THE COURIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY

JOEL E. SANDOZ.

Opelousas :

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25th, 1858.

☞ J. W. DOAR, is our authorized agent for the city of New Orleans, to collect advertisements, subscriptions and money due us.

☞ JOHN E. KING of St. Landry is an Independent candidate for the office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, for the Third District.

Election in April next.

☞ We are authorized to announce the Hon. CYRUS RATLIFF as a candidate for the office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court for the Third Supreme Court District, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention. [Dec. 25, 1858.

☞ We are authorized to announce that a mass-meeting of the Democratic party of this Parish, will take place at the Court House in the town of Opelousas, on Monday the 3rd January next, for the purpose of chosing delegates to represent the Parish of St. Landry in the Convention which will be held at Baton Rouge, at the opening of the Legislature, in order to chose a candidat for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court for this District, in view of the election of April next.

It is considered the duty of all good democrat to attend this meeting and express his opinion on the subject matter.

THE CANDIDATES FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT.—We see in the Avoyelles *Central Organ*, of the 18th, the names of the following gentlemen given as candidates for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, for our District: U. B. Phillips and Cyrus Ratliff, of West Feliciana; Wm. Beatty, of Point Coupée; Jules G. Olivier, of St. Mary; Albert Voorhies, of St. Martin; John McVea, of East Feliciana; L. V. Reeve, of Tensas; John H. Overton and John E. King, of St. Landry; nine in number.

We might here state upon the authority of the *Attakapas Register*, published in Franklin, the place of residence of the Hon. J. G. Olivier, that this gentleman will, under no considerations, consent to become a candidate, at any rate, it is highly probable that the Democratic Convention which is to assemble at Baton Rouge, will soon settle this question, as all the gentlemen spoken of are Democrats, but Mr. King, by chosing among them one who will be *the* Democratic candidate.

The reader will see by a correspondence elsewhere, that Mr. King, of our town, has accepted the candidatecy offered to him by a respectable number of the members of the Bar of our Parish and the neighboring.

CHRISTMAS DAY.

Upon this occasion which is apt to bring about gentle affections between man and man, we can do no better than to repeat what has already been said:

Faith, charity, love and hope are all revivified on Christmas day. Without such a festal period the world would become so weary to the toilers after fame and bread, that the cherub hope would stand in danger of being crushed out of society. Charity too might find no resting-place on earth, and the human heart become a very stone. But the day forbids their extinction. Hope leads us heavenward, and charity, hand in hand with faith, guides us on the way. He who said, "love one another," and practically carried out the lesson in life and in death—for love was born in Bethlehem and died not even at Calvary—should teach us to cultivate all the gentler affections.

The social graces put on their brightest robes on such a day. Blow winds without, yet mirthful faces shall smile within. Friends long severed meet once more; estrangements caused by puny doubts or mean rivalries are forgotten round the Christmas fire; and the companions in youth vow that maturity and age shall find them true to one another. For childhood Christmas brings many joys. Santa Claus, that prince of sugar-plumbs, comes from far away over the seas, laden with sweets which in the still hour of night he drops noiselessly into the stockings of little girls and boys who look for them as innocently on opening their eyes on Christmas morn as some young maidens later in the day, walk under the amorous misletoe, and submit with Christian virtue to the penalty due to their temerity.

To all our readers and friends we cordially wish the compliments of the season, and trust that each recurring year may bring to them and theirs increased delights.

☞ On Tuesday night last, the store of Mr. Bloch, of our Town, was broken open, and goods to the amount of several hundred dollars were stolen and carried away. It appears that the thief (if he was alone) left his coat in the store, which, we hope, may be sufficient to discover the author of the theft.

YE WHO WANT NEGROES, ATTENTION!—On Tuesday next, 26 likely creole slaves will be sold at Old Grand Prairie, as also a Plantation and other property.

On Tuesday, the 30th, the sale of a fine Sugar Plantation will take place at Moundville. Other landed property, mules, &c., will also be sold.

For particulars, we refer our readers to the advertisements in to-day's issue.

CORRESPONDANCE.

☞ We are requested to publish the following correspondance between a portion of the members of the Bar of this and neighboring Parishes, and John E. King Esqr. of our Town, in regard to the election of an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

JOHN E. KING Esq.,

Dear Sir:—Regarding you as eminently qualified, both by moral worth and legal ability, for the office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, we the undersigned members of the Bar, respectfully request permission to announce you to the voters of this Judicial District as a candidate to succeed Judge Voorhies in April next.

Soliciting a favorable reply at your earliest convenience,

We remain your obt., servants,

ALCIBIADES DEBLANC,
Of St. Martin.

LUCIUS J. DUPRE,
HENRY L. GARLAND,
CALEB L. SWAYZE,
ALBERT DEJEAN,
WM. H. SPENCER,
JAMES M. PORTER,
Of St. Landry.

FENELON CANNON,
A. B. IRION,
H. C. EDWARDS,
HENDERSON TAYLOR,
S. L. TAYLOE,
J. L. GENERES,
Of Avoyelles.

ADOLPHUS OLIVIER,
J. W. WALKER,
H. C. WILSON,
T. G. WILSON,
Of St. Mary.

OPELOUSAS, December 24th, 1858.

Gentlemen:—Your several communications inviting me to become a candidate for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, have been received at different periods, from the first of October to the present time. As their phraseology is substantially the same, I have taken the liberty of appending your signatures to the first letter received, for the convenience of publication. Besides these other applications to the same purport, but of a less formal character, have been made to me from different portions of the District.

Upon invitations made as these have been, irrespective of political considerations, and from distinguished sources, I have concluded to become an independent candidate, and now authorize you to announce me as such.

Thanking you for the commendatory terms, in which you have been disposed to accredit me before the public, I remain very respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant,
JOHN E. KING.

To Messrs. Deblanc, Dupré, Cannon, Olivier and others.

☞ At a meeting of the Democrats of the Parish of Vermillion, held at Abbeville, on the 11th inst., the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the Hon. Albert Voorhies, presiding Judge of the 14th District, is our first choice for the said office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and that the delegates from this parish to the Baton Rouge nominating Convention are instructed to cast in his favor the votes of the Parish of Vermillion."

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—It is a long and smoothly written document. The President, evidently does not possess the power of condensation in any very extraordinary degree. However, our country is becoming large, and its public affairs extensive and complicated, and we must therefore expect our Presidents messages to be elaborate productions.

Mr. Buchanan opens with a long review of Kansas—shall we never be done with the inevitable?—and is very much pleased with his own course in reference to that imbroglio. He contrasts the agitation which existed a year ago with its absence now, and congratulates the country thereupon. But suppose Lecompton had been received, and the people of the Territory had refused to acknowledge the act, and had resisted by force the said constitution, what about agitation, then, pray? Our impression is that if the President's recommendation had been carried out, we should have had an agitation on our hands now the like of which we have not witnessed in many a long year, an agitation that would have convulsed the country from center to circumference.

The suggestion of the Message that a law passed prohibiting henceforth the admission of any new Territory until its population shall equal the apportionment for a Representative in Congress (93,420) will meet, we think, with general approbation, and will doubtless become a law, not applying, however, to Oregon, as that Territory is already prepared for admission.

The President entered upon office with a surplus of seventeen millions in the treasury and on the 1st July last we had a public debt, it appears, of nearly fifty-five millions of dollars, with ten more to be added during the fiscal year! He recommends "economy" in view of these rather ugly facts, and we agree with him that there is some little necessity for it. He recommends an increase of the tariff to meet the demands of the treasury, which at the same time would afford some incidental protection to our manufacturing interests. Democratic Presidents, however democratic they may be, are compelled occasionally to occupy Whig ground. We don't wish the present incumbent to turn Whig now, however, for it is too late. It might injure us. Had he thought about it when the cry among the Pennsylvania democracy was "Polk, Dallas, and the Tariff of '42," it would have been a different afair.

He speaks about buying Cuba, and intimates that it may be necessary for Congress to place a sum of money at his disposal for the purpose. Probably that body might be induced to do it if it could be convinced that Spain is ready for a bargain, which is slightly doubtful.

Mexico and our affairs with it come in for lengthy review. The President regards the Zuluoga government as a usurpation, and had he got been in hopes that the Juarez or Constitutional government would succeed in overthrowing the said usurping faction, he would have considered it his duty to recommend Congress to authorize him to take possession of a portion of the remote and unsettled part of the Mexican territory to hold in pledge until the claims of our citizens, now amounting to ten millions of dollars, against that government, should be satisfied, and our grievances dressed. With the Zuloaga government we have no hope of obtaining justice, with the Constitutional we sdould have. "Abundant cause now undoubtedly exists," we are informed, "for a resort to hostilities against the government still holding possession of the capital," but yet, while the result of the struggle between the contending factions there for supremacy remains undecided and doubtful, President Buchanan is about as much in the dark as to what is to be done by us to obtain justice from Mexico as the "rest of mankind," and the only definite thing which he recommends in the premises is "for the government of the United States to assume the temporary protection of the northern portions of Chihuahua and Sonora," and for this purpose "to establish military posts within the same." Perhaps the measure may be a wise one, for it is pretty sure that if we once get a foothold there it will be a tolerably long period before we let go.

If, by seizing upon those States—for the measure, we take it, would in the end amount to this—order and peace would be secured to them and the rights of the natives respected, it would be for their benefit, as well as afford security to the emigrants who will soon be wending their way to Arizona. If we have claims against Mexico which there is no prospect she will liquidate, we should be justified by the law of nations in taking the step. It would be the third act in process of absorption which commenced with the Texas revolution, or rather with the settlement of Texas by Americans, and which, there can be little doubt, we think, in the minds of those who take a comprehensive view of the whole Americo-Mexican problem, will continue till, in the lapse of time, Mexico as a distinct nation shall have disappeared from the map of the American continent.

On the subject of the means of preventing the abuse of our flag by slave traders, Mr. Buchanan correctly says, that if Cuba did not afford a market for kidnapped Africans, the whole difficulty would disappear, though we confess to some surprise when he declares that Cuba is "the only spot in the civilized world where the African slave trade is tolerated," as we had supposed it to be still kept up in fact on the coast of Brazil. It is not legally tolerated in Cuba, Spain being actually bound by treaty stipulations with Great Britain to suppress it.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

An Irishman, on visiting a managerie for the first time, while, stalking around the pavilion, suddenly come on the elephant, whereupon he turned to the keeper with surprise; "Thunder and lightning, mister, what critter have you got there, with a tail on both ends?"

A lady being asked the other day why she chose to lead a single life replied, "simply because I am not able to support a husband."

REPORT OF GENERAL IN CHIEF OF THE ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
New York, Nov. 13, 1858.

SIR: The tablets giving the numbers and distribution of our troops, which will be laid before you by the Adjutant-General, the object of this, my annual report, being to offer some remarks on the recent services, general condition and wants of the army. The annexed general order (No. 22) will illustrate, in some instances, (omitting many), the extraordinary zeal, activity, patient endurance and prowess habitually displayed by the troops—officers and men—in the perpetually recurring wars with the Indians about our border settlements. Thus, with an average effective force of (say) ten thousand men, exclusive of recruits in depot and in route, less by at least three regiments than is needed, the army has been for years, in nearly all its parts, almost constantly engaged in the pursuit of enemies, or in daily expectation of being called upon to repeat such services. This state of excessive activity, fatigue and hardship has led to excessive losses, more from disease and desertion than from battles or combats, the greater part of which may be primarily attributed to *deficiency in numbers.*

This want of troops to give reasonable security to our citizens in distant settlements, including emigrants on the plains, can scarcely be too strongly stated; but I will only add that, as often as we have been obliged to withdraw troops from one frontier in order to reinforce another, the weakened points have been instantly attacked or threatened with formidable invasion. Minnesota, Arizona and the northern frontiers of Texas and Arkansas have recently supplied striking illustrations of this fact.

For the happy conclusion of long-standing Indian troubles in Florida, much credit is due to the energy and judgment of Col. Loomis, the last commander in that war.

In New Mexico, Brevet Brigadier General Garland, an intelligent and enterprising commander, has used his limited force to the best advantage in punishing hostile and in keeping in check turbulent Indians, besides detaching very handsome support, in the handsomest manner, to the Utah army in its embarrassments of the last winter. Colonel Bonneville, who has recently succeeded General Garland in this command, is carrying out the views of the latter with like perseverance and success.

The cheerfulness and efficiency of the Utah army, under its very able commander, Brevet Brigadier General Johnston, notwithstanding its difficult marches and unavoidable privations, have won for it a large portion of the admiration of the country.

In Texas, Brevet Major General Twiggs has, with his usual ability, made the most effective disposition of the force at his command, resulting already in substantial and brilliant success, which he purposes to follow up, if necessary, in a winter campaign.

In the Pacific department Brevet Brigadier General Clarke, the commander, has displayed an energy and judgment worthy of high commendation. Upon the first news of recent hostilities in that quarter his measures were rapidly and wisely taken. Troops and supplies were promptly assembled near the theatre of operation, and, under his immediate direction, two columns, commanded by Col. Wright and Major Garnett respectively, were organized and put in motion against the enemy. Successive victories have already caused most of the hostile bands to disperse or sue for peace, which, no doubt, will soon be re-established. [I learn, in the act of signing this report, that my prediction is now history.]

The department of the West has recently been commanded in succession, by Brigadier-General Harney, Col. Summer, and Col. Francis Lee. Garrisons have been established and strengthened in it, along the emigrant route to the West, and for months a column of cavalry was kept in movement on the plains to overawe disaffected tribes. The troops in Minnesota and on the Upper Missouri have all continued to render valuable service in restraining the Indians from committing massacres and depredations in that quarter.

On the many and formidable roving tribes on this side of and on the Rocky Mountains, not in open hostility, but yet of doubtful or menacing dispositions, and whose depredations would soon have called for direct punishment, a great moral effect has been incidentally produced by our display of force in the direction of Utah. These large moving columns have been seen, and the power of the United States, to some little extent, for the first time in those regions, estimated and feared. Such displays, often repeated, and in sufficient numbers, combined with feats of arms like those set forth in the annexed order, can alone give the security to our frontiers for which the army is held responsible.

From the distribution of the troops into fragments an increase of the regular medical officers has become a necessity. Sometimes private physicians may be hired, but not always, and rarely of the required science and experience, even at extravagant rates of compensation. No less than six posts in a single department have been recently reported to me as without a medical officer.

I must also again beg attention to the miserable state of the barracks or quarters at nearly all our permanent fortifications and posts. Health and efficiency, as well as comfort, must be sacrificed where strict attention is not given to the lodgings of men.

Incessant calls for reinforcements received from the frontiers, compel us habitually to forward recruits without the instruction that should precede service in the field; and, on joining their regiments, perhaps in the act of pursuing an enemy, it is long before the deficiency can be supplied. The want of this instruction has always been felt in combats, notwithstanding the usual gallantry of the troops. As it is no longer difficult to fill our ranks by enlistments, it would be highly desirable to detain the recruits sufficiently long for instruction at our larger depots, especially those destined for the mounted service; but, again, this cannot be done without some additional regiments.

The instution of the artillery school at Fort Monroe will leave nothing to be desired for that arm after we shall be at liberty to withdraw from the field the additional companies (three) which are needed. The school will then consist of eight companies, two from each regiment, alternating every two years, with some other companies of their regiment. Thus, with two mounted companies, one-third of each artillery regiment would at all times be engaged in acquiring, with the best help, the difficult theory and practice of artillery, while the other two-thirds would in emergencies be available for infantry service as heretofore. For such instruction there will be required, as the Department is aware, an appropriation to add to the government lands about Fort Monroe (for exercise of field batteries and long ranges of heavy guns) before the school can receive its full development. Without waiting for this extension, however, a systematic course of instruction has been commenced under Col. Brown, the superintendent, and its progress is already satisfactory.

There is in the circumstances of our service no reasonable distinction between the three arms now recognised as mounted riflemen, dragoons and cavalry, if indeed the law intended any between the two latter. Their fields of operation and duties generally are in all respects the same, and whatever variations exist in uniform and equipment only serves to create inconvenience and expense. I therefore recommend that the three corps be consolidated into one line of cavalry regiments, (five,) for the tactics and equipment of which I suggest that the experience of a select board of cavalry officers be consulted.

It is my duty to present the fact that reports come to me from some quarters of the injurious effects upon discipline produced by the neglect of the law requiting that the troops shall be paid *at least* once in two months, it being understood that the Pay Department has not the deputies necessary to approach regularity at any of the more distant posts. Drunkenness, disorders and desertions are the consequences of the larger payments, which are made at long intervals.

I have the honor to be, sir, with high respect, your obedient servant,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

To Hon. John B. Floyd, Secretary of War.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

The Secretary says that since his last annual report, the naval forces have been required in resisting unlawful expeditions against Nicaragua, resisting the exercise of the right of search by British cruisers in the neighborhood of Cuba, and enforcing demand for redress for insults to our flag and for injuries to our citizens by the Government of Paraguay. After explaining this subject, the Secretary says it became necessary to charter a number of vessels. As these vessels would be useful, he recommends their purchase. The sum required for six of these steamers would be $244,000, of which $94,800 must be paid for the use of them for a period of six months, and a proportionate sum for a longer time, if no purchase be made. The sum required for the three side-wheel steamers would be $286,000, of which, if they be not purchased, the sum of $69,000 will be required for the same period. The recent addition of a considerable number of steam vessels to the navy will necessarily require an increased demand for the services of officers at sea, while the greater activity which now prevails in it, and is likely hereafter to prevail, will still further increase that demand. To meet the immediate wants of the service, an addition of twenty to the present number of surgeons, and as many additional assistant surgeons, will suffice. He also recommends the appointment of fifteen or twenty additional pursers, and an increase of the Marine Corps—of privates—to two thousand, with the usual number of officers.

The five steam sloops of war, authorized by the act of 1857, will soon be completed. The seven screw sloops of war, under the act of 1858, are in a state of great forwardness. Five of them are to be launched during the present month, and be ready for sea in May next, and the other two screw steamers will be launched early in the spring, and be ready for trial by June. The side-wheel steamer, being built in California, will be launced in the spring and ready for sea in August.

All past experience evidences a necessity for an increase of the navy. Twenty effective vessels of smaller class can be built and kept at sea, for what it would cost to build and keep at sea four or five vessels of a larger class. Let Congress increase the number of heavy armed vessels of light draught until we can frequently display our flag at every point where American interest shall need its protection; and the work will be already done. The addition of at least ten more vessels of that description is not only a necessary measure, but will be found to be as efficient as any that can be devised, requiring so small an expenditure of the public money.

For the support of the navy and marine corps, and all other objects under the control of the Navy Department for the fiscal year, ending the 30th of June, 1858, the estimates were $13,803,212; appropriations $14,240,247; expenditures $13,670,684; there having been some curtailment of expense by reason of a falling off in the revenue. For the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1859, the estimates were $14,616,298; appropriations $14,508,354; these having been largely retrenched in consequence of a diminution of the revenue, and again increased by appropriating $1,200,000 for eight light draught war steamers, which were not embraced in the estimates. For the fiscal year, ending the 30th June, 1860, the estimates were $13,500,370, including $679,000 for completing the eight light draught steamers, authorized at the last session of Congress, and not including the usual compensation of $935,850 for steamship and mail service.

PRESIDENTIAL MOVEMENT. — It is stated that secret circulars have been issued, calling the friends of Mr. Crittenden to meet in a private convocation, in Washington, on the 15th inst., to devise means to bring him forward as a candidate for the Presidency.

Eliza Cook very truly says; "That to appreciate the true value of a newspaper we have only to suppose that they were totally to be discontinued for a month." The idea is horrible.

An exchange paper says that the most dignified, glorious and lovely work of nature is woman, the next man, and the third the Berkshire pig.

DIED,—In this Town, on Tuesday last, the 21st inst., Mr. EUGENE BERCIER, aged about 37 years.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE NEW ORLEANS BEE,
FRIDAY EVENING, December 17, 1858.

We have had a more active market during the past week, though during a portion of the time business has been checked by unfavorable weather, and advices of a declining Cotton market at Liverpool.—Still a good demand has prevailed for Cotton at previous rates, and Sugar and Molasses have gone off quite freely, though at rather lower prices. In Flour, Grain and Provisions a fair amount of business has been done without much alteration in prices, though buyers have generally obtained some slight advantages.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 10th inst. 68,894 bales. Cleared in the same time, 59,205 bales, making an addition to stock of 9686 bales, and leaving on hand, including all on shipboard not cleared this day, a stock of 325,401 bales.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Inferior,	7 a 8
Ordinary,	8¼ a 10
Good Ordinary,	10¾ a 10¾
Low Middling,	11 a 11¼
Middling,	11½ a 11¾
Good Middling,	11⅞ a 12⅛
Middling Fair,	12¼ a 12½
Fair,	— a —

SUGAR.—There has been a very fair demand during the past week, but mostly at lower prices, the sales having embraced some 10,000 hhds, including 2000 to-day, and the market closing at the range of the following quotations, showing a recovery of ⅛ a ¼c from the lowest point of the week:

Inferior,	3– a 4¼
Common,	4⅝ a 5¼
Fair to Fully Fair,	5⅝ a 5¾
Prime and Choice,	6¼ a 6⅝
Prime and Refined,	6– a 7–

MOLASSES.—There is still a good demand for shipment, and some 14,000 bbls have been sold during the week, mostly at 24 a 25c for inferior and fermenting, and 26 a 26½c for prime and choice in bbls, half bbls ranging at 30 a —c per gallon, but closing at 27 a 27½c for prime and choice in bbls, and 31½ a 32c in half bbls. Several crops have been sold on plantation, amounting to some 200,000 gallons, mostly at 25c per gallon in the cistern.

FLOUR.—There has been a fair demand during a portion of the week, and the sales have amounted to 15,000 bbls, chiefly at $5 a $5 12½ for superfine Indiana and St. Louis, $5 12½ a $5 35 for fancy, $5 75 a $5 25 for extra, and $6 a $6 50 per bbl for unbranded.

PORK.—The market has been rather heavy, though with increased supplies, the business is of a more liberal charachter. The week's sales have embraced 3000 to 3500 bbls Mess at $18 a $18 25 for new to heavy lots of old, with some M. O., at $17 50 a $18, and Prime at $14 a $14 50 per bbl.

BACON.—There has been a moderate demand for ribbed Sides and Shoulders, the rates for which have ranged at 9½ a 7⅞c for the former, and 7⅛ a 7½c for the latter, clear Sides bringing 10 a 10½c per lb., with sales of 250 to 300 casks. Of Hams, some limited parcels have been sold at 9½ a 12½ and 13c per lb. for plain to fancy sugar-cured.

GREEN MEATS.—The principal sales have been 30,000 lbs., in bulk, at 7½c for Shoulders and 8½c per lb for Hams, and a small lot at 7½c for the former, and 8½c for the latter.

BEEF.—Favorite brands have been selling by refail at $14 a $16 for Prime Mess and Mess, and a small lot of Dominick's Prime Mess sold at $14 50 per bbl on the levee.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—New Western Butter has been selling at 10 a 12½c, and Cheese at 7½ a 8½ per lb., according to quality.

LARD.—The market has been quiet but prices are still higher, and we have noticed sales of only a few hundred packages during the week at 11 a 11½c for prime in tierces, and 11½ a 12c per lb in kegs.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—We quote Kentucky Bagging at 12 a 14c per yard, with sales of a few small lots at that range for hand-loom and power-loom. Of India, some 2500 bales have been sold, mostly at 12¾ a 13c per yard. Bale Rope has been in some request at 5½ a 6½ and 7c per lb. for hand-span to fancy brands of machine made, with sales of 1200 coils at this range.

COFFE.—There has been a good demand with sales of 15,000 bags during the week at rather firmer prices, ranging at 10½ a 11½c per lb. with a light stock on the market.

SALT.—We quote Liverpool Salt at 58 a 65c per sack for coarse and assorted cargoes afloat, the sales including a cargo of 3500 sacks, one-fourth fine, at 60c per sack.

WHISKEY.—The market has been quiet, with sales of only a few hundred bbls during the week, mostly at 24 a 25c for Rectified, and 25 a 26½c for Common.

RICE.—We quote Prime Carolina at 4 a 4½c for lots on the spot, with sales of some small lots at this range.

St. John's Day.

THIS Festival will be celebrated, by the brothers of H.·. C.·. L.·. No. 19, on Monday the 27th inst. This L.·. will open at 10 o'clock, A. M., and form itself into a procession to hear an oration to be pronounced at the Court House.

Transient brothers are invited.

By order of the W.·. M.·.,
E. PILATE, Secretary.

Opelousas, December 25th, 1858.

STOP THE REPORT!!

RUMOR with her hundred tongues is circulating the report that "the *Bayou Belle* will not remain in the trade the entire season." I deny the assertion and assure the public that she will remain permanently in the trade. C. C. BRIDGES, Master.

December 25th, 1858.

Succession Sale.

WILL be sold at public auction pursuant to an order of the District Court, by a duly licensed auctioneer, at the plantation of the late James Morgan, deceased, on

Tuesday 2nd February next, 1859,

the following described property, belonging to the succession of said deceased, to wit:

THE PLANTATION on which the deceased last resided, situated in this Parish, containing about one thousand acres, with the buildings and improvements, consisting of a good Dwelling House, a Sugar House with a Sugar Mill, Kettles, Negro Quarters, Barns, Stables and other out buildings, Seed Cane sufficient to plant another crop will be sold with the plantion.

A TRACT OF LAND, situated in this Parish, adjoining the plantation of the deceased, containing eight hundred and ninety acres.

300 ACRES OF LAND, situated on Bayou Waxia, in this Parish.

375 ACRES OF LAND, situated in this Parish, on Cow Bayou, back of Webb's plantation.

336 ACRES OF LAND, situated in this Parish, on Bayou Bœuf, adjoining Madam Littell's plantation.

A TRACT OF LAND, situated on Elm Bayou, in this Parish, containing two hundred acres.

30 SLAVES, To Wit:

1	A negroman named George,	aged about	55 years.
2	" " Adam,	"	50 "
3	" " Big Ben,	"	40 "
4	" " George,	"	35 "
5	" " Abraham,	"	30 "
6	" " Emanuel,	"	25 "
7	" " Jim,	"	23 "
8	" " Little Ben,	"	21 "
9	A negroboy named Romeo,	"	15 "
10	" " Charles,	"	11 "
11	a negrowoman, Lucy,	"	40 "
12	a negro girl named Lavina,	"	16 "
13	" " Ellen,	"	16 "
14	" " Charlotte,	"	18 "
15	" " Rose,	"	14 "
16	" " Milly,	"	30 "
17	a negrowoman, Daphne,	"	20 "
18	a negrogirl named Harriet,	"	24 "
19	Hannah, infant child of Harriet	"	1 "
20	a negrogirl named Margaret,	"	28 "
21	Mary, daugter of Margaret,	"	8 "
22	Fanny, sister, (sold with their mother)		5 "
23	a negrogirl named Eliza, aged about		10 "
24	a negrowoman Hannah,	"	40 "
25	Caroline, her child,	"	5 "
26	a negrowoman named Mary, with her three children, to-wit:	"	21 "
27	Jane, a girl,		5 "
28	Adam, a boy,		3 "
29	Letheann, an infant,		
30	a negrogirl named Menty,		18 "
31	her infant child, named Robert,		

ALSO:

Fourteen Mules, four Creole work horses, 1 American horse, 2 pair work oxen, 20 head of seeep, about 50 head of gentle horned cattle, a lot of hogs, a lot of cooper's tools, 3 cross cut saws and 1 hand saw, a lot of augers and chisels, and brace and bits, carts, corn-mill, and plantation utensils, a Surveyor's compass and chain, a case of Mathematical instruments, one buggy and harness, a lot of household furniture, a lot of kitchen furniture, 1 sugar kettle, a lot of corn.

Terms and Conditions:—All sums of fifty dollars and under, cash. The moveables on a credit of one year from the day of sale, provided the amount purchased exceeds fifty dollars. The slaves on a credit of one year from the day of sale. The plantation on a credit of one, two and three years from the day of sale, payable in equal annual instalments. Purchasers required to furnish notes with personal security, in solido, to the satisfaction of the Executor, the said notes to be made payable to the order of and endorsed by the said purchasers, at the office of Caleb L. Swayze, in the town of Opelousas, the said notes to bear interest at the rate of 8 per centum per annum from maturity, a special mortgage and vendors privilege will be retained on the land and slaves until final payment of the price. No property will be delivered until the terms and conditions are strictly complied with.

C. L. SWAYZE,
Testamentary Executor of
James Morgan, deceased.

Opelousas December 25th 1858.

NEW-ORLEANS & OPELOUSAS

REGULAR

Semi-weekly

PACKETS.

THE good and safe Steam-boat W. BURTON, Captain Gustave E. Louaillier, built expressly for the above trade, will make her regular weekly trips between Washington and New-Orleans, leaving Washington every Sunday, at 9 o'clock A. M. and New-Orleans every Wednesday, at 5 o'clock P. M.

The steamer ANNA PERRET, Capt. Wm. C. Neal, which was also calculated for the Opelousas trade, will leave Washington every Wednesday, at 9 o'clock A. M., and New-Orleans, every Saturday at 5 P. M.

These two boats will take freiget for all intermediate landings, via the Atchafalaya.

For freight or passage, apply on board.

O. HINCLEY & CO.

Opelousas, December 25th 1858.

FOR SALE,

A beautiful dwelling house and four Lots in the Town of Opelousas, on the West side of Bayou Tesson, near Mme. Garrigues, with a good Kitchen, servants rooms, corn house, stable, &c. all new and in fine order and condition, which will be sold on favorable terms.

For particulars apply at the Courrier Office.

Opelousas 25th Dec. 1858. R.

HENRY GOLDMAN, Druggist,

CORNER OF CANAL AND LEVEE STREETS,

New-Orleans, La.

IMPORTER of German, English, French and American Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Fancy Articles, &c., &c.

☞ Quality of goods guaranteed to be of the best.

☞ Prices as moderate as those of any other house in the city.

☞ Depot of Henry Goldman's Fever and Ague Remedy, Fever and Ague Syrup, Tropic Cough Syrup. [Dec. 4th, 1858.—6m.

For Sale.

THE subscriber has now on hand 65 mules which he will sell for cash, or on a credit of twelve months, with good security.

H. L. GARLAND.

Opelousas, Nov. 20th, 1858.

NOTICE.

FROM this date all work done at my shop must be paid cash on delivery. I am unable to continue the business on any other terms. A. GOING.

Washington, La., March 6th, 1858.—1y.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE public are hereby informed that there will be sold at public sale, by a duly licensed Auctioneer, on the Plantation hereinafter described, in Prairie Laurent, on

Tuesday 25th January next, 1859,

the following described property, namely

A FINE

SUGAR PLANTATION,

situated on the Bayou Teche, seven miles from Opelousas, six from Barry's Landing, measuring 3,000 arpents, more or less, with 650 in a high state of cultivation, 2,000 arpents of wood land, and sufficient cypress for the use of the plantation, together with all the

Buildings AND **Improvements**

thereon, consisting of Brick Sugar House and Purgery, Steam Engine, capable of taking off 15 hhds, per day, two sets of kettles, Gin House and Corn Mill, Negro Cabins, Stables and Dwelling House and other improvements.

77 SLAVES, To Wit:

1	Sam Congo, field hand,	aged	35 years
2	Elizabeth, seamstress and cook,		26 "
3	Robert, A. I. sugar boiler, ploughman,		30 "
4	Caroline, his wife, house servant, washer and ironer,		26 "
5	John, her son,		5 "
6	Robert,		3 "
7	Laura,		1 "
8	Jane, (and family),		35 "
9	Sarah,		11 "
10	Sidney,		9 "
11	Aimée,		7 "
12	Betsy,		4 "
13	Jacob, driver,		40 "
14	Dinah, his wife, cook,		30 "
15	Celia,		8 "
16	Harry Collins, field hand, ploughman,		24 "
17	Sophia, his wife,		20 "
18	Rosalie,		5 "
19	Simeon,		2 "
20	John, No. 1, ploughman,		22 "
21	Becky, his wife, field hand,		25 "
22	Sylvanie,		6 "
23	Elias,		3 "
24	Guillaume, No. 1, ploughman,		30 "
25	Julia Ann, house servant, field hand,		30 "
26	Louisiana, her daughter,		13 "
27	Warren,		5 "
28	Big Sam, good sugar boiler, ox driver,		35 "
29	Charity, field hand, sickly,		35 "
30	Tillman,		10 "
31	York, pretty good carpenter,		32 "
32	Gertrude, his wife, cook & field hand,		28 "
33	Anthony, No. 1, boy,		13 "
34	Joe,		10 "
35	Watkins,		7 "
36	Peter,		2 "
37	Henry Brent, No. 1, cooper, field hand,		31 "
38	Judith, his wife, field hand,		28 "
39	Edmund,		10 "
40	George Washington, No. 1,		32 "
41	Peggy, field hand,		29 "
42	Martha,		8 "
43	Alexander,		5 "
44	William, ruptured, hewer & field hand,		55 "
45	Betsy, mid-wife,		50 "
46	Tom William, A. No. 1 field hand,		26 "
47	Jack Banjo, engineer,		35 "
48	Hannah, field hand,		30 "
49	Lucy,		40 "
50	Johnson, A. I. brick mason, and good plantation carpenter,		55 "
51	Julia, his wife, field hand,		22 "
52	Caroline Black, field hand,		21 "
53	Wesley,		3 "
54	George Rickenbacker, No. 1 ploughman,		24 "
55	Eliza, his wife, No. 1 field hand,		24 "
56	Dick,		2 "
57	Isaac, field hand and ploughman,		35 "
58	Maria,		30 "
59	Jim, no better,		21 "
60	Rachel,		16 "
61	Pierre, ploughman,		19 "
62	Toussaint, "		18 "
63	Madison, A. No. 1 axe-man,		25 "
64	David, ordinary,		40 "
65	Thomas, A. I. hand, ploughman,		28 "
66	Jackson, blacksmith A. I.,		26 "
67	Frances, house servant and field hand,		22 "
68	Anaise,		5 "
69	Aaron,		3 "
70	Manuel, ruptured, gardiner,		60 "
71	Albert, field hand,		45 "
72	Ellen, No. 1 hand,		20 "
73	Lewis, her child,		
74	Charles, field hand.		50 "
75	Clinchin, hostler,		60 "
76	Horace, field hand,		32 "
77	Pithion, runaway,		36 "

ALSO:

Seventy No. 1 Kentucky Mules, all young; six Creole Mares; 6 yoke of Oxen; 5 Steers; 7 Milch Cows and calves; 50 head of hogs; 30 head of goats; one fine Canadian Stallion, 4 years old; 5 saddle horses; one splendid sulky horse; one blooded filly, 3 years old; one Canadian gray filly; 2 fine colts, half American; 2 large American mares; one Creole horse; 18 Garrett's ploughs; 10 iron axle; 3 mule carts; 2 ox-carts; 1 horse cart, iron axle; 12 harrows; 1 pair Timber wheels, iron axle; 6000 barrels of corn; 225 cart loads of hay; 20 cart loads of cow-peas; 600 cords of wood at the sugar house, 300 in the woods; plant cane for 200 acres; plantation harness and tools, also three extra sugar kettles; 500 fire bricks.

Terms and Conditions:—All sums of fifty dollars and under, cash; and all sums above fifty dollars, payable in three equal annual instalments from the day of sale, purchasers furnishing good personal security and the land and slaves remaining mortgaged, until full and entire payment of the price. Instalments to bear 8 per cent interest from maturity till paid.

LASTRAPES BROTHERS.

Opelousas, December 11th, 1858.

SALE AT AUCTION

OF THE BELL-CHENEY SPRINGS.

THE undersigned being about to leave the Parish of St. Landry to go to New Orleans, will sell at auction, through the