THE COURIER.

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

Opelousas :
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22d., 1855

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 file 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. 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.

Messrs. Editors of the Courier.

Unlike the party who professes contempt for "the wild hunt after office," while most of its members are disappointed office seekers of the whig and democratic parties, the members of the Anti-Know Nothing party have not as yet suggested a ticket to represent the Parish of St. Landry in the next Legislature.—We propose the following as the Anti-Know Nothing candidates for the Legislature:

PLACIDE GUILBEAU fils, of Grand Côteau.
ANDREW J. THOMPSON, of Bayou Chicot.
BENJAMIN R. GANTT, of Opelousas.

MANY ANTI-KNOW NOTHINGS.

Parish of St. Landry 13th Sept. 1855.

To the President of the St. Landry Wigwam.

Please accept this our withdrawal from the Know Nothing party. Yours respectfully,

CHAS. B. WEST,
JAS. E. O. IRWIN,
JOHN M. SANDEFORD,
ELI CLARK, Jr.
LOUIS DEVILLE,
NORIES JEANSONNE,
GREEN DORMAN,
LEON JOHNSON,
WM. WEST.

KNOW-NOTHING EVIDENCES OF HOSTILITY TO THE SOUTH.—The *National Intelligencer* of the 30th ult., publishes a letter from Washington Hunt, of New York, ex-governor of that State, a man who has taken an active part in politics for many years, and whose opinion should be entitled to much weight, from the opportunities he has had of making observations and coming therefore to correct conclusions.—The *Intelligencer* introduces it with the following comments, among others:

"The immediate proposition which called forth this letter was for a fusion of several parties, including the Whig party, into a sort of omnivorous party, to be designated as "the Republican party." We had hoped that during the ensuing autumnal campaign this idea of a new organization might have been confined to the State of New York; but subsequent observation of political movements in other States has satisfied us that it had prevailed to a considerable extent in the Eastern as well as in some of the Western States, indicating a purpose of fusion more general than we had supposed among the malcontents of different parties. Moved by this condition of things, and, in addition, by an appeal made directly to us by esteemed friends in the State of New York, we now spread the Letter of ex-Governor Hunt before our readers, commending it to their favorable consideration as deserving attention for other reasons than the confessed personal worth and faithful public services of its author."

Now, this distinguished person, whose personal worth and faithful public services commend him to the favorable consideration of such a paper, as the *Intelligencer*, whose letter is filled with moderation, patriotism and kindly feelings towards the South, who assumes national grounds in all party compositions, he refuses to free the fusion party, made up of abolitionists, whigs and the discontented of all other parties, because he believes that "the formation of a *Northern party*, on grounds relating to negro slavery exclusively, is not likely to prove salutary or useful."—This letter, from such a source, shows us the extent of the Northern fusion organisation against slavery. It exists in all the Eastern and Middle States, and nearly all the Western Free States. Who had the largest representation in the National Council of Philadelphia, after the secession of nearly the whole Northern delegation. New York proposes to enter into the league and the crusade against the South.—Among other reasons for not advocating this cause, Mr. Hunt says—"It is not necessary, for New York has sent on *entire delegation* to Congress, in favor of restoring the Missouri Compromise."—We have here the singular spectacle of the great abolition State of New York, the field of Seward's operations, the most deadly enemy to tow them, institutions sending an entire delegation to Congress, opposed to the Kansas and Nebraska bill, asking for the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, and Louisiana, the land of slavery, anxious to return to Congress the man who voted against the Kansas and Nebraska Bill, and who would vote for the restoration of the Missouri Compromise.—Do you want more proof? You will find it in the following extract, from the same paper, of the 4th of the present month:

"NORTHERN KNOW-NOTHINGS.—The Committee of Correspondence of the American party in twelve of the Northern States have issued an address, recommending that a National Convention of the party assemble at Cincinnati on the 31st day of November next. The committee desire to see represented in this Convention "all who are opposed to the violation of national faith by the reckless sundering of sacred national compacts, and who are in favor of the unconditional restoration of that time honored compromise known as the Missouri Prohibition, which was destroyed in utter disregard of the popular will—a wrong no lapse of time can palliate and no plea for its continuance can justify."

This state of things, in the North, demonstrates clearly to all who are not blinder by prejudice and the excitement of party feeling and partisan animosity, that there is to be a determined war wager against slavery, from this time out. It establishes the fact that the opponents of slavery are no longer divided, but are all united under the standard of Know-Nothingism, that hereafter they are not to be confined to new declamation against our institutions in Congress, but they are organising in a body, to act all together and if they succeed, (as there seems to be any indications from the elections in the Free States,) then the hour of submission is near hand, or the South must be ready to buckle on the armour and enter the conflict aimed to—the defense of our property, our rights and the dearest privileges of freemen.—It is needless to say that we are ultras and extremists, the same cry was raised by the tories, in the beginning of our revolution, they too asked for moderate counsels and reminissences after all remonstrance was vain, they still only find excuses and justification for the conduct of their masters, and at last kissed the hand that smote them.—It seems that the blood of those men, who were false to their country, who abandoned her in the dark hour of misfortune, who assisted the enemy in cuppling her means of defence, who acted as spies, and as traitors, yet flows in the veins of some of the "*Patriots*" of the day.—But the day of reckoning will come and when the South will be awakened to the true issues, presented by this party, when many who are now honest believers in the doctrines of the American party shall have been undeceived, the leaders of that party will be hurled down from their present position, and instead of high distinction and of participation in the affairs of State, they will be driven to private life, pursued and haunted by the image of their injured and offended country, as a just retribution for the evils that have befallen her and the discord, contentions and trials they have formented, render more bitter and deadly firm the introductor of Religion into the controversy, and making distinction of Races.

☞ On Monday next, Auctioneer Dupré will sell, on Plaquamine Ridge, a house and lot situated in our Town, 2 tracts of land, 3 slaves, a lot of cattle, &c.

For particulars see the advertisement.

KNOW NOTHING FAIRNESS AND VERACITY.—We give below two extracts from the New-Orleans Bee, of the 3rd and 5th inst., to show the fairness of our adversaries and the base and infamous tricks they are continually resorting to, in order to advance and maintain their anti-American doctrines. A lover of truth and honesty staggers at the hardy impudence and effrontry of that sheet which dares publish such statements, and at the same time furnish the proof in support of them, when that very evidence shows that *it knew* its comments were false. Under the head of "another convert" that drivelling old granny publishes the resolutions of a meeting of the American Councils of Chatham County, Georgia, and then adds: "We have now the satisfaction of adding *Georgia* to the list of States agreeing substantially with our Platform."

Would not a Georgia paper be justified in publishing the proceedings of Bienville Parish and then say: "We have the satisfaction of adding Louisiana to the "list of States who have adopted the Philadelphia "Platform." It shows to what extremities this party is driven; when it can no longer sustain itself by argument and reason it resorts to every deception to attain its ends, and to maintain the delusion under which a large portion of the honest and patriotic men of the country are laboring. Look at the 2nd extract, and notice the language of this sheet: "An "infernal resolution" then, it is no resolution at all; "embracing the sentiments that both the secrecy and the religious test of the party *ought* to be abolished, and the object was merely to ascertain the *sense* of the Council". What was then the object of this resolution. Have they abolished the religious test and the secrecy of the order? No! Has the resolution been formally passed through the Council; is it binding; is it a new declaration of principles? No! It would be unsafe to adopt such a course in Virginia. Even here, their newspapers dare not make the assertion notwithstanding their usual boldness. Why not have said "That the Virginia Council had abolished the two odious claims of the order, and this, unanimously?"—This would have been manly and frank, but the miserable statement of the Bee couched in an equivocal language, was intended to have the same effect here as if those clauses had really been abolished. What confidence can be placed in a party that attempts to sustain itself by resort to such means?

"ANOTHER CONVERT.—We mentioned some days ago that Alabama, Texas and Mississippi had virtually adopted the liberal principles of the American platform of Louisiana, either by expressly disavowing the eighth section of the National platform, or by incorporating in their own programmes a section disclaiming all sectarianism or religious intolerance. We now have the satisfaction of adding Georgia to the list of States agreeing substantially with our own. At a great meeting of the American party of Chatham, held in Savannah a few days ago, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, By the several Councils, composing the American party of Chatham county in mass meeting assembled,

"That the American party of Chatham county do not recognize as a doctrine of their political faith; any opposition to individuals, on account of their religious creed, nor the imposition of any civil disability, nor the deprivation of any civil rights, on that account or for that reason.

"Before six months every State in the South, and indeed every State represented in the late National Convention, will repudiate the religious test."

"VIRGINIA AMERICAN STATE COUNCIL.—In the Virginia State Council, in session in Richmond, on Monday, an informal resolution was offered by John M. Botts, embracing the sentiment that both the secrecy and the religious test of the party ought to be abolished, and the naturalization laws totally repealed. The object was merely to ascertain the sense of the Council on the question, and it was unanimously decided in the affirmative."

ANOTHER.—The *Patriot*, the little organ of the American party, in its number of the 22nd of May last, publishes, with great flourish of trumpets and triumphant exultation, an article from the Richmond *Whig*, to the effect that Henry Wilson, Senator elect from Massachusetts, had withdrawn from the Know Nothing party and denounced it as the pro-slavery party of the North. The election of H. Wilson had created some alarm among the Northern Know Nothings, and besides the election in Virginia was at hand when the statement appeared in the *Whig*. The pretended withdrawal of the great Freesoiler was a mere sham; but to carry out the falsehood and deception, that same sheet publishes the following extract said to be from the Boston Telegraph:

"Gen. Wilson gave the closing lecture of the anti-slavery course, last evening, at the Temple. He explained for himself the position with regard to slavery that he had occupied for twenty years, and called upon all to oppose any party that should try to smother the anti-slavery sentiment. He assumed that this course had been the death of two great parties, AND MUST BE OF THE OTHER NOW FORMING. He said THIS PARTY WAS PERILOUS TO THE ANTI-SLAVERY SENTIMENT, and called upon the anti-slavery party to KILL OFF the "American doughfaces," as they had the others."

Now what turns up next, and where do we find the "GREAT OPPONENT OF THE AMERICAN PARTY! Why in the very place where we least expected to have heard from him if the information and statements of the Whig had been true. We find Henry Wilson in the Philadelphia Convention, and the leading spirit of the Northern Know Nothing Abolition representation. These are facts for the sober consideration of the people, and we now candidly ask them if they are still willing to listen to the orators of that party, and to believe any longer the statements of Know Nothing presses after such misrepresentations and frauds?

Jim Slicks puts everything to use. His wife has a bald head, and he strops his razor on it.

☞ Why is a married man like a candle? Because he sometimes goes out at night when he oughn't so.

DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

We are indebted to M. Taylor, the Clerk of the Supreme Court, for the following list of decisions, delivered at the September term of this Court, in our Town:

248. Ant. D. Mégret *vs.* Parish of Vermillon.—Affirmed.
276. James Goodloe & al. *vs.* B. R. Rogers.—Amended.
277. Walter Brashear *vs.* Henry C. Dwight.—Affirmed.
291. Wm. M. Neyland *vs.* Wms. Neyland.—Affirmed.
292. Ferdinand L. Mudd *vs.* H. Rogers, sheriff & als.—Reversed.
293. R. E. Bolling, under tutor *vs.* T. M. Anderson & als.—Dismissed.
294. Bosman Hayes *vs.* Isaac Hayes.—Annulled and remanded.
295. Victor David *vs.* Alphonse Neveu.—Affirmed.
296. Stephen Dewel *vs.* B. A. Martel & als.—Reversed.
297. Jean Dubourdieu *vs.* Véronique Carrière, f. w. c.—Affirmed.
298. Estate of V. Lataste, deceased, Tableau, &c.—Reversed.
299. George Miller *vs.* Marie A. Boudreau & als.—Affirmed.
300. Atalanta Furguson, widow, &c. *vs.* John A. Glaze.—Reversed and Remanded.
301. Succession of Emilie Barré, widow, &c., opposition.—Reversed.
302. Ellen T. Beauchamp, wife of Herbert F. Whittington *vs.* her husband & al.—Affirmed.
303. Offutt Brothers *vs.* J. H. Scribners—Affirmed.
304. Hellen Oharra, admx. *vs.* Mary E. Conrad, tutrix & als.—Affirmed.
306. Police Jury of St. Mary *vs.* R. W. Harris.—Amended.
307. Elizabeth Davis & als. *vs.* Thos. Wilcoxon—Affirmed.
308. Thomas Hord *vs.* Benjamin Hudson—Affirmed.
309. Salina E. Wafford, wife of &c. & als. *vs.* James N. Wafford & als.—Reversed.
310. Louisa A. Cook, widow &c. *vs.* Thos. L. Doremus, admr. & al. Tut. &c.—Affirmed.
311. Victor David *vs.* Neveu & Guidry.—Affirmed.
312. Leonard alias Nora, f. w. c. *vs.* E. P. Scott, Test. Exr. & als.—Amended.
314. Elizabeth Foreman, wife, &c. *vs.* Jacob Ryan, sheriff & al.—Affirmed.
315. Martha Harman *vs.* Jacob Ryan.—Reversed.
316. Hte. Gilly *vs.* F. Lutz.—Affirmed.
317. Estate of P. J. Arcenaux, tableau and opposition—Affirmed.
318. Estate of B. A. Curtis, &c., opposition.—Reversed.
319. White, Stevens & Co. *vs.* Ths. M. Tucker—Amended.
320. Thos. Maskell *vs.* Chs. W. Horner, receiver, &c.—Affirmed.
323. Peggy L. Nash *vs.* William J. Nash.—Affirmed.
324. Eugénie Bossier, wife of &c. *vs.* Thomas Maskell.—Affirmed.
325. Pierre Wartelle *vs.* A. M. King & als.—Reversed.
326. Dunlop, Moncure & Co. *vs.* B. Elliott.—Affirmed.
327. Estate Don Ls. Anselme Thibodeau and opposition.—Reversed.
328. J. A. Bonnafon, admr. *vs.* Joseph Wiltz.—Affirmed.
329. Opposition of the tableau of distribution of the Estate of Julie Deronen.—Reversed.
330. Thérence Bouté vs. P. P. Briant, President of Police Jury.—Reversed.
331. Ludivine B. Ledoux vs. John A. Boyd.—John A. Boyd vs. J. A. Deblanc & al.—Cumulated.—Amended.
332. Chs. H. Mouton vs. E. F. Beauchamp.—Affirmed.
333. Pierre Cabrol, agent vs. J. A. Deblanc, sheriff and als.—J. V. Gourdain & Kerr vs. J. A. Deblanc, sheriff & als.—Cumulated.—Reversed.
334. Antoine J. Chataigné vs. Pierre Bergeron—Affirmed.
335.—Julien Sémère vs. William Sémère, f. w. c.—Reversed.
336.—Valery Ledoux vs. Joseph Allègre & als.—Affirmed.
337. James L. Overton vs. Edouard Simon.—Reversed.
338. Félicité Néda, widow & als. vs. Edouard Simon.—Affirmed.
339. Ls. P. Canonge vs. Clara Fuselier, wife & als.—Affirmed.
340. William Kilgore vs. C. & G. Grevemberg.—Amended.
341. Gourdain & Kerr vs. Chs. B. Baylies & al.—Affirmed.
342. John Muggah, admr. of &c. vs. Thos. M. Tucker.—Affirmed.
343. Chs. A. Hardy vs. William Irwin & al.—Dismissed.
344. Robert Brashear vs. Walter Brashear.—Amended.
345. Christopher Steel vs. H. A. Patin & al.—Amended.
346. Wm. S. Donnell vs. Wm. H. Parrott & wife.—Reversed.
347. State of Louisiana vs. Charles Bernard Jr.—Dismissed.
348. State of Louisiana vs. Patrick Egan & als.—Affirmed.
349. Hester Lees vs. Hry. C. Dwight—Affirmed.
351. Opposition to the homologation of the last will and testament of Jean Léon Boudreau, deceased.—Affirmed.
352. Baptiste Calais & als. vs. Julien Sémère.—Affirmed.
353. Asa Foreman, President Police Jury vs. Sylvanie Comegu, admx. of the Estate of Jos. N. Bernard.—Reversed.
354. George Fetry, admr. vs. Ezemely Booth, administratrix.—Affirmed.
355. John Merriman vs. Ezemely Booth, administratrix.—Reversed.
357. Joseph Gradenigo, f. m. c. vs. Joseph M. Moore.—Affirmed.
358. Louise Légère, mother, &c. vs. François Richard.—Amended.
360.—Thomas Smardon vs. Christopher Green & als.—Affirmed.
361. John Mullen & al. vs. Mary King, widow & tut. &c.—Reversed.
363. Norbert Malveaux, f. m. c. & als. vs. Célestin Lavergne, wife, &c.—Affirmed.
364. Susan Cormier vs. J. Ryan, auctioneer & als—Reversed.
365. James Smith vs. Hry. Dwight.—Amended.
366. James Todd & als. vs. Daniel P. Sparks.—Affirmed.
368. Wm. S. Gordy vs. Thos. Hord.—Reversed.

MORE KNOW NOTHING RESIGNATIONS.—The *Natchitoches Chronicle* of the 11th inst. contains a list of twenty-three Know Nothings from the Parish of Sabine, withdrawing from the Dark Lantern Party.

The same paper also publishes a list of thirty-six withdrawals from the same party in the Parish of Winn. The Chronicle adds:

"In publishing the list of withdrawals from Know Nothingism in the Parishes of Sabine and Winn, we cannot refrain the expression of our warm congratulations to those who have thus boldly renounce their affiliation and connection with the order and party into which they were deluded.

"Nothing is more commendable than the renunciation of error when the reason and judgment are convinced. It is a duty which man owes to himself and to society to acknowledge when he is wrong and at once repair the evil. The sober second thought of the people is at work, the reaction in the minds of those who either thoughtlessly or through misrepresentation, attached themselves to Know Nothingism has commenced.

"The work goes bravely on, and from every section of the country, we hear of withdrawals and renunciations. If it goes on as at present, the Know Nothings will constitute but a handful of the voters of the State. Even now, they are "growing small by degree and beautifully less."

A CATHOLIC CHURCH BLOWN UP.—The Catholic Church at Sidney, Shelby county, Ohio, was blown up by a keg of powder on the 18th. We copy the following from a letter to the Ohio Statesman: "Our village has been in much confusion since yesterday morning, caused by the blowing up of the Catholic Church on Saturday night. It was one of the boldest and most daring acts that I have known, being done about 10 o'clock, on Saturday night—the church standing only the width of a street from a dwelling house. No clue has yet been had to the fiends engaged in this outrage. A reward has been offered by the Council, and a meeting of the citizens will be held to-day. I will advise you again."

SINGULAR FATAITY.—We recently heard what struck us as a very singular coincidence, viz: a citizen of our town losing eight relatives by drowning at different periods. His father, three brothers, two brothers-in-law, a nephew and a son, have found a watery grave. What is no less singular, seven of them were drowned in the vicinity of this island, and the adjacent waters; the eigth was lost in the Pacific Ocean.—*Nentucket Inquirer.*

RESOLUTIONS

ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY BY THE CONVENTION OF THE DEMOCRACY OF LOUISIANA, IN CONVENTION AT BATON-ROUGE, JUNE 18, 1855.

Resolved, That the State of Louisiana, in the judgment of this Convention, will and ought to resist even (as a last resort) to a disruption of every tie which binds her to the Union, any action of Congress upon the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia, or in places subject to the jurisdiction of Congress incompatible with the safety, domestic tranquillity, the rights and honor of the slave-holding States, or any act suppressing the slave trade between the slave-holding States, or any refusal to admit as a State any Territory hereafter applying, because of the existence of slavery therein; or any act prohibiting the introduction of slaves into the Territories of Utah and New Mexico, or any act repealing or materially modifying the laws in force for recovery of fugitive slaves.

Resolved, That we approve and endorse the action of our last Congress in the Nebraska-Kansas act, and the principles therein established; and in conformity with these principles, the people of Kansas have the right, when the number of that population justifies it, to form a Republican State Constitution with or without slavery as they may determine, and be admitted into the Union upon an equal footing with the other States, and that her rejection by Congress, on account of slavery, would be a just cause for the disruption of all the ties that bind the State of Louisiana to the Union.

Resolved, That in accordance with the above resolutions, whilst we are willing to act in party associations with all sound and reliable men in every section of the Union, we are not willing to affiliate with any party that shall not recognize, approve and carry out the principles and provisions of the Nebraska-Kansas act, and that the Democratic party of Louisiana will cut off all connection with every man and party at the North or elsewhere, that does not come up fully and fairly to this line of action.

Resolved, That the National Democracy of the North, who have patriotically fought for the Kansas and Nebraska acts and the maintenance of the Fugitive Slave Law, against the combined forces of Know-Nothingism and Abolitionism, who seek their repeal, and who stand pledged to support the admission of Kansas into the Union as a Slave State, should she ask it, merit sympathies, thanks and encouragement of Southern men in this patriotic position.

Resolved, That in the National Democratic party of the North alone have been found those patriotic men who have thus stood by the rights of the South, and judging the future by the past, that party is the only organization at the North that now exists or can be formed with which the South can consistently co-operate.

Resolved, That we sympathize with the friends of the slavery cause in Kansas, in their manly efforts to maintain their rights, and the rights and interests of the Southern people, and that we rejoice at their recent victories over the paid adventurers and Jesuitical hordes of Northern Abolitionism. That the deep interest felt and taken by the people of Missouri in the settlement of Kansas and the decision of the slavery question in it, is both natural and proper, and that it is their right and duty to extend to their Southern brethren in that territory every legitimate and honorable sympathy and support.

Resolved, That we are uncompromisingly opposed to the political organization commonly called the Know-Nothing Order, or American party, having no sympathy with their secrecy, their oaths, their unconstitutional designs, their religious intolerance, their political proscription and their Abolition association at the North.

Resolved, That we hail with delight the late signal triumph in Virginia of the Democratic party and the patriotic Whigs, who co-operated in achieving that result over the Know-Nothing organization, as conclusive evidence, that in the great practical questions involved in that contest, Southern men may honorably and successively combine, without regard to past political distinctions, to save the Constitution from desecration and the South from being prostrated before the powers of Northern fanaticism and misrule.

Resolved, That the political necessity and the embarrassments constantly arising from our commercial relations with Spain alike dictate the necessity of the annexation of Cuba to this country at the earliest period compatible with our national honor and treaty obligations.

Resolved, That the Democratic and National principles declared and set forth in the inaugural address of President Pierce meet our cordial approval, and that he is entitled to the thanks of the country for his enforcement of those principles in the signature and approval of the Nebraska-Kansas bill, his faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave law, his various vetoes and other measures of administrative policy in conformity to those principles.

"THE BOSOM OF AMERICA IS OPEN TO RECEIVE, NOT ONLY THE OPULENT AND RESPECTABLE STRANGER, BUT THE OPPRESSED AND PERSECUTED OF ALL NATIONS AND ALL RELIGIONS, WHOM WE SHALL WELCOME TO A PARTICIPATION IN ALL OUR RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES.—WASHINGTON.

"If I could have entertained the slightest apprehension that the Constitution, framed at the Convention, where I had the honor to preside, might possibly endanger the religious rights of any ecclesiastical society, certainly I would never have placed my signature to it; and if I could not conceive that the General Government might even be so administered as to render the liberty of conscience insecure, I beg you will be persuaded that no one would be more zealous than myself to establish effectual barriers against the horrors of spiritual tyranny, and every species of religious persecution—for, you doubtless remember, I have often expressed my sentiments that any man conducting himself as a good citizen, and being accountable to God alone for his religious opinions, ought to be protected in worshipping the Deity according to the dictates of his own conscience.—WASHINGTON.

KNOW-NOTHINGISM IN NORTH LOUISIANA.

We republish the following letter and editorial comments from the Ouachita *Register* of the 23d. It is commended to the careful consideration of all who are not prepared, with the Know-Nothing speaker, whose opinions are quoted, to look to the Union, and not to the Constitution and the rights it embodies, as the "higher law;" and it is commended to all who may have been led to believe that the Know-Nothings, as an order, in this State, unlike those of every other State, had any friendship or tolerance for the Catholics and their religion:

"*Messrs. Editors:* At Vernon, Jackson parish, on Saturday the 5th of August, there was quite an animated discussion of the politics of the day. Rev. R. M. Stell, M. D., and, I believe, President of the Council there, appeared in behalf of the Know-Nothings. He was greeted with the enthusiastic applause of his *confrères*, and, I may here state, that their plaudits seemed rather to increase than diminish even to the end of his speech.

"So *ultra Federal* and wildly fanatical were some positions of this gentleman's speech, that I desire, through the columns of your widely circulated journal, to give them a greater publicity than within the precincts of a Parish meeting.

"In speaking of the Louisiana State Democratic Platform, he declared the principles therein, advocated disunion; and hooted at the idea of any of the grievances therein enumerated being cause sufficient for a severance of the ties that bind us to the Union. He was "for the Union at any and all hazards. *Let Congress pass or repeal whatever laws they may—let Federal legislation be ever so oppressive to the South*—our remedy is the ballot-box. Elect new and better men, and in this way remedy the evil.—The masses of the South are not prepared to fight for the maintenance of any such principles. *Talk about the repeal of the 'Fugitive slave law,' being cause sufficient for disunion*—IT NEVER CAN CATCH SLAVES FOR SUCH AS HAVE NONE TO CATCH." Now, is this the Know-Nothing doctrine of the constitutional rights of the States? This man is a Southerner, (I think a Georgian by birth,) and a slave-holder.—Did ever the infatuation of party zeal drive a man further?

In speaking of the Know-Nothing Platform, he virtually *yielded the foreign feature*—was satisfied with the present naturalization laws if paupers and criminals were effectually excluded. But he laid much stress upon the peculiar virtue, the great and very pressing need of the *Catholic plank*. "This wigwam," said he, "*have placed themselves upon the Philadelphia Platform, and have rejected the platform of the State.*" He was opposed to Catholics, because they owe allegiance to a Foreign power. He here read from the Canon Law from the Bull of (I think) Sextus 5th, claiming temporal allegiance from all his spiritual subjects. This Bull, he avered had never been annulled. Roman Catholics were still bound by it, and, elevating his voice, he exclaimed, "I care not what Catholics say—they *do owe* an allegiance to the Pope higher than to any other power on earth: here stands the law unrepealed, and I defy any man to show to the contrary. Let them deny to us its binding force as much as they please, 'tis of no avail—bound by it, as they are, and ever will be, until it is repealed."

He spoke of the Charity Hospital at New Orleans as a Catholic Institution, (?) and stated that they *even refused to admit Protestants, because they were such.* This institution, he said, was supported by annual legislative appropriations, and was filled almost exclusively with foreigners—thus making the foreign pauper population a direct expense to the State. It was presided over, said he, by "*Catholic Nuns, known as Sisters of Charity, who were doubtless at best,* WOMEN OF EASY VIRTUE, *and consequently very popular with the members of the Legislature.*"

"Allow me here to say that I did not catch the whole of the above, as written. I heard distinctly, and in those very words, ("EASY VIRTUE") imputed to the Sisters of Charity. But, so great was my astonishment, the latter part of the sentence fell unheeded upon my ear; but I am authorized to refer to a number of names of high respectability for the sentiment as recorded. The Legislature, he said, voted annually large amounts, not only for their wages, but for their clothing and even travelling expenses, "and for what were they travelling? likely to and from confessions,"—leaving here the inference to be drawn that the sin to be confessed was an unhollowed intimacy with members of the Legislature.

"Now, sirs, did you ever hear deceney so outraged? Who would have believed that here in the South, there could be found a man so blinded by bigotry, so maddened by fanaticism, as to utter such a sentiment in a public speech? But this is the same R. M. Stell, who published, over his own proper signature, this sentiment;

"Institutions of Popery now exist in this country, which ought to be better regulated by law than they now are—I speak of Nunneries and closeted institutions. Laws ought to be enacted, requiring the Grand Juries of the country to visit and inspect them twice every year, as they now do other prisons, to prevent misrule and oppression of the unfortunate inmates; and the Habeas Corpus ought to be extended to those confined in those lonesome and dreary cells."

If the people sustain such principles as these, what, oh! what will the end be? Oh! Judgment, thou hast fled to brutish beasts, and men have lost their reason!

JUSTICE.

P. S.—The writer of this article does not pretend to give more than the substance of the above named speech, except in those parts in quotation marks.—Those portions are, as near as recollected, in the exact words uttered. By way of endorsement, he would refer to the following names, for the accuracy of his statement: Hon. B. L. Defrese, Col. Charles B. Polk, (President of the meeting;) Dr. T. W. McLeroy, Dr. M. P. Quinn, Stetson Track, (Parish Recorder,) Hon. D. Rankin Thomas, David Colvin, Esq.; R. W. Jemison, Esq.; James N. Kennedy, Esq.; and to Henry Gray, of Bienville. The last named gentleman followed Dr. Stell in the discussion.

J.

[Now that you have given the above a careful reading, we would ask you to read the following article from the Norfolk (Virginia) *Argus*, in relation to the Sisters of Charity and their mission. Read and reflect upon it, and then draw your conclusions. Comment from us is unnecessary.—*Eds. Reg.*]

"*Worthy of all Praise.*—Several cases of yellow fever having been announced, the Sisters of Charity connected with St. Patrick's Church, of this city, received a note yesterday from a physician, informing them that their services, which had been offered to attend the sick, were desired. They replied with commendable promptness, and in terms expressive of self-sacrificing devotion to the cause of suffering humanity, and stated their readiness to enter at once upon the work of love and mercy. They add that their force will probably be divided between Portsmouth and Norfolk, and, if needed, aid will immediately be procured at Emmitsburg, so that in case the fever should unfortunately spread in our city, the public may not want for careful and experienced nurses to attend to the bedsides of the sick, the suffering, and the dying.

The angel offices of these Sisters are not confined to any sect or creed; and they will be found as ready to watch by the sick bed of their persecutors as to smooth the pillow of those who profess the same faith which they so beautifully illustrate by their heavenly practices."

[We will add, that the Charity Hospital in New Orleans was founded by the donation of a deceased *foreign-born citizen;* that the services of the Sisters of Charity are *gratuitous;* and that a capitation tax is levied upon *foreigners* arriving at the port of New Orleans, for the support of that charitable establishment.—*Eds. Ad.*]

Receipts per New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad, September 8, 1855.—Wm. G. Hewes, 13 hhds. Sugar; A. Thompson & Co, 12 bbls. Molasses; DeBlanc & Faucheux, 15 bales of Moss; Heath & Miller, 17 bales Moss; Leeds' Foundry, 1 lot sundries; E. Burgo, 1 lot Furniture, 2 coop Chickens; Peters, Millard & Co, 1 bbl flour; L. Daussat, 2 bbls Eggs and 1 box do; G. Seward, 1 box do, sundries to order.—*Bee.*

(*Telegraphed to the New Orleans Bee.*)

EUROPEAN NEWS BY THE ATLANTIC.

Copious details have been received of the affairs at Sweaborg and the Tchernaia. The Russian loss at Sweaborg was 40 killed and 160 wounded. Part of the fortification was destroyed, but the Allies had made no further attack on the place. Two British ships had fired upon Riga without effect. The Allies have blown up and sunk the Russian ships in the Sea of Azoff. The Russians are still investing Kars, but nothing decisive has occurred. There is no authentic news in relation to a new peace conference.

It is rumored that a split has taken place in the Austrian Cabinet.

CURE FOR DIARRHŒA.—A medical friend informs us that he has used with invariable success, in diarrhœa, the following prescription: Dissolve two grains of tannin in two ounces of water, and give a teaspoonful every half hour.—*Mercury.*

THE ELECTION IN THE SEVENTH DISTRICT.—The following are the correct returns:

	RATLIFF Anti.	SMITH K. N.
East Feliciana,	380	305
West Feliciana,	215	211
	595	516

RATLIFF'S majority, 79.

Some of the papers in Missouri says they will raise more corn this year than for any five years before. Much of the wheat land there averages fifty bushels to an acre.

AWFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

THIRTY PERSONS KILLED.

Forty to Fifty Badly Injured.

THE CARS SMASHED TO PIECES!!

The Philadelphia North American, of last Thursday, furnishes the following account of the frightful accident on the Camden and Amboy Railroad on Wednesday last, brief notices of which we had by telegraph:

It appears that the 10 o'clock A. M. train from Philadelphia proceeded as usual on the way until they got about a mille above Burlington, N. J., when they discovered the train from New York coming down at full speed. The eastward bound train then attempted to back on to a sidelong to let the New York train pass, when the track was crossed by a carriage and two horses, driven by Dr. Hyneman, of Columbus, N. J. The horses were caught by the hindermost car, knocked down and crushed to death. The Doctor was thrown out and made a very narrow escape, the carriage being shivered to pieces. This collision caused the rear car to be thrown off the track and dragged some distance, breaking it up, and dragging after it the emigrant car, which was smashed to pieces. The other cars were forced through it, and thrown down an embankment on either side of the road. There were five cars completely torn to pieces. A more sad wreck was never witnessed on a railroad. One of the cars was reduced to splinters; another was cut in twain. The major part of the passengers in the rear cars were instantly killed or seriously injured. The scene that ensued baffles all description. The consternation was so great that a panic of horror seized on all who survived the awful calamity. Twenty-two persons were killed and about forty wounded most shockingly—some wounded so badly that recovery is almost impossible. Last night the remains of the dead were carefully deposited in coffins, furnished by the authorities of Burlington. The spectacle at Town Hall was of the most painful character, fifteen coffins being arranged around the centre of the room. When we left, the Coroner of the place was about summoning a jury to investigate the case. Almost every house in Burlington contained one or more of the sufferers by this terrible catastrophe. During the entire day this usual quiet town was the scene of the wildest excitement.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.—The following table exhibits the loss in killed and wounded by the late accident on the Camden and Amboy road:

Died on the spot or soon after the accident,	19
Died at Bordentown,	1
Died at Burlington on Saturday,	1
Died at Philadelphia,	1
Total dead,	— 22
Not likely to live,	1
Critical,	3
Left Burlington for home to-day,	4
Doing well at Burlington,	20
Total,	— 28
Injured, returned to their respective homes,	51
Total killed and wounded,	101

☞ Reports are still coming in of the abundance of the crops. An exchange sums up: The Southern section of the country speaks particularly of the large yield of nearly all kinds of grain. Alabama—the crops of corn and wheat are unusually large, cotton good. Georgia—the largest wheat and corn crop ever known, cotton promising. Louisiana—an average yield, drought having somewhat affected the crops. Texas—corn and wheat abundant. Mississippi—corn and cotton promising, wheat abundant. Florida—a heavy yield of all kinds of crops. Tennessee—20 per cent. over an average of wheat, rye, corn and oats. Kentucky—largely over an average of all kinds of crops. Indiana—grain better than ever before known. Missouri—the same report. Ohio—reports not so promising, but an average yield. In North Carolina, Iowa and Wisconsin, the prospects of an abundant harvest were never known to be so good. In Illinois, the report from all sections of the State is of an abundant yield of ever description of produce—wheat, corn and oats yield largely. Same from Michigan. In Maryland every county is returned, and only one reports the crop of wheat as being poor, the others a good yield of that and every other crop, including tobacco, fruit and hay. From Virginia the wheat is of excellent quality and an average crop, potatoes and fruit in unexampled abundance. These reports come from reliable sources; and, with this unexampled abundance, the prospect for the next year is very promising for business. Some estimate the aggregate wheat crop at 142,000,000 bushels; others at 200,000,000. Either would leave a respectable overplus of the amount required for home consumption, which is set down at 125,000,000 bushels.

THE HORRORS OF WAR.—It was recently stated in the British House of Commons, that since the commencement of the war, Great-Britain had transported to and landed in the Crimea 246,000 English, Italians and Turks. Not including in this statement were the Turks from the Danube. Greece, &c., Egyptians, Tunisians, Arabs, and other Moslems to nearly an equal extent, and to which are to be added 525,000 French; making an aggregate of nearly or quite 700,000 men, of which at this moment probably not more than 250,000, certainly not exceeding 300,000, *sick and well*, now survive. The Allied army now before Sebastopol certainly does not exceed 200,000; and to say, besides them, there are 100,000 sick, wounded and convalescent