THE COURIER.

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

Opelousas :

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1st, 1855.

OUR AGENTS.

The following gentlemen are authorized to collect and receive subscriptions and advertisements for the *Opelousas Courier*, in their respective towns:

AUGUSTE MARAIST, St. Martinville, (La.)
ARTHUR BULLARD. Breaux's Bridge, (La.)
A. MILLSPAUGH, Washington, (La.)

☞ We are authorized to announce that Mr. CHARLES CLOSE has become a candidate for a seat in the Police Jury of this Parish, from the 3rd Ward, comprising Gros Chevreuil, Grand Coteau and Coulée Croche, at the election which will take place on the second Monday of May next.

Opelousas, Nov. 17th, 1855.

☞ We are authorized to announce Mr. AUG. M. PERRAULT as a candidate for Town Constable of the town of Opelousas, at the election which will take place on the first Monday of April next.

Opelousas, 24th November 1855.

☞ For reading matter, see first page.

☞ We have at our office a sample of sugar, manufactured on the plantation of Mr. Joseph Béraud, on Bayou Tèche, in this Parish, by Mr. Gilbert Amy, one of the best sugar boilers of Attakapas. It is a brilliant and light colored sugar, such as will stand hard and long transportation.

These sugars generally command the highest prices.

☞ In another column of our paper will be found the announcement of an additional mail line from *this* to St. Martinsville.

This route, but recently established by the Post-Office Department, was gotten up mainly by the efforts of our estimable and public spirited parishioner, Mr. McPherson, the contractor, who, to carry out so necessary a measure of convenience, both for travel and mail facility, has taken the contract, at a greatly reduced rate.—It traverses throughout nearly its whole extent, the lovely and fertile valley of the Tèche, unsurpassed for its magnificent sugar estates and superior cultivation, by any other portion in South-Western Louisiana.

The establishment of this line is in fact, the inauguration of a daily mail by rail-way, steamers and stages, from New-Orleans to this point, on alternate days by this, and that through Vermilionville, thus affording to the inhabitants along both lines, almost daily intelligence and to the public, increased facilities of travel with a view of both sections of our beautiful Prairies.

We bespeak for our contractor, Mr. McPherson, his comfortable stages, his fine horses, experienced and accommodating drivers, and his pleasant trips, in day light, a share of the travelling business.

REMOVAL OF THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

According to the official returns, published in the last Baton Rouge *Advocate*, we see that the question was decided as follows:

Against the Removal,	16,433
For the Removal,	14,836
Majority against the removal,	1,597

SOUTHERN CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.—The following is the result of the recent election for Congressmen in the following eight Southern States:

American.		*Democrat.*	
Kentucky,	7	Kentucky,	2
Alabama,	2	Alabama,	5
North Carolina,	3	North Carolina,	5
Tennessee,	6	Tennessee,	4
Georgia,	2	Georgia,	6
California,	2	California,	—
Mississippi,	1	Mississippi,	4
Texas,	1	Texas,	1
Louisiana,	1	Louisiana,	3
Total,	25		31

STILL ANOTHER VICTIM.—Few persons are aware of the extent of the ruin caused by dealing in lotteries. The Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

Scarcely a day passes but complaint is made before some of our aldermen by the victims of the lottery system. On Saturday last a young man, respected by numerous friends, and until recently employed as a confidential and financial clerk of a house in Market street, was arraigned before Alderman Ogle, on the charge of using some $2,000 of his employer's money, which the offender confessed was used for the purchase of lottery tickets. To obtain this money, false entries and even forgery was necessary, and when the unfortunate young man discovered that an exposure would soon follow, he took flight to a neighboring city, but an officer tracked him and brought him back.

KNOW-NOTHINGISM ROUTED IN NEW JERSEY. *Elections in New Jersey.*—The result of the election in this State, yesterday, was a signal and marked triumph for the Democracy. They have carried five out of the six Senators chosen this year, and will have an undoubted majority in the House of Assembly.—*Newark Mercury, Nov. 7th.*

The Trenton True American says:

"The Democracy have achieved a glorious victory. The isms are what they ought to be—buried in the ruins of their own folly. We must not, however, omit to say, that much of this result is due to the calm and deliberate efforts of the old line Whigs, who have supported our candidates with great fidelity.

"The people of New Jersey are true to the Constitution and the Union—too conservative and reliable to be led away by the folly of Know-Nothingism. Hand to hand with Pennsylvania, Indiana, Virginia, and the loyal Democratic States of the confederation, she will continue to stand true to the memories of the past, and uphold the honor and faith of our honored confederation."

Know-Nothingism, with all its illiberality and intolerance, is completely routed. In the words of the Newark Mercury, "the Know-Nothings have been caught in a mill and literally ground to pieces in this State."

The partial success which they gained in the eastern part of the State was obtained under the name of "Whig."

Everywhere in this State where the opposition press made a point of the "Kansas iniquity," and cried aloud for the restoration of the Missouri Compromise act, the success of the Democratic party has been most remarkable.

The election in Monmouth county has resulted in favor of the Democrats. Patterson, Democrat, for County Clerk, has been elected over the Know-Nothing candidate, by 648 majority. Conover, Democrat, for Sheriff, is elected over Leonard, Know-Nothing, by 350.

RICH JOKE.—A staid, middle-aged gentleman, the father of a large family of children, got himself into a laughable scrape a few days since. He called at the Post Office and received a letter directed to his name, which on opening he found somewhat difficult to read. His wife and daughter being excellent hands at deciphering illegible scrawls, he took the letter to his home in the Grove, and handed it to his wife to read. His astonishment may be imagined when she read without much difficulty, a letter from Fulton, Oswego County, informing him that he had become the father of a fine child, weighing nine pounds without its clothes; that its fond mother was much better than could be expected, and earnestly requested him to visit his loving wife and offspring on the coming Saturday, and bring with him four diaper pins, a few yards of flannel, and other baby things. The gentleman was thunderstruck, and as soon as recovered from his astonishment, protested that the letter was intended for some one else. His wife endeavored to fall into hysterics, but her efforts ended into a fit of laughter, and his own grown up daughter was obliged to go to her room to hide her blushes. The old gentleman declared that he will carry no more letters home to his wife to read, until he is first satisfied they are inquiries about insurance business.—*Litchfield Republican.*

Don't boast of what you are going to do, but go to work and let others tell what you have done.

LOUISIANA ELECTION.

FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

PARISHES.	Wickliffe.	Derbigny.	Mouton.	Texada.
Ascension,	411	233	412	231
Assumption,	754	238	756	238
Avoyelles,	489	331	487	333
Bienville,	633	247	610	288
Bossier,	363	298	366	297
Caddo,	433	455	424	467
Caldwell,	260	78	261	76
Calcasieu,	327	24	327	24
Carroll,	376	261	373	266
Catahoula,	354	377	347	395
Claiborne,	797	636	760	716
Concordia,	55	145	51	149
De Soto,	494	343	467	346
East Feliciana,	429	365	419	368
East Baton Rouge,	490	547	492	543
Franklin,	235	173	234	179
Iberville,	473	283	497	280
Jefferson,	400	597	401	601
Jackson,	196	—	167	—
Lafayette,	470	162	481	152
Livingston,	369	234	368	235
Lafourche Interior,	660	415	672	401
Morehouse,	16	—	16	—
Madison,	147	206	147	206
Natchitoches,	573	482	578	478
Orleans and Algiers,	4538	4947	4551	4940
Ouachita,	349	251	351	253
Pointe Coupée,	450	302	448	300
Plaquemine,	232	223	230	226
Rapides,	587	615	571	628
Sabine,	415	244	412	245
St. James,	161	314	161	312
St. Charles,	59	60	58	57
St. John the Baptist,	196	221	196	218
St. Landry,	1086	786	1098	773
St. Mary,	320	437	326	430
St. Martins,	302	494	301	488
St. Tammany,	147	383	147	381
St. Helena,	305	304	306	303
St. Bernard,	149	134	148	133
Terrebonne,	367	379	370	380
Tensas,	149	129	144	134
Union,	539	489	521	589
Vermilion,	258	142	240	148
West Feliciana,	252	245	240	242
West Baton Rouge,	133	213	134	214
Winn,	262	150	260	154
Washington,	294	186	273	184
	21,730	18738	21591	19001

CONGRESS.—FIRST DISTRICT.
(*Complete.*)

	Fabre.	Eustis.
Orleans,	1870	2246
Plaquemines,	231	218
St. Bernard,	157	124
	2258	2588
		2258
Eustis' majority,		330

CONGRESS.—SECOND DISTRICT.
(*Complete.*)

	Taylor.	Hunt.
Orleans,	2613	2689
St. James,	161	308
Ascension,	414	230
St. Charles,	61	51
St. John the Baptist,	65	51
Lafourche Interior,	668	398
Terrebonne,	379	365
St. Mary,	341	396
St. Martins,	299	487
Assumption,	752	238
Jefferson,	397	599
	6140	5811
	5811	
Taylor's majority,	329	

CONGRESS.—THIRD DISTRICT.
(*Complete.*)

	Davidson.	Pond.
Concordia,	53	146
East Baton Rouge,	464	554
Iberville,	458	298
East Feliciana,	397	384
West Feliciana,	233	263
West Baton Rouge,	130	216
Pointe Coupee,	442	300
St. Tammany,	131	382
St. Helena,	294	310
Livingston,	378	218
Avoyelles,	488	331
Carroll,	364	279
Madison,	143	299
Washington,	271	199
Catahoula,	346	390
Tensas,	139	137
	4739	4616
	4616	
Davidson's majority	123	

CONGRESS.—FOURTH DISTRICT.
(*Complete.*)

	Sandidge.	Lewis.
Natchitoches,	575	478
Sabine,	412	249
Caddo,	429	457
St. Landry,	1056	760
Lafayette,	471	157
Rapides,	581	618
Calcasieu,	327	24
Caldwell,	259	76
Vermilion,	237	135
Morehouse,	12 maj.	—
Ouachita,	353	258
Jackson,	190 maj.	—
Franklin,	236	178
Union,	535	584
De Soto,	472	358
Bossier,	389	279
Claiborne,	783	729
Bienville,	622	293
Winn,	263	151
	8702	5784
	5784	
Sandidge's majority,	2,918	

DISGRACEFUL DISTURBANCE IN BOSTON.—The Bath (Me.) Tribune, of the 12th ultimo, furnishes the following account of the disgraceful proceedings of a mob in that city, on Sunday, the 11th:

We hoped, when we chronicled the burning of the Old South Church in Boston, that we never again be pained by an account of an outrage upon the edifice. Administrateur de la Succession, but the feu Sévérin Mattéo et Marie Jo- the temper of many a femme, tous deux décédés,

On Sunday, as the Catholic Paroisse avant religious services appropriate to laying the corner stone of a new church, a large concourse assembled to witness the exercises, which were prevented by rowdyism of the lowest sort, and violence.

During the forenoon, a wooden cross, which had been erected, was forcibly pulled down.

Early in the afternoon an American flag was raised, amid the cheering of a considerable number of persons, who showed themselves hostile to the exercises and the occasion.

Mr. Russell, acting Mayor, pulled the flag down, amid shouts of "hustle him out!" and hisses. But on his leaving it was again put up.

A rush was made for the corner stone, which had been previously laid, and several attempts made to remove it from its setting, which was prevented, as we learn, by the exertions of Marshal Walker and Mr. Constable Leach, who kept the crowd at bay. There was much bad talk, shouting, fighting, &c.

The Catholics, finding they would be opposed in their exercises, quietly withdrew and left the mob in possession of the field.

No attempt that we hear of was made to arrest any of the disturbers of the peace up to 4 o'clock.

At about 5 o'clock, the crowd, having accomplished their objects, and prevented the religious exercises, gradually dispersed.

Seeing the temper of the people, the Bishop sent word to his parish that the exercises would not be held.

Some injury was done to private property, and nuisances committed, of which it is not decent to speak.

We blush to think that in this city of churches, and law and order, the Sabbath should be broken by such scenes of lawlessness and violence. We are mortified that a few low and irresponsible persons should be permitted to again blacken the character of our city, and think themselves upheld by the majority of its voters.

Three things in the Peacock are very characteristic—the garb of an angel, the walk of a thief, and the voice of a devil.

(*From the Picayune, 12th inst.*)

THE STATE ELECTION.

The returns received this morning from the Red River parishes are decisive of the result of the election in this State. The whole Democratic State ticket is undoubtedly elected, as follows: Robert C. Wickliffe, Governor; C. H. Mouton, Lieutenant Governor; A. S. Herron, Secretary of State; Samuel F. Marks, Auditor of Public Accounts; C. E. Greneaux, State Treasurer; E. Warren Moise, Attorney General; and Samuel Bard, Superintendent of Public Instruction. O. Theis, Herron, Marks, and Greneaux are already in office.

CONGRESS.—Mr. Sandidge, the Democratic candidate, is elected to Congress in the Fourth District; Mr. Davidson, Democrat, also is elected in the Third by a small majority.—He has 130 majority and only Tensas to hear from, which cannot effect the result.

The following, therefore, are the Representatives from this State in the next Congress.

First District.—George Eustis, Jr., Am., succeeds Judge Dunbar, Dem.

Second District.—Miles Taylor, Dem., succeeds Theodore G. Hunt, Am.

Third District.—Thomas G. Davidson, Dem., succeeds John Perkins, Jr., Dem.

Fourth District.—John M. Sandidge, Dem., succeeds Roland Jones, Dem.

STATE LEGISLATURE.—The State Senate consists of 32 members, of whom one-half are elected biennially. Of those holding over from the last Legislature, 16 were Democrats and 6 Whigs and Americans. Since the adjournment of the Legislature, Mr. Hébert, Dem., of Iberville, has resigned, and Mr. Key, of Lafourche District, died—leaving 9 Democrats, 5 Opposition, and 18 vacancies. The following have been elected:

Democrats.—Lafourche, 1; Pointe Coupee, 1; Iberville, 1; Avoyelles, 1; Catahoula, Caldwell, &c., 1; Jackson, &c., 1; Natchitoches, 1; Ouachita, 1; Claiborne, 2;—Total, 10.

The Americans have elected:

Plaquemines, 1; Orleans, 3; Jefferson, &c., 1; St. James, 1; East Baton Rouge, 1; Concordia, 1;—Total, 5.

The Senate will therefore stand 18 Democrats, 14 Whig and American.

The House of Representatives consists of 88 members. The following is a table of results, so far as we think the returns are to be relied on:

Americans.—Plaquemines, 1; parish of Orleans, 15; St. John, 1; St. James, 2; St. Tammany, 1; Terrebonne, 1; East Baton Rouge, 2; West Baton Rouge, 1; St. Helena, 1; Catahoula, 1; Caddo, 1; St. Martin, 2; St. Mary, 2; Rapides, 2; Concordia, 1; Madison, 1; Bossier, 1; Bienville, 1; Union, 1; Jefferson, 2;—40.

Democrats.—St. Bernard, 1; Orleans, 8; Lafourche, 2; Ascension, 2; Assumption, 2; Iberville, 2; Point Coupee, 2; West Feliciana, 2; East Feliciana, 2; Washington, 1; Livingston, 1; Carroll, 1; Caldwell, 1; Ouachita, 1; Jackson, 1; Natchitoches, 2; St. Landry, 3; Rapides, 1; Lafayette, 1; Avoyelles, 1; St. Charles, 1; Winn, 1; Morehouse, 1; Claiborne, 2;—44.

The parishes of Tensas, Sabine, DeSoto, Vermilion and Calcasieu, one Representative each, to be heard from.

INSULT TO THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND.—We have already referred to the excitement in the Island of Jersey, caused by a most insulting letter addressed to Queen Victoria through the columns of a newspaper published by a Socialist refugee from France. The Island of Jersey is near the Continent, and has, probably from that cause, been selected as a place of refuge by a great many political exiles, among whom are some furious Red Republicans, from France. The visit of Queen Victoria to Paris and the friendly relations established there with the French Emperor and his family, created a furious excitement in the breast of one of these Frenchmen, a Mr. Felix Pyat, who accordingly vented his disgust at the association in a long, violent and coarse letter, addressed to the Queen through the Jersey paper called *L'Homme*. It is a tirade of abuse against the Queen, followed by similar attention to the French Emperor. That part which relates to the Queen is in the worst possible taste, coarse in its language and brutal in its insinuations. We copy a specimen, in the original language, which certainly is sufficiently gross to excite the resentment not only of a loyal subject, but of every man of honorable feeling:

"Oui, vous avez tout sacrifié, dignité de Reine, scrupules de femme, orgueil d'aristocrate, sentiment d'Anglaise, le rang, la race, le sexe: tout—*jusqu'à la pudeur*—pour l'amour de cet Allié."

This abominable apostrophe which is raised above contempt into scorn only because leveled against a pure woman and exemplary wife, kindled a great rage among the people of Jersey, and they held one of our American mass meetings, which vented its feelings in resolutions of very proper indignation, and succeeded in extinguishing the paper and driving the libeler off of the island. It was a lynch law application, and just what the case deserved. The outrage was too mean and the object too high in character for the serious notice of law proceedings—the best course was a little moral suasion to clear the place of the libeler.—*Picayune.*

EPITAPH.

The following beautiful epitaph was discovered on the back of a portrait of Washington, sent to the family from England:

WASHINGTON.
The defender of his Country—the founder of Liberty,
THE FRIEND OF MAN.
History and Tradition are explored in vain for a parallel to his character.
In the annals of Modern Greatness,
The noblest names of Antiquity
Lose their lustre in his presence.
BORN THE BENEFACTOR OF MANKIND,
He united all the greatness necessary to an Illustrious career.
Nature made him Great;
He made himself Victorious.
Called by his country to the defence of her Liberties,
He triumphantly vindicated the right of Humanity.
And on the pillars of National Independence,
Laid the foundation of a great reform.
Twice invested with the Supreme Magistracy by the unanimous vote of a Free people;
He surpassed in the Cabinet the glories of the field,
And voluntarily resigning the spectre and the Sword, retired to the shades of private life.
A spectacle so new and so sublime
Was contemplated with the profoundest admiration.
And the name of WASHINGTON,
adding new lustre to Humanity,
Resounded to the remotest regions of the Earth.
MAGNANIMOUS IN YOUTH:
GLORIOUS THROUGH LIFE;
GREAT IN DEATH;
His highest ambition, the happiness of Mankind;
His noblest victory, the Conquest of himself.
Bequeathing to posterity the inheritance of his Fame,
And building his monument in the hearts of his countrymen,
He died the ornament of the 18th century,
Regretted by a grateful posterity.
A MOURNING WORLD.

Don Diègue Fontenot, dans la

THE CONSTITUTION.—A new, or as some say, an old reading of this caption is had as follows:

Judge Willey, as he is called, was once presiding in San Augustine county, when a legal bully attempted to intimidate him.

Thompson having succeeded in picking a jury to suit his purpose, turned his attention to the Court and remarked:

"If your Honor please, here is the law which governs this case," at the same time drawing a Bowie knife of an unusual size, and laying it before him across an open book.

"Forewarned, forearmed," said the Judge, and drawing from beneath his hunting-shirt, not a colt, but a horse-pistol, he very calmly rejoined—

"This, sir, is the constitution, and is paramount to the law."

Mr. Thompson, finding himself thus matched, peaceably acquiesced. The "better part of valor is discretion," says Falstaff.

EFFECTS OF KNOW-NOTHINGISM IN TEXAS.—We see in the New Braunfels paper of the 12th inst., that 200 German emigrants arrived at Indianola, on the 2d of this month on the ship Gettemberg; all were in comfortable circumstances, and but for the persecution waged against foreigners by the Know Nothings, would have contentedly settled upon our wild lands, become purchasers of our soil, and added to the increasing wealth of our State. But it is said that only eighty of them resolved to remain in Texas, the rest going to Mexico.

There is also on foot a project among the Germans of New Braunfels, San Antonio and other parts of the west to get up a company of emigrants to Costa Rica. About 100 families, we learn—all hard working and industrious citizens, have determined to seek an asylum for the persecution waged against them in this.

The fact is that the know nothing party have done, and are still doing, more in Texas to prevent its settlement and to impair its progress than we shall be able to remedy in years to come.—*Texas Exchange.*

TELEGRAPH NEWS.

REVOLUTION IN SICILY.—MISUNDERSTANDING BETWEEN SPAIN AND ENGLAND.

ENGLAND.—The excitement in England in regard to the supposed probability of a war with the United States, has entirely abated; and the leading English journals, ashamed of their share in creating the panic, attribute the hostile attitude of the United States to an election ruse on the part of the President and Cabinet.

Unfriendly relations are arising between England and Spain, in relation to the case of Baylan, who was expelled from Cuba. Notwithstanding the agreement on the part of Spain to submit the case to arbitration, the British Consul at New Orleans demands indemnity for Baylan's losses.

SICILY.—A revolution had broken out in Sicily, and several of the insurgents had been captured and shot.

THE WAR.—We have nothing from the seat of War except unreliable rumors of battles at Perekop and Simperopol, and the bombardment of Nicoulieff.

Gen. Levaillant has been appointed French Governor of Sebastopol.

Gen. Campbell has taken offence at the appointment of Codrington to succeed Simpson, and asks leave to resign.

A French reconnoisance from Eupatoria fell in with a large force of Russians and offered them battle. After exchanging a few rounds the Russians retreated.

The Czar has returned to St. Petersburg. The latest advices from Russia show a strong war feeling among the people.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov 23d.—Dr. Beale was released from prison yesterday, having been pardoned by Gov. Pollock.

TO OUR MEMBERS.

A regular meeting of the Houma "Anti-Wife Whipping Society," was held on the New Bridge, on the evening of the 14th inst.

The meeting was called to order by the appointment of JOHN CATCHHIM, as President, and JERMS DUCKHIM, as Secretary.

On motion of URIAH TYEHIM, it was *Resolved*, That a committee of five be appointed, by the President, whose duty it shall be to act as a patrol for the purpose of ferretting out those monsters, who are in the habit of administering to their better-halves, punishment which is in direct violation of the law, as laid down in our book of constitutions.

In conformity with the above resolution, the President appointed U. TYEHIM, J. DUCKHIM, I. STRIPHIM, A. TAKHIM and S. FEATHERHIM, as said committee.

On motion, it was—

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be furnished to the editors of the Houma Ceres, with a request that they give them an insertion in their very valuable, and widely circulated paper.

On motion,

The meeting adjourned, to meet in the graveyard, whenever occasion requires.

J. CATCHHIM, *President.*

J. DUCKHIM, *Secretary.*

Important to Newspaper Publishers and Others.—The Washington Star, of the 9th ult., has the following under the above title:

It has been decided by the Post Office Department that a mere mark above or around an advertisement or other article in a newspaper, does not subject the newspaper to letter postage; as by such mark no additional information is either asked for or communicated. This, however, should not be understood as allowing any device to be used by which information is asked for or given. Any device—a letter or figure for instance—to indicate that the period of subscription has expired, or is about to expire, is a clear violation of law, subjecting the paper to letter postage by weight: and if that is not paid, the postmaster of the office of delivery is required to return the paper to the mailing office for prosecution. The penalty is five dollars.

FROM KANSAS.—The Platte *Argus*, of a late date, is somewhat startled by intelligence received from a returned traveller in Kansas Territory, that a wagon heavily loaded with arms and ammunition, had been found at a house twenty miles from the town of Atchison. A man who had these warlike stores in charge, was busied in giving out guns and cartriges to men seen there, on delivery of "written strips of paper." Their informant saw ten men go away with arms, and thinks the wagon contained not less than one hundred rifles and muskets, besides several kegs of powder, and eight or ten boxes, supposed to contain prepared cartriges. The Argus connects this circumstance with the recent developements by Mr. Laughlin.

ALABAMA U. S. SENTOR.—We learn from a despatch to the Mobile Register that the Alabama Legislature, on Monday last, reelected ex-Gov. Benj. Fitzpatrick U. S. Senator, on the first ballot, by 34 majority. The vote stood: Fitzgerald 79, Luke Pryor (of Limestone) 45. So ex-Gov. Fitzpatrick is U. S. Senator for the term of six years, during from the 4th of March last.

PUBLIC HEALTH.—We hear of several of our citizens preparing to return, we must say that it is yet dangerous. We have several new cases which are considered very serious, and the weather is altogether too warm to anticipate a disappearance of the yellow fever while it lasts. No deaths of yellow fever since our last issue.

It is our painful task to record the death of Mrs. Rebecca , widow of the Hon. Ralph Cushman,—also of Mr. James Ray, our post-master.

(*Villager, 12th Nov.*)

CHANCES OF WAR.

We are rather disposed to think, the London Times to the contrary, that neither during the remnant of 1855, or the whole of the year 1856, are we likely to have actual setto with John Bull. To be sure it is hazarding a great deal to assume this, knowing that so unprincipled and reckless a vagabond as Lord Palmerston is at the head of affairs in Great Britain, and when the temptation is given desperate politicians in our own country to risk hostilities with her while her hands are comparatively tied, and when so much capital may be made for themselves by stirring up national antipathies, never very deeply slumbering, against her.

We have as great antipathy to war as almost any rational person can; we can have seen how little any nation has ever gained by its prosecution, how rarely, indeed, the purposes for which it is ostensibly undertaken have been answered; still there are times, and perhaps the present are of them, when nation, at war is a necessary calamity, being a preferable alternatives to a continuance of peace under the dominion of insane and unprinsipled factions.

That a war with England would ruin thousands of our citizens, destroy our commerce, bankrupt many of our best and largest domestic interests, and endanger the stability of our political system, can hardly be doubted; but, after a couple years, in addition to the ruin we should inflict upon the manufacturing industry of Britain from the first declaration of hostilities, by withholding our cotton, we should be able to meet her on the ocean with something like an equality of force.

The difficulty at present of having a war is the inability of the parties to find a pretext, for England can scarcely deem American sympathy with Russia, reported expeditions against Ireland, Cuba or Central America, or even uncivil treatment of Mr. Crampton, her Minister at Washington, sufficient to justify her in drawing the sword against her best, if least affectionate customer. On our side, unless as a diversion for the President we don't see what good reason can be given for a war with old John, unless, indeed, our cotton planters are weary of obtaining high prices, and are sighing for the days of embarrassment, mortgages and ruin again.

Perhaps in the West the farmers may be getting pugnacious under their unexampled prosperity—mainly, if not entirely, owing to the Eastern war—and that their consciences revolt at taking profits, which, if the war against Russia did not exist, would go into the pockets of their Muscovite rival. Be this, as it may, beyond a great expenditure of patriotic flatulence, we are sure nothing more serious will result out of the present tiff between John Bull and Brother Jonathan.

True Delta.

No one can be made a scholar; most all can make themselves scholars.

THE CONTEMPT CASE.—This case, a full and accurate report of which has been already published by us, was decided this morning by Judge Cotton, in the presence of the accused and a crowd of spectaters. The following is the decision of his Honor:

State of Louisiana vs. William Christy and Charles H Horton—Sixth District Court of New Orleans.

Whereas, it appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that Wm. Christy and Charles H. Horton have committed a contempt of its authority, by refusing to obey the writ of mandamus directed to and served upon them, in the case of the State of Louisiana, on the relation of John M. Bell vs. Wm. Christy and others, by attempting to shelter themselves under "conscientious scruples," and also in charging in their pretended return to the Sheriff, which they knew, and so stated, would be brought before this Court that there was error in the decision as to the statement of facts developed upon the trial of said cause, and which charge, upon examination, is found to be wholly unwarranted and inexcusable, and which was made, not with a laudable desire of complying with the mandate of the Court, but a miserable excuse for not obeying it, and, as was stated by Christy, "to satisfy the public mind."

It is ordered, adjudged and decreed, that William Christy and Charles H. Horton do each pay a fine of twenty-five dollars, and that they each be sentenced to five days imprisonment in the parish prison; and that they stand committed until the fine be paid.—*True Delta.*

A singular case of bigamy has occurred in Philadelphia, in which the wife of a respectable citizen is implicated. The accused has been the mother of five children, and is about thirty years of age. She being desirous to visit her relatives in Ireland, was provided with funds by her husband, and left Philadelphia on board the City of Glasgow some two years since. When returning to this country, on a ship bound to New York, she unfortunately became acquainted with a fellow passenger of fascinating manners and conversation. The man was introduced to her husband, and became his bosom friend, and having been taken into the family, succeeded finally in persuading the wife to elope with him. The guilty parties were married in February last, at Camden, New Jersey. The husband pursued her to St. Louis, and brought her back to Philadelphia, and the fact of the marriage having been discovered, a suit against her for bigamy was instituted. The crime having been committed in New Jersey, has defeated the prosecution in this State, on account of the want of jurisdiction and the difficulty will probably be settled by a divorce.

THE SECOND REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.—We understand that the votes of the Second Representative District, embracing the third and fourth precincts, were recounted yesterday by two of the opposing candidates, and the result was as follows: For Macaulay 672, Dunn 673, and Kearney 671—Democratic ticket. For the Know Nothing party Shields 650, Bartlett 645, and Brice 655.

The above, if correct, elects Macaulay and Kearney to the Legislature, without a contest on the protested votes, making the representation in the Legislature for that district stand, two Democrats and one Anti-Know-Nothing Whig. The error in the first count of the votes will, we presune, equally effect the Justice of the Peace and Constable; returning both the Democratic candidates for those offices.—*True Delta.*

THE BRITISH KILLED AND WOUNDED IN THE CRIMEA.—Up to the fall of Sebastopol, there were killed 195 officers, 153 sergeants, 20 drummers, and 2104 rank and file; wounded 577 officers, 345 sergeants, 71 drummers, and 10,084 rank and file; missing 13 officers, 23 sergeants, 2 drummers, and 464 rank and file. Total killed, 2472; wounded, 11,377; missing, 504. Grand total, 14,353. The casualties in the Fleet Naval Brigade, and Royal Marines not ascertained.

HON. A. H. STEPHENS.—The friends of this able statesman in Oglethrope county (Ga.) have presented him with a superbly finished walking cane, as a testimonial of their esteem. The following is the inscription engraved on it:

"To the Hon. A. H. Stephens, from the citizens of Oglethrope county, Georgia."

"Speech at Lexington, September 22, 1855.

"Triumph of the constitution in Georgia, October, 1855."

"Kansas-Nebraska act. May 30, 1854."

"Reply to Campbell, 15th January, 1855.

THE LARGEST NUMBER YET.—When a mother gives birth to a trinity of younglings at one time, the newspapers generally chronicle the fact, as being an extraordinary one. When four are rushered into this bustling world, it is very extraordinary, but when five comes, it caps the climax—and five, according to the Buffalo Republican, were born in that city recently. The mother is doing well, but the most singular part of the affair is, that all the children were born blind. It is supposed, however, though they are very small, that four of the five will live.

ONE OF THE KNOW NOTHING EDITORS.—A Know Nothing editor in Hudson, New York, had his vote successfully challenged because he was not a naturalized citzen! The most malignant nativists are often foreign born, or the immediate descendants of foreigners.

A letter from Vienna, dated on the 18th ult, says that Ex-President Fillmore visited the capitol during the previous week, and was received with marked attention by the imperial ministers and others in that city. Much regret was expressed that the Emperor himself was absent.

☞ The Queen of Spain has conferred the Ribbon of the Order of Noble Ladies of Maria Louisa on the Marquise de Turgot, French Ambassadress, and on Mrs. Otway, wife of the Secretary of the English Legation, on the occasion of the taking of Sebastopol.

A deaf and dumb pupil in Paris was asked, 'Doth God reason?" He replied: "To reason is to hesitate—to doubt is to inquire; It is the highest attribute of limited intelligence. God sees all things, therefore God does not reason.

☞ A miser having listened to an eloquent charity sermon was so forcibly impressed with the duty of alms-giving that he immediately resolved to do a little begging on his own account.

If we can still love those who have made us suffer, we love them all the more.

Step-mothers are so called, because the day after they are married they take "steps for kicking the first wife's children out of doors.

Married.—In this town, on Thursday last, 29th November, by the Rev. Mr. Raymond, Mr. ADOLPHUS OLIVIER, of the Parish of St. Mary, to Miss CHARLOTTE WIKOFF, of this Parish.

United States Tri-Weekly Mail Stage, from Opelousas to St. Martinsville.

THROUGH IN DAY LIGHT.

THIS line, recently established, will leave Opelousas for St. Martinsville *via* Port Barré (the head of low water navigation, on the Courtableau,) Arnaudville & Breaux's Bridge, for St. Martinsville, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at six o'clock, A. M., arriving same day, at 5 P. M. Leaves St. Martinsville every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 o'clock, A. M., arriving at Opelousas at 5 P. M.

The undersigned, contractor, has incurred heavy expenses in procuring *the finest horses, comfortable stages* and *careful obliging drivers*, and trusts to the generosity of the travelling public for a share of patronage.

S. C. McPHERSON.

Opelousas, December 1st, 1855.

Public Sale,

By the undersigned, Auctioneer in and for the Parish of St. Landry.

Estate of Jacques L. Rocquet, dec'd.

BY virtue of an order from the Honorable the Third District Court of New-Orleans, bearing date the 24th of November 1855, and to me directed through the Hon. J. H. Kennedy, Judge of said Court, I will offer at public sale, to the last and highest bidder, on the plantation hereinafter described, on Bayou Tèche, in this Parish, on

Thursday, 3d day of January next, 1856, the following described property, belonging to the Estate of the late Jacques Léopold Rocquet, deceased, to-wit:

A CERTAIN

Tract of Land,

cultivated as a sugar plantation, situated in Prairie Laurent, Parish of St. Landry, La., containing about three thousand and ninety acres of land, part fronting on the Bayou Tèche, joining on the upper line the land of Joseph Balqué, f. m. c., and on the lower line the land of François Lemelle, f. m. c., running in the rear to the Bayou Bourbeux, with all the *Buildings, Sugar House and other Improvements.*

ALSO THE

65

SLAVES,

of both sexes and different ages.

Agricultural Implements, Horses, Mules, Cattle, and a small lot of Household Furniture.

☞ All the above described property will be sold in a lump.

Terms and Conditions:—Twenty thousand dollars, payable cash, five thousand dollars payable at the end of March 1857, fifteen thousand dollars, payable at the end of March 1858, and four other payments of ten thousand dollars each payable at the end of March 1859, 1860, 1861 and 1862, and the balance, if any, cash; with the vendor's privilege, on the plantation and slaves, the notes to be given for the several instalments, payable in New Orleans, in one of the Banks of said city, where the purchaser shall make his domicil; the sugar house being insured in one of the Insurance Companies of this city, for no less than ten thousand dollars, and the policy to be transfered to the vendors; and in case of non-payment of any of the notes, the same bearing interest at eight per cent, per annum till paid

☞ Act of sale passed before Y. D'Avy, Recorder, at the expense of purchaser.

R. BENGUEREL, *Auctioneer.*

Opelousas, December 1st, 1855.

Brick-Laying & Kettle-Setting.

THE undersigned respectfully informs those planters who may wish their kettles set or repaired, that he is engaged in the above business, and solicits a share of public patronage. He believes that his work will compare advantageously with that of any other workman in the State.—Many references to that effect can be given, if desired.

He is familiar with the detail of the Ramos plan and will introduce that improvement, if desired, without extra charge for work. It is claimed by the pro