



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

Opelousas:
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20th, 1855.

ANTI-KNOW-NOTHING TICKET.
For Governor,
ROBERT C. WICKLIFFE, of WEST FLOREANA.

For Lieutenant Governor,
C. H. MOUTON, of LATAYETTE.

For Secretary of State,
ANDREW S. HERRON, of EAST BAZON ROUGE.

For Auditor,
SAMUEL F. MARKS, of WEST FLOREANA.

For Treasurer,
CHARLES E. GRENEAUX, of NATCHECOCHES.

For Attorney General,
K. WARREN MOISE, of PLACEMINE.

For Superintendent of Public Education,
SAMUEL BARD, of CAROLINA.

For Congress—4th District,
JOHN M. SANDIDGE, of BOSSIERE.

For the House of Representatives:
PLACIDE GUILBEAU, of Grand Coteau.

ANDREW J. THOMPSON,
BENJAMIN R. GANTT.

For District Attorney,
WILLIAM MOUTON Esq.

For Clerk of the District Court,
LOUIS LASTRAPES.

For Sheriff,
LOUIS VILLANT CHACHEMME.

For Coroner,
THOMAS S. HARDY, Junior.

For Assessor,
PIERRE MOULLE.

We are authorized to announce that Mr. ANDREW MEYNIER is a candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace, for the first ward of St. Landry.

We are authorized to announce that Mr. LUIS L. BOURGEOIS is a candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace, for the first ward of St. Landry.

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The sugar planters of the Parish of St. Landry are requested to meet at the Court-House, in the town of Opelousas, on Saturday, the 20th inst., the object being to appoint Delegates to a State Convention, to be held at such time and place as may seem proper.

FREE DISCUSSION.
The last number of the Patriot published a list of Barbeques to be given in this Parish, by the Know-Nothing, announcing also that every body was invited and that there would be free discussion. Accordingly, on Monday last, 13th instant, there was a Barbecue given near our town, and when the Anti-Know-Nothing members attended to them, the committee of arrangements of the adverse party generously offered for our three orators one hour and a half in all, whilst the whole of the remaining time was allotted to the Know-Nothing orators; this proposition was respectfully declined; and when it is remembered that the "Organ" published in this place, gave notice that free discussion was desired, the public will judge of the fairness of their proposition. Now, the excuse for this is that one barbecue was given by the Anti-Know-Nothing and no invitation made to the Know-Nothing to discuss; admitting this to be true, it does not justify the course pursued by the letter, for they invited discussion and published it and they cannot cite a single instance in the present campaign where discussion was refused by the Anti-Know-Nothing, whether their adversaries had been invited or had asked it. But the truth as to the excuse before mentioned, is that we were not compelled to grant favors to those who on previous occasions had failed to interchange courtesies with us. At Abbeville, Mr. Mouton was positively refused discussion, when Mr. Derbigny was present, and his life was threatened when he attempted to give an explanation of a statement made by Mr. Olivier—in Lafayette, last week, Mr. Mouton invited Mr. Derbigny and his friends to a barbecue at Beau's Bridge the next day, but that he was sorry he could not invite Mr. Mouton to free discussion, as he himself was an invited guest, and had nothing to do with the committee of arrangements. At the Grand Coteau Barbecue, this day a week ago, Mr. Mouton was not present; because Mr. Olivier stated to him, in a friendly way, that their orators (the K. N.'s) did not desire free discussion at that place, though he (Mouton) would be allowed to speak if he came there and insisted on it. It will be remembered that at Grand Coteau, when Sandidge and others came through the Parish, our adversaries were allowed to discuss equally with us, and at Opelousas likewise—we had many orators at both places, but we had a different measure of time from that of the opposite party—it will be seen from the preceding statement that the K. N.'s were the first in fault, in refusing free discussion, and it is idle for them to say, that those in this Parish are not accountable for the course of the K. N.'s in the other Parishes, they are one and the same party and all responsible in solid.

OPELOUSAS BARBECUE.
If it had been Opelousas Barbecue, which was called to receive the truth, from the lips of the venerable candidate for Governor, by an indication of the growing prosperity of the party, in this Parish, we may be exclaimed: "Oh how art thou fallen!" at the great rally, on the 11th of July last, was world was there, according to the Organ, and judging by the same authority "that accession are daily made to the party, and that within the last two months, more than 200 had joined;" we expected to have seen the rest of mankind there. The exulting words "come back Jack!" have lost all their charm and mysterious influence. Many of the Jake tribe never called to see the Elephant, and those who have seen him and taken the back track will not return upon they will go to the polls next month and tell their friends what they have seen.

Seriously, however, it was a poor show for the immense preparations that were made, for out of about 400 persons present, at least one half were Anti-Know-Nothing, and had come in the expectation of discussion. There was no enthusiasm; many men were there whose convictions are already shaken, who are still passive members of the party, and who, not to appear inconsistent, or have their motives impugned, will not abandon their friends on the eve of the election; but mark you, after the 20th of November, Know-Nothingism will be extinct.

Who is there that will—One of our friends of Opelousas to bet a cool \$500 that R. C. Wickliffe will be elected Governor of this State at the next election. \$500 more—Another friend of ours has \$500 that he wishes to dispose of the same way as above. For particulars apply at this office.

RESIGNATIONS.

We give below a list of persons who have withdrawn from the American or Know-Nothing party of our Parish, since about a month ago. We will observe, however, that this list does not contain the names of a certain number of those who do not wish their names to be printed.

We shall publish gratis and until further time, the list above mentioned, adding each week to it, the names of those who are daily withdrawing:

- Chas. B. West, John Sanderson,
- W. E. Jones, W. E. Jones,
- John Sanderson, John Wright,
- John Sanderson, Jean Vasseur,
- John Sanderson, Joseph Bergeron pere,
- Narcisse Jeannotte, Hippolyte Gaudy,
- Green Dorman, Don Louis Breaux,- Leon Jeannotte, Francois Benoit,- William West, Placide Gaudy,
- Jean B. Dupichet, George Hiler,- William Fisher, Gerard Marks,- R. F. Neyland, Andre N. Lalonde,
- B. H. Gardner, Auguste Plof,
- Edouard St. Julien, Hippolyte Gaudy,
- Michel St. Julien, H. P. Knox,- Louis Corrie, Theodore Emond,- James Reed, Hildevert Bergeron,- Thelma's arrange, Henry Lagrange,
- James G. Hays, Alceste Roy,- Argus Caswell, Clairville Priezen,
- A. J. Patin, Warren M. Ferguson,
- Edward Stapleton, J. Pender,
- Canon, John Morrow,- W. D. Godwin, Philippe Louis,- Ephraim Davis, Louis Vidrine fils,- John Reed, Alphonse Strodaud,
- John Reed, Prosper Martin.

WASHINGTON, October 12th, 1855.
(To the Editors of the Opelousas Courier.)

GENTLEMEN—We, the undersigned wish you to publish our names in your next paper, withdrawn from the Know-Nothing Order, to which we formerly belonged.

WM. LABARGE,
P. RICHARD,
H. DONNELLY,
HAMILTON REMBERT,
AARON FRATHER,
JOSEPH LACOMB.

ST. LANDRY, Oct. 14th, 1855.
Messrs. Editors Courier,

Please announce in your next paper that I have withdrawn from the Know-Nothing Order.

SOLOMON JONES.
Grand Coteau, Parish of St. Landry,
October 14th, 1855.

To the President of the St. Landry Wigwam.
Sir: Having been for some time a member of your order, I now wish to withdraw therefrom, and hereby tender my resignation, requesting that you will have my name stricken from the rolls, as I no longer consider myself a member of your order.

Yours respectfully,
JAMES COLLIGN.

LOOK AT THIS.
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CRIMINALITY OF THE KNOW-NOTHING ORGANIZATION.

We have had frequent occasion, in referring to the Know-Nothing order and obligations, to argue that they were not of any binding force, because they were not in themselves, lawfully administered, and were in conflict with the peace and well-being of society. The proposition is true in law as well as in morals, that no promise is binding which is given in error, obtained by fraud or violence, or which is not the performance of a moral duty, and which looks to the benefit of another, and which is not the result of a free and voluntary act. It is not only in law, but in morals, that no promise is binding which is given in error, obtained by fraud or violence, or which is not the performance of a moral duty, and which looks to the benefit of another, and which is not the result of a free and voluntary act.

Several gentlemen answered, not that they did not take such an obligation. Among those who said no, we were told that Col. Lewis had been asked him, if he had not declared the streets of Minden, in most positive terms—that no Catholic could join the Know-Nothing; Mr. Carlon explained—seemed much confused—when Mr. Lacombe, a worthy citizen, arose and told him he had so stated, and could not be recalled.

It is this, when he takes the oath of naturalization prescribed by our laws, renounces fully and completely every particle of allegiance he ever owed to any and all powers, Kings, Popes, or other governments, in any capacity or temporal allegiance, divests himself of all civil or temporal allegiance from all governments except the United States. Therefore, if he be a Catholic, it is impossible for him to be a member of the Know-Nothing, to the Pope of Rome, the Know-Nothing, in opposing Catholics, must American Catholics, as no other can be citizens of the United States.

Why did Col. Wm. B. Lewis not answer that position of his opponent? The reason is, he did not wish to, and all present saw and well understood it. Col. Wm. B. Lewis declared he did not wish the support of our naturalized citizens; he even went further, and said he would, if he could, deprive them of all offices they now hold. The result of this was, that the Know-Nothing party did not distinguish one portion from the other, but spoke of it as a party—was treated with Abolitionists, and this is the only ground on which the Know-Nothing party, acknowledged his description, and then insisted that he was a better Democrat than Col. John L. Lewis. Think of it—a candidate asking your vote to elect him to a seat in the Legislature, and then, in the same breath, to ask you to elect him to a seat in the Legislature, and then, in the same breath, to ask you to elect him to a seat in the Legislature, and then, in the same breath, to ask you to elect him to a seat in the Legislature.

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As early as 1840, it was decided to be criminal for persons to combine together to maintain each other, whether their motive be true or false; right or wrong, and to prevent the execution of the law.

In 10th Modern Rep. The King vs. Edwards, &c. it was decided a conspiracy of a criminal nature, though the matter about which they conspired might have been lawful for them or for any other person, and it was held that they were guilty of a conspiracy, and liable to punishment.

Chief Justice Parsons, in the Massachusetts case which you quote—2 Mass. Rep. 329, said: The offence is complete when the conspiracy is made, and any act done in pursuance of it, is considered as part of the offence, and is not necessary to constitute the crime.

With how much greater force will the law bear upon those who combine together to do an unlawful act, and to prevent the execution of the law, and to maintain each other, whether their motive be true or false; right or wrong, and to prevent the execution of the law.

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RRV. R. M. STELL'S OWN VERSION.

The *Opelousas Register* of the 4th, has a card from no less a personage than Rev. R. M. STELL, himself, in which he makes an abortive attempt to extricate himself from the unenviable notoriety that he has brought upon himself by his scurrilous attack on the Sisters of Charity. In attempting to get out the reverend dealer in pills, prayers, and politics, only becomes the more hopelessly entangled in the dilemma; for his own language amounts to an admission that the respondent of the *Register* who reported his speech, did him no injustice whatever; other than omitting the insinuations contained in the speech (as reported by Dr. Stell, himself) against the *morality* of the Legislature. The correctness of the *Register*, R. W. JAMESON, is sustained, as to the truth of his report, by a card from Mr. T. W. McLEROY, published in the *Register*, and by another published in the same paper, signed by ten gentlemen who heard the speech, who all "certify that the words quoted by 'Justice,' or words to the same effect, were used by Dr. Stell on that occasion." These gentlemen, (among whom is the name of B. L. DEFRESE, Esq.) further say, "the fact that Dr. Stell did so speak was never denied or even palliated, so far as we have heard, until after it was published in the New Orleans papers." As before stated, the person's own card convicts him; but then he "never expected it to be published abroad." Oh, no; it was intended altogether for the latitude where it was spoken.

The following is his reverendship's defence, with our italics:

VERNON, La., Sept. 24th, 1855.
DE. T. W. McLEROY:

Sir: Yours of this date requesting me to furnish you with a statement of "my own language as I uttered it," in relation to the Sisters of Charity, I suppose you mean, as that was the matter in question, when the *Bulletin* made the "stinging charges" upon you and others. Now, I hasten to reply; with my consent that I publish it.

While I was discussing the subject of State policy, among other documents I used the papers of the Charity Hospital, and complained of the large amount of money allowed the Sisters of that Institution, which appeared large as compared with other items of expenses, shown on page seven of the report. In concluding my remarks on this matter I said, "that indeed they might be good Sisters of Charity, or might be charitable Sisters of easy virtue I pretend not to know, but at any rate, to say the least of it, they have a popularity with the members of the Legislature sufficient to obtain large appropriations of public money."

This, sir, is what I said, (as a thing at the time in power) and never expected it to be published abroad, but as it is, out I ask is to let it go as it was spoken.

I remain yours, &c.
R. M. STELL.

(From the New Orleans Freeman.)
THE ELECTIONS.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Democrats of this city have carried the vote by a majority of 2,000 over the Republicans, in the election for the office of Canal Commissioner.

OHIO.—The result of the election in Ohio is doubtful. Chase runs a little behind his ticket. In Hamilton county the Democratic majority is five thousand.

INDIANA.—We have despatches here to-day, giving partial returns of the Indiana election. They show that the Democrats have elected eight candidates to the City Council, the Americans seven, and they also have a small majority of the popular vote.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Private despatches from Pittsburg report that the Democratic State and County tickets are elected.

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INDIANA.—We have despatches here to-day, giving partial returns of the Indiana election. They show that the Democrats have elected eight candidates to the City Council, the Americans seven, and they also have a small majority of the popular vote.

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