THE COURIER.

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

Opelousas:

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3d, 1855.

ANTI KNOW-NOTHING 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.
For the House of Representatives.
PLACIDE GUILBEAU, 6th.
ANDREW J. THOMPSON.
BENJAMIN R. GANTT.
For District Attorney:
WILLIAM MOUTON Esq.
For Clerk of the District Court
LOUIS LASTRAPES.
For Sheriff:
LOUIS VEILLANT CHACHERE.
For Coroner:
THOMAS S. HARDY, Junior.
For Assessor:
PIERRE MOUILLE.

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

☞ We are authorised to announce that Mr. GUY H. BELL is a candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace for the first ward of St. Landry.

☞ We are authorised to announce that Mr. LOUIS L. BOUTTÉ is a candidate for the office of Constable for the first ward of St. Landry.

THE ELECTION OF MONDAY NEXT.

It is needless for us to remind our voters that on Monday next they will be called upon to vote for State and Parish officers. The principles which now divide the parties have been ably discussed for the last six months, not only by the press, but also by public debaters of merit and distinction, and we would regard it as presumption at this late hour to make further comment upon the subject. Every voter has had, no doubt, sufficient time allotted to him to form his own opinion, with the exception of those who have, by false pretences, been induced to join the secret conclave, and are consequently held bound by an oath to carry out certain principles.—Such a state of things is certainly humiliating to an American, and we are proud to say that many who have been thus seduced, have, like men, come out and acknowledged that they have been grossly deceived and that henceforth they are determined to support that party, which will at least accord to them civil and religious liberty.

The election of Monday next is one of importance, and we would say: Voters to the polls, one and all, and let justice be done!—Let no unfair means be made use of and should we be defeated, our motto is—Let the majority rule and let us quietly submit. We regard it as entirely unnecessary to enter upon the character or merit of our candidates. Suffice it to say, that they will certainly bear a comparison with their opponents.

Our neighbor, the *Patriot*, has twice taken under consideration the personal worth of our candidates, and no doubt is under the impression that they did them justice. If such be the case, it is all well, but we would simply remark that it would not be by depreciating the character of our adversaries that we would expect to elevate that of our own.

Who'll take this bet?—One of our friends offers to bet $500 that the democratic-anti-know-nothing candidate for Governor, will be elected at the next election.

To the Editors of the Opelousas Courier.

Through your columns, I wish to announce to my friends and the public that I have withdrawn from my candidatecy for the Sheriffalty of the parish of St. Landry. I avail myself of the opportunity to thank my friends for the desire manifested by them for my election, and through life this testimonial of their attachment will ever be remembered.

Yours,
Fçois RICHARD.

ACCIDENT.—Mr. J. B. David, our estimable Sheriff, met with a very deplorable accident.

On Wednesday last, while on his way home from Bayou Chicot, where he had gone in the discharge of his duties, and arrived near Flat Town, the tracebar of his sulky broke, the horse got frightened and started running. The unfortunate David then fell, one of his legs got caught in the wheel, and he definitely fell to the ground. When he was taken up he was senseless, and upon examination of his body and limbs, one of his legs was found to be fractured in two different places, that is, below the knee and about the ankle.

At the time of going to press, we learn that the amputation of the leg may not be absolutely necessary. We hope that his physicians will be lucky enough to save his leg and life.

POOR SAM.—We find in one of our exchanges a copy of a circular issued from the Grand Secretary's office to the various councils in Pennsylvania, from which we extract the following:

Brother: You are hereby notified that a stated meeting of the S. C. will be held on the 2d of October next. You will bring with you or forward the quarterly report of your Council, also the semi-annual assessment due October 2d, as the term ends on that date. It is highly important that you should pay promptly, as we are large indebted to the National Council, *and they are in pecuniary trouble*.

The wigwams of Louisiana should come forward to their assistance.

Official Vote of Oregon Territory.—The following is the corrected official vote for delegate to Congress for Oregon Territory:

For Lane, Democrat,	6,178
For Gaines, K. N.	3,943
Lane's majority,	2,235
Increase of Democratic vote since '53,	1,649
Increase of Opposition vote since '53,	984
Aggregate increase,	2,633
Total vote in 1855,	10,121

☞ M. Poulliet, of the Academy at Paris, has an apparatus for determining the height of clouds by the aid of photography; and at St. Petersburgh, photography has been made to do very good service in the reproduction of large topographical maps.

THE FATHER OF SAM.—At a meeting of the Know-Nothings in Independence Square, Philadelphia, on Friday night, the 5th inst., the notorious Ned Buntline was introduced to the meeting as the "Father of Sam," and the crowd shouted with great joy.

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, *en passant*, that this list does not contain the names of a certain number of those who do not wish their names to be in print.

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,
Jas. E. Ognin.	W. Elkins.
John Sanderford.	John Wright.
Eli Clark jr.,	Jean Vasseur.
Louis Deville,	Joseph Bergeron fils.
Narcisse Jeansonne,	Joseph Bergeron père.
Green Dorman,	Hyppolite Guidry,
Léon Jeansonne,	Don Louis Breau,
William West,	François Benoit,
Jean Pierre Guidroz,	Placide Guidry,
Jean B. Dupléchain,	George Miller,
William Fisher,	Gerard Marks.
B. F. Neyland,	André N. Lalonde,
R. H. Gardner,	Auguste Ploé.
Déjean Sébastien,	Séville Carrière,
Michel Stoutt,	H. P. Knox,
Louis Carrière,	Théodule Emond,
James Reed,	Hildevert Bergeron,
Thélismar Lagrange,	Henry Lagrange,
James G. Hays	Alceste Roy.
Argus Caswell,	Clairville Préjean.
A. J. Patin,	Warren M. Ferguson.
Edward Stapleton.	J. Pender.
L. Ganson,	John Morrow.
W. D. Godwin,	Philippe Louis,
Ephraim Davis.	Louis Vidrine fils.
John Reed,	Alphonse Strodard.
Prosper Martin,	Wm. Labarge,
P. Richard.	H. Donnelly.
Hampton H. Rentfroe.	Aaron Prather.
Joseph Lacomb.	Solomon Jones.
James Colligan.	Julien Carathers Jr.
Zéphirin Cormier.	John N. Higgenbotham.
Landry Richard.	Jean Bte. F. J. Fontenot.
Théodule D'Aigle.	Théodose Lagrange.
	Eugène Mouton.

Opelousas, October 27th, 1855.

MESSRS. SANDOZ & MEYNIER,

I read the following paragraph in the *Patriot* of the 27th October:

"Mr. Alceste Roy, it will be remembered, was "induced, through fraud and misrepresentation, to "withdraw from the American Order; but on ascertaining that he had been basely deceived by pretended friends, he attached himself with renewed "ardor to the American cause, and is now desirous "of refuting the calumnies by which he himself was "deceived."

I understand nothing to such an ambiguity of language; but let me inform you that I am a Democrat and Anti-Know-Nothing, and that I will vote your ticket in full.

I have the honor to salute you.
ALCESTE ROY.

PRAIRIE GROS CHEVREUIL, Oct. 31st, 1855.

To the President of the Wigwam of St. Landry

SIR:—Having been since some time a member of your order, I desire now to withdraw from it, and I offer you by these present, my resignation, requesting you to scratch my name from your lists, as I consider myself no more a member of your Order. Yours, respectfully,
JEAN BAPTISTE DUPLECHAIN.

Parish of St. Landry, 30th Oct. 1855.

To the President of the St. Landry Wigwam.

Please accept my resignation as a member of the Order over which you preside.
ALEXANDRE STELLY

BAYOU CHICOT, Oct. the 20th, 1855.

With every respect for my friends, belonging to the order of Know-Nothings, but wishing to be untrameled with respect to politics, I take the liberty to withdraw from the order.
W. S. ROBERTS.

ST. LANDRY, Oct. 20th, 1855.

To the President of the Wigwam of the Know-Nothing Party of the Parish of St. Landry.

SIR:—Please accept this my withdrawal from the Party over which you preside.

Yours, respectfully,
WILLIAM CARPENTER.

Arnaudville, La., Oct. 30th, 1855.

Mr. President of the Order of Know-Nothings, Opelousas.

SIR:—Will you be so kind as to accept my resignation from the Order of Know-Nothings, from which I desire to be no more a member.
ANDRE STOUT.

Opelousas, Oct. 30th, 1855.

To the President of the Order of the American Party in the Parish of St. Landry.

Please accept my resignation from the Order above named; I wish you then to scratch my name out of your books. I have the honor to salute you.
VALERY MAYER.

Arnaudville, Oct 27th, 1855.

To the President of the Order of Know-Nothings in Opelousas.

I have the honor to send you my resignation from the order I was myself a member. I wish you to accept it and consider me out of the order by the receipt of the present.

I am with consideration your devoted, &c.,
FRANÇOIS QUEBEDEAU.

(*For the Opelousas Courier.*)

BAYOU PRAIRIE, Avoyelles, La., Oct. 20th 1855.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—We had a barbecue in the Big Cane, in your Parish, given by the Know-Nothings, on the 17th inst., at which free discussion was invited. The Know-Nothings were represented by Messrs. J. E. King, Cullom, A. Olivier and C. Thompson, as speakers; the Democrats had Peter Tanner and W. E. Cook. A committee of the Know-Nothings invited the Democrats to meet them for the purpose of arranging the speaking, and the following order was agreed upon:—1st. Olivier; 2nd, Tanner; 3d, Cullom; 4th, W. E. Cook; 5th, J. E. King, with 40 minutes allowed to each.—After which they altered the arrangement, without any consultation of those whom they had invited to assist in arranging the speaking, as follows: 1st, C. Thompson; 2nd, P. Tanner; 3rd, E. N. Cullom; 4th, W. E. Cook; 5th, J. E. King and 6th, A. Olivier. Thompson advanced no arguments as was evidently intended he should not so as to throw Tanner in front of the battle, in order that he might be raked by all the grape that was to follow. But alas; they had nothing like grape on the ground, Tanner led off and made a telling speech. Cullom made an effort to answer him, but signally failed. Cook is quite young and a school teacher by profession and was not much dreaded. But in that, they were mistaken, for he of himself, is a host, and more than able to combat with the boasted young giant (little giant) Adolphus Olivier, of St. Mary. His speech was listened to with marked attention and drew commendations from the Know-Nothings themselves and it was evident, before he had proceeded ten minutes, that King and Olivier were in consternation. He made a powerful speech against Know-Nothingism, based upon the Constitution. King and Olivier followed and exerted their utmost to divert the attention of the audience from the arguments of the democratic speakers, but I am confident they did not succeed. The Democracy of Big Cane is awake and manifest the highest of spirits.

Yours, W. W. P.

☞ We read the following in the *Opelousas Patriot* of the 1st instant, and approve of the sentiments contained in said article:

COMMISSIONERS OF ELECTION—THEIR DUTY.

There is no post more important than that of Commissioners of Election. They are appointed and sworn as impartial judges. It is their duty to see that none but legal votes are put into the ballot-box. The law defines the qualifications of voters so explicitly that they cannot err. Every white male citizen who shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, and who shall have resided one year in the State, and six months in the parish, next preceding the election, is entitled to vote. When a vote is challenged, it is the duty of the Commissioners to ascertain whether the voter possesses the necessary legal qualifications. For this purpose they may administer an oath to the party challenged, as to his age, residence, citizenship, etc. It has been made a question, whether the Commissioners have the power to require the production of the naturalization papers of adopted citizens, and whether they may go behind those papers. Without deciding the question, we are willing to take the most liberal interpretation, and subject the party challenged simply to an oath. But the law is clear that the naturalized citizen "shall state on his oath the place where he was naturalized." (Act of 1855, p. 511, sec. 15). This is done for the purpose of subjecting him to the pains and penalties of perjury, in the event of a false oath. "The place where he was naturalized" includes the particular court before which he took his final oath. The designation of the place is required, in order to ascertain with certainty, by reference to the records of that court, whether he has sworn truly or falsely. If he cannot designate "the place he was naturalized," it necessarily follows that his vote may be excluded. A voter may also be sworn as to whether he has voted in another precinct, and indeed as to any fact affecting the legality of his vote. The oath must be reduced to writing and signed by the party in the presence of the Commissioners, in order that it may be afterwards used as evidence, before the proper tribunal, if necessary.

The object of the American party on Monday next, will be to exclude all illegal votes, in the manner pointed out by the statute, and to admit all suffrages guaranted by law, whether to native or adopted citizens, believing that our opponents will act on the same principle, we cannot but anticipate a quiet and peaceable election in our parish.

KNOW-NOTHING RALLY IN CALCASIEU ON 25TH INST.

This meeting gotten up clandestinely out of the Parish (for we saw no previous notice of it in any of the Organs of the party and a harmonious keeping with the general movements of the order) for the purpose of avoiding free discussion, was signalized as one of the most complete cases of disappointment and abortion we have ever witnessed. When the trio of Know-Nothing orators arrived on Wednesday evening and communicated the intelligence that there was a very dim prospect for the democracy to be represented, and that they would likely have a "fair and no interruption," the display of complacent smiles, buoyant spirits, and general exultation on the part of the few Know-Nothings present, baffles all description. But the unfortunate Anti's having casually got a glimpse of one of their hand bills some ten days before the *Rally*, determined to foil the manœuvrings of the enemy, put the telegraph in motion, and advised some of their distant champions, what terrible destruction was in store for the democracy of Calcasieu, and that they must fly to the rescue. Accordingly two faithful, able, gallant, and indefatigable defenders of the democracy—P. D. Hardy of St. Landry, and Edgar Voorhies of Lafayette, after having made a forced march in the night, through trackless prairies, chilling blasts, and bitter cold, arrived at the scene of action on Thursday morning about 5 o'clock; they were taken into comfortable quarters by friend R., and when their unexpected forms burst upon the vision of the trio and their worshipers about 8 o'clock, the joy and hilarity of the previous evening was converted into deep and bitter chagrin and mortifications. The committee of arrangements through unavoidable courtesy decided to have a free discussion, the meeting was called to order at 11 o'clock, by Col. Porter, who announced the following order of debate:

Mr. Voorhies, 1 hour; Mr. Spencer, 1 hour; Mr. Hardy, 1 hour; Col. Porter, 1 hour; Col. Lewis to close.

Mr. Voorhies in an easy and graceful manner ascended the stand and opened the discussion, remarked that on almost every occasion during the present canvass, he had been addressing the people in french, and was present here for that purpose, but upon his arrival was informed that on account of the paucity of french voters in attendance, he should have to address them in English. He then in a able, eloquent, and masterly effort exposed the principles of "The American Order," showed from one of their secret "campaign documents" that they were in favour of restricting the elective franchise,—"from figures which do not lie," that the great hue and cry of "The Know-Nothings," about foreigners and their influence upon our government, was all humbuggery, and was promulgated for no other purpose but to gull and deceive the people,—that Washington and Jefferson's fears about foreign influence, were not applicable to foreigners in our midst, but to the interference of foreign nations in our diplomatic relations only,—that the Know-Nothings were proscriptive, fanatical, riotous, and were leagued with abolitionists to tear down the fair fabric of Republican liberty. In contrast to these principles, he delineated as with a sunbeam the superiority of the democratic principles—that it was to their influence our government enjoyed its present high elevated stand in the history of nations,—that "truth crushed to earth would rise again,"—that the march of democracy was onward and upward, and that on the 5th November, in Louisiana, it would swallow up Know-Nothingism in one blaze of glory. Mr. Voorhies, during his remarks was frequently interrupted by enthusiastic bursts of applause, and when his hour expired they were perfectly deafening.

Mr. Spencer rose in reply, announced himself in a bombastic and fulsome attempt to leap at the stars, as a *Know-Nothing democrat*.—A "sui generis"—A "Rara avis in terris," to the democracy of Calcasieu,—endeavored to controvert the arguments of Mr. Voorhies, but unfortunately for men who "mistake their talent," at the expiration of 25 minutes he "stuck in the mud," without one original idea, or one faint applause to cheer him on.

Mr. P. D. Hardy, now took the stand, and with one slight breeze of reason blew the paradiscal cobwebs of Mr. Spencer into the sea of oblivion, he then with his usual brilliancy and ability analyzed the principles of "The Know-Nothing order"—proved conclusively that they were dangerous and revolutionary, and if ever put into successful operation, would certainly shipwreck our government. He closed his hour amid thunders of applause.

Col. Porter for reasons best known to himself, declined occupying his hour, but gave way to the "great embodiment,"—the "big gun" of "The American Order" in this district—Col. WM. B. Lewis. From the reputation which this gentlemen enjoys as a public debater, we had anticipated a "great feast of reason,"—a total annihilation of the democracy of Calcasieu, but we are candid to acknowledge, that we were sadly disappointed. The Col. speaks with considerable energy and earnestness, but there are no rhetorical flights, no cogent, sylogistical reasoning, no overwhelming arguments, no deadly shots,—but on the contrary, his essay on this occasion was one of the most unblushing and sophistical tirades we have ever listened to—"a few isolated departures of the democracy from their general platform of principles"—"foreign influence"—"Americans must rule America"—"Opposition to some of the principles of Kansas and Nebraska bill"—"hostility to Dutch pedlers," &c., was the burthen of his song. We are confident that he has not made one vote by his visit to Calcasieu, and that he will not receive 30 votes in the parish out of 400 that will be polled in November. So much for the "Mass meeting of Know-Nothings in Calcasieu," which consisted of some six or eight of the order and about 35 Democrats.

"*Sic transit Gloria Mundi.*"

[*Calcasieu Press.*

THE RECORD OF KNOW-NOTHING INFAMY.—The Cleveland *Plaindealer* makes up the record of Know Nothing infamy as follows:

"It has weakened in the American people their reverence in the purity of the ballot-box, by teaching and instigating bands of men to violate and trample it in the dust.

"It has weakened in our citizens the love of republican institutions, by familiarizing them with organizations subversive of republican principles.

"It has poisoned society, and has diffused distrust, suspicion, and hatred throughout the social circle, by administering oaths binding on the taker even in his social relations.

"It has arrayed one portion of our fellow citizens in deadly and lasting hostility to the other, and has thereby planted the seeds of future riots and bloodshed.

"It has checked the growth of liberty in Europe, by putting in the mouths of its despots arguments against the freedom and tolerance against the freedom and tolerance of republican institutions.

"It has profaned the sacred home of religion, by an appeal to the weak and miserable prejudices of faggot-burning fanaticism—violated in its letter and spirit the teachings of the Bible, scorned the ordinary promptings of a generous soul, the humanity and the feeling of mercy.

"It has taught man to think lightly of treason to the government, by administering oaths to violate the constitution, by the introduction of religious tests and tests of birth-place.

"It has been false to the prosperity of the great West, by attempting to drive from our midst those enterprising men who have in part built its public works, tilled its fields, and been a controling element of its rapid and astonishing increase in wealth and population.

"It has weakened the bonds of society and shaken our Government to its very foundation, by the instigation of numerous and bloody riots, repeated violations of the purity of the ballot-box in Cincinnati, Louisville and Kansas, the destruction of valuable property, the atrocious murders of innocent men and the burning in flames of weak and defenceless women and children.

"It has struck a heavy blow at government, religion, morality, and everything that honest men and Republicans hold dear.

"Such is the brief history of that short-lived but desperate organization—the Know Nothing party. It has spurned in the bosom of every honest man—it lives in the fears of every mother, and every child in the land can recount its horrors. History and tradition will hand down to posterity its intense iniquity. Its name will be the Anathema.—Let its misdeeds go down to succeeding generations in the condensed and expressive phrase—'The infamy of Know Nothingism.'"

(*Telegraphed to the New-Orleans Bee.*)

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.—SEBASTOPOL—ALLIES THREATENING PEREKOP.—KARS HOLDS OUT.—OPERATIONS ON THE DANUBE.—BOMBARDMENT OF ODESSA.

HALIFAX, Oct. 24—The Cunard steamship Africa, from Liverpool, on the 13th inst., arrived at this port this forenoon.

THE CRIMEA.—From Sebastopol there is no news of importance. Everything was quiet.

The Allies were threatening Perekop.

THE DANUBE.—The Allies had commenced active operations on the Danube, but no fighting had taken place.

French troops were concentrating there in considerable numbers.

ODESSA.—The bombardment of Odessa by the Allied fleet was expected to take place soon.

ASIA.—Kars still holds out against the Russians.

A slight cavalry engagement had occurred near Kertsch, which terminated in favor of the Allies.

HURRICANE AT ST. DOMINGO.—New York, Oct. 24.—We have to-day accounts of a terrible hurricane at St. Domingo. Fully one-half of the town was destroyed, and the crops in the vicinity entirely ruined.

FURTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

RETREAT OF THE RUSSIANS.—THE TURKS DEFEATED.—AUSTRIA.—RUSSIAN MERCHANTMEN CAPTURED.

HALIFAX, Oct. 24.—The details of the news by the Africa are of much interest, as will be seen by the annexed summary:

THE CRIMEA.—Matters remained quiet at Sebastopol at the date of the latest advices therefrom.

The Russians had withdrawn from the North side of Sebastopol towards the Belbec, leaving only 4,000 men in position. [By this, is meant the Russian army in the field under Liprandi, we infer. Eds.]

THE DANUBE.—A French army of 40,000 men was expected to arrive at Silistria about the end of October, when active operations would commence on the Danube.

ODESSA, &c.—A Russian army of 45,000 men was being rapidly concentrated at Nicholaeff.

The Allied fleet anchored off Odessa on the latest advices received therefrom.

The Emperor of Russia arrived at Odessa September 22d, and left immediately for Nicholaeff, to attend a council of war.

MORE TROOPS.—The Anglo-Turkish contingency had been ordered to Suma; (Schmala?)

AUSTRIA.—Austria had issued a circular, in which she declares that the Allies must follow up their advantage and not treat with Russia, until her troops are all expelled from the Crimea.

TURKISH DEFEAT.—An engagement had taken place (in Asia we presume) between some Cossacks and Turks, in which the latter were defeated, with a loss of 400 men killed only. The Pacha in command was taken prisoner.

OMER PACHA.—Omer Pacha was advancing with a large force to raise the siege of Kars.

SWEABORG.—The Russians were actively engaged in repairing the fortifications of Sweaborg.

RUSSIAN MERCHANTMEN CAPTURED.—Kineteen Russian merchantmen had been captured by the Allied fleet on the coast of Finland.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.—The rumor of a pending alliance between Prince Napoleon and the Princess Royal of England, gains currency.

DENMARK.—Denmark had invited the Maritime Powers of the world, including the United States, to meet in Congress at Copenhagen, to settle the question of the Sound Dues.

GREECE.—The Grecian Ministry had resigned, and been succeeded by another.

THE DEMOCRATIC CREED.—The following admirable enunciation and condensation of the Democratic creed is going the rounds of the Democratic press. Every true Democrat recognises it as his own political faith:

"No. 1. Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever State or persuasion, religious or political.

"No. 2. Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations; entangling alliances with none.

"No. 3. The rights of States and Territories to administer their own domestic affairs.

"No. 4. Freedom and equality, the sovereignty of the people, and the right of the majority to rule when their will is constitutionally expressed.

"No. 5. Economy in the public expenditures, and a sacred preservation of public faith.

"No. 6. Freedom of religion, freedom of the press, and general diffusion of information.

"No. 7. Opposition to all secret political organizations and to all corruptions in politics.

"No. 8. A sacred preservation of the federal constitution and no religious tests for office.

"No. 9. No bigotry or pride of caste, or distinction of birth among American citizens.

"No. 10. Respect and protection for the rights of all.

"No. 11. The preservation of the naturalization laws, and the right of all the public domain, and the protection of the American government.

"No. 12. Opposition to all chartered monopolies.

"No. 13. Common brotherhood and good will to all, especially to those of the household faith."

KANSAS ELECTION.—A despatch from St. Louis, of the 22d inst., says:

The Freesoilers in Kansas are getting up documents by which to contest Whitfield's seat in Congress. Reeder's vote will hardly exceed 3,000. The election passed off quietly. Delegates to form a constitution and to apply for admission into the Union have been chosen. Reeder will bear the petition to Washington.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.

CITY HALL, 16th October, 1855.

This is to certify that, on a list of passengers stated to have arrived at the port of New Orleans, on board of the ship Artic, Captain George Davis, from St. Iago de Cuba, and deposited in the Mayor's office of this city, on the 26th June 1809, the following names appear:

NAMES	AGE	PROFESSION.
Mr. P. Duvigneaud,	53	Merchant.
Mrs. Duvigneaud,	28	
Louis Duvigneau,	child.	

L.S. In witness I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Seal of office of the city of New Orleans, on the day, month and year aforesaid.
JOHN L. LEWIS, *Mayor.*

A NEW BOOK ON AMERICAN SLAVERY.—We hear from pretty good authority that the Hon. Miss Murray, the distinguished English lady who has been travelling in the United States for some months past, is preparing a book of observations and criticism upon our people and institutions; and that she intends *to vindicate the institution of slavery from the alleged misrepresentations of Uncle Tom's Cabin.* Unless we have been entirely misinformed, Miss Murray has come to the conclusion, as the result of her personal observation, that the social institutions of the Southern States are decidedly in advance of those of any other portion of this country—that a higher degree of culture and refinement is to be found there than elsewhere in the Union—that slavery is a blessing rather than a curse to the negroes themselves—and that the pictures of its cruelties and atrocities, given by Mrs. Stowe in her celebrated novel, are either very gross exaggerations, or so exceptional as not at all to be taken into the account, when forming a judgment of the institution itself. She will make this a prominent feature in her forthcoming book, and designs, we understand, to enter upon a special refutation of the views and representations of Mrs. Stowe.—*N. Y. Times.*

LARGE CARGOES OF COTTON.—The steamer John Simonds from Memphis, and Steamer Princess from Vicksburg, both arrived last night, the Simonds with 4646 bales cotton and the Princess with 4050 bales.—*Bee.*

The Presse d'Orient states that Prince Gortschakoff had asked of Gen. Pelissier if, in case of the retreat of the Russian army, he would take charge of the 15,000 sick and wounded remaining. The General declared that he was willing if Prince Gortschakoff would leave his physicians and other medical attendants, would guaranty to destroy nothing in his retreat.

The Free Lovers Smashed Up.—A New York despatch, of the 19th., to the Memphis papers, says:

The meetings of the disciples of Free Love have been broken up. The whole party was arrested. Among the prisoners are Albert Brisbane, Henry Clapp, and a number of respectable females. A large delegation of strong-minded women were also arrested, which caused much excitement.

☞ "Why don't your father take a newspaper?" said a man to a little boy whom he caught pilfering his paper from his doorstep.

"Coz he sends *me* to take it," answered the urchin.

THE OPELOUSAS RAILROAD.

This railroad having now reached a point where its convenience is sensibly felt by the inhabitants of the Attakapas, considerable interest has recently been awakened to the future operations of the president and directors of the company. Our dangerous and uncertain navigation to reach the Mississippi is no longer a source of anxiety or uneasiness to planters, merchants or travellers, as by means of our railroad and the steamboat communication in connection with it, New Orleans can be reached in a few hours, and by January next a still further reduction in the time of accomplishing this trip is confidently looked for by the extension of the road from Tigerville to the crossing point of the Bayou Bœuf, a distance of about seven miles, by which the most tedious part of the present route from Franklin to New Orleans will be avoided.

There is, however, another point on the contemplated route to which we wish to direct attention—one not only of great interest as a matter of convenience to the people of St. Mary, but also to the stockholders of the road in a pecuniary sense. We allude to that portion of the route between Franklin and New Iberia. We see it stated that it is the intention of the company, on reaching the Bœuf, to transfer their field of operations to the completion of that section extending from Washington to New Iberia, leaving the travel between the latter and the Bœuf to be performed by steamboat. If this be so, we deem it bad policy, in more cases than one. In the first place, the construction of the road from Franklin to New Iberia can present no such difficulties as have attended its progress thus far; while the navigation of the Teche between these two places is not only double the distance of the projected railroad route, but the most tedious part of the travel, owing to the many short turns of the bayou. The distance from here to New Iberia by water is variously computed at from forty to forty-five miles; by the public road, which is anything but straight, it is twenty-eight miles, and by the line of the railroad we do not suppose it would exceed twenty miles. Here would be a gain in time of at least four or five hours between these two points, to say nothing of a very great saving in the expenses; for it must be obvious to every person acquainted with our bayou that no single boat can make daily trips, with any certainty, between New Iberia and the Bœuf—we mean going and returning on the same day, as originally contemplated.

The progress of the road so far, as it has now become available for travelling purposes and for the transportation of freight, has begun to arouse the interest of our planters and citizens generally, and the commencement of operations between this point and New Iberia would insure a cheerful compliance with the requirements of the Railroad Tax. There are many planters on the line proposed who are deeply interested in its construction, as this arm of it would be in their immediate vicinity, and would supersede the necessity, as heretofore, of hauling their sugar and molasses many miles over rough roads to the bayou's banks, for shipment.

A gentleman lately returned from New Orleans informs us that the policy of commencing the upper section of the road at Franklin, instead of New Iberia, has engaged the serious attention of the Board. If so, we hope the gentlemen composing it will thoroughly investigate the matter, as we suppose they will, and we have no doubt they will be satisfactorily convinced of the many advantages to be derived from this course of action.—*Banner.*

ABOLITIONISM, THE DISEASE OF WHICH KNOW-NOTHINGISM DIED.—The New York Herald (Know Nothing), in the extract below, candidly admits that Know-Nothingism took the Abolition fever, and died of it.

Know-Nothingism at the North has indeed become a mere corporal's guard; the most of its generals, rank and file, having gone over to the Abolitionists. At the South it is in the collapsed state, and its dissolution is at hand.

"With the triumph of Henry A. Wise in Virginia, the Democratic reaction commenced, and the present success of the party in Pennsylvania is the result of the same identical causes that broke the new American party upon the wheel in the Old Dominion. The first of these causes is the Abolition affiliations of the Know-Nothings in the Northern States; another is the unconstitutional doctrines and oaths of proscription against Catholics and aliens; another is the wrangling of the old party hacks that have crept in among them, ravenous for the public plunder; and still another reason is that the original mysteries of the Know-Nothing Councils, in being brought to light, have lost the attractions of mystery, novelty and invincibility with which they opened the ball. The results of the late Georgia election, on the one hand, prove that the Abolition and Free Soil association of a large portion of our Northern Know-Nothings have damaged their party all over the South; while, on the other hand, these Anti-Slavery coalitions, even in the North, are proved by this Pennsylvania election to be equally disastrous to all concerned, "under the sober second thought of the people."

TRAGEDIAN BOOTH AND THE BIBLE.—A friend tells us an anecdote of Booth, the great tragedian, which we do not recollect having seen in print. It occurred in the palmy days of his fame, before the sparkle of his great mind had been dimmed by that bane of genius, strong drink.

Booth and several friends had been invited to dine with an old gentleman in Baltimore, of distinguished kindness, urbanity and piety.

The host though disapproving of theatres and theatre going had heard so much of Booth's remarkable powers, that curiosity to see the man had, in this instance, overcome all his scruples and prejudices. After the entertainment was over, lamps lighted, and the company reseated in the drawing-room, some one requested Booth, as a particular favor, and one which all present would doubtless appreciate, to read aloud the Lord's Prayer. Booth expressed his willingness to afford them this gratification, and all eyes were turned expectantly upon him. Booth rose slowly and reverently from his chair. It was wonderful to watch the play of emotions that convulsed his countenance. He became deathly pale, and his eyes, turned tremblingly upward were wet with tears. As yet he had not spoken. The silence could be felt. It became absolutely painful, until at last the spell was broken, as if by an electric shock, as his richtoned voice, from white lips, syllabled forth, "Our Father who art in Heaven," ect., with a pathos and solemnity that thrilled all hearers.

He finished. The silence continued. Not a voice was heard, or a muscle moved, in his rapt audience, until, from a remote corner of the room, a subdued sob was heard, and the old gentleman, their host, stepped forward with streaming eyes and tottering frame, and seized Booth by the hand.

"Sir," said he, in broken accents, you have afforded me a pleasure for which my whole future life will feel grateful. I am an old man, and every day, from my boyhood to the present time, I thought I had repeated the Lord's Prayer, but I have never heard it before—*never!*"

"You are right," replied Booth, "to read that prayer as it *should* be read, has cost me the severest study and labor for thirty years, and I am far from being yet satisfied with my rendering of that wonderful production. Hardly one person in ten thousand comprehends how much beauty, tenderness and grandeur can be condensed in a space so small and in words so simple. That Prayer of itself sufficiently illustrates the truth of the Bible, and stamps upon it the seal divinity."

So great was the effect produced, says our informant, who was present,) that conversation was sustained but a short time longer in subdued monosyllables, and almost entirely ceased; and soon after, at an early hour, the company broke up and retired to their several homes, with sad faces and full hearts.

☞ The increase of the States of the West continues to be very large. There is not one of them which does not bid fair to become exceedingly populous. Illinois and Indiana have each over a million of inhabitants, while Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa have each over half a million. The soil in all these States is excellent, and the influx of settlers rapid. In the last five years Wisconsin has added 270,000 to her population, and now has 575,000. Iowa has increased still more largely. Judging from present appearances, each of the States we have named seems likely to possess, not long hence, a population equal to that of Ohio.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE.—Nicholas Lucillon, a native of France, and recently, it is said, a merchant there, was arrested by officer De Angelis, of the United States Court, N. Y., on a charge of forgery, in having forged a draft, we understand, for a large amount, at Besancon, in France, about 3000 miles from Paris, and obtaining the money thereon. He went, it is said, first to England, whence he came to New York, arriving there in may last. His extradition (or surrender for trial) has been demanded by the government of France under the treaty. He was committed for examination.

An Attractive Lady.—The Springfield *Journal* of the 13th inst., says:

"Yesterday afternoon, while a lady of this city was engaged with her household duties, a swarm of bees entered the room, setting upon her head, neck and arms. As may be supposed, the lady was sadly frightened, and quickly brushing the intruders away, she sought refuge in an adjoining apartment. The window being inadvertently left open, the bees immediately entered, again took possession of the lady, who finding they did not harm her, and unable to remedy the evil, quietly went about her work, experiencing but little inconvenience. The bees continued to hover around the lady till near sundown, when they departed as suddenly as they came, having paid no attention to several children who were in the house the whole time."

ANOTHER SLAVE CASE IN BOSTON.—On or about the 20th of September last, the schooner Matilda, of Bangor, Maine, lay in the port of Jacksonville, Florida, loading for Boston. The mate of the schooner enticed a colored man, a slave, on board, on promise of securing his freedom, and hid him in the hold. When the craft was four days out, the fugitive was discovered by one of the crew and notice given to the master. In the meantime, the owner of the slave missing his property, and supposing that he had departed in the Matilda, sent word to Boston, authorizing his arrest. On Saturday morning the vessel arrived, but before the slave could be taken, under the writ of the United States Commissioner, he was spirited away by the abolitionists. The Evening Telegraph rejoices at the escape, but adds that arrangements have been made, in case of any claim by the national officers, to put in operation the machinery of the Personal Liberty Act.

RETURN OF FUGITIVE SLAVES.—A few days ago three runaway slaves were arrested near Morgantown, Va. Two of them belonged to John P. Porter, and the other to George McDaniel of Bath county, Va. They say they have been to Indiana, found they could get no work, found the colored population in the vicinity which they visited in a state of nudity and starvation, and they were straggling back in search of something to maintain themselves—got back to Pennsylvania—wandering about almost in despair—and finally returned to Virginia after an absence of about two months.

Woman's Rights in Olden Time.—Some of the earliest notices of boxing matches upon record, singularly enough, took place between combatants of the fair sex. In an English journal of 1722, for instance we find the following gage of battle thrown down and accepted.

Challenge—I, Elizabeth Wilkinson, of Clerkenwall, having had some words with Hannah Hyfield, and requiring satisfaction, do invite her to meet me upon the stage, and box me for three guineas; each woman holding half a crown in each hand, and the first woman that drops the money to lose the battle.

Answer—I, Hannah Hyfield, of Newgate Market, hearing of the resoluteness of Elizabeth Wilkinson, will not fail, God willing, to give her more blows than words, desiring home blows, and from her no favor. She may expect a good thumping.

The half crowns in the hands was an ingenious device to prevent scratching.

INDIANA ELECTION.—The returns from Indiana indicate a Democratic majority of from 10,000 to 15,000. They have carried every county heard from with three exceptions.

A MEXICAN NAVY.—Alvarez is said to be fitting out a navy at San Francisco. It is reported that he has purchased two barks and two schooners, which are being quitely fitted out, and will soon sail for the Mexican coast. An ex-post capt