THE COURIER.

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

Opelousas :

SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1857.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Auditor:
E. W. ROBERTSON,
For Treasurer.
ROBERT A. HUNTER,
For Superintendent of Public Education:
W. J. HAMILTON.
For the Fourth Congressional District.
HON. JOHN M. SANDIDGE.
For the State Senate :
BENJAMIN R. GANTT, of St. Landry.
AMEDEE PUJO, of Calcasieu.
For the House of Representatives:
JOHN J. MORGAN, of Atchafalaya.
OLIVIER D. GUIDRY, of Carancro.
WILLIAM REED, of Ville Plate.
For Sheriff:
L. V. CHACHERE.
For Recorder:
ANDREW J. THOMPSON.
For Assessor:
JOSEPH B. RICHARD.

☞ Yielding to the solicitations of my friends, I have consented to become a candidate, at the election in November next, to represent the 3d Police Jury Ward, comprising Coulée Croche Grand Coteau and Gros Chevreuil.

F. C. DEVILLIERS.

July 11th, 1857.

☞ We learn with pleasure that the Hon. John M. Sandidge, has been nominated as a candidate to represent our (4th) Congressional District in Congress, by the Democratic Convention which took place on the 4th of July inst., at Alexandria.

Our worthy representative had no opposition.

☞ The Address of the Committee appointed at the last Democratic Convention which was held in Opelousas, addressed to the People of our Senatorial District, will be published in our next number.

PERSONAL.—On Saturday last one of our Editors presumed that he had sufficient reason to demand of Mr. C. N. Ealer, Editor of the *Opelousas Patriot*, an explanation of an offensive article which appeared in its columns on that day. Mr. Ealer in reply to our demand answers that it was not his intention, in the article alluded to, to cast a personal imputation on any one.

Although we do not exactly thus comprehend the position assumed by an Editor ;—although we know there is a well marked distinction between an Editor and his paper ;—although we do not well understand that the conscience and appreciation of an Editor might possibly prove thus elastic, (the light in which it seems to be regarded by Mr. Ealer); nevertheless, we accept this as a satisfactory explanation from him ;—but we cannot refrain from bringing to bear on his mind that for the future he would do well to weigh well his words, whenever he may judge proper to speak of an Editor. He may know how to speak of a paper, but without doubt he is entirely ignorant of the manner in which he should speak of an Editor.

☞ For reading matter, see first page.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office, says the Washington *Union*, recently received a letter from the register of a south-western land office, asking information in relation to the pre-emptions on lands withdrawn from market for railroad purposes, in view of the provisions of the act of June 3, 1856. In reply, the Commissioner has decided as follows :

1st. That where the settlement was made with good faith before the passage of the law, and all the requirements of the act of 1841 have been met by the party claiming, he was entitled to file, subsequently to the passage of the law, his declaration statement, and prove it up, as well on the odd numbered sections as on the even.

2d. That by the act of 3d March, 1853, (chapter 143), settlements with a view to pre-emption are authorized upon the alternate *reserved sections* at any time after withdrawal, and prior to the final allotment by the General Land Office.

(Telegraphed to the New-Orleans Picayune.)

DREADFUL RIOTS IN NEW-YORK.

MANY PERSONS KILLED AND WOUNDED.—METROPOLITAN FORCE BADLY WHIPPED.—THE MILITARY ORDERED OUT.

NEW-YORK, July 6.—Bloody riots commenced in this city on the Fourth, and have now been going on for forty-eight hours

The conflicts began on the afternoon of the 4th, in the "bloody sixth" ward, between a gang known as the "Dead Rabbits" and a party of Bowery Boys.

Firearms were freely used, and seven persons were killed and from twenty-five to thirty were wounded.

In the Seventh and Thirteenth Wards there were also serious affrays, and a number of persons were badly injured.

Last evening the fighting in the Sixth Ward was renewed, and a terrible conflict took place between two factions.

Eleven persons were shot and many were supposed to be fatally wounded.

The new Metropolitan Police did all they could to suppress the riots, but they were totally unable even to protect themselves, and were badly whipped.

The military were ordered out and are still under arms.

REPENTANT DEMOCRATS.—During the session of the Texas Democratic State Convention, Col. J. S. Ford, editor of the Austin *State Times*, and Frank E. Williams, of Cherokee county, were received back into the Democratic fold, whence they had been decoyed by the dark lanters of Know Nothingism. The editor of the Galveston *Civilian*, who was present, thus writes:

"Col. John S. Ford, editor of the *State Times*, first came forward. He said that he had joined the American party with none but good motives though without investigating materially its principles; but that he had long since become convinced that those principles were antagonistic to the true notions of free government, but he had refrained from any public declarations from various considerations; he did not want office, nor would he have office if tendered him. He believed that the salvation of the country, and especially of the South, depended upon the integrity and stability of the Democratic party, as the only national organization in existence."

Mr. Williams followed in the same strain. The party is not disposed to be hard upon those who do truly repent and for sake, &c.—*Pennsylvanian.*

DISFRANCHISING WHITE MEN.—The Boston Traveler thus chuckles over the prospect of disfranchising some white men in the Massachusetts, for the crime of not being able to read and write :

The democratic committee of Suffolk county are very ardent in their denunciations of the proposed reading and writing amend to the constitution. The warmth is the warmth of intermeddling number of voters in this county, should the amendment be adopted—as it will be.

Cincinnati manufactured last year 19,250,000 gallons of proof whisky—only 7,000,000 less than England, Ireland and Scotland produce.

☞ The Hon. John M. Sandidge, the Democratic candidate for Representative of this District in Congress, paid us a visit on his way to the Parishes of Lafayette and Vermillion. We are informed that the Colonel will pass through our sister Parish, Calcasieu, from Vermillion.

Mr. Sandidge looks remarkably well, in health and spirit.

(From the N. O. Bulletin.)

THE FOURTH OF JULY, 1857.—What a change has taken place on the American Continent in the comparatively brief period of eighty-one years! It is almost impossible to realize to ourselves that there are men now living among us whose memory ante-dates July 4th, 1776 ; who had arrived to years of maturity when the space now occupied by the United States in the family of nations had no existence ; when the splendor of the name of Washington had never filled the world and excited the enthusiastic applause, almost the worship, of mankind. A new existence has arisen up around these venerable Patriarchs New fashions, new ideas, new agencies in nature and art, in commerce and civilization in general to them have changed the very aspect of society. So thickly and rapidly have events crowded upon each other since the nation rose from nonentity, that it is difficult either to grasp or comprehend them. To us, from familiarity, they have become common, while they partake of the really wonderful ; each one seemingly more surprising, marvelous than its predecessor. What but familiarity could cause us to cease to wonder that the huge leviathans that now traverse the ocean like things of real life can be propelled by the apparently powerless hot vapor that arises from the snout of the tea-pot ? that land carriages by the same agent fly over the surface of the country, running down and beating the birds in their rapid progress ? that persons converse thousands of miles without the intervention of apparent time ? The strange language, scarcely understood by themselves uttered by the ancient Seers, darkly shadowing forth the future in symbols and vague allusions, has been literally interpreted by the actual occurrence of the events so mysteriously typified. A nation has been born in a day, whether we consider "day" to be the twenty-four hours of July 4th, 1776, or a "hand breadth" of time comprising the life which, as a nation, we have already lived. And how answers the Telegraph to, "putting a girdle around the earth in forty minutes ?" Our octagenarian existence has been the period at once of development and of condensation. Time and space have been overcome. Years are crowded into days and days into minutes, and the ceaseless whirl of the great machinery that has produced these strangely sublime phenomena seems in no wise spent, and gives no indications of pause. Which tends it ? If this nation with its appurtenances and the phenomena it has evolved from the arcana of nature could now, by some sudden fiat of fate, be struck from the scroll of the actual it might be doubted a thousand years hence whether it ever had any being ; whether it was anything more than a dream of some distempered imagination. At most it could then only be regarded as a mere meteoric flash from the elements of the great social and physical Past

It may safely be asserted that since we began life, the *power* of the printing press—the most wonderful agent, all things considered, perhaps the world has ever seen or ever will see—has risen into being. Through the means of it, the world is now governed by ideas. Formerly the sword ruled it ; but the latter is only potent now when the nervous pen gives it countenance and preserves unsullied its glittering sheen.

There is probably no intellect sufficiently profound and comprehensive to take the full scope of the influence which this country has exerted upon the civilized, and even savage world, directly and indirectly, within its short career. This influence has been a moral influence alone, and it has come upon the nations as silently as the twilight dews. They have been unconscious of it themselves. It has been carried concealed within the canvas of ever ship that has been wafted across the ocean ; enclosed between the leaves of every "American book ;" heard in the shrill whistle of every locomotive ; in the crash of the trees before the woodman's axe ; in the boatman's song upon the western rivers ; in the orations and writings of our hero statesmen, sages and orators ; felt in the puff of every steamboat ; in the operations of every reaping machine and sail yacht. This pervasive influence has come from expanding cities and thriving villages ; from innumerable red and white school-houses nestling modesty upon the hill sides and in the valleys of the country ; it has been conveyed in millions of voiceless little white messengers from emigrants to their friends in Fatherland ; it has come up in surcharged volume and amazing strength from the tumultuous heavings of the people at every Presidential election. Every triumph of law and order has given it power. Europe has looked upon us in these commotions and expected every moment to see the great things of society give way, and to hear the report of the succeeding crash ; but when no loosening was observed and no jar felt, and when from the great deep of this uproar, there came a feeling of calmness, and from apparent chaos, harmony and beauty, there rose from the heart of all Europe boundless admiration. Nobles and kings felt, though they may not have expressed the sentiment. And they must have mentally asked, "What manner of Child is this ?"

It is meet and proper that on the recurrence of our National Natal Day, we should take a retrospect, though ever so hurried of the past, in regard to ourselves ; that we should try, while honoring the day, to glean a bit of truth, and learn a little lesson, or a great one, from our career ; that we should try to understand the secret sources of our unexampled prosperity for our benefit in the future. "The past at least is secure ;" and firmly do we believe that we must not, under any pretext whatever, depart from the principles which secured all the excellence, the glory and happiness of that Past. Nor do we believe we shall. Let us rejoice in and be faithful to the Present, and transmit its glory to the Future.

A PLUG-UGLY.—The following description of a Baltimore plug-ugly will fit some of our New Orleans rowdies as well as if they had sat for their portraits. Let them look in the mirror and see themselves :

"Alone he is a coward ; but, like all bullies, is brave when there is a crowd at his back. He likes to talk vulgar when decent people are within hearing, and always has a ruffianly epithet at his tongue's end. He can be enlisted in any cause for money which he prizes only as a means of gratifying the most brutish appetites. He is usually to be found in the neighborhood of an engine or porter-house, and he understands the merest wink.

It is aggravating to see a good looking man wrestling with your wife in a waltz, without having the privilege of going up and lightening his cravat.

SANTA ANNA'S DESIGNS.

Our readers are not ignorant of the fact that Gen. LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA is ardently desirous of returning to Mexico. This redoutable hero and patriot, who during a protracted life-time, has been engaged in seven popular revolutions, has on four different occasions been elevated to the highest dignity in the republic ; who, after a rule sometimes of a few months, sometimes of a few years, has always disgusted and alienated his most bigoted partisans, and been driven ignominiously from the land, still cherishes the hope once again to deceive his countrymen by lavish protestations of disinterestedness and *amor patrie*, to bring about a new revolution, and for the fifth time to occupy the national palace and glut his selfishness, rapacity and inextinguishable thirst for domination at the expense of a country which he has never governed save to betray. When we read the manifesto of this insolent sexagenarian, whose sole redeeming quality amidst a thousand vice, is indomitable constancy of purpose, we did not dream that the fatuous chance existed of his success in the prosecution of this new scheme. If the people of Mexico are not absolutely and inherently incapable of learning wisdom from experience, surely the quarter of a century during which SANTA ANNA has been alternately the object of their idolatry and destestation, has furnished them memorable lessons which they should take to heart and profit by. They have tried him thrice and again. They have foolishly given ear to the accomplished hypocrite, and entrusted him with supreme power, which he has invariably employed for their degradation and his own aggrandizement. He has never failed to oppress them beneath the weight of intolerable taxation. He has wrung from them countless millions wherewith to gorge his already overflowing coffers. He has treated them like serfs instead of freemen, and has sought to consolidate his power by wresting from them their franchises, and curtailing their liberty. In short, he has been a soulless, ruthless, unscrupulous despot, and has systematically pursued a heartless and infamous career, until the people, goaded to resistance by the tyrant's rule, have turned upon him and driven him into exile.

Yet SANTA ANNA still fixes his ardent gaze on the Presidency of Mexico, and mingles in a complicated intrigue with disaffected soldiers, a rebellious priesthood and factious citizens, of which the sole ultimate object is his triumphant return to Mexico. He expects to accomplish this by another of those deplorable and sanguinary revolutions of which the annals of Mexico offer a multitude of examples. Nor are his expectations as delusive as we once imagined them. He avails himself skillfully of every favorable element, whether intrinsic or incidental. His ancient prestige has not yet lost all its power. There are thousands in Mexico who really and religiously believe that SANTA ANNA is the only man who can successfully conduct the government. Then he has on his side that potent weapon which strikes broadly and deeply in every class of society—religious fanaticism. The clergy are almost to a man inveterately hostile to the Comonfort administration. It has shorn them of a moiety of their strength. It has dealt with them as citizens amenable to the laws, and not as a privileged class subject to no statutes save their own. It has been forcibly plucked from them the perpetual usufruct of the church property, compelling them to sell, though restoring to them the proceeds. It has consequently arrayed the clergy in bitter and implacable opposition. True they are constrained by policy to swear allegiance to the new constitution which strips them of many of their privileges ; but this is simply the result of prudential considerations. They tried open resistance, and it failed. They have now learned to eke out the lion's skin with the fox's, and prefer empty lip-service while cherishing the most deadly and rancorous resentment. SANTA ANNA is therefore secretly aided by nearly the entire clerical influence of the Republic. Every man who has been kicked out of office by COMONFORT ; every soldier who has been cashiered for insubordination ; every functionary who has been dismissed for incompetence or malversation—brood over fancied wrongs, dream of another revolution, and are ready to further the ambitious projects of his ex-Excellency.

Possibly, however, the watchfulness, vigor and administrative ability of COMONFORT might keep down all these smouldering fires of rebellion, and maintain the stability of the government. But it would seem that SANTA ANNA's designs are aided not merely by the fickleness and caprice of the Mexican people, but by foreign support. The Havana correspondent of the New York *Herald*, whose opportunities for acquiring correct information are, according to that journal, unsurpassed, charges Spain with a direct understanding with SANTA ANNA. He says:

"The manifesto, together with other circumstances affecting Cuba, afford plain evidence that the government at Havana has turned filibuster—that Santa Anna is its choice to be leader of the filibusters, and that the conquest of Mexico is the object aimed at. The other circumstances which we refer to are—first, the fact, of which we have received information by private correspondence, which is nothing less than that Santa Anna has entered into an arrangement with the Spanish government, by which he is to be assisted and protected by Spain in his return to the direction of affairs in Mexico ; and, secondly, if pending questions should not be arranged at Madrid between Spain and Mexico, on the arrival of the mail packet from Havana conveying the correspondence, which left Cuba at the end of May, then no arrangement whatever will be made ; thirdly, the constant intercourse and correspondence carried between Santa Anna and Gen. Concha ; fourthly, the protection given at Havana to all the discontented Mexican politicians whose public labors and revolutionary purposes find protection in a country where it is not even permitted a man to think without permission from the Captain-General. All these things are evidences of the complicity of Spain with Santa Anna."

How much truth there is in this we cannot say ; but it looks plausible. If Spain intends pressing her quarrel with Mexico, in order to promote the schemes of Santa Anna, to be ultimately recompensed, on the triumph of that adventurer, by an advantageous peace, and mayhap a fat slice of Mexican territory, assuredly the people of the United States will have something to say prior to the consummation of this pleasant arrangement. Our government may not interfere, but the citizens will. Let COMONFORT call upon his friends in this country to help him in his strait, and, as the *Herald* says, "he can have ten thousand fighting men at the tap of the drum, ready to march and sustain the liberties of our sister republic." The instincts of the Americans will prompt them to enlist under the banner of COMONFORT. This would be a species of filibustering exactly to their taste ; and in the end Spain would find herself under the dire necessity of abandoning her amiable friend SANTA ANNA, and of concentrating her army and navy around her beloved Queen of the Antilles, in order to prevent that priceless jewel from falling into the hands of *los malditos Yankees*—as she styles us. This peril, so obvious and extreme, induces us to receive with some incredulity the story of Spanish complicity in the Santa Anna programme ; for Spain is proud and bigoted, but not utterly insensate.—*Bee.*

THE "NATIONAL" COUNCIL.—All the States in the Union had delegates in attendance at the pleasantly denominated "National K. N. Council," which recently met in Louisville, Ky., *except seventeen !* The States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Texas and Tennessee represented the South by staying away from the thing. The "Address" put forth is peculiarly appropriate. It concludes with a quotation from the address of Satan to his discomfitted hosts, after they had been hurled headlong from the battlements of Heaven: "Awake, arise! or be forever fallen!" So Satan exhorted his fallen comrades ; and so this committee exhort their defeated brethren. The learned committee saw the similarity of their position to His Satanic Majesty, and very appropriately adopted his exhortation.

THE DEVIL AND THE KNOW-NOTHINGS.

Princes, Potentates,
Warriors! the flower of Heaven, once yours, now lost.
* * * * * * *
Awake, arise! or be forever fallen.
[*Satan to his Legions—See Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Americans, and friends of Americans,
North and South, East and West!
Awake, arise! or be forever fallen.
[*Know-Nothing Address—See Louisville Journal.*

WE ARE THE DEAD.—The Marshal Castellan ordered a sham fight recently to be executed by his troops, at mid-day, in a field near Lyons. The day was excruciatingly warm, and the Marshal perceiving two grenadiers, over come by the heat and fatigue, reclining leisurely on the grass under the shelter of a hedge, galloped towards them and commenced rating them severely. "*Fainéants !* why are you her ? While your comrades are fighting, you are asleep ! You do nothing !" "Pardon, Marshal," replied one of the grenadiers, "we are the dead !" (*nous faisons les morts !*) The Marshal smiled and retired without further parley.

A German writer says that the people of the United States burst more steamboats and chew more tobacco than any other five nations of the globe.

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE.

I have speculated a great deal upon matrimony I have seen a young and beautiful woman, the pride of gay circles, married as the world says, well. Some have moved into costly houses, and their friends have all come and looked at their furniture and their splendid arrangements for happines, and they have gone away and committed them to their sunny hopes without fear. It is natural to be sanguine for them ; as the young are carried away sometimes by similar feelings. I love to get, unobserved into a corner, and watch the bride in her white attire, and her smiling face and her soft eyes meeting me in their pride of life, weave a dream of future happiness, and pursuade myself it will be true. I think how they will sit upon the luxurious sofa as the twilight falls, and build gay hopes and murmur in low tones the now not forbidden tenderness ; and how thrillingly the hallowed kiss and beautiful endearments of wedded life will make even their parting joyous, and how gladly come back from the crowded and empty mirth of the gay to each other's quite company. I picture to myself that young creature who blushes even now in this hesitating course as she listens eagerly for his footsteps as the night steals on, and wishing that he would come and when he enters at last, and with an affection as undying as his pulse, folds her to his bosom, I can feel the tide that goes flowing through the heart ; and gaze with him on that graceful form as she moves about for the kind offices of affection, soothing all his unquiet cares, and making him forget even himself in her young and unshaded beauty. I go forward years, and see her luxuriant hair put soberly away from her brow, and her girlish graces resigned into dignity, and loveliness chastened with the gentle meekness of maternal affection. Her husband looks upon her with a proud eye and shows her the same fervent love and delicate attentions which first won her ; and their fair children are grown up about them, and they go on full of honor and untroubled years, and are remembered when they die.

WASHINGTON IRVING.

THE END OF THE UNITED-STATES BANK.—Last week, says a Philadelphia paper, all the old books, papers, drafts, cheks, letters, etc., that have been preserved on file as vouchers in the long course of the immense business of the United States Bank, were sold in a heap in Philadelphia, and purchased by a paper-maker to be re-ground and manufactured into new stock. The whole mass weighed over forty tuns. Ten tuns of this amount is of correspondence—autograph letters of the first statesmen, politicians and financial men of this and other countries. Drafts upon the Rothschilds for hundreds of thousand of dollars, certificates of stock transferred to the leading bankers in Europe—checks and drafts from Cabinet officers, Senators, Congressmen, editors of newspapers, ect., all lie scattered ready for the important transformation into clean, unsullied, white paper. This huge mass of books and papers strikes the visitor with astonishment. A faint idea may be formed of the colossal character of the institution which at one time occupied so important a part in the history of the country. What a vast storehouse these papers would be for individual histories ; and perchance they would illustrate some unexplained passages in the history of the political parties of the day.

A YANKEE'S ADDRESS TO THE EXPECTED COMET.—A correspondent of the Connersville (Ind.) Times, thinking it not impossible that the comet may be open to pursuasion, addresses it thus in a recent letter ;

What's he got agin us ? What have we done, that he should, directly, or indirectly, in his Wandering Jew style of perambulating trespass on our premises, and frighten Mr. Buchannan's people out of their senses? Why can't he pitch into one of his own size—say a North River steamboat, or lash his elongated fiery narrative against the seven wonders of the world, and let us alone ? Mr. Comet, what is use of acting in this way ? Go along about your business. We are not ready to go yet, and if we were, we are so absent-minded as to forget to ask Gabriel to blow his horn. You know ther's plenty of other planets. What are you fooling' round here for ; Go to the Arctic regions and melt things, that Yankee enterprise may find Sir John without losing the 'pride of soil.' Go to Jupiter—go home—go to———! you old insinuating good-for-nothing, dialatory, slothful, negligent, elongated, astronomical, out-of-the-way, municipal wanderer ! Where's your eyes ? Can't you see us? Do you want to run over a body? Now, Mr. Comet—don't!"

☞ A traveler called at night-fall at a farmer's house—the owner being frome home and the mother and daughter alone, they refused to lodge the wayfarer. "How far then," said he, "to a house where a preacher can get lodging ?" "Oh, if you are a preacher," said the old lady, "you can stay here." Accordingly he dismounted. He deposited his saddlebags in the house, and led his horse to the stable. Meanwhile the mother and daughter were debating the point as to what kind of preacher he was. "He cannot be a Presbyterian," said the one, "for he is not dressed well enough." "He cannot be a Methodist," said the other, "for his coat is not the right cut for a Methodist." "If I could find his hymn book," said the daughter, "I could tell what sort of a preacher he is." And with that, she thrust her hand into the saddlebags, and pulling out a flask of liquor she exclaimed : "La! mother, he's a hard-shell Baptist!"

BE POLITE.— It is said that the Hon. George McDuffie, of South Carolina, was very polite even when a little boy. One evening he was holding a little calf by its ears while his mother milked the cow, and a gentleman passing by said, "Good evening my little son," George returned, "Good evening, Sir," with such a polite bow, that the gentleman noticed him and said, "Why didn't you pull off your hat my little man ?" George answered—"If you will get down and hold my calf for me, I will pull off my hat to you." George's politeness and shrewd remark were the making of him. That gentleman said to his mother, "Your son is a smart boy, and if properly trained, will make a great man some day. If you will permit me, I will give George a good education and give him a start in the world." The mother thanked the gentleman for his kindness and let him take charge of her son

Santa Anna, in his recent manifesto, alludes to the United States thus : "Mexico and Spain alike have a common enemy, that stands ready to drive our race from the land of Iturbide, and take its more brilliant jewel from the crown of Castile."

☞ If you would have your son be something in the world, teach him to depend on himself. Let him learn that it is by close, strenuous personal application that he must rise—that he must, in short, make himself, and be the architect of his own future.

OH, THINK NOT LESS I LOVE THEE!

Oh, think not less I love thee!
That our paths are parted now—
For the stars that burn above thee
Are not truer than my vow.
As the fragrance to the blossom,
As the moon unto the night,
Our love is to my bosom—
Its sweetness and its light.

Oh, think not less I love thee!
That thy hand I thus resign ;
In the heav'n that bends above thee
I will claim thee yet as mine!
Through the vision of Life's morning
Ever flitted one like thee ;
And thou Life's lapse adorning,
Shall hence that vision be.

Two gentlemen walking together were talking of the senses—seeing, feeling, and the like. One remarked that his sense of hearing was remarkable for its acuteness, while the other was not wonderfully endowed in this respect, but observed that his vision was wonderful. "Now, to illustrate," said he, "I can see a fly on the spire of yonder church." The other looked sharply at the place indicated. "Ah!" said he, "I can't see him, but I can hear him step!"

THE LADIES.—Writers for the press continue to descant on the ladies' hoops, and it is now said "that the first personage who wore hoops was Lady Saturn, one of the ladies in waiting upon the Sun." Unquestionably Lady Saturn wears hoops ; indeed, it may be said she "doesn't wear *anything else.*"

A SPORTING CHARACTER.—A man was recently arrested in Albany on the charge of stealing his daughter's ear-rings to bet on a dog fight.

LADIES FAVORITES.—There is too much truth in the following remarks of Addison :—"I have found that the men who are *really* the most fond of the ladies—who cherish for them the highest respect—are seldom the most popular with the sex. Men of great assurance—whose tongues are lightly hung—who make words supply the place of ideas, and place compliment in the room of sentiment—are their favorites. A due respect for women leads to respectful action towards them ; and respect is mistaken by them for neglect or want of love.

MRS. EX-PRESIDENT POLK.—Mrs. Polk, the esteemed widow of the ex-President, has determined to reside in Washington during the next session of Congress. Heretofore, since her husband's death, with the exception of a visit in London at the time Mr. Buchanan was the American minister there, Mrs. Polk has resided in Tennessee. It will be remembered that the deceased ex-President left to his widow the charge of taking care of and publishing his memoirs, which, so far as they relate to his administration, are said to be minute, full of interesting personal anecdote and abounding in reflections suggested by the state of public affairs and the conduct of his cabinet.—*N. Y. Post.*

SAD AFFAIR.—On the 15th, Mr. Casper Hilber, residing near Dallastown, York county, Pa., went to his well in the yard, for the purpose of drawing water, when the walls caved in, precipitating him down the well, a distance of seventeen feet, (the well is about forty feet deep,) where he was firmly held by earth and stone, unable to extricate himself. Every effort to extricate him was unavailing, in consequence of the continual caving in of the earth, although he was alive and could converse with the persons who were trying to release him. Early on the following morning he requested that his wife, (to whom he had been married but a short time,) should be brought within the sound of his voice, and when this was done he bade her farewell and soon afterwards expired.

Let us remove temptation from the path of youth.

Died.—At the residence of her father, in Mountville, in this Parish, on the 3rd July instant, CAMILLIA, daughter of S. W. Quirk, aged 17 months.

——In this town, on the 4th instant, Mr. AUGUSTE DEJEAN, aged 45 years.

——In this town, on the 7th instant, Mr. THEODORE DESBREUZ, aged 21 years.

——In Vermillionville, Parish of Lafayette, on the 8th instant, Mrs. ALIDA GUIDRY, consort of William Campbell.

OUR AGENTS.

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

AUGUSTE MARAIST,	St. Martinsville, (La.)
ARTHUR BULLIARD.	Breaux's Bridge, (La.)
A. MILLSPAUGH,	Washington, (La.)
E. E. COCHRANE,	Marksville, (La.)
MICHEL EMONET.	Leonville, (P. O.)

CANDIDATES.

☞ YVES D'AVY, the present Recorder, informs the public that he is a candidate for the same office, at the election of November next. [April 18th.

Messrs. Sandoz & Meynier :
Be so good as to announce that yielding to the solicitations of my friends, I have consented to become a candidate for the office of Parish Assessor, to which they have elected me two successive times, the election of which is to take place in November next. PIERRE MOUILLE.
April 11th.

☞ We are authorized to announce that Mr. VILLENEUVE JOUBERT is a candidate for the office of Assessor of this Parish, at the election in November next. [May 2d,

☞ We are authorized to announce that Mr. MARTIN FERRAULT is a candidate for the office of Constable for the 1st Ward of the Parish of St. Landry. Election in November next.
April 11th.

☞ We are authorized to announce that Mr. ALCESTE ROY, is a candidate for Constable for the First Ward of the Parish of St. Landry. Election in November next. [April 18th.

☞ We are authorized to announce McHENRY HUSBAND as a candidate for Ward Constable of the 1st Ward of this Parish, comprising Opelousas, at the election which will take place in November, next [May 16th, 1857

☞ We are authorized to announce that Mr. ULYSSE GABEREL is a candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace for the first Ward of the Parish of St. Landry. Election in November next, 1857.
July 4th, 1857.

☞ We are authorized to announce to the voters of the 2nd Police Jury Ward, comprising Grand Côteau, Gros Chevreuil and Coulée Croche, that Mr. LEON THEODEAU is a candidate to represent said Ward in the Police Jury, at the election of November next. [July 4, 1857.

☞ FR. COURTNEY Esq., is the regular nominee of the Democratic Convention held in Prairie Mamouth, as a candidate to represent the Parish of St. Landry in the next Legislature.
June 27th. 1857.

NOTICE TO BAKERS.

BOARD OF POLICE, Opelousas, July 11th, 1857.

THE price of Fresh Flour being $8.00 in the New Orleans Market, Bakers are required to give 23 ounces of bread for ten cents, during next week.

J. HARRIS,

TO THE LADIES,
And Housekeepers generally.

THERE is no better, nor more expeditious means of cleansing furniture, however old and dingy, than Stringer's celebrated Furniture Polish and Renovator. One or two applications imparts a beautiful gloss and freshness, while no unpleasant odor is attached to its use. Any lady or servant can with all ease and in a remarkably short time, polish the furniture of her entire house, with a single bottle and without the possibility of soiling the most delicate hand. Price $1 00 per bottle, with directions for using, for sale at the drug store of

JOHN POSEY, Agent.

Opelousas, July 11th, 1857.—1m.

State of Louisiana.

DISTRICT COURT, *Parish of St. Landry,* } No. 8196.

Estate of Valery Guillory, deceased.

GENEVIEVE MANUEL, of the Parish of St. Landry, Administratrix of the Estate of Valery Guillory, 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 July 9, 1857

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 Administratrix be discharged of all further liabilities and her bond cancelled.

Ls. LASTRAPES, Clerk.

Opelousas, July 11th, 1857.

DISTRICT COURT.
Parish of St. Landry.

Celeste Wilds, vs. Michel Wable. } No. 8183.

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 against the Defendant for the sum of five hundred and seventy-nine dollars, with a mortgage on all of his property dating back to the 1st of March, 1840, for the sum of four hundred and forty dollars to 1st of August 1849, for the sum of twelve dollars and fifty cents, to the 1st of April 1851, for the sum of fifty-six dollars to the 1st of April 1852, for the sum forty-nine dollars and to the 1st of November 1855, for the sum of seventy dollars and sixty-one cents, and the costs of this suit to be taxed.

Done, read and signed in open Court, this first day of July 1857.

B. A. MARTEL,
Judge 15th Judicial District.

A true copy,
HOMERE A. LATOUR, Dep'ty Clerk.
Opelousas, July 11th, 1857.

DISTRICT COURT.
Parish of St. Landry.

Sophie Sonnier, vs. Augustus Winkler. } No. 8141.

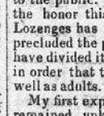
IN this case by reason of the law and evidence being in favor of the Plaintiff, it is therefore ordered, adjudged and decreed that she have judgment against the Defendant for the sum of one thousand and eighty-five dollars, with a mortgage on his property dating back from the 27th May, 1834, and the costs of this suit.

Done, read and signed in open Court, this first day of July 1857.

B. A. MARTEL,
Judge 15th Judicial District.

A true copy,
HOMERE A. LATOUR, Dep'ty Clerk.
Opelousas, July 11th, 1857.

RAN AWAY,

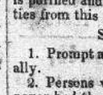


FROM the undersigned, in Opelousas, about the end of June last, a Negro-woman, named AZELIA, about 20 years old, middle size, speaking both French and English, and lively disposition.

A liberal reward will be given to the person who will bring her back to the undersigned or lodge her in Jail.

THEODOSE S. ROBIN.
Opelousas, July 11th, 1857.

ESTRAYED OR STOLEN,



FROM the Plantation of Lile Chacheré, in Bellevue, on the night of the 9th inst., a heavy sett creole sorrel poney, ball face, the white on the face extending further on the right eye than on the left, three legs white, long mane and tail and branded IL or 71.

A liberal reward will be given to whomsoever will bring said horse back to the undersigned on the Plantation above named, or to L. V. Chacheré, Sheriff, in Opelousas, or give such information as will lead to his apprehension. J. M. MILLSTEAD.

Bellevue, July 11th, 1857.—2t.

A NEW DISCOVERY!
THE GREATEST AND MOST WONDERFUL IN THE WORLD.

SARSAPARILLA LOZENGES

SIMPLE and Compound, prepared by N. HEREU, Druggist and Physician, superior to all essences, syrups and extracts so named, and to all specialities heretofore known.

I have for a long time thoroughly investigated the idea of a general therapeutic agent susceptible of being applied to all diseases, the developement or morbid principle of which proceeds from an internal cause, either in the blood or any of the other organs.

A careful and uninterrupted analysis of the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms had induced the hope that I could bring about such a result, and thanks to my indefatigable researches, it is now obtained.

I have found in some vegetables the necessary means for this grand idea, which is based upon an oleaginous principle of Sarsaparilla partly known to the public. Such is the discovery which I have the honor this day of advertising. The form of Lozenges has been given to it, because its nature precluded the possibility of doing otherwise, and I have divided it into simple and compound Lozenges in order that they might be given to children as well as adults.

My first experiments were made privately, and remained unknown until wonderful results had satisfied me that I had succeeded, and that the charge of quackery could not be brought against me.

The attention of physicians and of the public are called to these Lozenges, in order that every one may witness the admirable result of the same.

General effects testified to by upwards of a thousand persons. The stomach is cleansed, the blood is purified and renovated by removing all impurities from this precious organ and fluid.

SPECIAL EFFECTS.

1. Prompt and radical cure of all diseases generally.
2. Persons who have used these Lozenges have never had the cholera nor the yellow fever.
3. Venereal, syphilitic, herpetic, scorbutical, gouty, rheumatic, and nervous and bilious diseases are completely cured a few days after the remedy is resorted to.
4. All diseases of the lungs, head, eyes, stomach, bowels, and other internal and external complaints disappear entirely, provided the Lozenges are resorted to.

For sale by the box, with a prospectus showing the way must be used.

N. HEREU'S,
Corner Toulouse and Bourbon streets.
New Orleans, Opelousas. [July 11

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR
YOUNG LADIES.

MISS BERCIER has the honor to inform the public that having abandoned the idea of leaving Opelousas, she will re-open her school on the 1st day of July next.

Religion, the basis upon which a good education is founded, will receive at her hands the strictest attention ; and in order to merit a continuation of the confidence which has been reposed in her for the last fifteen years, the period during which her school has been established at Opelousas, Miss Bercier will spare no pains in order to contribute to the welfare of the students placed under her care.

The study of the English language will be under the control of a competent instructress, an inmate of the Institution.

The terms for instruction, comprising the scholastic year of eleven months, are as follows :

Board and Tuition, per annum,	$125 00
Daily Scholars, per month,	3 00
Music, "	6 00

Opelousas, June 13th, 1857.—1y.

AMBROTYPE PORTRAITS.

WM. P. BICKEL, the Ambrotype Artist, has arrived in Opelousas and opened his Gallery in the Varieties, where he will remain a short time, for the purpose of supplying the citizens of this vicinity with his celebrated new style of pictures, so celebrated at present throughout the world, as being superior to all other styles of Photographic pictures known, not only for its beautiful delineation, its brilliancy of tone, but for its everlasting durability, from whence it takes its name—Ambrotoz (Greek) eternal, imperishable.

Opelousas, June 20th, 1857.

NOTICE.

FINDING that my profits will admit of it, I take this opportunity of informing the public that I have reduced the price of my Beef to 5 cents.

E. WIKOFF.
Opelousas, July 4th, 1857.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

THE great reputation of Singer's Sewing Machines is founded on the fact, that they are perfectly adapted to every variety of work, and that each one of them, kept employed, will find not less than

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS A YEAR.

All persons desiring full and reliable information about these machines—sizes, prices, modes of purchasing, &c.,—can obtain by applying by letter or otherwise, for a copy of I. M. SINGER & Co's GAZETTE, a beautiful Pictorial Paper, entirely devoted to Sewing Machine interest. It will be sent gratis.

LOCAL AGENTS

Wanted in every town in the United States to whom liberal inducements are offered.

N. B.—We have made arrangements with many editors and publishers of newspapers highly profitable and satisfactory to them, and wish to make similar contracts with every