THE COURIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY

JOEL H. SANDOZ.

Opelousas :

SATURDAY, MAY 29th, 1858.

☞ On Monday next, our friend and neighbor, Mr. Hebrard, sells his blooded stock on his Plantation, near Town. We invite a perusal of his advertisement in another column.

☞ We are requested to announce that the *Bayou Belle* will arrive in our port on Tuesday next, instead of Monday, her regular arrival day. If we mistake not, this steamer will leave Washington on Wednesday as usual, and this change will not interfere with her regular day of departure.

☞ By reference to an advertisement in another column the reader will perceive that Mr. Caldwell, the Swamp Land Commissioner of our District, is determined to enforce the law relative to those who perpetrate trespasses on the timbered land of our District. If we recollect well the penalty is a heavy fine and imprisonment.

(*Communicated.*)

PENTECOST AT GRAND COTEAU.—FIRST COMMUNION. —THE WORLD AND THE CHURCH.

Editor Opelousas Courie :

Dear Sir,—A day's relaxation from ordinary duties leaves at my disposal a few hours, whose tediousness I undertake to relieve by inditing a paragraph or two for the *Courier*. Although I select a comparatively formidable title, you are not to suppose that I design to occupy your columns by any species of polemics. My effort shall be simply to record one of the many ways which the Church uses to render the worldliness of our lot palatable and healthy, by mixing honey with its wormwood.

Yet, I may observe *en passant*, that I am aware it is customary with the wisdom of our times to ignore the Church's mission. I am aware that the lives of many of us are indeed nothing but a perpetual protest against the efficacy of Her teaching. I am aware too that many affect to believe that Her doctrines are but an idle bug-bear, calculated to frighten "weak-minded" people into Heaven; tending to unman "men of spirit;" and, in short, totally unsuited to the enlightenment of the age.

Maugre this humiliating state of the case however, a candid mind will admit, that whilst the world's machinery still works, unclogged and unobstructed by the mutations of men and manners; that whilst worldly institutions prosper, increase, extend; whilst nations rise, enlarge the area of their dominions, or sink into decay,— the Church's undying vitality stamps everywhere the unmistakable trace of her working, too evident not to be seen and recognized, even by those who make the canons of the world their sole standard of wright and worng. Nay more, —a candid mind must even go further; a candid and intelligent mind will admit that the Church outlives all earthly institutions; that in fact the Church is the world's *soul*; that of all things amongst us, she alone is undying, undecaying, unaffected by time.

But hark! What is that we perceived astir yonder?—Yonder, in the suburbs of an obscure little town, a little way south of us, see how the Church demonstrates that there are other things to be done in this world besides eating and drinking, marrying and giving in marriage, going to law, or playing at Rondo! See how She provides for the education of a neglected district. See how She ministers to the sick and dying.—How her priests are ready at all hours of the day and night to carry consolation to those on whom the world—the false world—has already turned its back. But that is not all. Behold how strictly in unison her labors are, with those of the first Apostles. When Peter, formerly on *that* memorable day of Pentecost, had addressed to his hearers these words :—"Ye men of Judea, and all ye that dwell in Jerusalem, give ear to my words, &c.," we read that "the Lord added daily to their society such as should be saved." Now when we behold upwards of thirty young persons, in the humble Church of Grand Coteau, approach on *this* day of Pentecost, the altar of God, to receive the bread of Angels for the first time in their lives; when we see them of ages varying from eleven to eighteen; when we *know* that they have been conducted *to*, and, by a long course of instruction, prepared *for* this august ceremony, we cannot gainsay the manifest fact, that the devoted Jesuit Fathers are but continuing the work begun of yore by "Peter and the eleven," when "there came a sound from Heaven as of a mighty wind." Future chroniclers will undoubtedly say of the indefatigable priests of Grand Coteau : "And the Lord added daily to their society such as should be saved."

After the ceremony of first communion, the happy participants and their friends (multitudes of whom flocked in from the adjacent neighbourhoods) were regaled by an *extra*-ordinary déjeûné, and then the day was devoted to innocent recreations, varied by the services of the Church. At the afternoon service, the first communicants passed through the imposing and indescribably-beautiful ceremony of renewing their baptismal vows. The touching and affecting beauty of this, is, indeed, beyond all power of description; and can be understood only by being witnessed.

These things, my dear Mr. Editor, are what some pious writers designate the interests of Jesus and the glory of God. If their views of the worlds, present and future, be correct (and your correspondent has no doubt of their correctness), it is clear that there is in our midst a spiritual power, capable of keeping pace (to say the least of it) with our much vaunted worldly progress. Perhaps *we* have an interest there. Perhaps it is worth the trouble to make a note of it. Perhaps we are copartners in the concern. . . . . Perhaps!

OBSERVATEUR.

DEATH OF GEN. PERSIFOR F. SMITH.—The announcement by telegraph (which appears in another column,) of the death of Gen. Persifor F. Smith, comes with a sudden and severe shock to those with whom he was nearly and dearly connected, his host of friends, and the public generally. We have neither time nor space now for such a notice of the deceased and his eminent services as the occasion calls for, but we cannot let the announcement of his demise appear in these columns unaccompanied by the remark that in the death of Gen. Smith a severe public loss is sustained. Society loses one of its most genial members, the army a brave, gallant and talented officer, and our city one of whom it was justly proud. The public will deeply sympathise with those dear and intimate connections of the deceased to whom the announcement brings such great sorrow.

[*Picayune.*

BALMORAL.—Red petticoats are now all the rage in fashionable circles. The Fifth Avenudity of New York we are told is *redolent* with the new style. It is well. We are tired of malakoffs. They are becoming too vast for our limited comprehension, not to mention our purse. Hoops are a nuisance. Selah.

We want a new sensation, and what, we ask, so proper and fit to set the world in a blaze as a red petticoat? Nothing. Of course not. The petticoat is a great institution; it is the handmaiden of civilization, the harbinger of peace and good will to men, our social circle, the flag of our Union, our declaration of independence, (in a horn,) our Star Spangled Banner, the sign of our red-emption, and our family Bible. It is a domestic Kansas Nebraska Bill, and no know nothing can understand it, for it must be well re(a)d; it is our horn of plenty and eminently a "hobject of hinterest." Those white muslin concerns with saw-tooth adornments are exquisitely beautiful, and we daily gaze upon them with thankful hearts. The petticoats in all their phases and colors are our household gods. But then, as Sut Lovengood says, we want a "new sensashun;" we should like a change and as it is bound to come we go for the Balmoral. We want "a red," we have belonged to the "narry red" club long enough, and as it is bound to come, why let it come; crusty old bachelors may sneer, old maids may turn up their noses, but the decree of Fashion has gone forth and the red petticoat is a fixed fact. We havn't seen one yet, but we saw the man who had, and he told us it was coming; that southward the star of Empire had taken its way, and we know "there's a good time coming boys," we are looking for it daily, aye, hourly, and our nerves are screwed up to the sticky place for the sight.

Again we say—and we say it boldly—hurry up those *red* petticoats, those garments of a thousand strings.—*Attakapas Register.*

A Hottentot got up a painting of heaven. It is enclosed with a fence made of sausages, while the centre was occupied with a fountain that squirted pot pie.

DANGER AHEAD.

It will doubtless be remembered that in the Compromise act of 1850 provision was made for the division of Texas into four States, whenever the population should be sufficiently numerous; the said States to be admitted into the Union with Constitutions recognizing slavery, if such should be the desire of the people. The value of this concession to the South has been considerably impaired, in consequence of the rapid growth of Kansas, Oregon, Minnesota, Nebraska, and other Territories, which are either now prepared to enter the Union, or will apply for admission within a very few years. Nevertheless the boon, such as it was, has been hailed as of vital and lasting importance to the South. It was naturally supposed that with the marvelous progress made by Texas the contemplated division would be accomplished in the course of some ten or twelve years, and that the South would be materially strengthened by the addition of six more members to her representation in the United States Senate. Perhaps there are few of our readers who suspect that at this time there is serious danger of the utter defeat of Southern hopes and aspirations touching Texas, and that in the very heart of the South, in the region of all others best adapted to the successful cultivation of Southern products, and to the consequent remunerating employment of slave labor, a feeling of settled opposition to slavery exists which, if not counteracted, will ultimately neutralize the entire benefit conferred by the act of 1850, and incorporate the largest, finest and most fertile part of Texas into the family of free States.

We have recently conversed with an intelligent and observant gentleman who has spent many years in Texas, and has travelled all over the northern and western portions of that State. He informs us that throughout those sections of country the immigration is nearly entirely derived from foreigners, of whom seven-eights are Germans. Excellent agriculturists, hardy and patient tillers of the soil, temperate, industrious, peaceful and obedient to law, this population in many respects cannot be surpassed—but they are from birth, breeding and habits of thought invincibly hostile to slave labor. Not one in a thousand owns a negro, and there are whole tiers of counties in certain parts of Texas, which cast in the aggregate many thousands of votes, where one may travel many a day and scarcely see a black skin, or hear the accents of the English tongue. There is very little intercourse for commercial purposes between these people and the inhabitants of eastern and southern Texas. There are no available means of ready and easy communication—no railways, and the ordinary roads are exceedingly primitive in construction, and frequently rendered impassable by bogs and marshes. The industry of the German population is peculiar. It is easily satisfied, and is not of the vigorous and energetic character of the Anglo-Saxon race. It is not adventurous and enterprising. It does not perpetually seek for improvement. The Germans of Texas are satisfied to till their abundant lands, to raise livestock, to provide every desirable comfort for their families, and to live the tranquil, unostentatious life of their forefathers. The lands they cultivate, and millions of acres more, are unsurpassed in fertility. How is it, then, that they have remained in a great measure unsettled by American planters? Simply because the latter will not immigrate to a country distant from the center of commerce, with few and imperfect avenues, and these at certain seasons almost hermetically closed. The American who purchases a section of land in Texas calculates—to use a national term—to raise cotton or sugar, and make money. He will avoid the selection of any spot, however productive, whence the products of his labor cannot reach a market. The German, on the other hand, buys land that himself and family may possess a cheap, substantial and comfortable homestead, and rarely looks beyond this main point. Hence the region referred to is rapidly filling up with Germans, who outnumber the Americans in the proportion of ten to one. Our informant states as the result of personal inquiry and observation that if no marked change should occur before ten years elapse, Texas will be divided into four States—one slaveholding, and the others free.

To avoid so disastrous a consummation should be the earnest aim of every right thinking and true-hearted Southerner. Fortunately, the evil is yet only in embryo, and can be destroyed by prompt energetic measures. The remedy has been pointed out by the able editor of the Franklin (La.) *Journal*, whose article on the subject was republished in our paper of the 11th inst. Mr. DENNETT advocates the building of a railroad which will penetrate the heart of Texas and finds its terminus in Louisiana, connecting with the New Orleans and Opelousas road. Such a road would attract an immense number of cotton planters from the older States, dense settlements would extend out from both sides of it on all the streams, and these would eventually run branches up to the main trunk. Thus Texas would be eventually, and at no distant day, filled with cotton growers and slaveholders. Speaking of these matters, the *Journal* remarks:

"Let this railroad be in operation but five or six years, and let the surplus population from the older States pour in with their money, slaves and enterprise, and they would soon silence or drive out the freesoil influences which are now at work there. The South would then carry the State on all questions where Southern and Northern influences are arrayed against each other.

"Texas, by the terms of annexation, reserved the privilege of eventually resolving itself into four slave States, and of being admitted into the Union as such. That wise provision, and the Opelousas Railroad, extended into the heart of Texas, may secure for the United States Senate eight Southern Senators from a portion of the South that now sends but two, and by the rapid increase in population twenty or thirty more Southern Representatives in Congress would be secured by the same process.

"So we look upon the eventual extension of the Opelousas Railroad into Texas as not merely a great New Orleans and Texas measure—it is a great Southern measure, more important by far than the Kansas question, viewed in its very best light, since its eventual triumph would be certain to secure to the South more political power than she has lost in twenty years, and it would place her in a position to take care of her interests in future in the councils of the nation."

We believe every word of this to be true, and we counsel the real friends of the South, instead of wasting their energies in vague and fitful dreams of slavery extension in Central America and Mexico, to concentrate their exertions on this practical and feasible project, by which three more slave States will be speedily added to the Union. There is danger in delay, for while the South is yearning for foreign territory in which to plant her institutions, we have an enemy at home, threatening us with the loss of that which we have ever considered as indefeasibly our own.—*N. O. Bee.*

KIDNAPPERS AND NEGROES ARRESTED.—Yesterday morning a couple of men from down the river arrived in this city on the steamboat Baltic, having in their possession two negro men, whom they endeavored to sell. The names of the white parties are Samuel Hendricks and James F. Rutlidge, the former of whom was in the jail of Marion county, Arkansas, on the charge of murder, some months ago. It turned out that the negroes, named Daniel and Berryman, have been kidnapped from plantations in Louisiana, and from the most inhuman treatment have been prevented from disclosing their real owners until the present time. Rutlidge applied to a gentleman in the city to negotiate a trade in disposing of the two boys, and when the gentleman saw the negroes, he recognized one of them as belonging to Craighead & Johnston, Plaquemine, Ibervil parish, Louisiana. He took the boy Daniel aside, and questioning him closely, ascertained enough to have the whole party arrested. The boy Berryman says he belongs to Jacob Hoover, at Dead Man's bar, Concordia parish, Louisiana side of the river. After they had been imprisoned, Rutlidge made a clear confession of the whole affair, and in a great degree exonerates himself from complicity. He says he was employed by Hendericks a short time ago to pilot some kind of a flatboat down the river, and that, stopping at a woodyard one night, these negroes came aboard, when Hendericks pushed off, and forced the negroes to conceal themselves beneath some wood. He says Hendericks is a very desperate man, and has never permitted him to be out of his company since this transaction, and he has been afraid to disclose the business until the present time.—*Memphis Eagle May 13.*

WAGES OF BRITISH FEMALE OPERATIVES. The wages of adult females employed in spining flax at Dundee, in Scotland, are only 6s. 6d. per week, for sixty hours—say 26 cents a day. Last year they were 7s. 6d. to 7s. 9d. a week, or 30 to 31 cents a day.

THE PARISH OF FRANKLIN.

We copy the annexed interesting article from the Harrisonburg (Catahoula parish) Independent. North Louisiana offers many and great attractions to emigrants, especially such as design engaging in agricultural pursuits, and it seems by the description given by our cotemporary that the parish of Franklin is not a whit behind any parish in that portion of the State, in the possession of eminent natural advantages. A great drawback to the settlement of North Louisiana has been the difficulty of access to market. This, there is an excellent prospect, will soon be obviated, for, according to present appearances, in a comparatively brief space of time, the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas railroad, which will belt North Louisiana from the Mississippi to the Texas State line, will be completed and in operation. There will then be such easy access to market, such certain and rapid communication with all parts of the Union, that North Louisiana, we feel confident, will, in a very few years be as thickly settled as any of the much older settled districts in the Southwest, and its wealth and importance be correspondingly developed:

"A visit of a few days last week to the parish of Franklin afforded us the opportunity of witnessing the progress of that prosperous and thriving young sister which is rapidly and constantly increasing her wealth and population. Embracing within its limits a large extent of rich arable land, secure *without levees* from the highest waters that have ever occured, and the residue being chiefly rich alluvial soil, it may with truth be said that all the lands of Franklin are susceptible of profitable cultivation. The result will certainly be in the course of time that this parish will be densely populated, and present a most interesting and beautiful appearance. The country being level or very gently undulating, excellent roads will be constructed in every direction through the parish. Travel and transportation by land will be easy; while the Ouachita and Bœuf rivers on the west and the Bayou Maçon on the east furnish navigation to all the external portions of the parish.

"A few good roads would connect the entire parish with the Vicksburg and Shreveport Railroad now being built; the track of this road passing near the upper line of Franklin. By this railroad early shipments may be made by the people of Franklin at that season of the year when their navigation is usually suspended by low water. No inconsiderable portion of the parish consists of rich prairie lands that are scarcely excelled by the best alluvial soils in the production of cotton; and what is singular, but now believed to be certain, these prairie lands are the most durable that this country affords. Lands now in cultivation in Bœuf Prarie yield abundant crops after constant use for more than fifty years. The smaller streams of the parish are, for the most part, not constant. Big Creek is, however, an exception. This is a noble stream of clear, beautiful water, that traverses a considerable part of the western district of the parish and forms a junction with the Bœuf River. It furnishes fine fish. The lands in the region of Big Creek are undulating, rich, light and easily cultivated. Well water of excellent quality is generally obtained in the arable lands of Franklin. There is not within the limits of this parish any hilly country or what is usually termed "pine woods." Pine is frequently found interspersed with other timber in some sections of the parish, but it is by no means a common growth

"Winsborough, the county site of Franklin, is situated near the centre of the parish, nearly equidistant between the Bœuf River and Bayou Maçon. This thriving town is fast improving and bids fair to be one of the most considerable inland towns of the State. The trade and business of the place are fast increasing. An excellent brick court house has recently been constructed here. This building is fireproof, having the court room in the upper story, and the different offices, jury rooms, &c., below. Whoever desires to locate himself upon good land, above overflow, to have good water to drink, good roads to travel, good society around him, and to live comfortably, we would advise him to lose no time in selecting a location on the table lands of Franklin."

LEGISLATIVE FRUITS.

We have before us the printed volume of Laws passed by the Legislature at its last session. Of the three hundred and nine acts with which the volume is encumbered, the following nine only are of a general or public nature:

"Relative to continuances (of suits) in certain cases" This will give members of the General Assembly a monopoly of all the defences in delay cases; as it makes the absence of a member of the assembly at the session of the Legislature a peremptory ground of continuance where he is leading counsel.

"Fixing additional cases in which parties may be sued elsewhere than in the parish of their residence." These additional cases are merely for trespasses and servitudes on real estate.

"Relative to crimes," merely punishes carrying concealed weapons by fine and imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the court

"Relative to final judgements or appeals in the Supreme Court of New Orleans," makes them final after the lapse of six judicial days.

"Dispensing with days of grace on sight bills."

"Requiring written proofs in certain cases." This prohibits the reception of verbal or parol evidence to revive any debt already prescribed, or to prove the assumption of the debt of a third person, or to take the debt of a succession out of prescription.

"To prevent trespasses, by defacing or otherwise injuring buildings."

"Relative to free public schools." This authorizes merely the sale of school lands in any township when a majority of the voters at an election in any township shall assent to the sale, and the sale to be on one to ten years' credit. The act is worded so as to give somebody a chance at a rare speculation.

"An act relative to crimes and offences." This supplies an omission in the revision of the laws made in 1855.

The remainder of the acts are to change the names of persons, emancipate minors, and to create justices of the peace in particular parishes.—*Louisiana Courier.*

ASSASSINATION OF ABRAHAM P. PHILLIPS. —The well-known Abe Phillips was most brutally assassinated about 11 o'clock on Wednesday night at the corner of Canal and Basin streets. The statement are that as he was walking down Canal street, just at the corner, three unknown men attacked him. The first put his hand on his shoulder, while the second approached and fired a pistol shot in his face which caused him to stagger about eight or ten paces backward and fall, when the third approached as he was lying on the ground struggling from the effects of the shot already received, and fired another at him; that then the whole of them fell upon him. They inflicted altogether no less than sixteen wounds on him. The report of fire-arms brought a crowed of people to the spot, where they discovered Philips breathing his last and at a distance they saw some men running down Canal street. The body was taken to the First District Guardhouse to await coroner's inquest. On a postmortem examination by the City Physician, Dr. Hart, the following wounds were found to have been inflicted on him: Two stabs in the back, penetrating the abdomen on the left side: a cut wound in the left hip; two stabes in the left side, near the base of the shoulder blade, penetrating the cavity of the chest; one pistol-shot wound at the lower angle of the right shoulder blade, passing through the breast bone at the junction of the cartilage of the fifth rib; two shot wounds opposite the lower vertabræ of the neck, passing through the neck and passages, from the back; one stab wound between the sixth and seventh ribs; one stab on the right hip, and three stabs in the lower abdomen. The inquest was not concluded, but his body was removed to his residence on Customhouse street, between Marias and Villere streets. One rumor is that Phillips was killed in revenge for the stabbing of Lieut. Montamat: but there are also others. Phillips was a young man of about twenty-six years of age, and a native of New York. He was burried last evening, and followed to the grave by not fewer than eight hundred persons.—*Courrier.*

OREGON.

It is announced that the Senate has decided by a vote of 35 to 17 to admit Oregon as a member of the confederacy, under the constitution lately adopted by her convention. Her admission was vigorously opposed by the Black Republicans, not because she was a slaveholding Territory or was ever likely to become a slaveholding State, but because the white men who inhabit Oregon chose to express their natural repugnance to free negroes by denying them the privilege of settling among them. The Oregonians, as citizens of a Territory, clearly had the right to have and use slaves, but in asking admission to the Union without a constitution under which slaves can hereafter be imported, they were doubtless governed by motives of policy alone. The adoption of that feature in their constitution which excludes free negroes, plainly shows that the fanaticism of Free-soil had little influence over them. Whether or not the poisonous heresy of Abolitionism may eventually get the political control of Oregon as it has already done in most of the Northern States, we may confidently calculate upon the postponement of such a calamity for some years. Democrats have the supremacy in Oregon, and they will doubtless send to Congress a Democratic and anti-sectional delegation. Her first Senators at least will assist those of the Southern States in maintaining the Senate's check upon Black Republican legislation, when the party shall have obtained a majority in the lower House, as they now threaten to do.

The social and political equality of the negro with the white man is forced upon the Abolition party as a necessary branch of their theory. They cannot deny the right of holding negroes as slaves while refusing to acknowledge them and treat them as political equals. Hence the general effort among them now made to extend to them the privilege of suffrage, and hence the howl raised against the Supreme Court for deciding that free negroes cannot be citizens of the United States in the meaning of the constitution. They are using all the machinery of their party to make voters and citizens of negroes in all the non-slaveholding States, and although the movement is of recent origin they have already succeeded in some States. This, too, is carried on in spite of an incurable and instinctive repugnance to negroes, for they have known them only in that unrestrained state in which they are always nuisances and vagabonds. But the antipathies of race and the promptings of manhood must all yield to the political necessity imposed upon them by their anti-slavery doctrine. They must declare by legislation that negroes are their equals. They must admit them to seats in halls of legislation; they must open to them the doors of all professions; they must have negro lawyers, negro teachers negro preachers and negro doctors; they must send negro children to their white schools; they must sit at table with them, transact business with them and admit them, to the social circle as equals. They have denied that the state and federal governments were instituted for white men alone and now they find that, to maintain their consistency, they must make negroes their equals.

But in this effort so necessary to their ultimate designs they meet with formidable opposition. Many in the North who eagerly enlist under the black banner of Seward, willing to adopt as their motto "no more slave States, no more slave territory," are still opposed to negro equality negro suffrage, amalgamation and negro citizenship. Yet this is a necessary feature of Black Republicanism. The party cannot shrink from it; it is a vital issue. They are in blackness "stepped in so deep" they cannot pause. Amalgamation may be a bitter pill to many of them, but they must swallow it or perish.

The gradual and steady increase of political Abolitionism for the past thirty years is evidence that the whole Black Republican party will eventually come up to this point. But we may safely calculate that this extreme feature of Abolitionism will not be sanctioned by a majority in every Northern State for some years.—*Louisiana Courier.*

BLOCKADE OF VERA CRUZ.

By the arrival of the steamship Tennessee we have advices from Vera Cruz to the 21st instant inclusive.

The Tennessee left Vera Cruz May 21st. Her passengers are Admiral Zerman, Mr. Page, and six steerage.

The Tennessee brought $11,880 in specie. When the Tennessee left Vera Cruz all the shipping in the port consisted of the Spanish brig Aurora, arrived from Cadiz on the 19th, and the American bark Wildfire, arrived from New York on the morning of the 21st.

At Sacrificios, anchored, Spanish frigate Baylen and Spanish war brig Pelayo, and French war brig Lapeyrouse.

The communication for passengers and mail with the interior continues daily, but for freight no intercourse.

The port of Vera Cruz was blockaded by the Mexican war steamer Guerrero for three days in succession. On the 17th she sailed for the south for fuel.

The morning the Tennessee left, Capt. Forbes was informed that advices had been received from the capital that the government had declared all the Mexican ports closed to commerce.

The express arrived in time for the Tennessee.

The *Progreso* of the 18th says: The Guerrero continues the farce of blockading our port, continuing its anchorage at Verde Island. It is said that a message has been sent to the French and Spanish war vessels anchored at Sacrificios announcing the intention to hinder the entrance of merchant vessels into our harbor. According to our informant, the commander of the French brigantine-of-war has replied that he will not recognize such blockade, because he has not received any competent instructions from the representatives of his own government at Mexico, and that consequently he cannot permit French merchantmen to be excluded from this port by the Guerrero.

We hear nothing of the opposition of the Spanish naval officers to the blockade, but it is to be supposed that it is identical with that of the French commander, since the blockade lacks the first requisite of validity, that of being supported by a sufficient force, three vessels at the least.—*N. O. Courier.*

POPULATION OF PHILADELPHIA.—In 1854 there were polled in Philadelphia at an election for Mayor, 50,414 votes. The population of the consolidated city was then 500,000. At the late election for Mayor the total vote was 62,839. Supposing that the population of the city has increased in the same proportion, it may now be estimated at about 620,000.

What a fusty old bachelor fogy that must have been, who, on being asked concerning a row of hacks standing in the street, if there was a funeral? replied with a shrug of his shoulders, "Worse—there is a marriage!"

BILLY BOWLEGS IN NEW ORLEANS.—This renowned Seminole Chief seems to be on a general bender while making his stay in this city. He is a great imbiber of spirits, to judge from the draughts which he gulped down yesterday and, from all accounts, is a most unconscionable beggar. He is something over the medium stature, will weigh about 160 pounds, has a good sized head, a fine forehead, and a keen eye. He visited about the city pretty freely yesterday, frequenting the drinking saloons particularly, and winding up with a grand tour from the *True Delta* office (where hundreds of the curious gathered around to have "their see") to the Museum of Vannuchi, on St. Charles street. We learn that the result was a great increase in Vannuchi's receipts, and that the worthy proprietor concluded that "he would like to engage Billy for the season." The latter, however, was not approaches on the subject, and went away apparently highly delighted and little conscious of his importance. A half score of young gentlemen, who constituted themselves the special *cicerones* of the valorous old Chieftain. (he is 60 years of age) were literally "drunked" in their endeavors to get Billy "hoxy" with a view of having his daguerreotype taken. Among those who took commendable interest in showing him the novelties of New Orleans, was the worthy and enterprising reporter for the Associated Press, Col. Turner.

Billy has inherited the name of Bowlegs as a family *nomen*, and not a mere cognomen, his walking members being quite straight.—We presume that his emigration West, under the auspices of our government, and the Indians of Arkansas, may be considered the closing chapter to his contentions against the United States forces in Florida—contentions which have cost our government millions on millions of dollars for near half a century, and which necessarily make Billy a great curiosity. "Sam Jones," said now to be 107 years of age, is the only hostile chieftain left in the Everglades. He still holds out with some 20 or 30 faithful warriors who refuse to accede to any terms of pacification.

We learned from Billy Bowleg's own lips, while he was at the Museum, that he killed over 100 men in one day with his own hand. The waxen representations of Gens. Scott and Taylor in the Museum attracted his especial admiration. "They were great men," he said; "fought him mighty hard." As for Gen. Harney, of whom a visitor reminded him, he said he "made him run like h—l, ha! ha!" He took quite a fancy to the waxen figure of Mrs. Cunningham's "blessed baby;" "t'was his little son Willy," he said and he evinced his begging propensity by asking for it—a request which Vannuchi had to deny. He was particularly earnest in his inquiries about Washington, and walked up close to the figure of the Father of His Country to examine it minutely. As he came out of the Museum, he was introduced to his Honor Mayor Waterman, and other prominent citizens.

The visit to the Museum being finished, he was escorted by his *cicerones* to the City Hotel, where he partook of a sumptuous dinner, prepared especially for his Majesty the "ex-King of the Everglades." Of this he partook with the most becoming zest, calling for "a new plate" for every article with which he was presented, and observing the most marked punctillios of table etiquette throughout. We should add that he made quite a speech at the office of the *True Delta*, in which frequently occurred the words "much friendship," and which he terminated right heartily with the Indian war-hoop of his tribe, and the characteristic peroration, "Me drink to the paper." He is expected to take his departure for the West to-morrow, and in the meantime we presume he may be seen on the streets with his best looking wife this morning. We shall mark his proceedings with interest.

(*N. O. Bee.*)

We copy the following two paragraphs, from an article in the last *State Rights Eagle*, which recommend to the attention of the Democrats of our county.

It is amusing to contemplate the spasmodic and erratic exertions of a party which was once the boasted power of the country, but now dead. As a dead body, when plied with galvanism, becomes irregularly convulsed, and exhibiting wonderful actions may appear to the inexperienced, fall of vitality and power, so this "dead party" is contorted and twisted into a thousand shapes alike deceptive. But more astonishing than all, is the gullibity of *some* of their *political* foes, who have been cajoled into the well secreted snares laid by them, and made unconsciouly to perform the dirty work of their own choosing.

A party, which but a short time since had not only its conventions, its platforms, its nominees, and its candidates, but *exacted an oath* of its members not to vote for any other *than* those nominees, and those candidates, are now, strange to say, anticonventionists, (which means anti-democratic,) and abusing a system which they carried almost to the extent of the Spanish Inquisition. They now advocate an independent, helter skelter, devil-take-the-hindmost kind of a race, because they have nothing to loose, and in this grand *jostle*, the democratic party *might* be jostled out, and the "dead party," *might* be jostled in. They preach the funeral sermon of Conventions on every occasion, and rant about the injustice of a select few dictating to a whole community. They cunningly manage to agitate the disappointed, and urge them on to recklessness and consequent destruction, while a smile of triumph lights up their countenances, and Iago-like, they announce, "this is all our doing." When the overtrusting democratic party has found itself, too late the dupe of an insidious foe, and lies prostrate in utter defeat, the opposition, with folded arms, may well calmly contemplate the scene, and sneeringly exclam, "look upon the tragic loading of this bed.

The investigation of the London and Birmingham police show that the engineer who made the shells used in the late attempted assassination of the Emperor of the French had not the least notion that those from whom he received instructions were refugees, or connected with any political party, but thought they were for some scientific experiments connected with legitimate warfare. The order and correspondence relating to them were carried on in the name of a foreigner known to the police, but not in custody. The engineer, who is a highly respectable man, has afforded, whithout any hesitation, all the information he was in possession of.

STRAWBERRY BEDS. — They should be kept free from weeds and grass, well watered when in flower and when bearing.—To keep the ground always moist and the fruit clean various methods are adopted, the favorite being a mulch of spent tan. It keeps down the weeds, yields a tanic acid, keeps the ground moist, and preserves the fruit from dirt or mud.

☞ The young ladies down East complain that gentlemen are so poor that they can't even pay their addresses.

INTUITIONS OF WOMEN.—The intuitive judgments of women are often more to be relied upon than the conclusions which we reach by an elaborate process of reasoning. No man that has an intelligent wife, or who is accustomed to the society of educated women will dispute this. Times without number you must have known them decide questions on the instant, and with unerring accuracy, which you had been poring over for hours, perhaps with no other result than to find yourself getting deeper into the tangled maze of doubts and difficulties. It were hardly generous to allege that they achieved these feats by less reasoning than by a sort of sagacity which approximates to the sure instinct of the animal race; and yet there seems to be some ground for the remark of a witty French writer, that, when a man has toiled, step by step, up a flight of stairs, he will be sure to find a woman at the top; but she will not be able to *tell how she got there.* How she got there; however, is of little moment. If the conclusions a woman has reached are sound, that is all that concerns us. And that they are very apt to be sound on the practical matters of domestic and secular life nothing but prejudice or self conceit can prevent us from acknowledging. The inferrence therefore, is unavoidable, that the man who thinks it beneath his dignity to take counsel with an intelligent wife stands in his own light and betrays that lack of judgment which he tactitly attributes to her.

An infamous old bachelor being asked if he ever witnessed a public execution, replied, "No, but I once saw a marriage."

A chaplain at a State Prison was asked by a friend how his parishioners were.

"All under conviction," was the reply.

"Ah, Mr. Simpkins, we have not chairs enough for our company," said a gay wife to her frugal husband. "Plenty of chairs, Mrs. Simpkins," he replied, "but too much company."

"Have you not mistaken the pew, sir?" blandly said a Sunday Chesterfield to a stranger who entered it. "I beg pardon," said the intruder, rising to go out, "I fear I have; I took it for a Christian's."

THIEVES PHOTOGRAPHED. — The New York city police take a daguerreotype of all the chief rogues they catch. These likenesses are preserved in a public gallery, and now number about two hundred. They are said to form a fire study for the physiognomist.

It may be said of ladies, as well as of vessels, that if they are well manned, they are very certain to be well rigged.

"Why is it," asked a Frenchman of a Switzer, "that you Swiss always fight for money, while we French only fight for honor?" "I suppose," said the Switzer, "that both fight for what they most lack."

DEFINITION OF MARRIAGE.—An insane desire to pay a young woman's board.

ALARMING SIGNS OF SICKNESS.—A PREDICTION OF A SICKLY SUMMER.—We refer our readers to the following extract from a medical journal known as the *Moving World*, published by Radway & Co., the inventors of the celebrated R. R. R. remedies. Dr. Radway's experience in the treatment of malarious and infectious diseases not only in our own country, but in South America and the West Indies, and the wonderful achievements of his Ready Relief, both as a preventive and a cure of Yellow Fever, Cholera, and other diseases of a violent character, entitles his prediction to the serious consideration of the people. It is well known in this city that in 1849 Radway's Ready Relief was the most successful remedy employed in the treatment of Cholera and that in 1853, when Yellow Fever raged in its most violent form in the State of Mississippi, Dr. Fred B. Page, with the use of this remedy, gained a complete victory over the pestilence. We therefore recommend our readers to the following article from the May number of the *Moving World*:

AN ALARM—FORESHADOWING OF TERRIBLE SICKNESS—PREVALENCE OF MALARIOUS DISEASES.—As guardians of the public health, it is our duty to give the alarm when we discover the approach of dangerous maladies, calculated to create a general panic by the production of universal sickness, disease and death. We are convinced that dangers of the most terrible character in the form of sickness and disease, will visit the greater portion of our country the coming summer and fall, in the form of Flux, Yellow Fever, Dysentery, Fever and Ague, Cholera, Ship Fever, Diarrhœa, Typhoid Fever, Billious Fever, Cholera Morbus, Congestive Fevers and sicknes of a more mild and less malignant character, such as Billiousness, Cramps, sudden attacks of Vomiting, Head aches, Looseness of the Bowels, Rush of Blood to the Head, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Croup, Whooping Cough, will run riot throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Persons who are unfortunately tormented with *Sores, Ulcers*, Breaking out, Prickly Heat, Boils, Scurvy, and Chronic Disease, will suffer greatly the coming season.

The past mild winter, succeeded as it has been by the frightful overflowing of the rivers, creeks, streams and bayous in the Southern and Western States, deluging the face of the country for thousands of square miles, together with the heavy rains which drenched the earth the past spring, followed, as we predict, by a hot scorching summer, cannot fail to create general sickness, and quicken into existence, malarious diseases of the most malignant and violent character. The hot rays of the absorbing sun will summon from its marshy bed the noxious vapors and poisonous exhalations of decayed vegetable and decomposed matter, planted in the soil, and nourished by the deluge of the waters and drenchings of the rain.

In giving this warning of the sure visitation of these maladies, we likewise point out to the public the means of protection against attacks, and the method of cure. In Radway's Ready Relief and Regulators, you have a preventive. If any or either of the diseases above named visit your community, as epidemics or otherwise, *Radway's Ready Relief*, taken as a drink in some water three or four times per day, will fortify the stomach against the action of any poisonous or malarious elements inhaled. The system thus fortified, the malarious exhalation of gases inhaled loses its power,—and health reigns throughout every ramification of the body. In all cases, when there are any diseases or sickness prevailing, the bowels, liver, &c., should be regulated with Radway's Regulators. The highest medical authorities in the world endorse Radway's Ready Relief as the best disinfectant in use. If afflicted with any of these maladies above-named, Radway's Relief and Regulators should be freely used; in a few hours the patient will be out of danger.

For the Sores, Breakings out, &c., Radway's Renovating Resolvent should be used. Provide yourself with these remedies, and however terribly these diseases may rage, you are safe. Let every planter, farmer, householder, take warning, and secure a supply of Radway's Ready Relief and Regulators, for in such an hour as you think not of, these maladies may visit you. With the Ready Relief to use the moment you feel their approach, you can quickly arrest their progress and free your system from their presence. [May 22, 1858.—2m.

NEW-ORLEANS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, Friday Evening, May 21, 1858.

Our general market continues without much animation, and prices for several leading articles have shown a drooping tendency during the past week.—Cotton has moved off slowly, notwithstanding the favorable advices from Europe brought by the last two steamers. Sugar has been depressed and lower, while Molasses remains without much alteration.—Flour and Grain have been dull, with a further decline in the rates for the former. Provisions of nearly all kinds continue depressed, lower rates ruling for Pork, Bacon and Lard.

On Tuesday morning we published the North American's advices, embracing Liverpool dates to the 5th instant, and yesterday morning we laid the Niagara's accounts before our readers, bringing up our Liverpool dates to the 8th inst. The sales of Cotton for the entire week had been 81,200 bales, with an advance of ⅛d, on all qualities. The stock on hand was stated at 510,500 bales, including 422,000 American. At Havre, tres ordinaire was quoted at 104 f. and bouyant.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 14th instant, 14,[illegible] bales. Cleared in the same time 48,855 bales, making a reduction in stock of 33,058 bales, and leaving on hand, &c, a stock of 267,867 bales.

The market opened on Saturday with a heavy appearance, with sales of barely 4500 bales, at the range of our quotations of the previous day. On Monday and Tuesday together some 9000 bales were sold at easier prices, without quotable change, the favorable accounts by the North American producing no perceptible effect, and on Wednesday, although the Niagara's advices reported a further improvement at Liverpool, barely 8500 bales changed hands at previous quotations. Yesterday's sales embraced only 5500 bales, and to-day some 5000 were sold, making a total for the week of only 22,500 bales, the market closing at the range of our quotations, as follow:

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Inferior,	5 a 7	Middling,	11¼a[illegible]
Ordinary,	8 a 9	Good Middling,	12¼a[illegible]
Good Ordinary,	9¾a10¼	Middling Fair,	12½a[illegible]
Low Middling,	10¾a11	Fair,	—a—

SUGAR.—The market has been dull, and prices gave way ¼c in the early part of the week, and [illegible] since. The sales have embraced some 2000 hhds, mostly at the range of our quotations, as below. On plantation some 500 hhds have been sold, comprising 400 prime at 6¾c, and 100 common to fair at about 5½c per lb. We now quote:

Inferior to Common,	2¾ a 5¼
Fair to Fully Fair,	5¾ a 6¼
Prime and Choice,	6¾ a 7¼
Clarified and Refined,	6½ a10¼

MOLASSES.—The demand has been fair for refined descriptions, with sales during the week of 2500 bbls, mostly at 27 a 28c for prime and choice, with a few hundred half bbls at 30 a 34c per gallon, according to quality. Latterly, however, the market has been very dull.

FLOUR.—The market has been heavy during the greater part of the week, and prices have further given way. The sales embrace some 25,000 bbls, the range latterly being $3 80 a $4 for superfine Ohio and St. Louis, $4 30 a $4 75 for extra and choice extra, and $3 a $3 50 per bbl. for unbranded, according to quality.

CORN.—The market has been firmer, and some 25,000 sacks have been sold during the week at 45 a 58c for inferior and ordinary, 54 a 58c for good to prime mixed and white, and 56 a 58 and 60c per bushel for yellow.

PORK.—The market continues extremely dull and sales have been generally confined to small lots at the reduced rates of $17 25 a $17 50 per bbl for Mess. To-day we hear a lot of Mess sold at $16 50 per bbl.

BACON.—Prices have further declined, with sales of 250 to 300 packages during the week at 8½ a 9c, 9 a 9½c for clear, 6 a 6½c for Shoulders, and 8½ a 12½c per lb. for plain to fancy sugar-cured Hams.

GREEN MEATS.—The only sale reported has been 30,000 lbs at 5½c for Shoulders, 6¼ for Hams, and 7¼c per lb for Sides.

LARD.—The sales embrace 500 tierces, at 11½ a 11¾c for prime, and a few hundred kegs at 13¼ a 13¾c per lb.

BEEF.—Favorite brands have been selling at $15 50 a $16 for Prime Mess and Mess.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—Western Butter has been selling at 10 a 14c., and Cheese at 9½ a 12c per lb, according to quality.

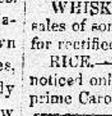
BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—We have noticed only a few sales of Kentucky Bagging at 12 a 14c per yard, and India at 14¼ at 14½c, the sales of the latter including 120 bales, landing, at 14½c, cash.—Of Bale Rope, some 2500 coils have been sold on private terms, and 200 to 300 machine-made at 6¾ a 7c per lb.

COFFEE.—The market has been quiet, with sales of some 5,500 bags during the week at an extreme range of 10 a 11½c, but mostly at 11 a 11½c per lb for fair to prime.

WHISKY.—The market has been heavy, with sales of some 2500 bbls during the week at 17 a 18c for rectified, and 18c per gallon for common.

RICE.—The market has been dull, and we have noticed only limited transactions at 3½ a 3⅝ per lb for prime Carolina.

Point aux Loups Springs.



THE undersigned takes this mode of notifying the public that he is now in readiness to receive all those whose pleasure it may be to seek the above as a place of pleasure and recreation, as well as those who may be impelled from indisposition to have recourse to them for the remedial agency of its waters. These Springs are situated on the Bayou des Canes, distant about 34 miles Southwest of the Town of Opelousas. Among the numerous springs, there to be found, may be had such as are found abounding with Suphur and preparations of Iron. The springs are very abundant, and in one instance three of the streams form a large basin which affords a magnificent bathing place. The waters of the said basin can be entirely renewed every hour, a circumstance which is certainly calculated to add much to its purity. At the distance of some five hundred yards from the principal bathing place there is, besides this, another which is furnished with an abundant stream of water, the coldness of which can almost be compared to that of ice.

In announcing the opening of his Establishment, the undersigned does not pretend to offer the same to the public as a fashionable watering place, where fine dressing may be exhibited with the other general accompaniments. His object, on the contrary, is to offer to the afflicted a means through which a shackled constitution may be restored to health. The remedial agency of these waters, in the relief of Dyspepsia, and in the permanent cure of cutaneous eruptions, from past experience, now stands uncontradicted.

The establishment consists of comfortable dwellings, with all the necessary furniture which may be required at such a place, and the table will be always amply furnished with whatever edibles may seem best to suit the tastes of visitors. An excellent pasture in which horses may be kept with safety, will be at the disposition of such as may desire it, as well as corn, fodder, &c.

The charges of the undersigned will be moderate, and he feels satisfied that his visitors will not only be satisfied with the accommodations which they may receive, but that they will be also equally contented with the degree of health which they may obtain from the healthful use of the waters of the different Springs.

ANTOINE CART.

May 29th, 1858.

$100 REWARD

WILL be given to whomsoever will give such information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of any individual who may be found cutting timber on the 2nd Swamp Land District of the State of Louisiana.

LAFAYETTE CALDWELL, Commissioner 2nd Swamp Land District. Baton Rouge, May 29th, 1858.—4t.

Special Court.

BY virtue of an order emanating from the Hon. ALBERT VOORHIES, Judge of the 14th Judicial District of Louisiana, a Special Term of the District Court, in and for the Parish of St. Landry, will be held at the Court House of this Parish, in the Town of Opelousas, on Monday the 5th day of July next, 1858, for the trial of recused cases.

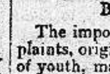
L. LASTRAPES, *Clerk District Court, Parish of St. Landry.*

Opelousas, May 8th, 1858.

THE SECRET INFIRMITIES OF

YOUTH AND MATURITY,

JUST PUBLISHED GRATIS, THE 25TH THOUSAND.



A FEW WORDS ON THE RATIONAL TREATMENT, without Medicine, of Spermatorrhea or Local Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, Genital and Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of the System, Impotency, and Impediments to Marriage generally.

BY B. DE LANEY, M. D.

The important fact that the many alarming complaints, originating in the imprudence and solitude of youth, may be easily demonstrated, WITHOUT MEDICINE, is in this small tract clearly demonstrated; and the entirely new and highly successful treatment, as adopted by the Author, fully explained by means of which every one is enabled to cure HIMSELF perfectly and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day.

Sent to any address, gratis and post free in a sealed envelope, by remitting (post-paid) two postage stamps to DR. B. DE LANEY, 17 Lispenard Street, New York City. [Feb. 6th, 1858.—1y.