The Opelousas Courier.

VOL. 5. OPELOUSAS, PARISH OF ST. LANDRY, (Louisiana,) JULY 25th, 1857. NO. 34.

PUBLISHED ON SATURDAY BY
JOEL H. SANDOZ & ANDREW MEYNIER.

CONDITIONS.

Subscription, for one year, payable in advance three dollars; if paid at the end of the year, four dollars. No subscription will be received for a period less than one year. A subscriber wishing to discontinue, must give a *written notice* to that effect, and settle up all arrearages.

Advertising:—For one square not exceeding the space of ten lines, one dollar for the first insertion, and fifty cents for each subsequent insertion. Longer advertisements will be charged accordingly.

All the advertisements will be inserted in french and english until ordered out, or until the editors shall judge it convenient to discontinue the publication.

A liberal deduction made on advertisements inserted for long period.

No advertisement or subscription will be stopped until all the arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publishers.

No election tickets or other jobs printed without the money, or the person ordering them to be printed is a responsible person.

Ten dollars in advance will invariably be required for the announcement of candidates for office.

Rogers & Thompson,
PUBLIC AUCTIONEERS,

IN and for the Parish of St. Landry. Office at Opelousas.
GEO. N. ROGERS,
A. J. THOMPSON.
Dec. 27th, 1856.—1y.

DR. SALLES.

HAVING purchased a plantation in Bellevue, perfectly convenient to receive patients, will devote himself most exclusively to the treatment of chronic diseases, and his prices will be moderate, that is to say, one dollar per day for slaves which do not require the attendance of a nurse, and for those to whom a nurse is necessary, the price will be agreed upon with the owner.

Dr. Salles moreover offers his services to all those who may honor him with their confidence. B. J. SALLES, M. D.
Bellevue, Nov., 29th, 1856.

ANDRE MEYNIER,
Justice of the Peace,

WILL punctually attend to all business entrusted to his care, as Justice of the Peace, in the First District of the Parish of St. Landry.
Office—Court street, opposite the Court House, Opelousas.
Opelousas, June 14th, 1856.

Theodore DeValcourt,

NOTARY PUBLIC AND AUCTIONEER in and for the Parish of St. Landry, offers his services as such to his friends and the public in general.
His office is at his residence, near Grand Coteau.
All orders left at the store of Mr. J. B. Pollingue, in Grand Coteau, will be promptly attended to.
St. Landry, April 5th, 1856.

LANDRY HOLLIER, Washington,

HAS the honor to inform his friends and the public in general that he has purchased the store of Mr. B. Thiry, and has just arrived from New Orleans with a fine assortment of fashionable and family Dry Goods and Groceries.
He hopes that his stock of goods, as well as the low price at which he will sell, will merit a continuation of the patronage so well extended to Mr. Thiry. LANDRY HOLLIER.
Washington, April 25th, 1857.—(6m.)

THEODOSE CHACHERE,
Public Auctioneer,
In and for the Parish of St. Landry.
Office.—At the Sheriff's Office.
Sept. 27th, 1856.

Debaillon & Carriere,
Receiving, Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
Washington, La.
Jan. 19th, 1856.

DOCTOR E. M. MILLARD

CONTINUES to devote his entire attention to the practice of Medicine.
Grand Coteau, May 2d, 1857.

DOCTOR J. B. LEE.

HAS removed to Prairie Laurant, on the plantation lately belonging to Robt. R. Harwell, where he will practice his profession with diligence and punctuality.
St. Landry, March 28th, 1857.—tf.

JOEL H. SANDOZ, NOTARY PUBLIC.

WILL attend with care and diligence to all business entrusted to him, such as Family Meetings, Meeting of Creditors, sales, transfers and exchange of property, mortgages, release of mortgages, Donations, Inventaries, Testaments, &c.
Office opposite the Court House, near Thos. H. Lewis & Porter's.
Opelousas, April 18th, 1857

JAMES RAY, NOTARY PUBLIC.

WILL punctually attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office at Opelousas.
Opelousas, April 25th, 1857.

HERRMAN BODEMULLER, Barber, Main Street, ner Mr. Chretien's Tailor shop.—He also teaches music on the violin and guitar, and repairs musical instruments and tune pianos.
Opelousas, April 18th, 1857.

NOTICE.

AFTER the first of April next, I will resume the practice of Law in partnership with Henry L. Garland. Our office will be the one now occupied by Mr. King. LUCIUS I. DUPRE.
Opelousas, March 7th, 1857.

P. C. BETHELL. ROBERT HARE.
BETHELL & HARE,
COTTON FACTORS,
AND
Commission Merchants,
No. 55, Carondelet Street, New-Orleans.
☞ Having a recent interest in the above house, I respectfully solicit the patronage of the Planters of St. Landry.
W. C. CROW.
June 27th, 1857.—1y.

Blacksmith Shop, Washington.

THE undersigned having established himself permanently at the corner of Washington and Sittig streets, in Washington, offers his services to the inhabitants of the surrounding country. He makes the celebrated Ball Ploughs and guarantee them to work well, will repair wagons, carts, and other vehicles, horse-shoeing, &c., all on the most moderate prices. S. McCLAIN.
Washington, La. May 23, 1857.—1y.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
GRAND COTEAU,
Kept by Mrs. J. Delmas, opposite the Post Office.

LITERARY INSTITUTION OF OPELOUSAS.

Director—A. DE ST. CYR, D'ARTHUN.
HENRY FRAZEE, *Professor of English.*

Organization of the Institution from January 1st, 1857.

DAILY DIVISION OF THE CLASS
FROM 9 O'CLOCK A. M., TO 12 O'CLOCK, M.

Monday—English and French translation.
Tuesday—English and French Dictation and the Mathematics.
Wednesday—Latin, Spanish, French History.
Thursday—Latin, Spanish, Mathematics.
Friday—Repetition of the general work of the week. Preparatory Examination for the Semestrial Examination. Reading.
Class from 2 to 5 P. M.—An hour and a half for Inferior English Pupils. An hour and a half for Superior French Pupils.
Class from 2 to 5 P. M.—An hour and a half for Superior English Pupils. An hour and a half for Inferior French Pupils.
Voluntary Study from 7 to 8 o'clock P. M., without any extra charge, except the light and fire.
The scholastic year is of twelve months. Entire Religious and Political Tolerance.

CONDITIONS:

Instruction and Board per year,	$140 00
" day scholars, per year	40 00
[Quarters paid in advance.]	
" day scholars per month,	4 00
" Latin, " (Extra),	2 00
" Spanish, " "	2 00
Drawing per year,	30 00
Music, "	40 00
Bedstead, mattrass, pillow, per year,	4 00

Washing, $1 per month.— Doctors fees at the cost of parents.
The board and tuiton of Pupils of 16 years or upwards to be settled by agreement.
Opelousas, December 27th, 1856.

NOTICE.

THE partneship heretofore existing under the firm of J. B. BELLOCQ & CO., was dissolved on the 31st of August last, by limitation and the death of J. B. Bellocq.
The subscribers will continue the business of the house under the style of BELLOCQ, NOBLOM & CO., according to act passed before S. Magner, notary public.
VEUVE J. B. BELLOCQ,
A. P. NOBLOM,
J. B. DERBES,
P. ROY.
New Orleans, September 1, 1856.—1y.

EAGLE HOTEL,
Washington, La.

THE undersigned having purchased the above property, formerly known as the Galt House, begs leave to announce to the public that it is now open for the reception of transcient and permanent boarders. This Hotel is situated between the upper and lower Steamboats Landings, fronting the Courtableau. The premises have been newly furnished, and no effort will be spared to render the house as pleasant and acceptable to its patrons as any similar establishment in the interior of the State.
WM. IRELAND.
Washington, Dec. 29, 1855. 4

Notice to Builders.

THE undersigned has on hand a large quantity of Lumber of all sizes and descriptions for buildings, and also several lots of shingles, 3 feet boards and 6 feet pickets, for sale by J. B. A. FONTENOT.
Jan. 31, 1857.] Washington La.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby notify planters and others that from and after the 1st of November next 1856, the storage now existing will henceforth be charged for merchandize and other articles laying in their warehouses *for the period of one month*, and for every additional month or part of a month, the same additional rates will be charged.
Nothing will be delivered until the storage is paid.
DEBAILLON & CARRIERE.
Washington, October 11th, 1856.

GUILLOT SCHMIDT, Tailor,

HAVING established himself permanently on Bellevue street, near the corner of Main, offers his services to the public of Opelousas and Parish of St. Landry. He has on hand a fine assortment of goods of the best quality and various tastes, suitable for coats, vests and pantaloons, which he will cut and make in the best style and at moderate prices for cash.
Opelousas, April 4th, 1857.—(1y.)

NEW JEWELRY
And Watchmaker's Shop.

THE undersigned has just opened, at the corner of Main and Bellevue streets, a splendid Jewelry and Watchmaker's Shop. He has now on hand an assortment of fine gold and silver Watches, also an elegant assortment of Jewelry, Clocks, of every quality and prices, &c., which he offers for sale at very reduced prices for cash.
He has engaged the services of a good Watchmaker, and will repair all Watches, Clocks and Jewelry that will be confided to his cares.
He hopes by his attention and punctuality, and his moderate prices, to deserve a share of the public patronage. FRANK DE LA RUA.
Opelousas, June, 14th, 1856.

For Sale at Private Sale.

A TRACT OF LAND, situated on Plaquemine Brulée, at the place called Midway Post Office, containing 350 acres, about 150 of which wood land, 75 fenced in with good cypress pieux and under cultivation, with a good dwelling house, gin house, cypress buildings, negro cabins &c.
For particulars apply to this office.
Parish of St. Landy, April 25, 1857. 6m.

Dr. M. Campbell,

ANNOUNCES with pleasure to his friends and patrons, that he has returned home from the mountains of Virginia with his health restored, and is again prepard to resume the practice of his profession.
Opelousas, Oct. 18th, 1856.

FOR SALE,

AN excellent SUGAR MILL with the kettles, the whole in good order.
For the particulars, apply to the editor of the *Courier*, or to Mr. Simon Rich[illegible]
Opelousas, November [illegible] 1856 [illegible]tf.

CONVENT AND ACADEMY
OF THE
IMMACULATE CONCEPTION,
Opelousas, Louisiana.

THIS Institution will be opened by the Ladies of the "Holy Cross" in the beginning of October, in the Town of Opelousas, for the education of the young Ladies of the Parish and of the neighboring Parishes. The location is most delightful, and offers all the exterior advantages which parents may desire for their children. The system of education will embrace all the branches taught in the best Institutions of America or Europe: Reading, Spelling, Grammar, Composition, Rhetoric, Elocution, applied to the French and English languages, to both of which the utmost attention will be paid, and both of which the pupils will most carefully be trained to speak and write with correctness, elegance and fluency,—Writing, Geography, sacred and profane, ancient and modern History, Mythology, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, the elements of Algebra and Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Natural History, Domestic Economy, Sewing, Embroidery, Artificial flowers, Drawing, Painting, Vocal and Instrumental Music.—This last branch will be taught by a distinguished Artist just arrived from New-Orleans.

Nothing will be omitted to kindle in the pupils a vivid emulation for learning; the greatest attention will also be paid to develop their minds, form their hearts, and elevate their character. They will have nothing to fear from evil examples or evil associations, remaining at all times within the enclosure of the house, and under the eyes of kind teachers who will watch over their morals with maternal affection. They will receive no visits, except from their parents or relations, who will be admitted to see them in the parlor, on Thursdays after the morning classes and on Sundays after the high mass.

The utmost attention will be paid to the health of the pupils, the diet will be wholesome and abundant, the sick will be nursed with maternal vigilance and tenderness.

Religion is the ground work of education. The Institution is Catholic; however, young ladies who may belong to other denominations will be received, on the only condition of conforming to the public exercises of the house.

To enable parents to send their children at an earlier age to school,—a child may profit from the age of seven or eight, and even sooner,—to keep them longer, and send several of them at once, the most moderate prices have been adopted:—For Board and Tuition, $100 per scholastic year of ten months, payable quarterly in advance; Day-scholars will pay $20, $30 or $40, for the scholastic year, according to their age and the classes they will attend. Music on the Piano or the Guitar will be charged $6 per month, $1 per month for the use of the Piano;—$3, per month for vocal music.

Parents will have to supply their children with books and paper, and provide for the washing of their clothes; expenses incurred in sickness will also be charged to them.

Boarders will have to be supplied, at their entrance, with a musquito bar, a sufficient quantity of sheets, blankets, towels, and every day clothes; they must also bring the uniform, consisting for the whole year in a blue dress, with cape of the same color, trimmed with black velvet; two sun bonnets, 1 blue, 1 of brown linen; two veils, 1 blue, 2 yds, 1 white, 2 yds; a spoon, fork, tumbler and knife; also a small bucket, brushes, combs, a pitcher, bowl, and looking-glass;—these three last articles will be for sale in the house, to preserve uniformity in the dressing room.

For further particulars apply to
Sister MARY OF THE HOLY ANGELS.
Superior.
or to Rev. G. RAYMOND,
Rector of the Church of Opelousas.
Opelousas, August 16th, 1856.

DUCLOS & CO.
No. 52 Bienville Street, Corner of Exchange Alley, New-Orleans.

HAVE the honor to inform their friends and the public, that they have just opened, at their store as above, a DEPOT OF FURNITURE of Every Description, such as Bedsteads, Armoirs, Centre-Tables and others, Tête-à-Tête Chairs and others, Sofas, Fauteuils, Moss, Hair and Spring Mattrasses, Feather Beds. They undertake repairing Furniture, make exchanges, and take it on storage. They hope by care and industry, to obtain a share of public patronage.
Dec. 27th, 1856.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned wishing to retire from business, will sell his goods at cost prices, for cash.
He requests those who are indebted to him to come forward and settle their accounts
BENOIT NEY.
Opelousas, February 14th, 1857.

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

A likely plantation, 3 miles from Opelousas, is offered for sale at private sale. It contains 178 arpents of land, 30 or 35 of which wood land and the balance fit for cultivation There is a good dwelling house, negroe quarters, cotton gin, and all the necessary out houses and all under fence.
For particulars, apply to A. Meynier.
Opelousas, December 20th, 1856.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of James M. Moore, deceased, will take notice that the second payment will be due on the 10th of July next, 1857, when they are requested to come forward and pay up. Prompt attention will save costs.—Also, persons holding claims against said Estate will present them for classification to the undersigned, CORALIE LAMORANDIERE,
Administratrix.
Moundville, June 13th, 1857.—7t.

COTTON, HIDES AND WOOL.

THE undersigned informs those who it may concern, that he will purchase cotton, hides and wool at the market price, for cash or draft on New Orleans.
J. L. COURET.
Opelousas, December 6, 1856.

STRAYED

FROM the undersigned, on Bayou Waxia, in the Parish of St. Landry, about the 1st of April inst., a dark brown AMERICAN HORSE, middle size, about 8 years old, no brand, but has a small nip out of his ear, about the size of a dime.
A liberal reward will be given to whosoever will bring back said horse.
A. R. HAWKINS.
Parish of St. Landry, April 25th, 1857.
☞ *Louisiana Democrat* please copy one month, and send bill at this office.

For Sale.

10,000 9 feet PIEUX;
10,000 6 feet Plokets;
25,000 3 feet Boards;
20,000 Shingles, for sale by
DEBAILLON & CARRIERE.
Washington, La., March 28th, 1857.

100 SACKS LITTLE GULF COTTON SEED. For sale by DEBAILLON & CARRIERE.
April 18, 1857.) Washington, La.

Shwartz & Kaufman,
No. 14 St. Louis Street, New Orleans.

HAVING established a wholesale Dry Goods Commercial House as above, in New Orleans, are now ready to supply country merchants with dry goods of all kinds at a lower price than they have been purchasing in New Orleans until now.
Their commercial transaction with the largest Houses and manufactures of the North and foreign countries will enable them to attain their aim, that is, selling at wholesale at a lower rate than can now be sold in city.
They hope, by their punctuality and industry to merit the continuation of the patronage of the inhabitants of St. Landry.
SHWARTZ & KAUFMAN,
No. 14 St. Louis Street, New Orleans.
February 14th, 1857.

For Sale at Private Sale.

SIX Arpents of Land, situated within the limits of the Town of Opelousas: a good situation for a residence.
This land will be sold either for cash or on one years' credit, at a moderate price.
Apply at this office.
Opelousas, February 7th, 1857.

HOTEL FOR SALE.

THE undersigned present proprietor of the Union Hotel, in Opelousas, lately kept by Mr. H. A. Patin offers said establishment for sale, with or without the furniture. Said hotel is admirably situated, and well patronized.
For the terms and other particulars, apply on the premises to H. A. Patin, or to the undersigned.
VALERY GUILBEAU.
Opelousas, August 2d, 1856.

Mr. HENRY L'HOTEL,
MARBLE CUTTER AND ENGRAVER,

HAS recently established at St. Martinsville a Manufactory for funerary monuments. He will always have on hand an assortment of the best Italian marble for tombs and monuments of all kinds. He will engrave inscriptions in gilt letters, and make any kind of ornaments, either for tombs and mantle-pieces, tables, &c.
Those in the Parish of St. Landry who have works of this description to execute, can apply to the office of the Opelousas Courier, or to M. L'Hôtel, à St. Martinsville.
Opelousas. January 24th, 1857.—8m.

WATCHES! WATCHES!

MR. FRANK DELARUE has just received a fine lot of Gold and Silver Watches, for ladies and gentlemen from the most celebrated manufactures of Europe, such as Chronometer, Duplex, and patent levers.
These watches are the finest that has ever been offered for sale in this Parish. The undersigned offers them for sale, cheap for cash.
Opelousas, February 28th, 1857.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

THE good and safe steamer WM. C. YOUNG, G. E. LOUAILLIER, Master, has resumed her regular trips between Opelousas and New Orleans, leaving Washington every SUNDAY at 10 A. M., and New Orleans every WEDNESDAY at 5 P. M., during the season. For freight or passage, apply on borad or to A. LOUAILLIER, Washington.
N. B.—Shippers and consignees of freight will take *particular notice* that no freight will be delivered from the ware-house until the freight bill is paid, or receipted back to the shippers for payment. All persons having freight will always find their bills with Mr. Alfred Louaillier, at Washington, who is authorized to collect and receipt for the same.
G. E. LOUAILLIER.
Washington, March 21st, 1857.

A RUNAWAY IN JAIL.

WAS committed into the Jail of the Parish of St. Landry, on the 8th June instant, a mulatto-man who says his name is John Sibley, formerly belonging to Mrs. Ellen Ann Sibley formerly residing in the Parish of Orleans, but since dead, and was set free by said Sibley, in Texas, in the year 1853.
John Sibley is about 40 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, heavy set, and speaks English only.
The owner of this slave is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law, after the legal delay. CHS. THOMPSON, Jailor.
Opelousas, June 20th, 1857.—29.

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.

NEW WAREHOUSE.

THE undersigned, having taken the Warehouse situated in the town of Washington, formerly known as the Warehouse of Fontenot & Lyons, for the purpose of receiving and forwarding freight and merchandise, will faithfully attend to all business which may be entrusted to him by his friends and the public in general.
J. B. A. FONTENOT.
Washington, January 31, 1857.

For Sale.

A fine residence, situated in the town of Opelousas, containing about four lots of ground, bounded North by ——— street, South by André Meynier's property, East by Court street, and West by Jonathan Harris' property. Said property is in perfect order, good enclosures, a fine house of residence, kitchen, stable, a fine garden, a corn field already planted, parterre, &c., &c.
For other particulars and the conditions, apply to André Meynier, in Opelousas.
Opelousas, April 4th, 1857.

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby notified not to trespass on my plantation, Oak Grove, or to hunt on same with, or without dog or gun. All persons so doing will be dealt with according to law. JAMES C. HILL.
St. Landry, Feb. 7th, 1857.—10.—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
STATE OF LOUISIANA.

A. J. Dasilva & Bell, vs. A. M. Perrault & als., } District Court. Parish of St. Landry. No. 7922.

BY virtue of a writ of fi. fa., issued in the above entitled suit, by the District Court in and for the Parish of St. Landry, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House of this Parish, on Saturday, the 1st day of August next, 1857, 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 Auguste M. Perrault & als., in and to the following described property, seized to satisfy said writ, to-wit:

A certain Lot or Fraction of Ground, lying and situated in the town of Opelousas, and designated on the plan of said Town, as Lot No. ——, bounded on the East by Jesse Hayes, North by Ney & Estorge, together with all the buildings and improvements thereunto belonging, except the Cock-Pitt, Cistern and furniture of the household.
Terms:—CASH.
L. V. CHACHERE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, St. Landry, June 27th, 1857.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
STATE OF LOUISIANA.

Jean Bte. Soileau fils, extr., vs. Alexandre C. Guidry. } District Court. Parish of St. Landry. No. 7570.

BY virtue of a writ of fi. fa., issued in the above entitled suit, by the District Court, in and for the Parish of St. Landry, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House of this Parish, on Saturday, the 1st day of August next, 1857, 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 Alexandre C. Guidry, in and to the following described property, seized to satisfy said writ, to-wit:

A certain Lot of Ground, specially mortgaged, situated in the town of Washington, in this Parish, containing 192 feet on Bridge street, bounded on the South by Short street, North by Bellevue street and on the East by Betsey, f. w. c.
Terms:—CASH.
L. V. CHACHERE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, St. Landry, June 27th, 1857.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
STATE OF LOUISIANA.

E. Gerard & Co., vs. Joseph M. Carrière fils. } District Court. Parish of St. Landry. No. 7407.

BY virtue of a writ of fi. fa., issued in the above entitled suit, by the District Court, in and for the Parish of St. Landry, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House of this Parish, on Saturday, the 1st day of August next, 1857, 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 the Defendant, Joseph M. Carrière fils, now in the hands of Josephine Stelly, administratrix of the Estate of Alexandre Close, her deceased husband, or so much thereof as will satisfy the debt, interes t and costs
Terms:—CASH.
L. V. CHACHERE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, St. Landry, June 27th, 1857.

SHERIFF'S SALE,
STATE OF LOUISIANA.

Joseph Landry, vs. Theodule Daigle. } District Court. Parish of St. Landry, No. 6002.

BY virtue of a writ of alias fi. fa., issued in the above entitled suit, by the District Court, in and for the Parish of St. Landry, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House of this Parish, on Saturday, the 1st day of August next, 1857, 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 the Defendant, Joseph Landry, in and to the sucsion of his deceased mother, Louise Brasseur, or so much thereof as will satisfy the full amount of debt, interest and costs.
Terms:—CASH.
L. V. CHACHERE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, St. Landry, June 27th, 1857.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
STATE OF LOUISIANA.

Frost & Co., vs. Simon Kauffman. } District Court. Parish of St. Landry. No. 7882.

BY virtue of a writ of fi. fa., issued in the above entitled suit by the District Court, in and for the Parish of St. Landry, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the residence of the Defendant, in Grand Coteau, on Saturday, the 1st day of August next, 1857, 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 Simon Kauffman, in and to the following described property, seized to satisfy said writ, to-wit:

A certain Stock of Dry Goods, composed of Calicoes, Hardware, Gingams, Groceries, &c., &c., too tedious to enumerate.
Terms:—CASH.
L. V. CHACHERE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, St. Landry, July 18th, 1857.

BEAVER CREEK SPRINGS.

The undersigned has the honor to inform the public, that she is the manager of the above establishment; and that she will be prepared to accommodate visitors at these springs on the first of June next. They are distant from Opelousas, about 30 miles, from Bayou Chicot, 8 miles. Coaches can always be procured at Opelousas and Washington, to convey any number of passengers to the springs.
The situation is one of the healthiest in the State, and the waters possess five different medical qualities: game and fish are abundant and can easily be procured.
The table will be furnished with the best the country affords. Wines and liquors of the very best kind will always be kept on hand.

Board and lodging per month,	$35 00
" " per day,	1 50
Children and servants half price,	
Horse per day,	50

RACHEL GRADENIGO,
Manager.
Opelousas, May 30th, 1857.

MUSIC.

PROF. ANTHONY WIMMER has the honor of informing the public, that having been induced to come and settle in the town of Opelousas, he is ready to give lessons on the Piano forte, the Violin, the Guitar, and also in vocal music; he will likewise tune Pianos.—His prices will be very moderate; $6 00 per month for Instrumental music, and $3 00 per month for vocal music. For tuning Pianos, the charges will be proportionate to the work; still they will always be moderate.
Opelousas, August 16th, 1856.

Opelousas Hotel,
KEPT BY H. PROVENT
Corner of Union and Bellevue sts., Opelousas.

GOOD Table, good wines of all kinds.—Champagne first quality.
Nov. 22d, 1856.

TO THE PEOPLE OF ST. LANDRY
And the 17th Senatorial District.

You will soon be called again to exercise your suffrages in the election of a Representative in Congress, Representatives to both branches of the Legislature, and certain State and Parish officers; and as your action will have a direct influence not only on your home interests, but those of your State: and what is more important at the present junction, those of the Union, to the councils of which your Legislature will be called upon to elect a Senator,—your Delegates in their late Convention have recommended that you should be addressed on the important issues now before the country, and have appointed the undersigned to fill that office.

In entering upon that duty we would remark, that although at different periods in the history of our country the conflict of political elements have evolved questions of great magnitude which have convulsed the Union to its center, and every where caused the friends of our government to fear for the stability of our institutions, yet the present state and condition of parties in this country, will warrant us in affirming that at no period anterior to the present was there more just cause for serious alarm.

The Black Republican Party of the North, purely sectional in its character, uniting all the elements of an early opposition to the Democracy and led on in a spirit of faction engendered by a psuedo philanthropy, contemplate the centralization of all power in the hands of the General Government, the distinction of the equality existing between the States, and eventually the annihilation of the relations existing between master and slave. It has gathered about its standard such strength that in the late Presidential election it carried with it the vote of nearly every Northern State, and had it succeeded, as it anticipated, in dividing the South, it would now have in its hands the destinies of the country, or we would be plunged in a fratricidal war which however it might have eventuated could only entail upon the country disaster, dishonor and disgrace.

This is a crisis not unforeseen. The "Father of his country" in his "Farewell Address" upon retiring from public life, foresaw, and warned his countrymen against it; and the history of nations show, that in conflicts for power growing out of sectional hostility and sectional fanaticism, warnings are unheeded, the teachings of history disregarded, and the highest public good sacrificed. It is a melancholy reflection that a Nation such as ours, whose birth has been within a short century, whose progress in all the arts of civilization has been the wonder of the world, whose greatness is the admiration of nations; should so far forget its great mission, its duty to itself and the world as to jeopardise its very existence by an insane struggle for sectional power. Yet, so it is, and we of the National Democratic Party who alone "carry the flag and keep step to the music of the Union" who "know no North, no South, no East, no West—but our whole country" find ourselves divided at home whilst upholding against Black Republican aggression, not only the national but our own interests and honor, and that by a party which contemplates but one object and that of such secondary and minor importance, that in the great interests which divide the country, the great mass of the people entirely ignore. We need not say, that we refer to the one idea of the so-called American Party, "the amendment of the naturalization laws," all the rest is thrice beaten straw—"sarcanet and prunella."

We would not disparage a party which numbers in its midst men of undoubted honor, undoubted integrity and undoubted patriotism did we not feel that the crisis demands the investigation. That such men remain members of the party is only to be accounted for on the hypothesis that they have given the subject a little reflection, or that their habits of opposition have become so confirmed as to make opposition a virtue, like the old cavaliers who followed to the last the fortunes of King Charles, whom they heartily despised.

The old Whig Party, a gallant opposition in its day, run its career most gloriously but being a party of expediency it died with the failure to engraft its expedients on the legislative of the country. On its ruins arose the Native American Party which with a few specious phrases drew into its ranks many who, attracted by fair speech and loud professions, troubled themselves little to investigate what were the real ends of the organization; and until time developed what those ends were, the party gathered such strength that it promised to overshadow all opposition. The organization of this party on the basis of secrecy and of implicit obedience of inferior to superior was calculated to alarm the free and open republican mind. It led to a careful and more considerate investigation, and when there appeared in the United States Senate, men of mark, known as uncompromising enemies to the South and southern institutions, and placed there by the agency of this secret order, enough of southern men saw the end proposed to be attained and left the party in time to save the country. Massachusetts the first in order of the Know Nothing States, whose first Legislature numbered more than nineteen twentieths of the men of that party, sent Wilson and Sumner to the United States Senate. New York followed next, and with a majority of Know-Nothings in her Legislature, sent the "arch agitator" Seward to that august body,—a fowler blow was never struck to the South! It would be in vain to follow the tortuous course of this party in the North. Faithless to every principle, corrupt to its very core, and with a lie in its mouth, it sacrificed the patriot Fillmore, to cajole and divide the South whilst it should place at the head of the government that imbecile traitor Fremont. Gentlemen of the American party *here*, do you not believe this? Scan closely the Pennsylvania election. Were you not told that the triumph of the Fusion ticket *there* would be a national American triumph? And would not it have been the foulest Abolition victory? The subsequent election of Cameron the Black Republican Senator tells the story.

In view of all this, it may be asked, why is the Know-Nothing organization kept up in the South? Is it, that there are *ulterior* objects unknown to the world? Is it, that "*the wild hunt after office*" is not satiated? Or, *rather*, is it that the armour of the partisan suits better than the robe of the patriot? It is useless to pursue these inquiries further the fact of its organization exists, and we cannot do better than turn our attention to the party as we find it here. It has been the boast of our Republican Government, that whilst in the old world public order is maintained by the force of standing armies, here the Constables staff in the hands of the citizen is *alone* sufficient to meet the highest exigencies of the State; that whilst *there* every change in government, every inauguration of a new policy, is forced upon the people by the bayonet, *here* the organic form of government are modified and every grand question finds its solution in the free exercise of suffrage at the ballot box. It may not be questioned that in a Government such as ours the ballot box is the palladium of our liberties. To maintain it in its purity is the highest duty of the citizen—to destroy that purity is the highest crime of the traitor. What then shall we say of a party which systemically seizes upon the ballot box, and like the vilest gamester who packs the cards to cheat his too confiding adversary, audaciously uses it to perpetrate a fraud upon the country? What shall we say of that party which, to carry its ends, sets all law at defiance, surrounds the polls with bands of armed mercenaries, and with the weapons of the assassin, drives the peaceful and unoffending citizen from the exercise of a suffrage guaranteed him by the Constitution? The predominance of such a party cannot but be subversive of all law, order and good government. That the Native American Party of the South are responsible for this state of things, the past history of that party will bear us out in affirming. Louisville, Baltimore and New Orleans, and later still, the abortive effort made in the city of Washington to control the polls by armied bullies imported from neighboring city, shows at whose door the blame lies. In each of these cities the blood of the citizen was shed, exercising the dearest right of the freeman. In New Orleans a city of 160,000 inhabitants, as in Paris in the darkest days of the "reign of terror," a small band of *organized* assassins hold in their hands the liberties of the people. They have made the exercise of the right of suffrage a mockery and a reproach, driving from the polls with felon hands such men as Thos. Slidell late your Chief Justice, and your late Attorney General W. W. Elmore, and disfranchising citizens by thousands.

In the country parishes we have less knoledge of the fruits of Native Americanism, for the calm and regular pursuits of the people, the knowledge which each has of the other, the habit of independent individual action confirmed by agricultural pursuits; and we may add, the higher moral character of those who control the operations of the party, present such results as we witness in the large cities. Yet, it has its fruits antagonistical to good government, for it is guided by no principle other than a greedy lust for power. In this Parish what do we see? A party whose motto is "rule or ruin," and whose actions are faithful to its motto. To attain the control of Parochial affairs it has disfranchised Ward after Ward opposed to its sway; and the control once attained it has used it in a wasteful and extravagant expenditure of the public monies increasing the burthen of taxation from $15,000 to more than $26,000 per annum. Now reduced by the action of the people to an insignificant minority, it can only hope for success by the divisions in our own ranks. Fortunately its efforts thus far have been unsuccessful and we are led to hope that their objects, now fully known, will ever be defeated.

The Democratic Party has outlived all the great National parties raised against its progress. It has carried the country triumphantly through two wars. It has extended our Territories to the shores of the Pacific. It has subdued the wilderness, and made every land and every ocean tributary to our country's greatness. For more than half a century, with but three brief intervals, it has controled the destinies of the Republic, impressing its peculiar principles on every act of the government, like the stamp on the coin of the Union. Preëminently a party of principles, the Democratic Party relies upon its principles for its ascendancy. It makes no appeal to the prejudice of caste, the prejudice of birth-place, or the prejudice of religion. It would hold up the man who would pander to such prejudices as its worst enemy. It recognizes as one of the cardinal maxims "that all men are of right free and equal." It distinctly affirms, that he is the best man who serves his country best, be he Catholic or Protestant, Native or Naturalized. Confident in its rectitude, confident in the position it occupies before the country, and confident in its hopes for the future, the Democratic Party is founded on eternal Truth, and it invokes your aid and support It calls upon the people of this District, and upon the people of this Parish to rally around its standard. It calls upon them by the right and moral force of their opinion to rebuke the blood stained faction which controls our Commercial Metropolis. And it calls upon them to vindicate the law against the lawlessness of mob violence at home and uphold the Constitution against the vandalism of Northern aggression abroad.

J. BACHMAN LEE,
JNO. G. PRATT,
JOEL H. SANDOZ.

☞ Recipe for dysentery which a Baltimore gentleman has never known to fail for twenty years. Take 17 grains rhubarb, 32 grains salt tartar, 48 grains prepared chalk, 4 drops oil spearmint, 20 laudanum, 2 ounces soft water—put into a phial, and shake it well before using. Dose—for a child from one to four years old, one teaspoonful; for a grown person, one tablespoonful—to either, three or four times a day, each dose to be sweetened with loaf sugar, and kept in a cool place to prevent it from souring.

Gen. Cass is strict in his personal habits, will not dine out if he can help it, and goes to bed at 10 o'clock, P. M. When at Paris, at balls in his own house, he would quietly slip off to bed at the above hour, leaving his wife and three daughters to entertain the company present. This regime accounts for his unwonted vigor at the advanced abe of 75 years.

Why is a restless sleeper like a lawyer? Because he lies on one side, and then turns and lies on the other side.