THE COURIER.

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

Opelousas:

SATURDAY, JULY 26th, 1856.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT:

JAMES BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

ELECTORS:

FIRST DISTRICT.
Elector—C. J. VILLERE.
Substitute—L. ST. MARTIN.

SECOND DISTRICT.
Elector—W. A. ELMORE.
Substitute—T. J. SEMMES.

THIRD DISTRICT.
Elector—T. LANDRY.
Substitute—A. JOURDAN.

FOURTH DISTRICT.
Elector—JOHN McVEA.
Substitute—W. E. WALKER.

FIFTH DISTRICT.
Elector—T. O. MOORE.
Substitute—A. GARRIGUES.

SIXTH DISTRICT.
Elector—H. GREY
Substitute—WM. BEARD.

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 call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. Genin, Poiret & Co. These gentlemen are selling off at cost prices, and no mistake. We invite all those who have dimes to go and see them.

☞ Look at the advertisement, headed "*Try your Luck*," in another column, and go at Delarue and make yourself rich.

NO FILLMORE ELECTORAL TICKET IN ILLINOIS.—We have been permitted to peruse a letter addressed to one of our friends in this Town, by a man well posted up in the political aspect of Illinois. The letter is dated: Lassalles, 3d. July, 1856, and in it, we see the following passages:

"I presume you are aware that there will be no Fillmore electoral ticket in this State, and the know-nothings to a man will support Fremont, the abolitionist, while a great majority of old line whigs will go for Buchanan.

"It is generally conceded that Illinois will go for Buchanan by 12,000 majority.

We are gratified to announce to our readers a CATHARTIC PILL, (of which see advertisement in our column,) from that justly celebrated physician and Chemist, DR. J. C. AYER. His Cherry Pectoral, everywhere known as the best remedy ever offered to the Public for Coughs, &c., has prepared them to expect that anything from his laboratory would be worthy of attention. As no one medicine is more universally taken than a Physical Pill, the public will be glad to know of one from such a trustworthy source. We happen to know and can assure them that this article has intrinsic merits fully equal to any compound that has ever issued from his Crucibles, and consequently is well worth a trial whenever such a medicine becomes necessary.—*Racine Com. Adv.*

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The amount now subject to the orders of the different Parish Treasurers of this State, for the quarter ending 30th June is $73,221 00. Parish Treasurers must renew their bonds, so as to conform to the enumeration of children for the year 1855. Eight dollars for every child under that enumeration, in the separate parishes is the amount of each bond. The President of the Police Juries must approve the security and give his certificate to this effect. No Parish Treasurer can draw for the money coming to his parish until the bond is received at the office of the State Supt. of Education, in this city.—*Baton Rouge Comet, 5 July.*

A NOTHERN VIEW OF MR. BUCHANAN'S STRENGTH.—We invite the attention of our readers to the following extract from a late article in the Boston Courier, an Old Line Whig paper, on the prospects of the Presidential election.

"Thus Mr. Buchanan enters the field with the whole Southern political force in his favor; he is as certain of the electoral vote of Pennsylvania—if any dependence can be placed upon the previous and well known action of Pennsylvania with regard to her politicians and her interests—as the sun is to rise on the day of the Presidential election—and he then wants but two electoral votes to make him President. California has never shown any peculiar favor toward Colonel Fremont—he was refused a re-election to the United States Senate about a year after she came in as a State—his claim for her four votes has acquired no recent strength, and California has shown less disposition to sympathize with anti-slavery than any other Northern State in the Union. He has then to look to Iowa, Indiana and Illinois in the West—to New Jersey, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Maine in the North—all of which are debatable States, even with the anti-slavery furor, now dying out, which is expected to be brought into action among their voters, and his chances of success with them are no better, if they are as good, as those of the Democratic candidate. There are other Nothern States which might be put into the same category, and there is besides the great State of New York, with her thirty-five electoral votes, which, in the present state of the canvass, the "Republicans" cannot claim with any surety of success. The friends of Mr. Fillmore will, without doubt, run an electoral ticket for him, and as they carried a plurality in the last State election, though they may be weakened by dissentions now, they constitute a force which is not to be despised, and they have a large body of men in their ranks who can never be brought to the support of the "Republican" ticket.

VICE PRESIDENTS OF THE BLACK REPUBLICAN MEETING.—We have the best authority for saying that John Swaney and James T. Hobart, whose names figure in the list of Vice Presidents at the Black Republican ratification meeting, will vote in November next for Buchanan and Breckenridge.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

☞ Our village was visited a few days since by several persons from Texas, armed cap a pie, in search of a mulatto man, who murdered a person in Texas about a week since. One of the party is the new Sheriff of Orange County, Texas.—*Southern Star.*

THE NEW KANSAS BILL.

The bill passed by the United States Senate July 3d, for the pacification of Kansas, consists of twenty sections. It is too long for us to insert entire, but its provisions are chiefly these:

Section. 1. Five Commissioners are to be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Sec. 2. The Commissioners shall take a census of the voters in each county of Kansas.

Sec. 3 Provides for the organization of the Board of Commissioners.

Sec. 4. Provides, that the number of the delegates to the proposed Convention of the Territory of Kansas to be held for the purpose of forming a State Constitution, shall be fifty-two; it also provides for their apportionment among the several counties.

Sec. 5. After the census and apportionment are made, lists of the enumeration are to be furnished each county in order that errors may be corrected.

Sec. 6. The Board of Commissioners are to remain in session until October 20th, to make all corrections necessary.

Sec. 7. The corrected lists of voters are to be distributed throughout the State.

Sec. 8. An election is to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1856, under the direction of the Commissioners, for Delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

Sec. 9. Provides for the appointment by the Board of Commissioners, of Judges of Election.

Sec. 10. Prescribes the duties of the several Judges of Election, the returns of which they shall make, and provides for the termination of the functions of the U. S. Commissioners after the fulfilment of their duties.

Sec. 11. Is as follows:

That every white male citizen of the United States, over twenty-one years of age, who may be a bona fide inhabitant of said Territory on the fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, and who shall have resided three months next before said election in the county in which he offers to vote, and no other persons whatever shall be entitled to vote at said election, and any person qualified as a voter may be a delegate to said convention, and no others; and all persons who shall possess the other qualifications for voters under this act, and shall have been bona fide inhabitants of said Territory at any time since its organization, and who shall have absented themselves therefrom in consequence of the disturbances therein, and who shall return before the first day of October next, and become bona fide inhabitants of the Territory, with the intent of making it their permanent home, and shall present satisfactory evidence of these facts to the Board of Commissioners, shall be entitled to vote at said election, and to have their names placed on said corrected list of voters for the purpose; and to avoid all conflict in the complete execution of this act, all other elections in said Territory are hereby postponed until such time as said convention shall appoint.

Sec. 12. Gives the Commissioners power to administer oaths and examine witnesses, and provides for proper records of their proceedings.

Sec. 13 and 14 provides against influencing votes by menaces, threats, force or other unlawful means, against any disturbance of the election, and against fraudulent or illegal voting—with stringent penalties.

Sec. 15. Prescribes the penalty to be suffered by such judges of the election, as may abuse their trust.

Sec. 16. Is as follows:

That the delegates thus selected shall assemble in convention at the capitol of said Territory on the first Monday in December next; and when so assembled shall first determine by a majority of the whole number of members elected whether it be or be not expedient at that time to form a constitutional and State government; and, if deemed expedient, shall proceed to form a constitution and State government, which shall be republican in its form, for admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original State in all respects whatever, by the name of the State of Kansas, with the following boundaries, to wit: beginning on the western boundary of the State of Missouri, where the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude crosses the same; then west on said parallel to the one hundred and thirty meridian of longitude; then north on said meridian to the fortieth parallel of latitude; then east on said parallel of latitude to the western boundary of the State of Missouri; then southward with said boundary to the beginning; and until the next Congressional apportionment the said State shall have one representative in the House of Representatives of the United States.

Sec. 17. Makes the pay of the commissioners ten and of their secretary eight dollars per day from the time they start until they return, and their actual expenses.

In section 18 are embodied some general principles of the United States Constitution, as follows:

And be it further enacted, That inasmuch as the Constitution of the United States and the organic act of said Territory has secured to the inhabitants thereof certain inalienable rights, of which they cannot be deprived by any legislative enactment, therefore no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust; no law shall be in force or enforced in said Territory respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or of the right of people peaceably to assemble and petition for the redress of grievances; the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized; nor shall the rights of the people to keep and bear arms be infringed.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property be taken for public use without just compensation. In all criminal prosecution the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process of obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence. The privileges of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended unless, when in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law. Excessive bail not be required or excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted. No law shall be made or have force or effect in said Territory which shall require a test oath or oaths to support any act of Congress or other legislative act as a qualification any civil office or public trust, or for any employment or professions, or to serve as a juror or vote at any election, or which shall impose any tax upon or condition to the exercise of the right suffrage by any qualified voter, or which shall restain or prohibit the free discussion of any law or subject of legislation in the said Territory, or the free expression of opinion thereon by the people of said Territory.

Sec. 19 contains five important provisions made obligatory upon the United States in case of acceptance by the Kansas Convention.

The first gives the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections of the public lands in each township to the use of public schools.

The second sets apart seventy-two sections of the public lands for a State University.

The third gives ten sections for the erection of public State buildings.

The fourth gives all the salt springs in the State, not exceeding six in number, with six sections of the public lands contiguous to each, to the State for its use.

The fifth gives five per cent. of the proceeds of the sales of public lands less expenses incident to such sales, to the State for works of internal improvement. These propositions are accompanied with a provision that the State Constitution shall contain a clause providing that the State shall not interfere with the disposal of lands within its borders, and that non-resident proprietors shall not be taxed higher than resident.

The twentieth and concluding section is:

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That the President be, and is hereby authorized and empowered, upon application of the said Board of Commissioners, to employ such military force, according existing laws, as he shall deem necessary to secure the faithful execution of the provisions of this act.

The bill, says a worthy contemporary, is more than fair; it is a generous, liberal measure, well calculated to excite the gratitude of the people of the Territory, and to command the approbation of all citizens of the Union.

Agitators who have been laboring to make Kansas the theatre of a civil war, may well feel that their "occupation is gone."

Law-abiding men who desire to go to the Territory to cultivate the soil, and enjoy under their own vines and fig trees a pure liberty with none to make them afraid, will rejoice that the obstacles which fanaticism and land speculators have been raising in their paths are to be forever abolished. The bill is itself the best answer to the falsehood and detraction with which impudent law breakers have been assailing the Government of the Union; and places the pure intentions of the Senate above the narrow and bitter reproaches which have been heaped by malicious and designing partisans on that august body. It is the death blow to that clumsiest of all puppet shows, the Topeka Constitution, for it purposes to enthrone a Constitution for Kansas, on the will of her people, to be ascertained under all the safeguards for freedom and purity of the ballot-boxes, which a guardian government can suggest. Border ruffians, and Abolition ruffians—land thieves and ballot-box stuffers, will have no power to pervert public opinion under this law.

STATE RATIFICATION MEETING.

We are officially informed that Saturday, the 6th of September has been fixed upon by the Democratic State Central Committee for the great ratification meeting at Baton Rouge. This will allow full time for notice to reach the most distant parts of the State in season to enable our friends to make the journey to the Capitol. There can be but little doubt but that large delegations will even attend from the most remote parishes.

We learn that some of the most distinguished orators of the South will be invited to address the assembly, and it may even be hoped that we shall be favored with the presence of some members of our Congressional delegation, especially if the House accedes to the unanimous wish of the Senate to adjourn on the 29th inst.

The meeting is to be followed by a barbecue, which we may safely predict will surpass any ever given in the State, even in Baton Rouge—fully corresponding with the rich intellectual banquet which will precede it. Nothing more will be required to add interest to this great reunion of Democracy except the presence of a few thousands of the fair daughters of Louisiana, who will not, we feel assured, willingly forego such an opportunity to hear the most eloquent orators of the South.

We would suggest to the Committe the early appointment of committees to collect subscriptions and to superintend the arrangements necessary for the occasion. Our friends all over the State will contribute means to ensure the barbecue to be one of the grandest political demonstrations ever witnessed in Louisiana.—*Baton Rouge Advocate.*

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

[*Telegraphed to the Louisiana Courier.*]

ST. LOUIS, July 9.—Advices from Topeka to the 4th have been received, Colonel Sumner had dispersed the Legislature which, met at Topeka on the 2d, in accordance with the orders of the Convention, and was preparing resolutions endorsing the State Government adopted by the Topeka Convention.

BUFFALO, July 9.—In the Kansas Convention the Committee on Resolutions (Gerritt Smith, Chairman.) reported in favor of sending armed forces to Kansas.

Reeder was present and used inflammatory language.

MR. BRECKENRIDGE'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE. From the Kentucky (Lexington) Statesman we copy the following reply of Mr. Breckenridge to the committee appointed to inform (officially) him of his nomination:

LEXINGTON, KY., June 28, 1856.

Gentlemen:—I have received your letter of the 13th inst., giving me official information of my nomination by the Democratic National Convention, for the office of Vice President of the United States. I feel profoundly grateful to the Democracy for this distinction, so far above my merits and exceptations, and accept the nomination, with the pledge that if it should result in imposing on me any public duties, I shall exert whatever power I possess to discharge them with fidelity.

The Convention wisely selected for the first place in the Government, an eminent statesman whose character and public services furnish a guarantee that his administration will command confidence at home and respect abroad.

The platform adopted by the Convention has my cordial approval. I regard it as the only basis on which the Union can be preserved in its original spirit. Adopted as it was by the unanimous votes of the delegates from all the States, it shows that amidst the distractions of the times there remains one united and powerful organization, whose common principles extend over every foot of Territory covered by the Federal Constitution. After the recent repeated and deplorable failures of other parties to present to the country a national organization, we may justly congratulate the States upon the unanimity which marked the proceedings of the Democratic Convention—and the patriot may point to the fact as a pledge of Constitutional Union, that the delegates from Maine and Texas, from South Carolina and California, were as thoroughly united upon every question of principle, as those from the neighboring Southern States of Tennessee and Kentucky, or those from the neighboring States of Wisconsin and Michigan.

This community of sentiment, this feeling of brotherhood, gives hope of perpetual Union. It has been the happy fortune of the Democratic party, by adhering to the Constitution, which was made to protect us all, to avoid the geographical and sectional issues against which Washington solemnly warned his countryman; and we have every reason to believe, that it is yet equal to the high duty which now devolves on it of preserving the Constitution and maintaining the rights of every portion of the Confederacy. If the unsound elements which troubled it for a time, have sought congenial associations elsewhere, the loss has been more than supplied by accessions from the flower of the old Whig party—and thus reinforced, it will be the destiny of the Democracy, under the lead of their distinguished chief, to maintain the high position of our country before the world—to preserve the equality of every class of citizens—to protect the perfect liberty of conscience—and to secure the peace of the Union, by rendering equal justice to every part.

With sincere acknowledgements for the friendly personal sentiments contained in your letter.

I am, respectfully, your friend
and obedient servant,
JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE.

Messrs. Ward, Richardson, Hibbard, Brown, Lawrence, Manning, Forsyth, Tucker, Seymour, and Preston.

(*From the Calcasieu Press.*)

MADISON, ORANGE COUNTY, TEXAS.
July 11th, 1856.

Mr. Editor.—Last week I wrote you relative to our difficulties occasioned by rascals, and that we had about succeeded in ridding our County of them. However, our boys and our friends around, are ever on the look out for the run away scamps, and ready to seize upon them whenever an opportunity offers. Last week the Sheriff of Jasper, or his deputy, Mr. Swan, arrested Bill Blake, Henderson Ashworth and Martin Stewart, and holds them in custody subject to our orders. They were all three guilty in assisting the murder of Deputy. They were besides, concerned in all the other rascality of the County. This Blake is one of the men who infamously let Sam Ashworth escape from custody when sentenced to receive 30 lashes, under the negro law for abusing a white man. This Stewart got Sam's horse and carried it to him on which he rode to the house of this same Henderson Ashworth, and disguised himself in his clothes to kill Deputy. They all three boasted of what they had done afterwards—perhaps boast of it yet.

Yesterday the boys went to Jasper Court House after them. It is to be hoped that the scamps have not escaped from Jasper jail and that the boys will get them—they will know how to manage them.

The County has called a convention to meet at Jett's plains on Monday the 14th inst., to nominate candidates for the County officers Mr. Jett will also give a "big barbecue" on the occasion, as a kind of celebration of the freedom of our county from rascality. Jett's Plains are about 3 miles from Madison between Adams and Cow Bayous, where the citizens of the County can conveniently meet, and have a pleasant time of it under the shade around a cool well of water. CRACERO.

☞ At Albany, N. Y., a very large meeting was held on Friday evening, the 18th, at the Capitol, Hon. Wm. A. Young in the chair. Among the strong resolutions adopted with perfect unanimity and good feeling, we select the following:

Resolved, That we pledge the Electoral vote of New York to the nominations—by good old fashioned Democratic majority—and that when the exultant procession of States shall march through the triumphal arch—of which Pennsylvania is crowned deservedly the Keystone—the Empire State shall claim the glorious privilege of leading the victorious columns.

☞ The deepest waters are the most silent; empty vessels make the greatest sound, and tinkling cymbals the worst music. They who think least commonly speak most.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Adopted by the National Convention, 1856.

The Convention, after reaffirming the Democratic Platform of 1852, lays down the following additional declarations of political faith, made necessary by events occurring since that time:

And WHEREAS, Since the foregoing declaration was uniformly adopted by our predecessors in National Conventions, an adverse political and religious test has been secretly organized by a party claiming to be exclusively American, it is proper that the American Democracy should clearly define its relations thereto, and declare its determined opposition to all secret political societies, by whatever name they may be called.

Resolved, That the foundation of this union of States having been laid in, and its prosperity, expansion, and pre-eminent example in free government built upon entire freedom in matters of religious concernment, and no respect of person in regard to rank or place of birth; no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional, or in accordance with American principles, which bases its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birth-place. And hence a political crusade in the nineteenth century, and in the United States of America, against Catholics and foreign-born, is neither justified by the past history or the future prospects of the country, nor in unison with the spirit of toleration and enlarged freedom which peculiarly distinguishes the American system of popular government.

Resolved, That we iterate with renewed energy of purpose, the well considered declarations of former Conventions upon the sectional issue of Domestic Slavery, and concerning the reserved rights of the States.—

1. That Congress has no power under the Constitution, to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the Abolitionists or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

2. That the foregoing proposition covers, and was intended to embrace the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress; and therefore the Democratic party of the Union, standing on this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the Compromise Measures, settled by the Congress of 1850; "the act for reclaiming fugitives from service or labor," included; which act being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot, with fidelity thereto, be repealed, or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

3. That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing, in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color, the attempt may be made.

4. That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature, in 1799; that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and import.

(*From the Calcasieu Press.*)

MADISON, ORANGE COUNTY, TEXAS.
July 4th, 1856.

MR. EDITOR.—Your readers will perhaps be benefited by a knowledge of the present state of affairs in Orange County, Texas. If you think so, you are at liberty to publish in your valuable paper, the following statement which will be found near the truth:

First, all the good citizens of the county are under arms on duty in various directions, endeavoring to drive out from their midst a gang of gamblers, cow, hog and horse thieves, mail robers, mail burners, counterfeiters, and murderers, who have been collecting in this county for many years, increasing in boldness as they increased in numbers, till they became wicked beyond endurance.

These villains of various criminal hue, have been ordered to leave the county and go beyond the limits of fifty miles distance. The number of these characters may equal forty, more or less, including all the free mulattoes and their white associates.

At the present writing only three have been killed, some others keep themselves hid in the thickets and marshes, playing a hide and seek game to assassinate the better citizens and fulfil their threats heretofore made, and many are aiming to *go into Calcasieu* and the adjoining parishes to live.

I will give you the names of many of these people and a light touch of their practices, that your readers may be on their guard.

Wm. Ashworth, mulatto, has possessed a handsome stock of cattle, and for many years has proved himself a man of universal hospitality, but owing to his color, few people of honor and pride of character have descended to enjoy it, while hordes of gamblers, thieves and counterfeiters hung about him and played securely at their respective games unmolested, except by one another. It is said, (and believed true) that some 7 men have been shot in his house in the course of his hospitality to these villains.

His son Luke has pursued a course which has thrown some wealth into his hands, but, although he has cautiously avoided the appearance of open dishonesty, yet he has been a *secret keeper* for these rascals and had knowledge of the most of their rascality without ever informing the officers of Justice.

Henderson 2nd son of Wm. Ashworth, never courted the name of honesty, as I can learn, but on the contrary, is inclined to boast of his ability to steal, and I have no doubt but he is entitled to all the honor due to a master thief and an accomplice in murder. Luke Ashworth and others, state that he penned 18 head of cattle belonging to the neighbors and killed them at one time, for the hides. He assisted in the murder of Samuel Deputy.

Clark Ashworth, 3rd son of Wm. Ashworth, has acted his part among the rest, and, on his own responsibility, only stands bound over to court for the Hog stealing.

Tap Ashworth, was driven from an adjoining County for some misdemeanor, and is now involved in a law suit (I am told) of a thousand dollars on account thereof; since residing here, nothing has been alledged against him more criminal than his assistance personally rendered to Henderson in penning the stolen cattle which he butchers; for which he, Tap, receives gratis as much of the choice beef as he wants.

Aaron Ashworth, has never been charged with dishonesty, nor has he entertained a promiscuous suit of vagabond parasites; but having raised a number of daughters of color, he seems to have disposed of them unluckily among a set of lazy, idle white men for mistresses, who were allured more by the beauty of a few cattle bestowed on them, than by the beauty of the girls. Thus he has entailed upon our country a hord of worthless creatures in a shape of human beings, who, no doubt will in due time, be ready to steal and burn any property which the more honorable and industrious citizens may construct for the beauty and improvement of this country.

Sam Ashworth, son of Aaron, seems to inherit in his disposition, all the most diabolical qualities of the Indian, Negro and White man, without any of their principles, is the murderer of Samuel Deputy, a very useful and enterprising citizen. He had attempted to murder several before, but without success. He now stands indicted for one attempt, by the Grand Jury of your Parish, and a writ was issued more than a year ago; but for want of an efficient officer, or some other reason unknown to me no exertion has been made to arrest him, and he is still at large threatening the lives of several others.

Those who are considered directly accessory to the murder of Deputy, are Jack Bunch, Ned Glover, Bill Blake, Burwell Alexander and Henderson Ashworth, the Cow Thief. Jack Bunch, cousin to Sam, assisted in killing Deputy, and is guilty of killing his own hand, Terly, the drunken keeper of his sister a few years ago.

Ned Glover, alias Haywood, according to his own confession before execution, murdered a man in the State he came from, and changing his name, made his escape to this country. He together with Bill Blake and Burwell Alexander, are accessory to the death of Deputy, by allowing Sam Ashworth, then a prisoner under them, to go at large, but a few hours before the murder took place, Glover is well known to deal in counterfeit money.

Bill Blake is well known to be an extensive and accomplished Thief, Gambler and Counterfeiter.

Burwell Alexander, is at present in Madison recovering from his wounds.

Sam Small, McCarver and Bill Wingate, are the reputed burners of the East pass Saw Mill, and are known cow and hog thieves.

Jack, Gus and Mart Stewart, Bill Jim and Steve Wingate—Johnson and Oliver Clark, Aude and Jim McClain, all the Bunches, and some others are all *under* cow and hog thieves, belonging to Henderson Ashworth's gang.

Willis Goodman, Wright, Pate, Charley Martin are promiscuous thieves and villains of various hues.

Jack Moore was a bold counterfeiter the man of the mint, and was executed by the Committee of safety amidst his coin and dies, at Jo Bremons on Sabine in the *big thicket*. *Boz Sapp* and his father *Addison Sapp*, were found with him, but made his escape bare footed and bare headed, leaving their saddle bags, in which was found plenty of proof of their rascality and guilt.

The balance of them are either connected with Bill Blake's gang of horse thieves or Henderson's gang of cow thieves or both.

The White people on Johnsons' Bayou have wisely determined to rid themselves of their colored neighbors who keep up a constant intercourse with rascals abroad, and they have already ordered them to leave.

They find it impossible with safety to let any remain, as it is reduced in a certainty, that the most honest among them will hide for others who steal and commit other depredations. So your readers may look for the following names among them ere long, to wit: Franswa Galia, Silista Galia, Eli Burwick, James Anderson, Drury Ashworth, Larkin Ashworth, Wm. Nelson, Moses Nelson, Robert Nelson, Stephen Perkins, and Jonathan Carter, all of colored families.

Now Mr. Editor, your readers at once see the impropriety of allowing this mottly gang to settle among them without industry, without moral principle, and without the least shade of hope, that their descendants which they are propagating, can ever be admitted to an equality with the white people. And they at once see the mistake, which these colored people are laboring under to want a settlement there, under such circumstances. Can you, Mr. Editor, (I believe you can,) convince some of the leading ones among these deluded people, of this mistake, and show them their true interest in making their exodues beyond the Rio Grande, where they and their children will at once be on an *equality with the Natives of that Country.*

Adieu, PROGRESSION.

THE LOVELY WOMAN'S KISS.

BY AN ENTHUSIASTIC YOUNG MAN.

I've banqueted on luxuries
Produced in every clime,
I've feasted on rich turtle soup,
And supped on oysters prime;
But nothing so delicious is
Within a world like this,
As soft caresses seasoned by
A lovely woman's kiss.

I've gloated over the festive board,
And drank rich draughts of wine—
I've listened at the opera
To melody divine;
But oh! I've never, never met
Such sweet excess of bliss,
As thrills the soul when lips receive
A lovely woman's kiss.

In glittering halls of splendor rare
I've passed the midnight hours—
In gardens beautiful and fair,
I've wandered 'mid the flowers;
But there is a dearer joy than these—
A joy I would not miss—
A heavenly rapture which is found
In lovely woman's kiss.

In my last hour, when death draws near.
In darkness and in gloom,
May woman's smile my pathway cheer,
And light me to the tomb;
And when my soul shall take its flight
To other worlds than this,
May it be wafted to the skies
By lovely woman's kiss.

POLITICAL STRAWS.

Under this head, the Memphis Bulletin compiles about three columns of political items bearing on the Presidential election, some of which we insert. The Bulletin is an old-line Whig paper, and has yet indicated no choice for the Presidency. The following are some of the facts it collects:

At the Democratic Ratification Meeting held at Knoxville, on the 21st ultimo, among the speakers were John R. Nelson, Esq., an old and distinguished Whig leader, and Col. John H. Crozier, also a Whig of great prominence and ability, having been the Whig elector on the Clay ticket in 1844.

It will have been seen by our telegraphic despatches of Sunday morning, that there has been another splintering up of the American party in Massachusetts. This time it is the Fillmore men who are the "bolters." Perhaps we of the South ought to be glad that in these times, when mad fanaticism rules the hour in nearly every Free State, that there is any remnant left of sound, national men.

In Connecticut, the fusion which has taken place between the Black Republicans and the Americans, the last named having basely betrayed Mr. Fillmore, leaves the Whigs of that State no refuge but to throw away their votes on a ticket of their own, or vote for Buchanan. Among those of them who have determined on this last course we observe those of Col. Hazard, late Chairman of the Central Whig Committee; Hon. Chas. Chapman, late Whig Member of Congress from the Hartford District; N. Morgan, Esq.; Hon. Philip S. Galpin, recently elected Mayor of New Haven.

At a meeting of the Whigs of Baltimore held on the night of the 2d, a resolution was adopted that no delegate should be elected to represent Baltimore in the Whig National Convention. No preference was indicated for Mr. Fillmore.

In Ohio we see it stated that all the candidates nominated on the American State ticket have declined, except Mr. Eggleston, and that he is for Fremont.

The Bowling Green (Ky.) Standard heretofore Know-Nothing, has pulled down the names of Fillmore and Donelson, and run up in their stead those of Buchanan and Breckenridge.

The Concord (N. H.) Reporter, Manchester American and Portsmouth Ballot, all American papers of New Hampshire, are all out for Fremont.

The Plainfield Union, published in Essex county, N. J., which has heretofore been a staunch old-line Whig sheet, boldly hoists the names of Buchanan and Breckenridge and enters gallantly into the fight.

The Bellefontain Gazette, of Logan county, Ohio, an old-line Whig paper, has come out Democratic, and run up the names of Buchanan and Breckenridge.

The Reading (Pa.) Journal (for Fillmore) approves of a union between the Fillmore and Fremont forces. It says: "We are not without hope that a union of the opposition elements will be had, on grounds honorable to all parties, and that 'Buck and Breck.' whom the Locofocos think destined to walk over the course so easily, will be handsomely beaten in the end."

Judge E. Davis, of Macon, Ga., elected last October on the Know-Nothing ticket as a representative from Bibb to the Legislature of that State, has come out for Buchanan and Breckenridge.

EIGHTEEN THINGS—In which young people render themselves very impolite:

1. Loud laughter.
2. Reading when others are talking.
3. Cutting finger nails in company.
4. Leaving meeting before it is closed.
5. Whispering in meeting.
6. Gazing at strangers.
7. Leaving a stranger without a seat.
8. A want of reverence for superiors.
9. Reading aloud in company without being asked.
10. Receiving a present without some manifestations of gratitude.
11. Making yourself the topic of conversation.
12. Laughing at the mistakes of others.
13. Joking others in company.
14. Correcting older persons than yourself, especially parents.
15. To commence talking before others are through.
16. Answering questions when put to others.
17. Commencing to eat as soon as you get to the table. And—
18. In not listening to what one is saying, in company—unless you desire to show open contempt for the speaker. A well-bred person will not make an observation whilst another of the company is addressing himself to it.

Runaway in Jail.

WAS committed into the Jail of the Parish of St. Landry, on the 21st day of July 1856, a négro woman, grief color, calling herself CLARISSE, and saying she belongs to F. Brunet, residing in Plaquemine Brulée, in the Parish of St. Landry.

Clarisse is stout built, aged about 27 years, 4 feet 11 inches high, speaks English only.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law, after the legal delay.

CHS. THOMPSON, *Jailor.*
Opelousas, July 26, 1856.

TRY YOUR LUCK!

GRAND RAFFLE of $500 worth of JEWELRY, consisting of 100 prizes.—Every ticket wins a prize, at F. Delarue, corner of Main and Bellevue Streets.

The prizes consist in:

One Gold Watch and Chain,— One Diamond Ring,—Silver Spoons.—Bracelets.—Gold Pen and Cases,— Earrings, —Breastpins,—Rings, &c.

Tickets can be had at Frank Delarue, and John Cochran, in Opelousas, and at Millspaugh's Book Store, at Washington, La.

Opelousas, July 26th, 1856.

RALLY! RALLY! RALLY!

THE undersigned wishing positively to close their business, offer their stock at cost prices. Great bargains are now offered in the following goods:

Fine colored Barèges at 25 a 30 cts.
Fine " " Robes, at $3 50 a $5 a $6.
Fine Satin striped Barèges, at 60 cts.
Fine French Jaconats, at 25 a 30 a 35 cts.
Fine Ginghams, at 20 a 25 a 30 cts.
Fine black and colored Silk dresses, very cheap.
Fine Embroidered Linen-Cambric Handkerchiefs, from $1 to $10.
Fine Embroidered Swiss and Jaconet bands, from 50 cts to $4 a $5.
Fine Embroidered Swiss and Jaconet Collars, from 15 cts, to $4 a $5.
Fine Embroidered Swiss and Jaconet Setts, from $1 25 to $10.
Ladies fine black and colored Parasols, from $2 to $3 50.
Black and colored Alpaccas, all prices.
Fine Damask Curtain Stuff, at $1 per yd.
Oil Calicoes for curtain stuff, at 35 a 40 cts.
Fancy Curtain Calicoes, at 20 a 25 cts.
White and colored Counterpanes, at $1 25 a $1 50.
Black and Fancy Prints, at 10 a 12 cts.
Best Irish Linens, at $8 a $10 $11 per piece.
White Plaid Muslins, from 12½ to 25 cts.
White and Fancy Brillantines, at 25 a 30 cts.
White and Brown Cottons, from 5 to 15 cts.
Sheeting Cotton, white and brown, cheap.
Gents and Ladies hose and half hose, all prices.
Ribbons sold at a sacrifice.
Winter goods almost given away.
Boots, Shoes and Hats, very low.
A full assortment of Hardware yet on hand.

We call the attention of the public to this advertisement as it positively speaks for itself.

GENIN, POIRET & Co.
Opelousas, July 26th, 1856.

State of Louisiana.

DISTRICT COURT, *Parish of St. Landry.* } No. 7871.

Estate of Gustave Frugé, deceased.

JOSEPH ANDREPONT, of the Parish of St. Landry, Administrator of the Estate of Gustave Frugé, deceased, late of said Parish, having filed his second annual 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 an order of Court, dated 24th of July, 1856.

Therefore, notice is hereby given to all interested, to make opposition, if any they have, within thirty days from the date hereof, why said account should not be confirmed and homologated, and that the Administrator be authorized to distribute the funds of said Estate, according to law.

Ls LASTRAPES, Clerk.
Opelousas, July 26th, 1856.

District Court.

Parish of St. Landry.

Clarissa Smith, vs. Charles G. Miller, } No. 7527.

IN this case, by reason of the law and evidence being in favor of the Plaintiff, it is therefore ordered, adjudged and decreed that she have judgment of separation of property from the Defendant, that the community of acquits and gains existing between them be dissolved, and that Plaintiff have judgment against Defendant for the sum of eight hundred and ten dollars, with a mortgage on the property of Defendant, for the sum of five hundred and sixty dollars, dating from the first January, 1849, and for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars from date hereof.

Done, read and signed in open Court, at Opelousas, this 26th June, 1856.

LUCIUS J. DUPRE, Judge
15th Judicial District.

A true copy,
Ls. LASTRAPES, Clerk.
Opelousas, July 26th, 1856.

State of Louisiana.

DISTRICT COURT, PARISH OF ST. LANDRY, } No. 7860.

Estate of Martin Donato, f. m. c.

AUGUSTE DONATO, f. m. c., of the Parish of St. Landry, Testamentary Executor of the Estate of Martin Donato, f. m. c., deceased, late of the Parish of St. Landry, having filed a Final Tableau of Distribution 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 July 22d, 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, and the Administrator be discharged of all further liabilities, and his bond cancelled.

Ls. LASTRAPES, *Clerk.*
Opelousas