THE COURIER.

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

Opelousas:

SATURDAY, MAY 3d, 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 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.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE COURIER.

Being in a great want of money, and desirous of fulfilling our pecuniary engagements, we feel bound to make an amicable call on our numerous debtors, and instantly request them to come and settle their bills the quickest possible. We principally call the attention of administrators of successions who are indebted to us. Lots of small bills are on our books, and if promptly paid, will more than satisfy us.

If this call is not listened to, we will be bound, with regret, to force the payment judicially, or employ collectors, and all of us know how these officials are bothering.

The date of payments has arrived, and however, we confess that people are more in a hurry to ask you money than to come and settle up.

Our readers will please take this call into consideration, (for, when printers ask their dues they really want it). We take this opportunity to tender our sincere thanks to our patrons for the liberal encouragement they have bestowed upon us till this day.

SANDOZ & MEYNIER.

Opelousas, May 3d, 1856.

ELECTION OF THE MEMBERS OF THE POLICE JURY.—On Monday next, the 5th, the voters of this Parish will be called to elect six members composing the Police Jury, in conformity with the late Act of the Legislature. The candidates are all chosen in both camps. Our enemies are endeavoring to gain the victory at this election, and many subterfuges will be used to keep our friends off the Polls. This is their main manœuvre, as they feel their weakness. But as every member of the Dark Lantern Party is specially charged with the execution of their plans, the result may show a smaller majority in our favor. Beware, then, of their tricks; come to the Polls and vote for the candidate of your party. Take example from our enemies, for they always come to a man, and invariably vote for their candidate. Is it necessary, in this occasion, to bring to the memory of the people, the bad administration of our parochial affairs for the last year or two? Do they not remember the strict party vote which made a present of over $4,000 of public monies to the securities of the unfortunate F. B. Reeves? Have they forgotten the high commission allowed to one of their members for the collections of several taxes, when an honest and industrious citizen offered to do the same upon a moderate per centage? Have the people forgotten the many injustices to which they were subjected? And yet, these same men dare come and solicit our vote, either for themselves or for other of the same principles.

This seems to us ridiculous.

☞ Our District Court will open its Spring Session in our town, on Monday, 12th instant; Judge Lucius J. Dupré, presiding. Hon. Albert Voorhies, Judge of the 14th Judicial District, will sit also for all recused cases, but as the two Courts will be unable to sit together, it is presumed that Judge Dupré, after organizing the Court, on Monday morning, will grant Judge Voorhies the precedence.

The session will be very long, as we have been out of Court for about six months.

TO-DAY'S SALES.— Will be sold to-day, at the Court-House, in Opelousas, by the Sheriff, the following property, to wit:— A Tract of Land on Bayou Boeuf, containing 400 arpents of land;—another Tract of Land on Bayou Tore, near Bayou Chicot, containing 176 acres of land, with buildings and improvements;—another one at Bellevue, containg 160 acres of land;—another one on Bayou Waxia;—one Square of Ground in the town of Washington, and a Negro-Woman, aged 27 years.

For terms and other particulars, see advertisements.

Speaking of sales, we believe it our duty to call the attention of our readers to a certain public sale of valuable property, which will take place on Monday, 12th instant, in front of our Court House. One of the finest Plantations of our Parish; a small and agreable little Residence in Opelousas; a fine Tract of Land, of about twenty arpents, admirably situated for a residence, situated also within the limits of our town; another little Residence; another Tract of Land of about fifty arpents and also ten fine Lots.

This is a fine opportunity for those who wish to speculate on lands or for those who intend to become proprietors. We have been told that the owners will let these lands go at a very low price.

ICE HOUSE.— It will be seen, by reference to another column, that the proprietor of the Eagle Hotel, in Washington, has established an Ice House in that last named place. Such an establishment ought to be encouraged.

In this mammon-worshiping Age, it is rare to find a man place his usefulness to the public, before his interest. During a late visit to the 'City of Spindles,' we were presented by a friend, to the celebrated Chemist, Dr. J. C. AYER, whose name is now perhaps, more familiar than any other, at the bedside of sickness, in this country. Knowing the unprecedented popularity of his medicines, and the immense sale of them, we had expected to find him a millionaire, and rolling in wealth. But no, we found him in his laboratory, busy with his laborers, among his crucibles, alembics, and retorts—giving his best personal care to the compounds, on the virtues of which, thousands hang for health. We learned, that notwithstanding his vast business, and its prompt returns in cash, the Doctor is not rich. The reason assigned is, that the material is costly, and he persists in making his preparations so expensively, that the nett profit is small.

[*American Farmer, Phil.*

THE SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.—We have received the May number of this excellent publication. It is, as usual, full of precious informations for the planters of the South and the people in general. The price of subscription (one dollar a year) puts it within the reach of every one.

☞ We learn from the *Alexandria Republican* of the 26th ult., that a District Convention of the Dark Lantern Party is to be holden in our Town on the 2d of June next, for the purpose of selecting one elector and one alternate pledged to vote for Millard Fillmore for President and A. J. Donelson for Vice-President of the United States. The elector chosen will represent St. Landry, Calcasieu, Lafayette, Vermillon, St. Martin, St. Mary, Rapides and Avoyelles.

WEATHER AND CROPS.—Since two weeks, we have had several good showers, and on Wednesday last, the rain poured so abundantly and heavily that the prairie was almost litterally covered with water, swelling the coulées to their utmost capacity, and carrying away dislocated bridges.

The corn crop is very promising. The cotton is rather backwards. As for the cane, it is almost useless to mention; the Winter having destroyed almost all the plant.

The strong winds which we experienced this week, have shaken the fruits off the fruit trees, leaving but a small portion adherant. It is to be hoped that the fruit will be so much the better.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The following gentlemen have been appointed members of the State Central Committee, by G. W. Munday, President of the Democratic State Convention:

L. J. Sigur, Emile LaSère, Martin Gordon, Jr., John Holmes, John S. Holt, Emile Hiriart, F. H. Clark, Henry St. Paul, Edward Delony, Charles Seuzeneau, Wm. Alexander Gordon, Louis St. Martin, John Pemberton, Hugh Kennedy, A. J. Guirot, Samuel Smith, Dennis Cronan, Caspar Auch, Chas. De Blanc, Jr., Robert W. Adams, Henry Philips, George Dermeyer, George Lugenbuhl, John Sewell, A. W. Jordan.

The same officer has appointed the following named gentlemen as Sub-Delegates to the National Democratic Convention, to assemble at Cincinnati in June next, viz:

For the First Congressional District.—G. P. McPheters, S. R. Proctor, Mandeville Marigny, Robert J. Ward, Dr. U. Borland, Denis Cronan, P. O. Brian, H. M. Hyams, Dr. A. Mercier, Peter Marcy.

For the Second Congressional District.—S. W. Oakey, Dr. P. W. Johnson, Wm. J. McCulloch, P. G. Collins, C. D. Yancey, James Jamieson, Thomas L. Randell, John Smith, A. Deslonde, Robert Adams.

For the Third Congressional District.—E. W. Robertson, of Iberville; F. L. Claiborne, of Pointe Coupée; Wm. Polk, of West Feliciana; L. Sturges, of East Feliciana; Hardy Richardson, of Washington; Dr. Shadbourn, of Madison; Haller Nutt, of Tensas; E. J. Bettis, of Madison; J. C. Drew, of Carroll; Francis Oliver, of Catahoula.

For the Fourth Congressional District.—F. A. E. Harper, of Franklin; A. S. Slaughter, of Caddo; D. H. Hall, of Morehouse; W. I. Hamilton, of Natchitoches; Robert Hunter, of Rapides; B. R. Gantt, of St. Landry; Wm. McFee, of Morehouse; J. R. Rains, of Claiborne; D. Rankin Thompson, of Jackson; Colonel John R. Creighton, of Lafayette.

CAPT. ALBERT PIKE AGAIN.

Another letter from the pen of the Arkansas poet-politician is going the rounds of the press. It is addressed to his constituents, as it seems to us, with the view of vindicating his action in the Philadelphia Convention, and is a painful rehearsal of the grievances the Southern delegates labored under from the time of taking their seats.

Capt. Pike staid in the Convention and spoke and voted for the old platform until that instrument, with the twelfth section panacea, was tumbled overboard, and the present one substituted in its stead.

Mr. Pike's history of the transaction is quite minute and interesting, and did we consider the ticket there and then nominated of sufficient consequence to me, the space would lay the whole of it before our readers. This not being the case, however, we will content ourselves with inserting the following closing paragraphs:

I blame and arraign no one. My only object is to be *vectus in cuvia* myself. I cannot stand on the new platform. I cannot defend it, so far as it touches the matter of slavery. The twelfth article was my *ultimatum*. I would stand on *no* platform, *now*, on which those who represented Ohio and Pennsylvania in the Council could stand. Once I dreamed that they could be induced to abide by the doctrine of non-intervention, and I affiliated with them. Now, I am satisfied that we and they cannot be members of one and the same party.

I decline to defend, but I shall never attack the platform. So far as it relates to slavery, and so far as it abandons the twelfth section, it is not my creed; and that being the case, cannot act under it when I mean to repudiate it. Considering it the supreme law of the order, I could not enter a convention to nominate candidates to be placed upon that platform; nor stay longer or anywhere, with men as objectionable to me, politically, as Mr. Seward or Mr. Giddings would be.

I therefore request you to accept my resignation as delegate to the National Council and Nominating Convention. And in surrendering into your hands the last political trust with which I ever intended to be clothed, and in doing which I have thought it not improper to say what I have said, I wish only to add that I desire to belong to no other party than the American, and that I shall adhere to that party *in the South*, so long as the twelfth section forms a part of its creed; but hereafter and forever, I decline any affiliation or connection with those who repudiate that Article and the principles essential in my opinion to the salvation of the Union, which it contains. ALBERT PIKE.

☞ GEN. WASHINGTON'S views on the subject of foreigners and foreign immigration are frequently misconstrued or misrepresented. The word used in warning his countrymen against the danger of entangling alliances with foreign powers, "From the insidious evils of foreign influence (the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake," are continually quoted as an argument against allowing the immigration and acquisition of political rights in this country, by the people of other nations. Any one who will read the Farewell Address of the Father of his Country, will see that his sole object was to keep the United States free from the perpetual quarrels and intrigues of European States. He says, "Observe good faith and justice towards all nations; cultivate peace and harmony with all;" "permanent inveterate antipathies against particular nations, and passionate attachment for others, should be excluded; and that, in place of them, just and amicable feelings towards all should be cultivated;" "harmony, and a liberal intercourse with all nations, are recommended by policy, humanity and interest;" and much more to the same effect.

What his feelings were towards the *people* of other nations, seeking a home in our country is sufficiently evident, from his published correspondence. In a letter to James Mandrillon, dated August 29, 1788, he says:

"We trust the Western World will yet verify the predictions of its friends and prove an asylum for the persecuted of all nations."

Writing to Francis Vanderkemp, May 28, 1788, he says:

"I had always hoped that this land might become a safe and agreeable asylum to the virtuous and persecuted part of mankind, to whatever nation they might belong."

In a letter to David Humphreys, July 25, 1785, he said:

"Let the poor, the needy and oppressed of earth, and those who want land, resort to the fertile plains of our western country, the *second land of promise*, and there dwell in peace, fulfilling the first and great commandment."

Writing to Thomas Jefferson, January 1, 1788, he said:

"I conceive, under an energetic general government, such regulations might be made, and such measures taken, as would render this country the asylum of pacific and industrious characters from all parts of Europe, encouraging the cultivation of the earth by the high price which its products would command, and draw the wealth and wealthy men of other nations into our bosom, by giving security to property and its holders."

In a letter to Sir James Jay, dated January 25, 1785, speaking of Lady Huntington's proposal (for a large emigration from Europe to Ohio) he said:

"It is my sentiment clearly that besides the pious and humane purposes which are in view, and of which we should never lose sight, motives of a political nature should have considerable influences because such a migration as her Ladyship propose; must be an acquisition to any country."

EARLY MARRIAGES.—The remarks of the Philosopher and Historian, Tacitus, on this subject, are as true now, as they were a thousand years ago.—Listen to what that ancient gentleman said—"Early Marriages make us immortal—that it is the soul and chief prop of the Empire—and the man who resolves to live without woman, or the women who resolves to live without man, are enemies to themselves, destructive to the world, apostates from nature, and rebels against heaven and earth.

THE KING OF ALGERIA.—France and England are supposed to be in a blaze of excitement. Paris is transformed into an Elysium of transparancies and illuminations, blue lights, grimaces and bouquets—the very ideal of a French paradise; and London—after British fashion—stupidly and solemnly wags its head and determines to be gratified and enthusiastic without well knowing why.

For several days the French and English papers have been crowded *ad nauseam* with details of the last hours of a young woman's pregnancy, and her final safe delivery of a male child—details too disgusting to be read in presence of our daughters or sisters. The French journals publish elaborate accounts, prepared by the Government authorities, of the minutest events both of natural necessity and artificial pomp, which attended the birth, and the English reproduce them as far as they are able to understand them, with additions and improvements—with awful allusions to "august personages," "this auspicious event," "the Imperial infant,' and in short with all the spirit and language of Jeames Yellowplush. Both gravely record how statesmen and rulers were kept in waiting during the expectation and progress of this childbirth, and how the supposed legislators of a nation remained in permanent session during its occurrence. They detail—without a grin that the baby is to receive immediately the cordon of the Legion of Honor; that is, a solemn official certificate of meritorious services to the country, and is to be King of Algeria; that is, the chief administrative officer of a foreign half conquered country. They speak of him as heir to the throne of France; and we have noticed but one of them which insinuates a doubt that such is his destined position, and that one conveys the idea with a mealiness of mouth and velvety softness of touch worthy of Pecksniff or Polonius. The cause of all this fuss and flummery made over this baby more than over the hundred or two others borne in France on the same day is, that this one is the son of Louis Napoleon and Eugenie his wife. His birth is supposed to secure a peaceful descent of the imperial crown and to guanantee the quiet of the French nation.

The absurdity of this supposition is so remarkable that it is scarcely possible to believe in the sincerity of any reflecting man who advances it. There are two sets of ideas prevalent in Europe in regard to government, each perfectly consistent with itself, and directly contradictory to the other. The one is that the right to be King is the inheritance of a certain family, and of certain individuals of that family, of which no earthly power can deprive them; the other is, that the nation has a right to select its own King (to be called Emperor or President), and that no earthly power can rightly question its selection. Louis Napoleon can only claim to be Emperor by the will of the French nation; for if the first principle is acknowledged, the Count of Chambord is now King of France. With what face then can he claim that his child is entitled to succeed him by right of inheritance. His own occupation of the throne is a standing denial of the principle of hereditary right; how, in this age of logic, when, as Kossuth said, "bayonets think,' can he assert that principle for the benefit of his son?—how can this child claim his seat, except by first denying this principle, to exclude the Bourbons, and then asserting it in the same breath to exclude the right of the nation to elect its own sovereign?

It was once the fashion to consider Louis Napoleon a successful thimble-rigger; it is now the fashion to consider him a great statesman; he can combine the two qualities in about equal proportions by getting up an election of this baby as his successor in the same manner he got up his own as Emperor. Such an election would be perfectly farcical as an expression of the opinion of the nation, and perfectly logical as an assertion of the professed principle of the present dynasty. Meanwhile who can find words to express the transcendent falsehood implied in making this little stranger the hereditary successor to an elective monarchy, the benefactor of his country before he was born, and at the moment of his birth the king of a half savage country, where no king can rule except by main force.

A WONDERFUL INCIDENT.—*A Posthumous Birth!*—The Paris Siècls relates an extraordinary incident as having lately happened in the Rue de Faubourg du Temple: As a coffin containing the body of a woman who had just died at a house in the street, was being removed for interment, blood was seen to ooze from it. The bearers were ordered to stop, and the coffin opened, when the cries of an infant under the shroud announced that the dead woman had given birth to a living male child! It was taken and consigned to the care of a nurse." Incredible!

LETTER FROM MR. DALLAS.—A despatch from Washington, under date of the 17th, says:

Mr. Dallas, in a letter just received here, says that the subject of the differences between the English government and the United States will be fully discussed in Parliament. He is led to believe that the discusion will not be devoid of acrimony towards this country, but he is prepared to bear it like a philosopher. He mentions with particularity numerous acts of marked courtesy extended him, including those of members of the Cabinet; and he regards these manifestations as expressive of a peaceable disposition towards this country.

☞ A letter from Tennessee says: We are preparing for a great fight in November next. The Democracy of Tennessee was never in better trim than at present and you may expect to hear 'some thunder, from us in the Autumn."

AN OVERSEER KILLED BY A NEGRO.—Mr. C. J. Bristow, the overseer on the plantation of W. H. Harris, below this place, (says the Lake Providence *Herald* of the 12th instant,) when pursuing a negro, a few days since, was struck on the head with a piece of iron, which fractured his skull and cause his death shortly afterwards. The negro was sent to jail to await trial.

A horse dealer, who lately effected a sale, was offered a bottle of porter to confess the animal's failings. The bottle was drank, and then he said the horse had but two faults When turned loose in the field he was "bad to catch," and he "was of no use when caught.

WHAT THE BABY HAS DONE.—The Paris correspondent of the Philadelphia North American says:

"General Bosquet, Randon, and Canrobert are made field marshals; and it is said that Pelissier will be created Prince of Sebastopol. Other imperial dignities are also in store."

☞ The Know Nothings and "Republicans in Milwaukee, says the N. Y. News, ran Jesse Eppes, a big buck nigger, for Mayor. He received their entire vote—153, all told.

POSTSCRIPT

☞ By the steamer *Alice W. Glaze*, we have received a New Orleans *Picayune* dated 30th April, from which we clip the following news:

NEWS FROM CENTRAL AMERICA!

Great Battle at Rivas.—Defeat of the Costa Ricans.—Capture of the City.—600 Costa Ricans killed.—Thirty Americans killed.

A Charleston despatch, dated April 28th, to the Mobile Advertiser, furnishes the following important intelligence:

The steamship Isabel, from Havana and Key West, has arrived, bringing Nicaragua papers to the 14th. It is stated that Walker won a great battle at Rivas on the 7th: that he captured the city, killing 600 Costa Ricans. Thirty Americans are reported to have been killed in the engagement.

Mr. Wheeler, United States Minister at Central America, has addressed a letter to President Mora, of Costa Rica, relative to shooting American citizens, and protesting against the conduct of Mora in ordering the expulsion of Americans from Costa Rica.

FAITH, HOPE AND LOVE.

There are three lessons I would write—
Three words—as with a burning pen,
In tracings of eternal light,
Upon the hearts of men.

Have Faith! Where'er thy bark is driven—
The calm's disport, the tempest's mirth—
Know this, God rules the hosts of heaven,
The inhabitants of earth.

Have Hope! Though clouds environ now,
And gladness hides her face with scorn,
Put thou the shadows from thy brow—
No night but hath its morn.

Have Love! Not love alone for one,
But man as much thy brother call;
And scatter like the circling sun,
Thy charities on all.

Thus grave these lessons on thy soul—
Faith, Hope and *Love*—and thou shalt find
Strength, when life's surges wildest roll—
Light, when thou else wert blind.

SENATOR JONES, OF TENNESSEE.—This gentleman made a speech at the festival of the Slash Cottage, in Virginia, in honor of the birth day of Henry Clay on Saturday last. He embraced the occasion to define his political position thus:

I am no aspirant for high favors or for political place or honor. Thank God, I am in a position to expect nothing. I hope for nothing; I look for nothing. I am, in common parlance, an outsider. I do not belong to the Democratic party, thank God! (Laughter) I do not belong to the so-called American party, and I thank God for that. (Continued laughter) I belong to the Henry Clay party. I have never veered to the right hand nor to the left. I love the memory of Henry Clay; but I never worshipped any false Gods. I stand now, Mr. President, where I have ever stood, and where I mean to stand as long as I shall stand at all. I am an old fashioned, old school Henry Clay, Heaven-descended and consecrated Whig." (Great laughter.)

He wound up his speech by a touching tribute to him "whose last sleep no thunders can now disturb."

☞ A country clergyman had a singular peculiarity of expression, always using the phrase 'I flatter myself,' instead of 'I believe.' Having occasion to exhort his congregation during a revival, he 'flattered himself' that more than one half of them would be damned!

REASONS FOR GOING TO CHURCH.

Some go to church just for a walk,
Some go there to laugh and talk,
Some go there to *close their eyes*,
And some to *eye their clothes*.

COMMERCIAL.

(*From the New Orleans True Delta.*)

Friday Evening, April 25, 1856.

COTTON.—We stated in our last weekly review that prices had exhibited a steady upward tendency, resulting in a further improvement of a ¼c. There was no material change on Saturday, but on Monday, under the influence of the favorable accounts by the Africa, factors became still more stringent in their pretensions, and succeeded in establishing an additional advance of ¼c. There has been but little change since, excepting a slight falling off in prices yesterday morning, which was subsequently recovered, on the publication of the Arabia's accounts, which appeared in our evening edition yesterday. Owing to the favorable tenor of these accounts, factors have been more stringent in the pretensions, but to-day, business has been at about previous rates. The sales comprise 3500 bales on Saturday, 9000 on Monday, 3500 on Tuesday, 1250 on Wednesday, 8500 yesterday, and 5000 to-day, making a total of 30,750 bales, taken partly on speculation, but principally for Great Britain, but with a fair proportion for France, Spain, the Continent and North.

The week's receipts comprise 23,257 bales against 37,834 during the corresponding period last year. The receipts proper, exclusive of those from Mobile, &c., by sea, amount to 1,571,632 bales against 1,062,734 to the same period last year, showing an increase of 508,898 bales. The receipts at all the receiving ports up to the latest dates, amount to 3,154,612 bales against 2,242,303 last year, showing and increase of 912,309 bales. We now quote as follows:

Inferior,	6¼ a 8	Middling,	10⅝a10¾
Ordinary,	8¼ a 9¼	Good Middling,	11¼a11½
Good Ordinary,	9½ a 9¾	Middling Fair,	11¾a—
Low Middling,	10¼ a10⅝	Fair,	nominal.

SUGAR.—The better qualities have continued in good request during the past week, and prices for those description have ruled steady at previous rates while the operations in the lower qualities have been at figures rather more in favor of buyers, the sales comprising 4500 hhds, 2500 of which were sold during the early part of the week, and 2000 since, the market closing at the following quotations:

Inferior,	3½ a 4½	Prime,	7⅞ a 8
Common,	5¼ a 6½	Choice,	8¼ a 8½
Fair,	7 a 7⅞	Clarified,	7⅞ a 9¾

MOLASSES.—With an improved demand and only moderate supplies, the market has exhibited a continued upward tendency throughout the week, resulting in an advance of 2 a 3c per gallon. Fermenting ruling for the last day or two at 32 a 35½, Prime at 36½ a 37, and choice at 37½ a 38c.

The week's sales comprise 4000 bbls, 2000 of which have been disposed of during the past three days. Week's receipts, 4045 bbls; exports, 663.

FLOUR.—Under the influence of moderate receipts and a fair demand, prices have ruled more in favor of holders, the sales up to last evening comprising nearly 11,000 bbls, at $6 12½ a $6 50 for Superfine Ohio, Illinois and St. Louis. To-day the transactions embraced 200 bbls Fine at $5, 100 Unbranded at $5 20, 100 Superfine St. Louis at $6 25, and 100 Extra at $8 62½. This makes a total for the week of 11,500 bbls. Week's receipts, 24,465 bbls; exports, 17,139.

BEEF.—The market has exhibited but little movement, during the early part of the week the sales having been mostly confined to retail transactions. Holders ask $10 25 a $10 50 for Prime; $12 50 for M. O., and $15 50 per bbl, and $8 50 per half bbl for Mess. The last sale of Prime Mess was at $19. Week's receipts, 152 tierces, 791 bbls and 164 half bbls; exports, 324 tierces; 78 bbls, and 5 half bbls.

PORK.—The advance of 50c per bbl noticed in our last weekly review, has been followed by a further upward tendency, resulting in an additional improvement to almost the same extent, the sales up to last evening, comprising nearly 10,000 bbls at the extremes of $15 75 a $16 50, the former being for short weight, and overrunning lots commanding from $16 12½ a $16 50, according to weight and quality. To-day the sales embraced 929 bbls, comprising 95 Rumps at $10 50; 40 at $13 25; 84 at $12 00 for Rumps; $13 00 for Prime, and $16 00 for M. O.; 600 uninspected Mess in 2 equal lots at $16 25, and 110 at $16 50. Mess has retailed at $16 25 a $16 50, closing at $16 50, which is an advance of 25c. Week's receipts 21,752 bbls; exports, 10,964.

DRY-SALTED MEAT.—A flatboat load of 70,000 lbs in bulk, sold during the early part of the week at 7¼c hog round, which was an advance of ¼c, and 75 casks since at 5¾c for Shoulders, and 7¾c for Hams. To-day 50 casks sold at 7¾c hog round.

BACON.—The sales up to last evening comprised nearly 1,300 hhds at the advanced figures of 7⅞ a 7¾c for Shoulders, and 8¾ a 9¼c for Sides, showing an improvement of ½ a ¾c. Some 100 tierces Sugar Cured Hams have been reported at 11 a 13c. To-day, 24 casks Rib Sides sold at 9¼c; 16 Clear at 10½c; 15 Shoulders at 7¾c, and 30 tierces Sugar Cured Hams at 12c. Plain Hams have commanded 8¾ a 9c. Week's receipts, 1,277 hhds and 1,123 tierces; exports, 578 hhds and 1,123 tierces.

LARD.—The demand has continued fair, but holders have been unable to realize the extreme rates of last week. The prices paid for Prime in barrels and tierces showing a falling off of about ¼c. The sales up to last evening comprising 2,000 bbls and tierces at 8c for No. 2, 8¾c far No. 1, 9¼ a 9 5-16c for Prime and 9¾c for Choice, and 2,500 kegs at 10½ a 10¾c. To-day, 40 tierces Prime sold at 9¼c, and about 100 at the same rate, which is an improvement on yesterday's prices. Week's receipts, 5,866 bbls and tierces, and 8,675 kegs; exports, 4,810 former, and 613 latter.

WHISKEY.—Prices have ruled rather more in favor of buyers, the sales up to last evening comprising 1000 bbls Rectified at 22½ a 24, and 500 bbls Raw at 23 a 23½c. To-day 150 bbls Raw sold at 23c, and some Rectified at 22½ a 23½c.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—The sales this week comprise some 1500 bales India Bagging at 18¾ a 14½c, and several lots of machine Rope at 10½ a 10½c. Kentucky Bagging retails at 18½ a 19½c, the latter being for Power-Loom. India retails at 14½c and Rope at 9½ a 10½c. The sales of Rope include 50 bales Machine, made to-day, at 10½c.

RICE.—The sales have been to a fair extent at 4 a 4½c, which is a decline.

COFFEE.—The sales of Rio this week have comprised 10,780 bags at prices varying from 10¾ a 11½c, including 500 to-day at 11 a 11½c. The stock is now 46,478 bags, against 23,672 bags same time last year.

Died.—At Breaux's Bridge, in the Parish of St. Martins, on the 20th inst., after a long and painful illness, Mr. EDMOND BULLIARD, aged 32 years.

ICE FOR SALE

AT THE EAGLE HOTEL at Washington, and kept constantly on hand, at wholesale or retail.

Washington, La., May 3d, 1856.

NOTICE.

TREVILLE MECHE, of the Parish of St. Landry, having applied by his petition, for the appointment of Administrator of the Estate of Jean Baptiste Robin, 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, May 3d, 1856.

State of Louisiana.

DISTRICT COURT, *Parish of St. Landry.* } No. 7738.

Estate of Lange Grabot.

FRANÇOIS RICHARD, of the Parish of St. Landry, Administrator of the Estate of the late Lange Grabot, deceased, late of the Parish of St. Landry, having filed a Tableau of Classification of the debts 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 May 1st, 1856.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given to all interested, to make opposition, if any they have, within thirty days, from the date hereof, why said Tableau should not be homologated.

Ls. LASTRAPES, *Clerk.*

Opelousas, May 3d, 1856.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,

Caroline Masse, vs. Eléonor Young, } DISTRICT COURT, *Parish of St. Landry.* No. 7709.

BY virtue of an order of seizure and sale 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, for cash, at the Court House of this Parish, on Saturday the 7th day of June A. D. 1856, commencing at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M. and continuing from day to day, if necessary, all the right, title, interest and demand of Eléonor Young, in and to the following described property, seized to satisfy said order, to wit:

A certain Half Lot of Ground, situated in the town of Opelousas, in the said Parish of St. Landry, fronting on Walnut Street, bounded on the North by half of fraction lot sold this day by present mortgager to Frederick Wm. Lutz, on the South side by half lot of ground belonging to ——, and East by half lot of ground belonging to Mrs. Clémentine Debaillon, surviving widow of Jean M. Debaillon, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, and being the same purchased by the mortgager from said Lutz, agent, on the 20th of April, 1852.

L. V. CHACHERE, *Sheriff of St. Landry.*

Sheriff's office, St. Landry, May 3d, 1856.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of Auguste Pérés, are invited to present them, the quickest possible to Mr. Henry L. Garland, Attorney at Law, at his office, in Opelousas, or to the undersigned, at her domicil, at Queue Tortue, in this Parish

Widow AUGUSTE PERES.

St. Landry, May 3d, 1856.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

Ferdinand L. Mudd, vs. Harrison Rogers, Sheriff, &c. } District Court. Parish of St. Landry. No. 6013.

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, for cash, at the Court House of this Parish, on Saturday, the 7th day of June next, 1856, commencing at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., and continuing from day to day, if necessary, all the right, title, interest and demand of Harrison Rogers, Sheriff &c. in and to the following described property, seized to satisfy said writ, to wit:

Two certain Lots of Ground, situated in the town of Opelousas, Parish of St. Landry, marked upon a plat of said ground, according to the plat of L. E. Banchakowich, as Lot No. 3 and 5, and measuring on the front 125 feet, seven inches in depth more or less, bounded North by lots of J. Bte. Isabelle, South by lots of Pierre Labjeke, East by Main street, and West by Court street, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, being the same purchased by Defendant from F. D'Avy, on the 2d of Nov. 1846, by act passed before Yves D'Avy notary.

L. V. CHACHERE. Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, St. Landry, May 3d, 1856.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of an order from the 15th Judicial District Court of Louisiana, acting in and for the Parish of St. Landry, I will offer for sale, at the Court House, in Opelousas, on

Monday, 19th of May next, 1856,

the following property belonging to the minor Féréol Perrodin, to wit:

A NEGRO-MAN,

named Noel, aged about 62 years.

Terms and Conditions:—The purchase money payable in two equal instalments, from the day of sale; each instalment bearing eight per cent interest per annum after maturity, and the slave remaing mortgaged until final payment of the capital and interests which may accrue thereon.

CHS. A. PERRODIN, *Tutor.*

Opelousas, April 19th, 1856.

40 SACKS COW PEAS just received and for sale by DEBAILLON & CARRIERE,

5th April 1856 Washington.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT

In the Tailor Trade.

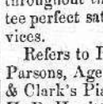
THE undersigned informs the public that he has ordered and received from Paris, measuring Instruments with the great Paris Encyclopedia. Having long studied these instruments, the undersigned can now warrant the most perfect cuts of all kind of clothing, and he warrants besides to satisfy the most difficult.

He has just arrived from New Orleans with one of the most splendid assortments of Linen, Merinos, Silk, &c., &c., for Coats, Vests, Pants, &c.

CHRISTIAN MORNHINVEG.

Opelousas, April 26th, 1856.

Piano Forte Tuning and Repairing.



Mr. A. A. WHEELER, from Franklin, Parish of St. Mary, La., is prepared to attend to all orders in the above capacity. His well known reputation throughout the State enables him to guarantee perfect satisfaction to all wishing his services.

Refers to Rt. Rev. Leonidas Polk; Henry Parsons, Agent for Chickering's and Nunns & Clark's Piano Fortes, 13 Camp street, and H. D. Hewitt, Music Dealer, 39 Camp st., New Orleans.

Orders left at this office will be promptly attended to.

Opelousas, 19th April, 1856.—tf.

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.

FOR SALE,

To effect a Partition among the co-proprietors.

Splendid Lots in the town of Opelousas. — Fine Plantation, Valuable Lands, &c.

WILL be offered for sale, on the 2nd Monday of May next, at the Court House, in Opelousas, the following property:

1st.—A TRACT OF LAND, lying in Quartier Plaisance, at about nine miles from Opelousas and five from Washington, improved as a Sugar and Cotton Plantation, with good Cotton Gin and House, and Sugar Mill and House, Dwelling House, &c., thereon, bounded on one side by lands of François Poiret, on the other by lands formerly belonging to the late Jean Henri Lastrapes, now to his heirs, and containing about ——

2d.— ANOTHER TRACT OF LAND, opposite the above described, containing two hundred and sixty arpents, bounded on one side by lands of François Poiret and on the other by lands of Thomas C. Quirk.

3d.— ANOTHER TRACT OF LAND, in the town of Opelousas, containing about eighteen superficial acres, bounded South by land of Warren McGingley, on the East by land of McGinley, V. Chacheré and André Meynier, on the North by land of Jonathan Harris and on the West by Bayou Tesson.

4th — ANOTHER TRACT OF LAND, immediately West of the town of Opelousas, bounded by the public road leading to Bellevue, bounded West by Mrs. Wartelle, South by land formerly belonging to H. Provent, and now to Cyprien Dupré, and East by the Town of Opelousas.

5th.—The following Lots of ground, situated in Lastrapes Addition to the town of Opelousas, near the line of the Opelousas Rail-Road, among which are those fine lots near the property of Joseph Bercier. dec'd, to wit: Nos. 67, 80, 37, 53, 6, 65, 66. 79, 49, 50.

☞ Terms of credit, liberal.

On the same day, at the same place:

A HOUSE AND LOT,

situated in an agreable part of the town of Opelousas, two squares from the Court House, bounded North by B. R. Gantt, South by —— Street, East by J. D. Richard and West by Market Street, and consisting in a good little House, Kitchen, Corn Crib, Stable, Carriage House, &c.

A TOWN LOT,

situated in the town of Opelousas, on Court Street, measuring 84 feet, 6 inches (more or less) front on Court Street by 169 feet 6 inches in depth

TERMS:—Will be made known on the day of sale.

Opelousas, April 19th, 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, Drawing 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