

THE COURIER.

Published every Saturday morning by JOEL H. SANDOZ & ANDREW MEYNER.

Opelousas: SATURDAY, MARCH 29th, 1856.

OUR AGENTS.
The following gentlemen are authorized to collect and receive subscriptions and advertisements for the Opelousas Courier, in their respective towns:
AUGUSTE MARAÏT, St. Martinville, (La.)
ARTHUR BULLIARD, Breaux's Bridge, (La.)
A. K. CASPARO, Washington, (La.)
E. E. COCHRAN, Marksville, (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 Couleuvre 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. A. M. PERALLET 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.

DEMOCRATIC ANTI-KNOW-NOTHING CONVENTION.—It is suggested to the voters of the 1st. Police Jury Ward of this Parish, composed of Opelousas, Bellevue and Plaisance, to meet in Convention, at the Court House in Opelousas, on Saturday the 5th of April next, for the purpose of choosing a candidate to represent said Ward in the Police Jury, in view of the election which is to take place on the 5th of May next.

WE publish to-day the law recently enacted by our State Legislature, dividing the Parish into six Police Jury Wards. Our readers will also find in our advertising columns the advertisement of the Sheriff, announcing that an election for one member of the Police Jury from each of these wards, to take place on the 5th May next.

Comments on this law are needless. It will be easy, at the first glance, to see that the new division is infinitely more equitable than the former, which, let it be said in passing, was so made by the Know Nothing members of the Police Jury, in order to get an arbitrary supremacy in that body, and without regard to the population of the Wards nor their extent of territory.

LOCAL ELECTION.—On Monday, the 7th of April, an election will take place in Opelousas, in order to elect seven members for the Town Council, and a Constable. No candidates for councilmen have yet made themselves known.

Let some good and able men be chosen and elected for the good of the community.

Three candidates are in the field for Constable.

We see by the Court Records that the two Counterfeiters, White of Rufine, and Lawrence of Epping, N. H., have been placed under ten thousand dollars bond, each, for making and selling imitations of Ayaer's Cherry Pectoral. This is right. If the Law should protect men from imposition at all it certainly should protect them from being imposed upon by a worthless counterfeit of such a medicine as Ayaer's Cherry Pectoral. We can only complain that the punishment is not half enough.—The villain, who would for paltry gain, deliberately bring with the health of his fellow man, by taking from their lips the cup of hope, when they are sinking and substituting a falsehood—an utter delusion, should be punished at least as severely as he who counterfeits the coin of his country.—Green Co. Democrat, Curran, Ill.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.
By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.
NOTARIES FOR THE PARISH OF ST. LANDRY.
E. D. Hardy, vice S. B. Robin, whose term of office has expired.
Pierre Ladue, vice O. A. Guidry, whose term of office has expired.
Theo. Devallour, vice J. D. Richard, whose term of office has expired.
G. W. Marzelle, vice H. S. Dunbar.
J. F. Morrogh, vice W. Mouton, resigned.
J. J. Morgan, reappointed.
J. S. Oughman, reappointed.
A. M. Perrault, reappointed.
John F. Smith, reappointed.
CORONERS FOR ST. LANDRY.—Thos. S. Hardy Jr.

THE TRIUMPH OF GIDDINGS' PRINCIPLES.
The Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post, who is well informed as to the abolition movement, writes as follows:
"In regard to the Committee on Territories, it was the desire of some Republicans that Giddings should be honored with the chairmanship as a testimonial of appreciation of his eighteen years of hard fighting in the House for the principles which have triumphed in the election of Speaker. But the appointment of Grew, of Pennsylvania, the successor of Wilmot, and not a whit less strenuous in supporting the great Free-Soil principle, was an act hardly less emphatic as evidence of Mr. Baak's northern proclivities especially as Giddings came second upon the committee."

It is well enough to hear in mind that the triumph of the Giddings principle was brought about by the refusal of Mr. Fuller and six of national American friends to vote for a national Democrat.

FORFEITURES IN THE GULF.—The annual certification bill reported in the Senate, makes the following appropriations for defenses in the Gulf:
Fort Mifflin, and preservation of its site, Pa., \$35,000;
Fort Barrancas, Pensacola harbor, Fla., \$50,000;
Fort Taylor, Key West, Fla., \$50,000;
Fort Jefferson, Tortugas, Florida, \$300,000;
Fort Gaines, Dauphin Island, Ala., \$15,000;
Fort Livingston, Grand Terre, La., \$40,000;
repairs for Fort Morgan at the mouth of Mobile Bay, Alabama, \$50,000;
for extension of battery and citadel at Fort Jackson, Mississippi river, \$50,000;
for repairs and extension of Fort St. Philip, Mississippi river, La., \$60,000.
The whole amount appropriated by the bill is \$2,792,000.

SOMETHING FOR TYROS.—"Of my existence give me an 'I,'" said a printer to his sweetheart.
She immediately made a "—" at him, and planted her "—" between his "I's" which made him "C." "—" "Such an outrage," said Paddy, looking at her, "is without a 'I'."

The Paris correspondent of the Boston Atlas says that gambling is more prevalent than ever there, and is indulged in largely by ladies. The fair creature has high, and one lady, of high social position, won \$25,000 in one evening, at a fashionable house there.

DEATH OF MRS. HUNTER.—Lieut. CHAS. G. HUNTER, formerly of the U. S. Navy, and widely known as "Alvaredo" HUNTER, died at the New York City Hospital on the 5th instant.

Mrs. Quign is your husband a Know-Nothing? "I guess so," he told me this morning, that somebody had been making a fool of him.

FROM THE PROVIDENCE (R. I.) POST.

IS THE KNOW-NOTHING PARTY AN AMERICAN PARTY?

We answer, confidently and emphatically, No! It is not a party of Americans in all its purposes, it is a party of enemies of the American people. We see it speak more or less than the simple truth. In the first place look at its avowed aims. Is there anything American in that? Is it American to belong of which you are very name and the very existence of our country? Is it American to nominate men for high offices, and keep their nomination a secret until it is revealed through the ballot-box? Is it American to open discussion of the claims and qualifications of candidates for high offices? Is it American to speak to the council chamber for the transaction of political business through traps-door and back entries, with one eye over your shoulder like a thief with a stolen breakfast, to guard against detection? Can there be anything peculiarly American in an association whose main features are resuscitated by nothing that has existed in America from the landing of the Pilgrims down to the day that we numbered twenty-five millions of souls? Is there anything American in a star-chamber court? Is there anything American in an Italian or a Spanish intrigue? If not, then there is nothing American in knowing and doing thus for the purpose of taking place on the second Monday of May next.

Look at its avowed aims. He is sworn to look upon his brother who was born upon another soil, whose religious faith differs from his own, as a society. He becomes by a bitter, unrelenting, unyielding. He is sworn, also, to vote for his party candidates, be they who and what they may. No matter if the greatest knave, the most bare-faced villain, or the meanest scoundrel that ever walked the earth, is placed in nomination, he will vote for him. There is no escape. He has sworn that he will do it. He cannot listen to argument, for he is no longer free to act according to the dictates of reason and conscience. He only answers to the patriot's appeal must be "I vote for a law, and by that law I must vote for my party's candidate, no matter who he is or what he is; saint or devil, it is all the same." Is there anything American in this? And yet this is the avowed aim of the Know-Nothing.

Look at its avowed aims. It proposes to annihilate political equality—to rob labor of its dignity and its means of defence, by robbing it of its strength at the polls. It would make chateaus or more machines of the hands of the laborers, and open the door to still greater encroachments upon the poor man's rights. Is there anything American in this? Look again. It would erect committees of foreign spies upon our own soil, by driving every man of foreign birth beyond the boundaries of our American society, whether social or political. It would grow a large class of men, with families growing up around them in our very midst, to hate, with a bitter and unrelenting hatred, the institutions of our country, and the men who sustain them. It would shut out the children of foreign-born parents from all Americanizing influences, and leave them to grow up amongst us with those prejudicial notions to the land of their fathers. Is this an object worthy of Americans?

Look once more. It would offer a premium for religious hypocrisy, by excluding from office and from the ballot-box every man who openly embraces the Catholic faith. The American doctrine has been, that every person should be known to the world according to the dictates of his conscience. It would trample this doctrine in the dust, by providing penalties, in the form of prohibitive disabilities, for all who should be known to the world according to the dictates of their conscience. And finally, examine, if you please, the avowed aim of this Know-Nothing party is composed. Its leaders have been known to us as amongst the most bitter and ultra men. They are not, and never were, in our country. They have been known to us as amongst the most bitter and ultra men. They are not, and never were, in our country. They have been known to us as amongst the most bitter and ultra men. They are not, and never were, in our country.

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AN ACT

To redistrict and permanently to define the boundaries of the Police Jury Wards of the Parish of St. Landry and the number of members to be elected in said Parish.

SECTION 1st. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the Parish of St. Landry shall be divided into six Police Jury Wards and no more or less.

SECTION 2d. Be it further enacted, &c.: That the First Police Jury Ward shall be formed out of the following, to-wit: Opelousas, Bellevue and Plaisance; the second out of Grand Coteau, Prairie Gros Chevreuil and Couleuvre Croche; the third of Washington, Moundville, Bayou Boeuf, Waxia, Old Grand Prairie, Big Cane, and the fourth of Ville Platte, Little Prairie Mamont, Chaourgn, Pine Woods and Bayou Chicot; the fifth of Upper Plaquemine, Pointe aux Loups, Faquatique and Mallet's Woods; and the sixth of Lower Plaquemine, Mermentau, Lyon's Point and Quebe Tortue.

SECTION 3d. Be it further enacted, &c.: That the members of said Police Jury shall be elected by the qualified voters of each Police Jury Ward, and for that purpose a poll shall be opened by the commissioners of elections at each election precinct within and within the Parish, on the first Monday of May next, and shall be kept open during the hours prescribed by law for State Elections, and each elector qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly, shall have the right to vote for a Police Jury member in the ward in which he may reside.

SECTION 4th. Be it further enacted, &c.: That the qualifications of the members of said Police Jury shall be the same as required for members of the General Assembly, and the person in each Ward, Police Jury, first elected under the provisions of this act shall serve until the next General Election, at which time there shall be another election for Police Jury members, and so shall hold their offices for the term of two years.

SECTION 5th. Be it further enacted, &c.: That it shall be the duty of the Sheriff of said Parish to advertise said Police Jury election in English and French, in any newspaper published in said Parish, and to post copies of the same at each election precinct, as soon as he receives a copy of this act.

SECTION 6th. Be it further enacted, &c.: That the Sheriff of said Parish shall be bound to receive and count the votes cast at said Election, within three days after the Election at the Court House of said Parish in the presence of as many persons as may desire to be present, and the person in each Ward who may have received the highest number of votes cast at said election shall be declared duly elected and the Sheriff is required to furnish them a proper certificate to that effect, but in case there should be a tie in the votes cast, the Sheriff shall forthwith advertise for another election to be held in ten days thereafter for a member of said Ward when and where he shall be determined.

SECTION 7th. Be it further enacted, &c.: That the members so elected and qualified shall meet at the Court House of said Parish on the third Monday of May next, to elect a President and as soon thereafter as possible, and shall proceed to organize in and among their own members as President, who shall serve until the third Monday after the next general election or until his successor shall be elected, and his term shall be for two years, and shall serve for the term of two years.

SECTION 8th. Be it further enacted, &c.: That the said members shall receive a compensation to be fixed by them, and to be paid out of the Parish Treasury, and no more, and shall be allowed, while in actual session, and mileage at the rate of five cents per mile going to and returning from the place of sessions to their residence.

SECTION 9th. Be it further enacted, &c.: That the Police Jury shall have power to appoint all such officers as they may deem necessary to carry on the business of said Police Jury, and also to dismiss the same at their will and pleasure.

SECTION 10th. Be it further enacted, &c.: That the said Police Jury shall not have power to levy or assess a tax in said Parish to exceed seventy-five cents per acre, and no more, and no more, and it becomes necessary to do so for the purpose of erecting or constructing some necessary work or public improvement, they then shall have the power to lay and collect such tax, and the amount, and for what specific object said tax shall be assessed and collected.

SECTION 11th. Be it further enacted, &c.: That should it be necessary to call a special session, by this act, it shall not take place on any day other than the first Monday of the month of May, and the Sheriff shall make publication as soon thereafter as possible of a day on which said election shall be held.

SECTION 12th. Be it further enacted, &c.: That the powers of the Police Jury, now in office shall cease and the offices of the same shall be declared vacant from and after the passage of this act.

SECTION 13th. Be it further enacted, &c.: That said Police Jurors elected under this act, before taking their seats, shall before a judge or magistrate take the oath required by the Constitution of this State, to discharge faithfully the duties imposed on them as Police Jurors.

SECTION 14th. Be it further enacted, &c.: That this act shall take effect immediately from and after its passage, and all laws and regulations in violation of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

WILLIAM W. PUGH, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
C. H. MOUTON, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved March 19th, 1856.
ROBERT C. WICKLIFF, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

AN ACT
To establish the number of Justices of the Peace in and for the Parish of St. Landry.
SECT. 1st. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in general assembly convened, That there shall be elected one Justice of the Peace in and for each of the following Police Jury Wards, to-wit: Opelousas, Bellevue and Plaisance, and every Police Jury Ward, except the Wards in which are situated the towns of Washington, Opelousas and St. Charles, which Wards shall have two Justices of the Peace each, and all of the Wards established, that did not elect a Justice of the Peace and Constable at the last general election, are hereby authorized to elect the same on the first Monday in May next under the regulations and as are provided by law for the election of members of the Police Jury.

SECT. 2d. Be it further enacted, &c.: That the Sheriff of said Parish shall be bound to receive and count the highest number of votes, at each precinct, for Justices of the Peace and Constable, a certified copy of his being legally elected, and the Governor is hereby authorized to commission the same as if he had been elected at the last general election, and at every general election hereafter to be held, there shall be elected a Justice of the Peace and Constable as aforesaid.

SECT. 3d. Be it further enacted, &c.: That all laws contrary to the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

WILLIAM W. PUGH, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
C. H. MOUTON, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved March 22nd, 1856.
ROBERT C. WICKLIFF, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

THE PRINTER.—A printer is the most curious being living. He may have a bank and coins and not be worth a cent—have small caps, and have neither wife nor children—O'Grady may run fast, but he gets long swift by setting fast. He may be making impressions without encephalon—may use the eye without offending, and be telling the truth; while others cannot stand while they set, he can set standing and stand setting and do both at the same time—have to use furniture, and yet have no dwelling—may make and put away pie, and never see a pie, much less eat it during his life—be a human being and a rat at the same time—may press a great deal, and not ask a favor—may handle a shooting-iron, and know nothing about a cannon, or pistol; he may move the lever that moves the world, and yet be as far from moving the globe as a hog under a mole-hill; spread sheets without being a house-wife; he may lay his form on a bed, and yet be obliged to sleep on the floor; he may use the t without shedding blood, and from the earth he may be the t; he may be of a rolling disposition, and yet never desire to travel; he may have a sleep's case, and not be deformed; never be without a case, and know nothing of law or physics; be always correcting his errors, and growing worse every day; have arms—, without ever having the arms of a lass thrown around him; have his form locked up, and at the same time be free from jail, watch-house, or any other confinement; his office may have a hell in it, and not be a bad place after all; he might be plagued by the devil, and be a Christian of the best kind; and what is stranger still, be honest or dishonest, rich or poor, drunk or sober, industrious or lazy, he always stands up to his business.

EXTREMELY POLITE.—The California Pioneer tells of the most characteristic instance of carrying politeness to an extreme, that came out not long since at a Hibernal ball. It seems that one Gay Lorker pro tempore, in crossing the room to request Bridget's hand in the next jig, stumbled over the outstretched foot of Terrence O'Grady. Mr. O'Grady promptly arose, and in the politest manner imaginable—

"I beg your pardon, sir,"

"No offence—no offence, sir, at all," replied the other; "it was my fault?"

"No, sir," answered Mr. O'Toole, "it was entirely in the wrong, sir; I tell you it was altogether my fault!"

"I tell you it was not, sir," responded O'Grady, "I've mane to say I'd be telling a lie, sir?"

"Bad luck to ye, sir; d'ye mane to say I'd be telling a lie, sir; d'ye mane to say I'd be telling a lie, sir?"

"Bad luck to yer brading, ye ignorant bestion, d'ye think yer be getting the better of me in manners?"

"A curious conjuncture is noticed by the Washington Union in the formation of the National American ticket, and thought it is urged by the Union for partisan purposes, it still may mentioned as an amusing illustration of the old adage, that 'politics makes strange bed-fellows.' Mr. Donelson, the nominee for the Vice Presidency, was the proprietor and editor of the Washington Union during the administration of President Fillmore.

His virulent hostility to that administration has left no room for dissimulation by himself, charges, denunciations, and in fact, every variety of materials for partisan warfare, which the present editors of the Union proceed to exhume and use against the ticket. Had Mr. Donelson foreseen, during his editorship of the present was possible, he would, no doubt, have dealt more gingerly with the Whig administration. The cause should be a warning to editors of leading journals how they denounce and malign prominent individuals.

A few years since, a party of very distinguished Southern planters, two of whom were democrats, and one a whig, being on a visit to the North, were invited about election time to dine at the house of a wealthy, aristocratic Ohio. After having seated at the table, which was luxuriously spread with all the delicacies which wealth could command, a large burly negro came in and seated himself directly opposite the gentlemen at the table.

The gentlemen were too well bred to notice the intruder at the time, but immediately upon his retirement from the room, one of them remarked to the lady.

"What could have induced you to insult us by the presence of a nigger at your table?"

"Why, gentlemen, he is my husband!" replied the lady.

Your husband? exclaimed the three simultaneously, with unfeigned astonishment.

Yes, my sister first ruined our family pride in marrying, and I resolved to equal her. This colored man was wealthy, and so I married him.

Pray, who did your sister marry? asked one of the party.

Why she married a Locooco, and I have never been able to hold my head up since.

The two Locoocos made an excuse for cutting their visit short. They endeavored to keep the visit secret, but the Whig would tell, and the story got out.

The physical appearance of a man sometimes changes the current of events. A case in point occurred lately on Front street. The children of two neighboring families had their daily quarrels and fights, which resulted occasionally in bruised faces and torn garments. The father of one family, believed his children to have been sadly maltreated, and being a passionate man, concluded that the surest way to settle the difference between their households permanently, would be to chastise the head of the other family, although, as yet, he had never seen him. He thereupon procured a raw-hide, and abruptly entering his neighbor's tenement, inquired in a threatening tone, for "the man of the house."

"I am here, sir," said a personage of upwards of six feet and weighing over 200, as he approached to learn the business of his neighbor.

Did I understand you, that you were the gentleman of the house?

Well, I—just dropped in, sir, to see if this was your rawhide."

Never leave things lying about—a shawl here, a pair of slippers there, and a bonnet set somewhere—trusting to a servant to set things to rights. No matter how many servants you have, it is a miserable habit, and if its source is not in the intellectual and moral character, it will inevitably terminate there. If you have used the dipper, towel, tumbler, &c., put them back in their places, and you will know where to find them when you want them again. Or if you set an example of carelessness, do not blame your servants for following it. Children should be taught to put things back in their places as soon as they are old enough to use them; and if each member of the family were to observe this simple rule, the house would never get out of order, and a large amount of vexation and useless labor would be avoided.

MARRIED.—In this town, on Tuesday last, 25th instant, by Rev. Mr. Raymond, Doctor D. L. Tond to Miss MIRA KEVINSON, both of this Parish.

PUBLIC SALE.
Estate of Susan McClelland, dec'd.
THE public are hereby informed that there will be sold, at public sale, to the highest and last bidder, by the undersigned, a public auctioneer, in and for the Parish of St. Landry, on

Wednesday, 30th day of April next, 1856, at the last residence of the deceased, at Plaquemine Brulee, in this Parish, the following described property, belonging to the Estate of Susan McClelland, deceased wife of Joseph E. Andrus Jr., consisting in

A CERTAIN TRACT OF WOOD LAND,
Situated at Plaquemine Brulee, in the Parish of St. Landry, measuring one hundred and twenty superficial acres, bounded North by lands of the heirs of Mrs. Gabriel Robertson, South by lands belonging to Gabriel Lyons, East by Public Lands and West by Bayou Plaquemine, with all the

BUILDINGS & IMPROVEMENTS erected on a piece of Public Land.

A NEGRO-WOMAN,
named Clarissa, aged about twenty-five years, with her four children, to-wit—George, aged about seven years; Richard, aged about five years; Lloyd, aged about three years and Pessin, aged about one year.

Thirty head of gentle horned cattle, two yoke of oxen and one old ox, about fifteen head of wild horned cattle and horse creatures, one branding iron, thirty-five head of sheep, forty head of hogs, two creole horses, one american horse, household furniture, one clock, one gig and harness, ploughs and harrows, one cart, kitchen utensils, &c.

CONDITIONS.—The sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars, taken on the amount or produce of the family of negroes, Clarissa and her four children, payable cash, and the balance of the purchase of said family above mentioned, as also all the other property, payable in one, two and three years credit, the notes with security in solid, to the satisfaction of the administrator and made payable to said administrator, or to the Parish of St. Landry, said notes bearing eight per cent interest per annum, from time due until paid, and moreover the land and slaves remaining specially mortgaged to said estate until full and entire payment of the said interest and principal may accrue thereon.

A. J. THOMPSON, Auctioneer.
Opelousas, March 29th 1856.

State of Louisiana.
DISTRICT COURT,
Parish of St. Landry, No. 7664.
Estate of Henry Bideman, deceased.
MARY KING, widow of John Cook, dec'd, decedent, late of the Parish of St. Landry, curator of the Estate of the late Henry Bideman, of the Parish of St. Landry, having filed a Final Account of said Estate, accompanied by a petition praying that the same may be homologated.—And whereas the prayer of said petition has been granted by order of this Court, dated 26th March, 1856;

Therefore, notice is hereby given to all interested, to make opposition, if any they have, to said Account should not be homologated and the curator discharged from all further liabilities as such and his bond cancelled.

LA. LASTRAPES, Clerk.
Opelousas, March 29th, 1856.

State of Louisiana,
DISTRICT COURT,
Parish of St. Landry, No. 7666.
Estate of Jean Lagarde, deceased.
JEAN REMY VIOU, of the Parish of St. Landry, Administrator of the Estate of the late Jean Lagarde, deceased, late of the Parish of St. Landry, having filed a Final Tableau of the affairs of said Estate, accompanied by a petition, praying that the same may be homologated.—and whereas the prayer of said petition has been granted by an order of Court, dated March 26th, 1856;

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given to all interested, to make opposition, if any they have, within thirty days, from the date hereof, of why said Tableau should not be homologated, the Administrator discharged from all further liabilities and his bond cancelled.

PUBLIC SALE.
A Public Hall will be given at the Eagle Hotel, in Washington, La., on the evening of Thursday, April 3d, 1856.
Tickets, \$2 50.
Wm. IRELAND, Proprietor.
Managers:
J. B. A. FONTENOT, JAMES POIRET,
A. B. ANDRUS, JAMES McDANIEL,
A. LAJOURDIER, T. M. ANDERSON.
Washington, La., 29th March 1856.

ELECTION
OF THE MEMBERS OF THE POLICE JURY.
WHEREAS the Legislature of the State of Louisiana have enacted a law approved March 19th 1856, directing the Parish of St. Landry into six Police Jury Wards, and ordering an election for the members thereof.—Now therefore, I, L. V. Chachere, Sheriff of the Parish of St. Landry, do hereby notify the electors of the Parish of St. Landry, that an election will be held on the 5th of the first Monday of May next, being the 5th of said month, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 in the afternoon, at the following precincts of election, and under the superintendence of the Commissioners of election appointed by the Police Jury of said Parish, for six members constituting the Police Jury, to-wit:

One member from the 1st Ward, composed of Opelousas, Bellevue and Plaisance.

One member from 2d Ward, composed of Grand Coteau, Prairie Gros Chevreuil and Couleuvre Croche.

One member from the 3d Ward, composed of Ville Platte, Little Prairie Mamont, Chaourgn, Pine Woods and Bayou Chicot.

One member from the 4th Ward, composed of Upper Plaquemine, Pointe aux Loups, Faquatique and Mallet's Woods.

One member from the 6th Ward, composed of Lower Plaquemine, Mermentau, Quebe Tortue and Lyons Point.

The members of said Police Jury shall be elected by the qualified electors of each Police Jury Ward, and each elector qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly of the State, shall have the right to vote for a Police Jury member in the Ward in which he may reside.

Said election will be held at the places hereinafter designated, to-wit:

In the 1st Ward.—At the Court House of Opelousas, at the house of Jean F. Richard, at Bellevue, and at Napoleon Andrepoint's, at Prairie Plaisance.

In the 2nd Ward.—At the house of Phillip Rogie, in Grand Coteau, at the house of Jules Mestrick, in Gros Chevreuil, and at the School-house in Couleuvre Croche.

In the 3rd Ward.—At the Town Hall in the town of Washington, at the store of Phillip Stagg, in Old Grand Prairie, at the residence of L. B. Shaw, on Bayou Boeuf, at the residence of Landry Hollier, at Moundville, at the School-house, on Bayou Sackett, at the residence of J. P. Burroughs, on the Atchafalaya; and at the store of Levy & Brothers, on Bayou Rouge.

In the 4th Ward.—At the residence of J. P. Lafleur, in Chataigner, at the residence of Wm. Reed, in Flat Town; at the residence of Joseph Landreane, in Prairie Mamouth; at the residence of Charles Johnson, in Pine Wood; and at the store of James Akenhead, in Bayou Chicot.

In the 5th Ward.—At Joseph E. Daigle, at Upper Plaquemine; at the former residence of Alex. Daigle pere, at Pointe aux Loups; at the residence of John H. Maggee, at Faquatique, and at the residence of Pierre Derbame, in Mallet Wood.

In the 6th Ward.—At the store of Carroll & Keogh, at Lower Plaquemine; at the house of Eugene Vallet, at Quebe Tortue; at the house of John Wright, Mermento, & at the house of Eugene Stout, at Lyons Point.

Returns of election to be made to the Sheriff of the Parish of St. Landry, to-wit:
L. V. CHACHERE, Sheriff.
Opelousas 29th March 1856.

ELECTION
OF JUSTICES OF THE PEACE AND CONSTABLES.
WHEREAS the Legislature of the State of Louisiana have enacted a law approved March 20th 1856, entitled "An Act to establish the number of Justices of the Peace in and for the Parish of St. Landry," and ordering an election thereof;—Now, therefore, I, L. V. Chachere, Sheriff of the Parish of St. Landry, do hereby notify the electors of the Parish of St. Landry, that an election will be held on the 5th of the first Monday of May next, being the 5th day of said month, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 in the afternoon, at the following precincts of election, and under the superintendence of the commissioners of election, appointed by the Police Jury of said Parish, to-wit:

6th WARD.—Grand Coteau—Two Justices of the Peace and one Constable; at the house of Philippe Rogie.

6th WARD.—Bellevue.—One Justice of the Peace and one Constable; at the house of Jean F. Richard.

Runaway in Jail.
WAS committed into the Jail of the Parish of St. Landry, on the 25th inst., a negro man calling himself FRANCIS, and saying he belongs to Edward Godin, residing in the Parish of St. Landry, near Houlliville, from whom he runaway on the 23d instant.

Francis is stout built, about 22 years of age, black complexion, 5 feet 6 inches high, wears whiskers and speaks french and english. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law, after the legal delay.

CHS. THOMPSON, Jailor.
Opelousas, March 29th, 1856.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
STATO OF LOUISIANA.
Coro Delahoussaye, adm., } DISTRICT COURT,
vs. } Parish of St. Landry,
Victor Benoit, } No. 7355.

BY virtue of a writ of fi. fa., issued in the above entitled suit, by the District Court, in and for the Parish of St. Landry, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale