red and purple or brown, with a white square in the corner filled with stars, and the letters S. & S.)

In this condition the following oath was read by the Vice-President:

"You do solemnly and unreservedly swear, without hesitation or mental reservation, never to divulge any sign, pass-word, or grip that you may receive, or expose, or cause to be exposed any paper or papers of this Order that may come into your possession, or the name of any person you may see here; and further, that you will not vote for any persons but native-born citizens to all offices of honor, trust or profit, to the exclusion of all aliens, foreigners and Roman Catholics in particular, and should you prove untrustworthy, you will submit to have your name published in all the different societies throughout the several States in the Union as one not worthy to be trusted either in business or office; all this you will swear in the presence of, and on the flag of your country."

I was then introduced to the Vice-President for further instruction. He then asked: "If we knew the Order we belonged to?" We replied: "The Know-Nothings." "No, (he said,) this is not the Know-Nothing Lodge; this is the Order of the Stars and Stripes." There is an Order in the North that goes by the name of Know-Nothings, whose objects are the same as ours; but our Order in the South goes by the name of Stars and Stripes. (Pointing to the S. & S. on the flag)

Now, (said he,) if any one ask you if you belong to the Know-Nothings, or know anything of such an association; you will answer in the negative; and say that you don't know anything about them only from the papers!

"You will refer to these papers, (i. e. charter, ritual, &c.,) and the person who asks the question will think you are speaking of the common newspapers!

He then gives the word and grip which has already been exposed, and is not necessary for me to repeat.

Some people will say, how can a man take the above obligation and then violate that obligation by exposing the same? We do not believe an oath is binding unless it is administered by proper authority. We do not believe that J. C. Carpenter, of Jackson, had any authority to empower ——— ———, of Webster, to administer an oath. He, (Carpenter,) says:

"By the authority of the Federal Congress of the United States of America," he was authorized to send out and commission men to administer oaths in violation of the Constitution of the United States; for Carpenter's obligation says, "you will not vote for a Roman Catholic *in particular*." The Constitution says, "No religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to fill office in the United States." (I am indebted to Dr. Covington, of this county, for this information, in a speech he made in Webster, some time ago.) We do not believe that an obligation that binds a man to state a falsehood, is binding. J. C. Carpenter's obligation charges, "that you will never reveal or divulge any of the proceedings of this meeting, or any thing you may see or hear, or the name of any person you may see here, or at any of the meetings of this Order, or any information you may receive of any member of the Order, and that you will *true* answers *make* to all questions that may be asked you, so help you God."

Suppose I asked J. C. Carpenter if Mr. A——belongs to the K. N. Order?

Will he say he does not, when he saw A join?—or will he say I am not authorized to say?

This will not do, for the obligation charges "that you will true answers make." So an oath that requires men to lie, cannot be binding. I object to this Order for the further reason that they say, "that they have the same objects in view in the South as in the North."

The Vice-President instructed the candidate that "there was an order in the North, known by the name of the K. N., whose objects were the same as ours."

This is plain that the trick started in the North, and the objects have never been changed.

If I call black *white*, the name will not change the color.

The object in view in the North, is the success of Abolitionism, and in the South the overthrow of the Democratic party. If this is not its object in the South, why do they nominate candidates in opposition to the nominees of the Democratic party? Why nominate Democrats to oppose Democrats?

I have ever been a Democrat, and although I was led off to join this dark trick, my political opinions are unchanged, and my devotion is to Democratic principles and the Democratic party. A. GILLIS.

Webster, Winston Co., Miss., Aug., 14, 1855.—We, the undersigned, have been members of the K. N. lodge at Webster, Winston Co., Miss., and have withdrawn from said order. We have carefully examined the foregoing exposition made by A. Gillis, Esq., and we find it correct in all its particulars.

WM. H. FRANKS,
A. A. HOOD,
JOHN A. BEVILL,
G. B. SANDERS,
W. W. SMITH.

We, the undersigned, are well acquainted with the gentlemen whose names appear above, and we take pleasure in saying that they maintain characters unassailed and unassailable.

NATHAN TABOR,
Probate Judge of Winston County.
WILLIAM G. HUDSON,
Clerk of Probate Court, Winston county.
W. B. SHUMAKER,
Clerk of the Circuit Court of Winston county.
JOHN J. GAGE,
Sheriff of Winston county, Miss.

(*Telegraphed to the New Orleans Bee.*)

FURTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE AMERICA.

The Crimea.—Preparations for Assault.—Rumors of raising the Siege.

HALIFAX, Aug. 15.—The America reached her dock at 4½ P. M. to-day. Her advices, though not of special importance, are of considerable interest.

THE CRIMEA.

The latest reports from the Allies before Sebastopol, represent that everything was prepared for a general action, which would take place within fifteen days.

The Russians had succeeded in establishing rifle pits in front of the French sappers.

The preparations continued for the grand expedition, said to be intended for the forcing of the harbor of Sebastopol. The fleet was assembling at Kameisch Bay.

It was reported at Paris that the French government had received official notification of the resumption of the bombardment of the Malakoff and Redan, preparatory to the assault.

The Viceroy of Egypt was reported to be negotiating for a corps of Bedouin Arabs, to serve in the Crimea.

It was telegraphed from London at noon on Saturday, immediately before the departure of the America, that the siege would be raised.

The Triumph of the Foreign Party.—The Know-Nothings habitually stigmatize their opponents as the Foreign party, and hypocritically affect to believe that they are striving to place the Government of the country in the hands of Catholics and foreigners. We hope the result of the election in Alabama, where there are only 7498 foreigners, and 5200 Catholics, and 426,514 native-born citizens, will satisfy them that a goodly number of natives and Protestants belong to what they choose to call the Foreign and Catholic party. In Tennessee, where there are 5638 foreigners, 1400 Catholics, and 756,836 native Protestants, a similar lesson is taught to the Know-Nothings.

May we not hope that the Know-Nothings will find out that they have been beaten by native Americans, and that the people are against them?—*Columbus Times.*

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.—A despatch from Columbia, S. C., to the Charleston *Evening News*, dated 3d inst., says:

Private letters state that BURTON S. CRAIG, the Anti-Know-Nothing candidate, has been re-elected to Congress in the Mecklenburg District, by 214 over SAMUEL N. STOWE.

KNOW NOTHING SLANDERS.

Were we so devoid of common sense and our judgment so warped by prejudice as to give credence to the inflamatory declarations of Know Nothing orators and presses, we should say, that the days of the Republic were numbered. They tell us that all public virtue, all political honesty, all love of country, have fled or been banished from our midst. Patriotism, say these slanderers of their countrymen, has become extinct, the foreigner takes precedence of the native, we are compelled to meet secret conclaves at the midnight hour to sigh after those "purer days of the Republic," and to redeem our country from her degeneracy. They boldly charge the great Democratic party with sacrificing the country to foreign influence and the Catholic Church, and it is the theme on which these medacious oracles love to dwell, that leagued with that ubiquitous and protestant devouring anthropophagus, the Pope of Rome, backed by all the royal fools of Europe, it is laboring to subvert our government and to sweep from off the earth the last vestige of civil liberty. Surely the people can place no faith in the ravings of these bedlamites. But how comes it that the fathers of the Republic, the men of large experience and of almost prophetic vision, the sages and patriots who reared this temple of our liberties, the fairest fabric of human government that it has ever been the privilege of a free people to enjoy, and which under heaven shall resist the ravages of time and all such insidious attacks as these, never apprehended danger from the Catholic Church or foreign emigration? Whence is it that they escaped the vision of these great Statesmen, who read not only the book of the Past but that of the Future, and prophesied in no stinted measure, certain and probable national woes, yet unseen and unimagined by common men? What veil blinded the eyes of such seers as a Webster, a Clay, or a Calhoun; of whom the two first possessed foresight enough to have described an evil of such magnitude—had it a real or possible existence—the last *honesty* enough to warn his people at any hazard?

Yet these giants of towering intellect, continues the same writer, went down to the grave in silence; ignorant themselves of the danger; they left us unwarned, unadvised. It was reserved for a few miserable pigmies, who crept in the vacant places of the great departed, to discern the danger, and lift a voice of warning. God help the nation which is given over to such wretched counsellors! This effrontry in claiming a depth of prudence, prophetic vision, hitherto unknown, would be amusing, were it not sincere, but a mere "delusion and a lie." It is the malicious voice of crafty, self constituted watch-dogs, who in time of quiet, announce the coming of the wolf, that they may rouse the unsuspecting members of the fold and prey on them while they are in a state of helpless terror. Meanwhile other sentinels, like "dumb dogs," are silent either through an ungenerous sentiment of fear, or yet more ignoble desire of sharing the prey.

The charge of corruption, prostitution of the national character, and bending of the knee to foreign influence, made against the National Democratic party; is equally false and absurd. When did the great Democratic Party falter in its devotion to the interests of the whole country? When did it hesitate to repel aggressions, come whence they may, whether made on us as a nation, or offered to the person of the humblest individual. Our national character, our honor, our standing among civilized nations, have never suffered in the slightett during a Democratic Administration. The man who would deny this—is either ignorant of history, or wilfully falsifies it. But we know that there is no necessity for refuting the slander of these noisy brawlers. This cry of foreign influence, and this professed dread of the thunders of the Vatican, is a shallow trick, too transparent to deceive the most ignorant. 'Tis a means to an end. Office, office, is the aim of the canting hypocrites, and, in their eager desire for public plunder, they are so unscrupulous as to employ every means whereby they may be able to satisfy their hungry appetites.—*Savannah Georgian.*

KNOW-NOTHING WITHDRAWALS.

Below we give a list of names of several Know-Nothings, who have heretofore acted with the democratic party, who have come out from among the dark-lanternites:

TO THE PUBLIC.

Being convinced from our connection, with what is commonly called the Know-Nothing party, that we have been deluded as to its aims and purposes, we therefore publish to the world and particularly to the so-called Know Nothing party, that we are no longer members of that organization. As to the secrets and obligations connected with the order, we shall hold them inviolate, and in disolving our connection with it, we do so with a conscientious belief that the operations of the order are dangerous to the practical workings of this republican Government—dangerous to the liberties of the people—and that they trammel the free exercise of the elective franchise.

Jas. Anderson,	E. H. Brown,
Robt. Fisher,	D. W. McNeal,
John W. Penny,	J. W. Bell,
Kinchen Exum,	George W. Penny,
T. R. Griffin,	Wm. Blalock,
B. H. Griffin,	Martin Stubblefield,
J. M. Griffin,	J. W. Blalock,
Willis F. Hall,	A. G. Pepper,
Wm. T. Williams,	P. C. Chambely,
Thos. Smith,	N. Wallace,
F. B. Roberts,	L. Roberts,
James Gordon,	L. T. Price,
F. M. Beall,	W. H. Capshaw,
Z. Pepper Jr.,	J. M. Miller,
Elias Fisher,	T. W. Alsop,
W. Wadlington,	E. A. Moore,
S. F. Gardner,	J. S. Roberts,
B. A. King,	Elijah Russell,
Wm. Russell,	Nixon Russell,

In Choctaw, Mr. H. C. Avant has set a noble example. He was induced to join the Order, and they tendered him the nomination for the office of Sheriff. But discovering the character of the organization, he abandoned it and declined to run for the lucrative office for which he was nominated. Hear what he says:

[From the Central Journal.]

TO THE PEOPLE OF CHOCTAW.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—After due deliberation, I have thought it proper to decline the nomination from the American party for the office of Sheriff of this county, and in doing so, I also hereby signify my withdrawal altogether, from the organization commonly known as the Know-Nothings. I was grossly deceived in this matter. I was told it was not being organized for political purposes—but now I find that its objects are political, and its movements strictly of a party character.

Like the general mass of mankind, I commit errors, but at the same time, feel able, and am always willing, to make amends for any such. I am not a candidate before the people of this county for any office and will say to my old Democratic friends, that I am with them, henceforth, and will exert my influence in behalf of the Democratic candidates in the county, at the ensuing election.

H. C. AVANT.

AND STILL THEY COME!

We hereby disever our connection with the Know Nothing trick.

H. H. HAWS.
T. NORWOOD.

The following gentlemen, citizens of Attala in a long and well written card announce their withdrawal through the columns of Roy's Southern Sun:

A. M. Atkison,	D. L. Smythe,
H. P. Donald,	J. Riley,
Billups Burt,	Robert Sanders,
J. McCullum,	

☞The Woodville Republican of the 10th instant, also publish the names of four withdrawals, viz: William Taylor, Thomas W. Rogers, John Pipphs, and Robert Simmons, all of Wilkinson County, Miss.

LATER FROM EUROPE,

(Telegraphed to the New-Orleans Bee.)

Arrival of the Canada.—Great Battle on Tchernaya, — Russians Defeated. — Destruction of Sweaborg by the Allied Fleet.—Arrival of Queen Victoria in France.

HALIFAX, August 29th.— The Cunard steamship Canada, from Liverpool, on Saturday, the 18th instant, arrived at this port last night.

Her advices from the seat of war are of an important character, and are of course one week later than those by the Pacific at New-York.

The bombardment of Sweaborg by the Allied fleet, which, according to previous accounts, commenced on the 7th instant, had resulted in its total destruction. An immense amount of property was destroyed. The loss of life was trifling.

From the Crimea, the most important information is that on the 11th instant, the Russian General Liprandi attacked the Allied lines on the Tchernaya, and was repulsed with immense loss.

Our despatch states that the bombardment of Sebastopol was fixed for the 17th instant. As we have already had information that it recommenced on the 10th, the presumption is that the first statement was erroneous, or that by the bombardment is meant the assault on Sebastopol.

SECOND DESPATCH.

Further accounts of the bombardment of Sweaborg represent that the place took fire, and continued to burn for forty-five hours. The magazines, stores and projectiles blew up.—About sixty of the Allied force were wounded, but none killed. At the latest accounts Sweaborg had not surrendered.

The attack on the lines of the Tchernaya, it appears, occured on the 16th instant, and was made by a force of sixty thousand Russians. The fight lasted five hours, and resulted in a loss to the Russians of five thousand killed, and four hundred prisoners. The Russians were in full retreat when the French reserve came up.

Omer Pacha has been ordered to return to the Crimea with despatch.

Accounts from St. Petersburg state that Gortchakoff has been ordered to burn the fleet if Sebastopol falls.

The Queen of England was in France, on her visit to the Emperor and Empress.

Queen Victoria was escorted to Boulogne by six ships of war.

KNOW-NOTHING PRINCIPLES ENACTED INTO A LAW.—The Rockport, (Ind.,) Democrat has the following draught of a law which embodies the Know-Nothing doctrines.—Read it, Democrats, and Americans, and tell us what you think of it. If the Know-Nothings obtain the power they will carry out this infamous and unjust enactment:

THE MODERN ALIEN LAW.

"Whereas, foreigners emigrating into the United States are the "offscourings of Europe," and whereas all persons not born within the territory of the United States, are dangerous to the peace and safety of this republic, and ought not to be admitted to any political rights whatever; therefore,

"*Be it enacted, &c.*, That the naturalization of the United States, as approved by Washington, and re-enacted under Jefferson, whereby foreigners may be admitted, after five years' residence, to the rights of citizenship, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

"SECTION 2. That all foreigners imigrating from any sovereignty of Europe, or elsewhere, into this republic, at any age whatever, shall be, and ever remain during the term of their natural lives, aliens in law and in fact.

"SEC. 3. That no person whatever, who was not actually born within the territory of the United States shall ever be entitled to a vote in any election whatsoever, either for President or Vice-President, Governor or Lieut. Governor, for Congressman, for Senator or Representative in any State Legislature, for Sheriff, Constable, School Commissioner, Coroner, Fence viewer, or any office whatsoever that is now or may hereafter be in the gift of the American people; but such foreigner shall ever remain an alien, deprived of the right of suffrage in as full and complete manner as if he were an inmate of a penitentiary, or a slave in a slave holding state.

SEC. 4. That no person whatever who was not born within the territory of the United States shall ever hold or enjoy any office of trust or profit whatsoever in the gift of the American people, but shall be and remain until death, utterly ineligible and incapable of holding such office, as fully and completely as if said foreigner had been convicted of an infamous crime.

"SEC. 5. Nothing in this act shall be so construed as to exclude any foreigner from paying any state or county tax, nor any tax levied by the general government, nor from working on any road within the United States, nor from bearing any other burden, direct or indirect, imposed by the general or state government; but such alien or foreigner shall be required and compelled to pay the said impositions and to perform the same labor in the same manner as he could or might have done if he had enjoyed a vote in the election of those by whom the laws were framed, imposing said taxes or other burden and requiring said labor."

TEXAS.

By the arrival of the steamer *Chas. Morgan*, we have received our files of Texas papers to the 18th inst.

The result of the election is yet fully ascertained. The papers give returns from 31 counties—much less than one-half the State.—In these the vote for Governor is as follows: Pease (D.) 8,318, Dickson (A.) 5,702; for Lieut. Governor, Lowers (A.) 4,541, Runnells (D.) 5,202; for Congress, Bell (D.) 5,367, Hancock (A.) 3,926; for Commissioner Land Office, Fields (D.) 5,404, Crosby (A.) 3,619. In Travis county, where the Locofoco papers declared that the Know-Nothing Lodges had disbanded, Dickson's majority is 181. We think the chances are in favor of the Democrats, unless Eastern Texas, where Dickson is said to be extremely popular, counterbalances the heavy majorities Pease has obtained in the West.

[*Bee.*

THE VATICAN.—This word is often used, but there are many who do not understand its import. The term refers to a collection of buildings on one of the seven hills of Rome, which covers a space of 500 feet in length and 1000 feet in breath. It is built on the spot once occupied by the garden of the cruel Nero. It owes its origin to the Bishop of Rome, who in the early part of the sixteenth century erected an humble residence on its site. About the year 1150. Pope Euginis rebuilt it on a magnificent scale, Innocent H., a few years afterward, gave it up as a lodging to Peter II., King of Arragon. In 1305, Clement V., at the instigation of the King of France, removed the Papal See from Rome to Avignon, where the vatican remained in a condition of obscurity and neglect for more than seventy years. But soon after the return of the Pontificial Court to Rome—an event which had been so earnestly prayed for by the poor Petrach, and which finally took place in 1376—the Vatican put into a state of repair again enlarged; and it was thenceforward considered as the regular palace and residence of the Popes who, one after the other, added fresh buildings to it, and gradually enrichened it with antiquities, statutes, pictures, and books, until it became the richest depository in the world.

The library of the Vatican was commenced fourteen hundred years ago. It containeds 40,000 manuscripts. among which are some by Pliny, St. Thomas, Charles Barromee, and many Hebrews, Syriac, Arabian, and Armenian Bibles. The whole of the immense buildings composing the Vatican are filled with statutes found beneath the ruins of ancient Rome, with paintings by the masers, and with curious medals and antiquities of almost every description. When it is known that there have been exhumed more that 70,000 statues from the ruined temples and palaces of Rome, the reader can from some idea of the riches of the Vatican. The Vatican will ever be held in veneration by the student, the artist, and the scholars. Raffael and Michael Anglo are enthroned there, and their theone will be as durable as the love of beauty and genius in the hearts of their worshippers.

KNOW-NOTHING INTIMIDATION.—The Feliciana Democrat says that attempts are already being made to intimidate young men who have withdrawn from the Know-Nothing claus, and those about withdrawing, with the view, doubtless, of securing their votes, by impressing them with the belief that they are not yet freemen, and still bound by illegal oaths to vote as they are commanded. This is an old game, which was practiced to some considerable extent in Virginia, but without effect, for the trickery of it was powerfully exposed by the master mind of Wise. To use the language of the Democrat, let the honest and independent freemen pay no heed to these threats, but have them given to the public and exposed, as they deserved to be, and they will not be apt to be troubled by such threats any more.—*Louisiana Courier.*

M'LLE RACHEL IN NEW-YORK.—The Herald of the 23d says:

Mademoiselle Rachel, (Felix,) the eminent French actress, arrived in this free and enlightened republic yesterday morning at seven o'clock, on board the United States mail steamship Pacific. M'lle. Rachel had a pleasant passage of eleven days from Liverpool, and suffers only slightly from sea sickness. She is in excellent health and looks well. We have not heard that she has expressed any particular opinion about our institutions as yet, but it is confidently asserted that the Saint Nicholas Hotel, where she occupies a fine suite of rooms, has already won her admiration.

M'lle. Rachel's party at the Saint Nicholas includes M. Felix, *père*, M. Raphael Felix and her sisters, Leah, Sarah and Dinah. In addition to those the Pacific brought out the artists who are to support her in the series of performances which she will soon commence at the Metropolitan theatre. We notice the names of Mdlles. Briard and Duret, M. et Madame Latouche, MM. Beauvallet, Dieudonne, Randoux, Belleveau, Cherri brothers.

M'lle. Rachel's suite consists of four servants and about fifty trunks, the latter making a miniature Malakoff in the grand hall of the Saint Nicholas, where she was received by Mr. Acker with his customary *bonhommie*, and conducted to the apartments previously secured for her by M. Gustave Naquet, the acting manager of the company, who greeted her as she first placed her foot upon American soil, or, rather upon the Collins dock, which is about the same thing.—After breakfast, M'lle. Rachel received a few intimate friends, took a *siesta*, and then ordered her carriage for a ride and a few calls.

Thomas Jefferson and Patrick Henry.—On the 21st, the colossal statue of Thomas Jefferson was elevated to its temporary pedestal on the lower pediment of the capitol steps at Richmond, Va., when the covering was removed and the public gratified with a sight of the work. It stands in beautiful contrast with the statue of Patrick Henry, also at the entrance of the capitol. Jefferson is represented wrapped in a cloak, with his head slightly bent as if in deep thought, and holding in his left hand, folded across his breast, a scroll, inscribed "1776."

WELL SAID.—The following anecdote in reference to the reception given by a very sensible lady, residing not many miles from this place, to her pastor, who attempted to take advantage of an invitation to the hospitalities of her house, to press upon her husband the many beauties of Know Nothingism, was related to us by her husband, and is undoubtedly correct.

The very Reverend political gentleman, in the course of the conversation, drew from his pocket a copy of the so called "basis of principles of the American Party," and commenced reading and commenting upon them. After talking some time, the lady of the house spoke up:

"Well brother R——, you don't belong to these Know-Nothings, do you.

This question, so flatly put, slightly discomfited the parson, but in a moment he replied:

"Why sister, I must confess that I do consider myself a member of the Great American party."

To which she quickly and with some spirit rejoined:

"Sir, if I could not be an "American" by *daylight*, I wouldn't be an American at all!"

The dear Know-Nothing brother has never since said a word about politics in her house, and, we rather think, never will.—*Parkersburg News.*

FOR SALE,

A NEGRO BOY about 20 years old, with full guarantee, for sale at private sale, or to be exchanged for a family of negroes, and the difference paid cash by the owner of the boy. For particulars, apply at this Office. Opelousas Sept. 8. [tf.

ST. LANDRY HOTEL,
GRAND COTEAU.

THE undersigned having taken the Hotel lately kept by P. Rogis, and known as the Kossuth Hotel, informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared to receive travellers, and to accommodate all those who shall patronize his house. He hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

HENRY WESTEN.

Grand Coteau, Sept., 8th, 1855.—3m.

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, on the Plantation hereinafter described, on Plaquemine Ridge, on

Monday, 24th September, instant,

the following property, belonging to the Estate of Céleste S. Vigé, deceased widow of the late Pierre Lemane, of the Parish of St. Landry, to-wit:

A TRACT OF LAND,

situated on Plaquemine Ridge, in said Parish, measuring 90 superficial arpents, together with all the

BUILDINGS
AND
IMPROVEMENTS,

thereon erected, being the former residence of said deceased.

ANOTHER

Tract of Wood Land,

situated in Prairie Ronde's Woods, and measuring 2 arpents and a half front by twenty in depth.

A FRACTION OF A TOWN LOT,

situated in the Town of Opelousas, together with all the Buildings and Improvements thereon erected, being the last residence of said deceased.

A NEGRO MAN, aged about 30 years.
A NEGRO WOMAN, aged about 50 years.
A NEGRO GIRL, aged about 13 years.
About 15 or 20 head of gentle horned cattle, 2 jennies, 1 mule, household furniture, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

The terms and conditions, will be made known on the day of sale.

A. DUPRE, *Auctioneer.*

Opelousas, September 8th., 1855.

NOTICE.

PIERRE PITRE, of the Parish of St. Landry, having applied by his petition for the appointment of Administrator of the Estate of Pierre Lemane, deceased, 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, September 8th., 1855.

Avis Français.

Hotel St. Landry,
GRAND COTEAU.

LE soussigné ayant pris la direction de l'Hôtel connu sous le nom d'Hôtel Kossuth, et tenu par P. Regis, informe ses amis et le public qu'il pourra dorénavant recevoir les voyageurs qui daigneront descendre chez lui. Il espère par ses soins mériter une part de l'encouragement public.

Grand Côteau 8 Sept. 1855. 3m.

AVIS.

PIERRE PITRE, de la Paroisse St. Landry, ayant présenté une pétition à l'effet d'être nommé Administrateur de la succession de feu Pierre Lemane, de la susdite Paroisse, décédé;—

En conséquence, avis est par le présent donné à ceux qui pourraient avoir des raisons légales à opposer à ladite nomination, d'avoir à les enrégistrer par écrit au bureau du Greffier de la Cour de District de la susdite Paroisse, dans les dix jours qui suivront la date du présent avis.

A. GARRIGUES, *Greffier.*

Opelousas 8 Septembre 1855.

Vente Publique.

Par le soussigné, encanteur, dans et pour la Paroisse St. Landry.

LE public est par le présent informé qu'il sera vendu, en vente publique, au plus haut et dernier enchérisseur, par le soussigné, sur l'habitation ci-après décrite, sur le Côteau de Plaquemine, le

Lundi, 24 Septembre courant, 1855,

les propriétés suivantes, appartenant à la Succession de Céleste S. Vigé, veuve décédée de feu Pierre Lemane, de la Paroisse St. Landry, à savoir:

UN MORCEAU DE TERRE,

situé sur le Côteau de Plaquemine, dans la susdite Paroisse, mesurant 90 arpents de superficie, ensemble avec toutes les *Bâtisses et Améliorations* qui y sont érigées, étant la résidence ci-devant de la dite défunte.

UN AUTRE MORCEAU DE

TERRE DE BOIS,

situé dans le Bois de la Prairie Ronde, et mesurant deux arpents et demi de face sur vingt de profondeur.

UNE FRACTION D'UN

LOT DE VILLE,

située dans la ville des Opelousas, ensemble avec toutes les *Bâtisses et Améliorations* qui y sont, étant la dernière résidence de la dite défunte.

UN NEGRE, âgé d'environ 30 ans.
UNE NEGRESSE, âgée d'environ 50 ans.
UNE NEGRESSE, âgée d'environ 13 ans.
Environ 15 ou 20 têtes de bêtes à cornes douces, 2 Mules, un Mulet, Meubles de Maison, Batterie de Cuisine, &c., &c.

Les conditions seront annoncées le jour de la vente. A. DUPRE,
Encanteur.

Opelousas, 8 Septembre, 1855.