THE COURIER.

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

Opelousas:

SATURDAY, APRIL 12th., 1856.

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. Martinsville, (La.)
ARTHUR BULLIARD,	Breaux's Bridge, (La.)
A. MILLSPAUGH,	Washington, (La.)
E. E. COCHRANE,	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 2d Ward, comprising Gros Chevreuil, Grand Coteau and Coulée Croche, at the election which will take place on the first Monday of May next.

Opelousas, Nov. 17th, 1855.

☞ We are authorized to announce that PIERRE PITRE is a candidate to represent the First Police Jury Ward, composed of Opelousas, Bellevue and Plaisance, at the election which will take place on the first Monday of May next.

Opelousas, April 12th, 1856.

NOTICE.—The citizens of District No. 2, comprising Grand Coteau, Coulée Croche and Prairie Gros Chevreuil, are requested to meet in Convention in Grand Coteau on Saturday the 19th inst., in order to nominate an Anti-K. N. candidate to represent them in the Police Jury of this Parish, to be elected on the 1st Monday in May next, according to the new enactment by the last Legislature.

SALE OF THE COMING WEEK.— One public sale will take place on Tuesday next, 15th instant, by Aug. Déjean, auctioneer, in the town of Opelousas. The property to be sold consist in :—A fine Tract of Land, situated in Opelousas, measuring 342 feet front by 397 feet in depth ; another Town Lot, of 84 feet 6 inches front, by 169 feet 6 inches in depth ; horse, cow, revolver, gun, household furniture, kitchen utensils, &c.

For other particulars, see advertisement in another column.

☞The concert given by the ladies of Opelousas for the benefit of the Episcopal Church, came off last Tuesday evening—and whether we consider the elegant taste of the decorations of the concert room, the heavenly music discussed on the musicians' stand by the ladies of Opelousas, rendered more charming from the consideration that, their's was a work of love and charity and liberality, volunteering the display of talents given them by heaven, for heavenly purposes,—or whether we consider the splendid and costly supper gotten up and arranged in an elegance of taste which would challenge the best efforts of New-Orleans or even Paris, in a similar way, we must say that it surpassed our most sanguine expectations. We regretted to see that there was not even a larger attendance than was there on that night, we deplore any unkind or any unchristian feeling which would estrange men, working for the same end though by different means, from a concert of action on an occasion like this. From the building of an Episcopal Church in our town, there would result advantages to all and prejudice to no one and narrow must be the views of him who would throw obstacles in the way of adorning our village with a handsome edifice, and building a temple to God for the calm, quiet and conscientious worship of those whose religious faith would bring them to that Church. Who would deny that he who worship God according to the sincere dictates of his own reason and his own heart, is accomplishing his destiny here below, and admitting this, who could be so exclusive and unfair as to exact before aiding in a purpose like this, that others should resign the guidance of their own reason and submissively accept his.

Had some self conceited German or Italian musician given public notice of a concert, at which he would execute some great solo performance on the violin, he would have had a crowded house, and we would warrant that by the most rigid test, of exquisite taste, his performance would stand a poor comparison with the performances of the beautiful, refined and educated ladies of Opelousas, on Tuesday evening last. Let this be as it will, we, from what we saw at their last concert, will never deprive ourselves of the pleasure to be derived from any concert to be given by them hereafter, and we will guarrantee any one who is fond of good taste and delightful music a "quid pro quo" for any sum which those concerts may cost them.

☞ Our thanks are due to the Hon. John M. Sandidge for valuable public documents; also to the Hon. John Slidell.

THE REIGN OF ART.— In this wonderful age, Art lays her master touches on almost every thing. The ceilings over us and the carpets we tread on, are hallowed by Art. Art winds the railway through the mountains and the mud: makes her machines of wood and iron, to act as if with knowledge and annihilates space with lightning tamed down to the tuteledge of a boy. Nothing is too lofty for her touch and nothing too humble. A new proof of this old conviction, has just fallen under our notice, in the shape of a CATHARIC PILL, from the Laboratory of that world renowned Chemist, Doct. J. C. AYER.

If we understand the subject, he has carried that article to the farthest perfection of which it is capable. Instead of employing Drugs in its composition, as we have always thought the necessary and only way, he has with consummate skill extracted the *virtues* of the medicine to be employed and combined them alone in their purity together. The composition is then mixed and rolled by machinery and great power into a speroid pill which is wrapped in an envelope of gelatine, for protection from the effects of weather or time, and then thickly coated with sugar, to serve as its passport over the palate. Notwithstanding all this labored perfection, they are offered to the Public at less than one cent each. However humble the department, we think this may be safely characterized as the consummation of Art in its line.

(Morning News, Dall.)

☞ There are three things which never become rusty—the money of the benevolent, the shoes of the butcher's horse, and a slander's tongue.

☞The following gentlemen were elected on Monday last, 7th instant, as members of the Board of Police, for the town of Opelousas :—Felix A. King, Hezekiah Hays, Dr. R. H. Littell, M. Kennison, W. D. Perry, Jos. M. Moore and Benoit Ney. For Town Constable, Mr. James D. Israel was elected by five votes majority.

THE ORLEANS DEMOCRAT.—J. N. Carrigan, late Superintendent of Public Education and E. L. Guégnon, late Editor of the Vermillonville Impartial, have issued a Prospectus of a new Democratic paper under the above name, to be published in the Fourth District of the city of New Orleans. The Democrat will be published semi-weekly, at $5 per annum. The first number to be issued on or about the 1st of May next. We wish the Democrat and its able editors all the success they deserve.

ASSAULT ON JUDGE ROBERTSON.

As Judge Robertson was on his way to his Court-room yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, he was accosted at the lower corner of Chartres and Toulouse streets, by Mr. Daunoy, who tendered him his hand in an apparently friendly manner, and said that he wished to see him and talk with him about a certain matter; the Judge turned into Toulouse street, and remarked to Daunoy that he wished also to talk with him about the occurrences which had taken place on Wednesday, in Court, and went on to say that he was astonished at Daunoy's conduct on that occasion; by this time the parties had got some forty steps into Toulouse street, and nothing in Daunoy's manner had induced the Judge to suspect what was coming; indeed, he was thrown wholly off his guard. Suddenly Mr. Daunoy turned to him and said: "I wish you to make an apology for what you did yesterday in Court." Judge Robertson replied: "You have mistaken me if you expect to get me to make any apology for my official conduct." Whereupon he was instantly struck several times, and with great rapidity, by Daunoy, over the head and shoulders, with a heavily loaded cane; being encumbered with a packet of papers under one arm and an umbrella in the hand of the other, Judge Robertson could but feebly defend himself, but he succeeded at last in getting out a revolver, with which he had, owing to a series of hostile demonstrations from persons in or about his Court-room, found it prudent to provide himself, and raised it so as to cover his assailant; at this moment, and while Daunoy was still pouring down his blows upon him, the Judge felt himself seized by the back of the neck, and also by his hand in which he held the revolver; his head was forced down and his pistol violently wrenched from his grasp. At this juncture one of Mr. Bell's Deputies, who chanced to be passing by, came to the Judge's rescue, and the assailant and his accomplices desisted.

We have given the above statement of the facts from information derived from Judge Robertson himself. He says that he remarked as he came up to Mr. Daunoy, that there were one or two persons conversing with him, and one or more were some few feet off, who appeared to be waiting.

Two things will strike the uninformed reader in the above account. One that so outrageous an assault should be committed on a judge in a public thoroughfare; and the other that he should have been carrying weapons. We are in a position to account, we think, for both circumstances.

On Wednesday, the First District Court-room was very much crowded, the occasion being the commencement of the trial of one of the contested elections for the clerkship of one of the Courts. Mr. Daunoy, who was not an officer of the Court, had taken a position standing immediately in front of the Judge's seat, and directly between him and the Clerk of the Court, thereby preventing the Judge from seeing his clerk. He was told by the Judge to take his seat, which order was several times repeated in very mild and courteous terms by the Judge; at last Daunoy stepped a pace or so to one side, leant against the Judge's stand. The order to take his seat was again given, and seeing that it was not obeyed, the Judge ordered him to be taken from the Court-room. A Deputy-Sheriff advanced to do so, and laid his hand on Daunoy, who told him not to touch him. Seeing his resistance, and at the same time observing on the part of one or two of the spectators within the bar, gestures significant of an intent to draw and use arms, the Judge considered that his authority was about to be defied, and again repeated his order that Daunoy should be taken from the room, and added to the Deputy that, if necessary, he should kill him.

There was of course some confusion, but Daunoy left the Court, and went into the adjoining corridor, where he was instantly surrounded, as we learn, by twelve or fifteen armed and excited men, who did not hesitate to declare that he should not be taken to prison, as the Judge had given the clerk instructions to make out a commitment for Daunoy, and designed having it served; he sent for Mr. Bell, the Sheriff, to be present, and execute this process, but before he could be found, Randall Hunt, Esq., who was present in Court, and had witnessed part of the events, both within and without the room, as *amicus curiæ*, made the suggestion that the matter should be conducted in the legal forms, and suggested also that probably Mr. Daunoy had had no intention of treating the Court with contempt, but was resenting what he considered an outrage upon him as an individual by the Deputy Sheriff who had attempted to seize him and force him away. The result was that Daunoy came voluntarily into Court, and made such statements as to his intentions, as were satisfactory to it, and was discharged from all further proceedings as to the contempt. Judge Robertson informs us that he considered the matter ended, and that he was glad of it as the conduct of Daunoy, when violence was threatened him on the occasion of the trial of Bell vs. Hufty, had been handsome. He little dreamed that he should ever be assaulted by Daunoy for what had taken place on Wednesday.

Ever since the trial of the case of Bell vs. Hufty, Judge Robertson has observed, when entering his court or leaving it, squads of men, evidently armed and intent on mischief, who would, as he passed, peer insolently and often insultingly into his face, and mutter words meant to convey threats. These men were of a class never before seen about the precincts of the court, and frequently seen occupying the places within the Bar, assigned to the lawyers and witnesses. He could not be blind to the object of these men or their offensive actions, and had several conversations with friends in whose judgment he confided, as well as with members of the Grand Jury, as to the course proper for him to pursue under such circumstances, and with their concurrence he armed himself so as to be ready to defend his life in case of attack. While all will agree that it is a melancholy state of things which forces upon the minister of law in criminal matters, the necessity of having weapons to protect his person, few, we think, will be disposed to blame the Judge for adopting precautions to preserve his life.

While on a visit yesterday to the Judge at his rooms, where he was confined by his injuries, we were witness to the service upon him of a warrant issued by Justice Bradford, on a complaint made by H. P. Phillips, one of Mr. Hufty's late deputies, that he had carried a revolver with the malicious design of using it against Mr. Daunoy, and had so used it. It would thus appear that an effort is to be made to show that the Judge was the agressor in the attack yesterday. From information which has reached us from various sources, we are however satisfied that the intention of Daunoy to attack the Judge was well known to numbers of persons in town at an early hour Wednesday night, and it is surprising that intelligence of that intention was not made known to Judge Robertson in time to warn him against it.

Not having personally witnessed any of the scenes connected with this painful affair, we make the above statement on the information of Judge Robertson and several respectable and credible gentlemen who were present in court on Wednesday.

[Courier.

SUGAR.—The growth of sugar in Louisiana for the last year, say 1855, proves to have been 231,427 hhs. against 346,635 hhs. for the year 1854. This shows a deficiency of a fraction over 33 per cent. from last year, and a deficiency of nearly 49 per cent. from the great crop of 1853. The following figures give the crop for five years:

1855.	hhs. 231,427
1854.	hhs. 346,635
1853.	hhs. 449,324
1852.	hhs. 321,934
1851.	hhs. 236,547

The estimated quantity in pounds for 1855 is 254,569,000 which is something over 1,000 pounds per hhs.

WANTS TO GO HOME.—A fugitive slave, now in Canada, has written to his former master, in Bowling Green, Kentucky, in most desponding terms. He winds up by begging him to send some little means by which he can be kept from starving or freezing to death.

PHILOSOPHY OF KNOW-NOTHINGISM.

To the casual observer nothing could be more perfectly unaccountable than the rise and progress of Know-Nothingism in the United States. When our ancestors came first, some of them were Catholics, flying from the persecutions of Protestants, some Protestants, flying from the persecutions of Catholics, and at most all were men who for conscience sake had left the land of their children to conquer peace and quiet from a wild and foreign country and a savage foe.

As might well be imagined, when the descendants of these men formed the government under which they intended to live, they were universally animated by two great principles; one, that every man should worship his own God in his own way, without question from any other man; the other, that all new comers were their brothers and aids in their struggle with the uncultivated soil and its savage and cruel occupants.

How comes it that within less than three-fourths of a century after these principles were consecrated in the constitution of our government as in the hearts of our people, a party arises and seems for a while to flourish, whose two cardinal principles are the proscription of every new comer and of every one who differs from themselves in religious belief? Two principles, the logical result of one of which is the renewal of Massachusetts witch-burning and Quaker hanging, and of the other the handing over of our government to the descendants of those savages who scalped our fathers and tomahawked our mothers.

It is certainly strange, but not wholly inexplicable. On a closer scrutiny, it turns out that the party is really not a solid, homogenous mass, but a coalition —that these two principles are respectively the opinions of two very different sets of people, and are the results of two very different causes. They are, perhaps, occasionally interlocked; a Know-Nothing inhabiting a city is sometimes a hater of Catholics, and a Know-Nothing of the country is sometimes a hater of foreigners. But these are the exceptions. As a general rule, the rustic enthusiast who has no amusement except his meeting house, on Sunday; no associate, except his equally intelligent neighbor; and no idea of a Supreme Being, except that inculcated by a Parson but little above his own level, is of necessity a persecutor in religion. He takes his own narrow notions as absolute truth, and regards all who differ with him, as derserving the severest suffering here and hereafter; and if he gets the chance, he infallibly unites with those who come nearest his ideas to wage war on those who differ with both. Such is the man who makes the bone and sinew of the Know-Nothing party in the country districts; careless of the place of birth of a man, so he hates, or professes to hate, the Pope. Few Irishmen ever cross his path with their noisy ignorance, and no German undersells him in labor or business; but his parson says, "Hate Catholics;" and he hates them. On the other hand, when a city laborer or shop-keeper finds himself met at every turn by a competition coming from foreigners, his eyes are opened to the fact that his interests are suffering by their presence, and he easily believes that anything which will discourage their coming will benefit the country—he is quite sure it will benefit him—and cries out that Americans shall rule America. The fact that a majority of the foreigners are also Catholics, gives an accidental appearance of unanimity to the party which disappears whenever a question is presented involving the rights of foreign-born Protestant or of native Catholics.

What is to become of this party is rather a question of curious speculation than of practical importance. They have no chance to elect a President; but little to carry any State. The Democracy are preparing in the coming struggle to meet a somewhat blacker foe.

Fillmore is beneath notice as an opponent when Seward is in the field. If, however, in the coming contest Fillmore should carry a Single Southern State, it will remain for the irony of history to tell how he and his friends did their best to ruin their country while professing to be its peculiar guardians. Every vote they succeed in taking from the Democrats is practically a vote for the Black Republicans.

[Courier.

A RICH LECTURE ON ASTRONOMY.—Ethan Spikes, Esq., of Hornby, Me., writes the following letter to the Portland Transcript, descriptive of matters and things in that part of the country. Our readers will enjoy his amusing report of the lecture on astronomy.

Messrs. Editors—Perhaps in a letterery pint of view our town haint been so formed as she otter. While Polly ticks and millingarty interest has been carried furder perhaps than in any other place on the airth, yet except in my own case literatoor hasn't gone beyond course hand writing on the single rule of three. Ferlosofy has been quoted below pork, syence hasn't compared with syder, string beans has generally set higher than stronomy, letters led trigernometry and pumpkins was ahead of poetry. Naow, haowsever, the tables has turned bottom side under. Science is ris!

We've got a Lie-see-um! The cry of letters is begun, the tree of nolidge has sprouted; interlect biles over matter—that ere intellect which has been dormouse is naow raoused like a sleepy lion gittin away from Jordan.

The fust lecture of the season was gin last night by Jems Peabody, who's been one quarter to an academary.

General subjeck—*Stronomy.*

Pertickles ditto—*Comics.*

I haint time to gin you more'n a digestive facsimela of the lecter.

Jemes begun by observin that ef anybody supposed that the stars warnt a heap bigger than they looked, they were almighty behind hand. Wy, says he, there's that ar lettle shiner called Satan, says he, don't look bigger than a tatar, and yet according to Herklys—who knows the heavenly bodies jist as easy as I know father—tis sumwhot larger than the whole county of Oxford! An the leetles star you can pick aout is as big as a cart wheel. At this point Deacon Elderberry ris and said this was goin too fur, twas regelar blasfemy, contrary to scriptur and agin common sense. Then he tuck his hat and cleared, fust spittin aout his terbacker cud as a testimony agin the doctrin.

After speaking of the milk-way—which he said was longer than the Cumberland or Oxford Canawl an the moon, which the out larned consider to be a green cheese, buwich science demonstraten to be a jackern-lantern on a large scale, the lecterer proceeded to the pertickler part of his subjeck—

COMICS OR BLAZIN STARS.

Comics, says Jemes—he says—are of two kinds, the Tame and the Wild. The fust ones is made of old moons as aint fit for service, and is called by the onedikated shooten stars, but we of the schools call em metres. This difference led the speaker to remark that larnin is every thing.

The wild kind, says Jemes, "is a different crittur; bein composed of kneblous matter, hyfolution gaas, exhide of cast iron, an salts of harmonia, makes it highla salvage and onsartin. They fast appeared about Deuttronomy or perhaps a little later in the year six, and was diskivered spontaneously from Portland observators on Pompey's pillow in Rooshy. They are pesky things, says he, ollers gittin up wars, hurry kanes, and earthquakes, &c. Oneasy and restless, travelin about faster than a rale rode, but never reachin any wheres in pertickler. Kinder loominated Peter Ruggs. Mighty onsartin, they ar, can't be depended on. Father Miler engaged one to do a pertickler job in 42, but it probably get better taryns somewhere else an that ere job remains undone this day."

But naow," says Jemes, "we comes to consider their tails. "Them," says he, "is raal numerous. Talk about the woon's wonderous tale. Why the tails of all these plants in the cideral heaving wouldn't make one for a first rate wild comic! Longer than the magnetic paragraph, and widur than Sabago pond, they stretches aout over the universal kanerpy in the unlimited nugacity of either, now sweepin down among the elongate concavities of diurnal convexities and agin sorin upwards till lost in the great hyperion!

James was on used up by this peroration that he had to be carried home on a cheer. This morning, however, he was as well as could be expected, and if convalescence doesn't set in, he'll be about in a day or two. ETHAN SPIKES.

A FRENCH STORY.—It appears that in the drawing for the conscription in France the son of a widow is in all cases exempt. The Paris correspondent of the New York *Express* says that when the last annual drawing took place a poor man, whose idolized and only son had been so unlucky as to draw a number which made him a lawful prey to the government, went quietly from the scene to his dwelling, and was found the next morning hanging dead in his garret. He sacrificed his life to save his son from military service, and the child, now the son of a widow, was exempt from the much-dreaded conscription.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—The Concord *Statesman*, of the 17th inst., gives the result of the recent election in that State as follows: Metcalf (American) 31,094, Wells (Dem.) 31,441, all others 2412. Eight Anti-Administration Senators are elected, which leaves five Senators for the Pierce party. The House stands thus: Americans and Republicans 166, Democrats 129.

AN ACT

Relative to the State and Parish Taxes, in and for the Parish of St. Landry.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in general assembly convened.* That the Police Jury of the Parish of St. Landry, be and they are hereby authorized yearly to designate one or more places and fix two days in each Police Jury Ward of said Parish, at which places and on which days, from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 3 o'clock, P. M., the collectors of the State and Parish Taxes, in and for said Parish, or their deputies, shall be bound to attend for the purpose of receiving taxes, after he shall have previously given, not less than thirty days notice thereof by posting up a notice at some conspicuous place in each of the aforesaid Police Jury Wards and publishing the same in one of the newspapers of the Parish, if there be one published therein.

SECTION 2. *Be it further enacted, &c.* That from and after the last day of attendance in the aforesaid Wards, as above stated, it shall be and is hereby made the duty of the collectors aforesaid or his deputies to attend at the Court House of said Parish, during thirty days (Sundays exclusive) for the purpose of receiving the payment of State Taxes, at the expiration of which time, he shall have full power and authority to seize and sell, without any further demand, the property of all, or any, who at that time shall not have paid their taxes, after ten days advertisement, by posting up the usual advertisements, at the Court House door of said Parish, in all cases, except on application in writing from the delinquent party, requiring publication in a newspaper, in which case said advertisements shall be made in a newspaper, printed and published in the Parish, during ten days as aforesaid.

SECTION 3. *Be it further enacted, &c.* That the collectors aforesaid shall possess and exercise the right and authority vested in the Police Jury, by virtue of the first section of this act, during the present year, and whenever the aforesaid Police shall fail to carry the same into effect.

SECTION 4. *Be it further enacted, &c.* That the said collectors shall be entitled to receive the same fees and compensations to make the seizures and sales under this act, as they are now entitled to for making seizures and sales by virtue of a writ of fieri facias, or execution in all other cases.

SECTION 5. *Be it further enacted, &c.* That all laws or parts of laws contrary to the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed, and that the same shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) WM. W. PUGH,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) C. H. MOUTON,
Lieut. Gov. and President of the Senate.
Approved March 20th, 1856.
(Signed) ROBERT C. WICKLIFFE,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy,
ANDREW S. HERRON,
Secretary of State.

FRATRICIDE.—From a friend at the terminus of the Clinton Plankroad, we have just received a hasty note informing us of an unprovoked murder in that vicinity the day before. Two brothers—Richard and Franklin Stafford, residents of East Feliciana—had some words, when the youngest, Franklin, discharged a double-barreled shot-gun at Richard, the contents taking effect in the stomach, killing him instantly. The above statement is confirmed by an eye witness. Frank Stafford has left for parts unknown.—*Comet.*

THE ATTACK ON FATHER POYET.—The *Delta* of Friday says that information will be lodged against Edward Bouligny, Thomas Parker and Lucien Adams as being three of the five assailants of Father Poyet, mentioned in our telegraphic despatches yesterday. The cause of the assault is alleged to have been some affront given by the clergymen to ladies, on whose behalf the assailants demanded an apology.

ANOTHER REPUDIATION.—Hons. D. Shortridge and Alexandar White, of Alabama, have come in addresses strongly repudiatory of the late Philadelphia Convention. Judge Shortridge was the Know-Nothing candidate for Governor against Jno. A. Winston, the present Executive of Alabama, and Hon. A. White is one of the most distinguished orators of the State.—*Advocate.*

No man can leave a better legacy to the world than a well educated family.

HORRIBLE MURDER.—The Harrisonburg (Catahoula) *Independent* has the following:

On Wednesday, the 12th inst., a most atrocious murder was committed in the Parish of Franklin, in this State, by a wretch named Bunger, who killed his wife under circumstances truly revolting. It appears that the unfortunate wife of this monster, unable to bear his abuse and ill-treatment, had left home a day or two before the fatal occurrence and sought refuge in the house of Wm. A. Thomas, Esq., a few miles distant. On the day mentioned, Bunger, armed with a large knife, went to Mr. Thomas's in his absence and ordered Mrs. Bunger to return home, seizing her at the same time in a rough and brute-like manner and forcing her along. Finding that she resisted his brutality, he drew his knife and stabbed her several times one of the wounds penetrated the abdomen. She survived a short time. The atrocity of the act is heightened from the fact that the victim was in an advanced state pregnancy. On completing the hellish deed Bunger fled, making his way into Arkansas in the direction of Camden. Riding a fleet and powerful horse, he made rapid progress in his efforts to leave far behind him the scene of his guilt. The sheriff of Franklin, however, with a posse of picked men, went in pursuit, the murderer having about twenty-four hours the start. The pursuers, with the energy and keenness of blood-hounds, got upon his trail; tracked his horse continually, from some peculiarity in one of the hoofs of the animal, and after a pursuit of three days and nights overtook and arrested him. They arrived at Winnsborough with their prisoner on Wednesday last, amid shouts of applause. The District Court of Franklin is in session, and we learn that Bunger's case will be taken up at this term.

BOOK KEEPING.

FREDERIC PIGEON will commence giving Lessons of Book Keeping, in the town of Opelousas, on the 15th instant.

Two lessons a week, from 8 to 10 o'clock, P. M.

Terms per month, - - - $ 5 00

Opelousas, April 12th, 1856.

For Sale.

A desirable DWELLING HOUSE, situated on Market Street, in the town of Opelousas, within five minutes' walk of the Court-House; together with Out-Houses, Kitchens, &c., &c. The premises are in excellent order, and will be sold at a bargain.

For further particulars, inquire at this office, or of the subscriber, on the premises.

GUSMAN ESTORGE.

Opelousas, April 12th, 1856.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM MOUTON, of the Parish of St. Landry, having applied by his petition, for the appointment of Administrator of the Estate of Modeste Borda, widow of David Guidry, deceased, late of the Parish of St. Landry;—

Therefore, any person intending to make opposition to said appointment, will file the same in writing, in my office, in the town of Opelousas, within ten days from the date of this notice.

Ls. LASTRAPES, *Clerk.*

Opelousas, April 12th, 1856.

H. M. SMITH'S GREAT AMERICAN CIRCUS.

Numbering 20 Performers!

TWO CLOWNS IN THE RING.

J. D. RICE, ... A. GARDINER,

WILL exhibit at Opelousas for two days only, Sunday and Monday, April 20th and 21st., and at Washington on Saturday the 19th inst.

Amongst the numerous and distinguished performers now travelling with this troupe are the following:

H. M. SMITH, the best equestrian in the United States.

HENRY GARDINER, the double somerset thrower,

MADEMOISELLE VICTORINE, the beautiful French equestrian and danseuse.

RICE, the world renowned clown.

The four Aerobatic Brothers, in their numerous feats "ladders" "la perche équipose" &c. &c..

ROBINSON, the daring Indian rider.

BATEY, somerset, backward and forward on horse at full speed.

G. ARCHER, Magic Globes, sports of Atlas, &c.

WILSON comic singer, from St. Charles Theatre.

Accompanied by a superb Military Brass and String Band, led by the well known musical Director, Louis Schell, the whole comprising the best company that ever travelled in the South.

There will be two splendid performances on each day, at 2 and 7 o'clock, P. M., performance to commence half an hour after.

Admission, 75 cts., children and servants 25 cts.

Reserved seats for Ladies.

The public may rest assured, that all shown on the bills, will be performed.

THOMAS RYAN, Agent.

April 12th, 1856.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

André Deshotel, ex. &c. vs. Dominique C. Sittig. } District Court, Parish of St. Landry, No. 3228.

BY virtue of a writ of alias 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 at public sale, at the Court House of this Parish, on Saturday the 3d day of May next, 1856, at twelve months' credit, being the second and last exposure, purchasers giving bond with security, with interest at eight per cent. from the day of sale until paid, all the right, title, interest and demand of Dominique C. Sittig, in and to the following property, seized to satisfy said writ, to wit:

One square of ground situated in the Town of Washington, bounded North by Déjean street, South by Dupré street, East by O. Hinckley's property and West by Bridge street.

L. V. CHACHERE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, St. Landry, April 12th, 1856.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

Marshall & James, vs. Mark W. Harwell. } District Court, Parish of St. Landry, Nos. 7269 and 7270.

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, at the Court House of this Parish, on Saturday the 3d day of May next, 1856, at twelve months' credit, being the second and last exposure, purchasers giving bond with security, with interest at eight per cent. from the day of sale until paid, all the right, title, interest and demand of Mark W. Harwell, in and to the following property, seized to satisfy said writ, to wit:

A certain tract of land, containing one hundred and sixty acres, bounded North by lands of Caleb L. Swayze and Antoine Rogers, West by Caleb L. Swayze and V. Chacheré, South by Defendant and East by E. B. Scott's sugar plantation.

L. V. CHACHERE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, St. Landry, April 12th, 1856.

St. Charles College,

Grand-Coteau, La.

THAT literary establishment, directed by the P. P. of the Company of Jesus, will be re-opened on the 15th of October next, 1856. The age of pupils for admission, with some exceptional cases, judged such by the President, is from 9 to 15 years.

CONDITIONS:

Tuition and Boarding,	$160 00
Washing and mending,	20 00
Doctor's fees, Stationary,	12 00
Admittance (first year only),	10 00
Vacancies (spent at the College),	30 00

Music, Drawidg and Fencing, are left to the choice and cost of parents. Music (per month) $6 00. Drawing and Fencing (per month) $4 00 each.

The price of boarding with other accessories, are payable in advance every six months.

L. CURIOZ, S. J.

St. Landry, April 12th, 1856.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

B. Toledano & Taylor, vs. Mathew V. Hargrove. } District Court, Parish of St. Landry. No. 7271.

Théodose Duval, vs. Mathew V. Hargrove. } District Court. Parish of St. Landry. No. 7283.

BY virtue of a writ of fi. fa., and a writ of alias 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 at public sale, at the Court House of this Parish, on Saturday the 3d day of May, 1856, at twelve months' credit, being the second and last exposure, purchasers giving bond with interest at eight per cent, from the day of sale until paid, all the right, title, interest and demand of Mathew V. Hargrove, in and to the following described property, seized to satisfy said writs, to wit:

A certain tract or parcel of land, lying in the neighborhood of Bayou Chicot, on Bayou Tore, St. Landry, containing 176 acres, with all the buildings and improvements, bounded North by Public Lands, South by lands of Drew Bass, East by lands of W. Scott and West by lands of George Cheney.

L. V. CHACHERE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, St. Landry, April 12th, 1856.

New Goods! Spring Fashions!

E. L. NIMMO, Washington, La., has just returned from New Orleans with a fine assortment of new style Dry Goods, and other Ladies' Goods, &c.

Also a full supply of Family Groceries.

Call and see, as it is no trouble to show goods.

Washington, La., 12th April, 1856.

State of Louisiana.

DISTRICT COURT, *Parish of St. Landry.* } No. 7689.

Estate of Mélanie Léger, deceased.

WILLIAM ELKINS, of the Parish of St. Landry, Administrator of the Estate of the late Mélanie Léger, deceased, late of the Parish of St. Landry, having filed a Tableau of Distribution of the funds 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 April 8th, 1856;

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

Ls. LASTRAPES, Clerk.

Opelousas, April 12th, 1856.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

Mechanics' and Traders Bank of New Orleans vs. James Morgan & als.—District Court,—Parish of St. Landry,—No. 7227, 7228 and 7229.

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 at public sale, at the Court House of this Parish, on Saturday the 3d day of May next, 1856, at twelve months' credit, being the second and last exposure, purchasers giving bond with security, with interest at eight per cent, from the day of sale until paid,, all the right, title, interest and demand of James Morgan & als., in and to the following property, seized to satisfy said writ, to wit:

A certain Tract or Parcel of Land, lying and situated in the Parish of St. Landry, on Bayou Bœuf, containing four hundred arpents of land, and bounded North by lands of Mrs. Littell, South by C. L. Swayze, East by Bayou Bœuf, and West by Public Domain.

L. V. CHACHERE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, St. Landry, April 12th, 1856.

BY virtue of an order of the Hon. ALBERT VOORHIES, Judge of the 14th Judicial District of the State of Louisiana, a special term of the District Court, in and for the Parish of St. Landry, will be held at the Court House of said Parish, for the trial of recused cases, on the 2nd Monday of May next, 1856, being the 12th of said month.

Ls. LASTRAPES, *Clerk*
15th Judicial District.

Opelousas, April 5th, 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. Chacheré, Sheriff of the Parish of St. Landry, do hereby notify the electors of the 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 11th, 13th, 14th and 19th Wards of the Parish of Saint Landry, that an election will be held on the first Monday of May next, being the 5th day of said month, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M., and 4 o'clock, P. M., 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:

4TH WARD—*Grand Coteau*—Two Justices of the Peace and one Constable; at the house of Philippe Rogis.

5TH WARD—*Bellevue.*—One Justice of the Peace and one Constable; at the house of Jean F. Richard.

6TH WARD—*Lower Plaquemine*—One Justice of the Peace and one Constable; at the store of Carroll & Keogh. *Queue Tortue.*—At the house of Eugène Vallet.

8TH WARD—*Mallet's Woods*—One Justice of the Peace and one Constable; at the residence of Pierre Derbanne. *Faquetaique.*—At the residence of John H. McGee.

11TH WARD—*Old Grande Prairie*—One Justice of the Peace and one Constable; at the store of Philippe Stagg.

13TH WARD—*Atchafalaya.*—One Justice of the Peace and one Constable; at the store of —— Burroughs.

14TH WARD—*Waxia.*—One Justice of the Peace and one Constable; at the school-house, on Bayou Sacket.

19TH WARD—*Coulée Croche*—One Justice of the Peace and one Constable; at the School-House.

☞ Returns of election to be made to the Sheriff of the Parish of St. Landry.

L. V. CHACHERE, *Sheriff.*

Opelousas, 29th March, 1856.

Theodore DeValcourt,

NOTARY PUBLIC AND AUCTIONEER in and for the Parish of St. Landry, offers his services as such to his friends and the public in general.

His office is at his residence, near Grand Coteau.

All orders left at the store of Mr. J. B. Pollingue, in Grand Coteau, will be promptly attended to.

St. Landry, April 5th, 1856.

AN ORDINANCE

Relative to the Public Market.

The Board of Police of the Town of Opelousas, ordains as follows:

ARTICLE 1st.—That the privilege of selling in the Market House of the Town of Opelousas, shall be sold at the Court House, by commissioners appointed for that purpose by the Board, to the highest bidder, provided the sum bid, be not less than Four Hundred and Fifty Dollars, to be paid into the Treasury in quarter yearly payments.

ARTICLE 2d.—The person or persons to whom the said privilege shall be adjudged, shall be bound to furnish, during the privilege, good, fat, wholesome and sufficient meat of the cow kind, as will supply daily the wants of the inhabitants of the Town, and to sell all such meat from the first of May to the first of November inclusive, at the rate of not more than six cents per pound, and from said first of November to the first of May ensuing, at the rate of not over ten cents per pound.

ARTICLE 3d.—The said Market shall remain free for all who wish to sell therein, but the contractor shall have the right to demand and receive for each stall occupied, the sum of twenty-five cents per day, for the meat of the cow kind, at the rate of three dollars and fifty cents per head, on the meat of veal at the rate of one dollar per head; the meat of hog fifty cents per head, the meat of sheep twenty-five cents per head, and all other kind of meats, fowls, fish, eggs, &c., shall be free, except for the use of the stall.

ARTICLE 4th.—The contractor shall give bond and sufficient security to the satisfaction of the Board, in the sum of Five Hundred Dollars to faithfully comply with his contract and to conform in every respect to the Ordinances of the Board relative to the Market, under the pains and penalties imposed in said Ordinances.

ARTICLE 5th.—That all that part of the Market House on the right hand, on entering, shall be used for the sale of beef, mutton, pork, &c., and all that part on the left side, shall be used for the sale of vegetables, game, fowl, fish, &c.

ARTICLE 6th.—That the privilege herein before mentioned, shall be sold on the last Saturday of April, 1856, and on the same day every year thereafter. The contractor to commence in twenty days after the adjudication.

Ordained 29th March, 1856.

JAMES RAY, *President.*

Attest,
GUY H. BELL, *Clerk.*

NOTICE.

ACCORDING to the above ordinance, the undersigned, appointed commissioners, will offer to the highest bidder the privilege of the Market House of the town of Opelousas, at the Court House of said