THE COURIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY

JOEL H. SANDOZ.

Opelousas :

SATURDAY, APRIL 16th, 1859.

☞ ALBERT DEJEAN is an Independent candidate for the office of Clerk of the District Court, of the Parish of St. Landry. Election in November next. [Pro. Tem. Tech.

☞ We are authorized to announce that Mr. L. V. CHACHERE, the present incumbent, is a candidate for Sheriff of the Parish of St. Landry, at the Election which will take place in November next.
April 2d, 1859.

☞ We are authorized to announce that Mr. VILLENEUVE JOUBERT, the present incumbent, is a candidate for re-election to the office of Assessor for the Parish of St. Landry. Election in November next. [April 2d, 1859.

☞ By reference to a table showing the vote of 9 Parishes of our District, the reader will see that the Hon. A. Voorhies has a majority of 759 votes over his competitor, J. E. King Esq., and seven Parishes to hear from.

The vote of these latter will not change the state of things, and Mr. Voorhies may therefore be considered now an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

☞ We call the attention of our readers to several acts of local and general interest passed at the last session of our Legislature, and which will be found in another column.

RETURNS OF ELECTION.

For an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, (3d District).

Parishes.	Voorhies maj.	King.
St. Landry,	350	475
Avoyelles,	165	145
Lafayette,	202	10
St. Martin,	890	156
Vermillion,	146	40
St. Mary,	maj. 81	
West Feliciana,	maj. 84	
East Baton Rouge,	191	152
East Feliciana,	maj. 178	
	1737	978
	978	
Voorhies' maj. so far,	759	

Seven Parishes to hear from.

STILL ANOTHER DISASTROUS CONFLAGRATION IN NEW ORLEANS.

Loss over $200,000.

Another disastrous fire, involving a loss which may reach near a quarter million dollars worth of property, broke out yesterday noon in the large "Hale Warehouse," owned by Mr. Thomas Hale, and situated between Fulton street on the east, New Levee on the west, Julia on the north, and St. Joseph on the south.

The fire, when first discovered issued from the upper story of the Warehouse, which was filled with a variety of articles on storage, among which were about 200 hogsheads of sugar, for accounts of Fago & Taylor; 100 hogsheads tobacco stems for account of Fellowes & Co.; $17,000 worth of India bagging for account of S. L. & E. L. Levy; besides some 3000 barrels of pork, some bacon, 2000 bales gunny bags, 3000 coils bale rope, furniture, goods, &c., &c.

The engines were promptly enough on hand, but again there was heard the disheartening complaint, "no water;" and what was most valuable, for a while had to be brought several hundred yards from the river, by means of the few engines which had sufficient hose either of their own or by coupling for the purpose. The flames by the time the engines were in full play were fearfully oppressive, so that little could be done in saving the burning goods, particularly as the wind, which swept from the river westward, was quite high and made the flames leap forward almost to the opposite houses across New Levee street. Not even the hogsheads of tobacco stems which were on the banquette could be rolled away in time to prevent about 50 of them being burned. The very large "Montgomery Warehouses," covering fully two-thirds of the square on which the Hale Warehouse was built, though dangerously imperiled for two hours, escaped owing to the well directed energies of the firemen, sided by the roofs and walls. The flames eventually found their way however, across New Levee street to a block of some eight houses, occupied mostly by Irish families, or used for storage. They were all gutted out; but the loss could not have been large, while the old buildings themselves were perhaps not very unpromptly burned, as they seemed better suited for the purposes of the incendiary than for any thing else. By the way, we are sorry to have to add that there is, at the present writing, so far as our most diligent inquiry goes any known cause for the origin of this fire.

The loss of the entire block of six or seven old adjoining buildings on New Levee street, opposite the Hale Warehouse, may be estimated at about $24,000, and loss of the warehouse building at about $10,000. All these, we are led to believe, were insured for not little if anything.

The bagging, stored for account of the Messrs. Levy, was insured in the Home office in this city for about $18,000. The entire loss to them will be about $41,000. Its loss by the great fire of the Levee Steam Cotton Press the 3d instant was but one thousand dollars, so narrow escape from conflagration. We did not ascertain how the insurance was divided among the other offices.

The firemen were still at work last night, damping out the remains of the fire, but no further danger was apprehended.—*N. O. Bee.*

INTERESTING INFORMATION RELATIVE TO BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS.—The following is a copy of an important decision which has just emanated from the General Land Office:

SIR: In reply to the questions propounded in your letter of the 26th inst. I have to state:

1. That the bounty land warrants issued by the United States are declared, by that act of Congress approved June 3, 1858, to be personal property.

2. That such warrant cannot be sold by an administrator of the estate of the deceased warrantee for the payment of debts contracted by such warrantee.

3. That such warrants, when issued, vest in the lifetime of the warrantee, and not discovered by him, become, if he die intestate, the property of his heirs at law in accordance with the law of domicil, and cannot be attached and sold for the payment of his debts, if he die intestate, see the fifth paragraph following.

4. Warrants issued after the death of the warrantee, but upon proof filed during his lifetime, become the property of his widow, if there be one, and if no widow, then the property of his heirs at law without regard to their age.

5. The proceeds of the sale of a warrant, made by an administrator, is the absolute property of the widow herself, or legatees, without regard to any debt contracted by the warrantee; but the practice of this office has been to recognize assignments properly made by an administrator for distribution of the proceeds among the heirs at law, after payment of the funeral and proper court expenses. (Attorney's and Administrator's fees, not taxed by the Court, are not regarded as proper Court expenses.)

6. The rules of this office require, in all cases, where a warrant has been sold by an executor, that a duly certified copy of the will, with letters testamentary shall be attached to the warrant, and, in cases where a sale is made by an administrator or guardian, that certified copies of the letters of administration (or guardianship) shall be attached, and that the sale has been made for the use of the heirs only, sales be shown either in the assignment or in the papers submitted with each case.

☞ The editress of the Ashland Kentuckian, who by the by, is represented to be a handsome young widow, is responsible for the suggestion that she did not wear "hoops" last "Hoops, indeed! why, we think it was [illegible] dress [illegible] as hard [illegible] to every [illegible] thing."

CITY PROTECTION.

The great error of our city and State legislation is a habit of temporizing. The most important measures which the public welfare imperatively demand, are postponed to subserve some particular private interest, or are discussed, amended, and laid over, until the time for action has passed, when some temporary substitute is adopted that proves worse than a defeat of the question under discussion.

The failure to adopt a general State levee system is an instance of the neglect of the State Legislature to meet the question presented at the late session, and we are likely to experience the ill effects of this treatment in the loss, the present season, of property and crops sufficient to have put the entire line of river defences in order.

The failure to adopt a proper protection levee for this city is quite as striking an example of the absence of liberal and comprehensive views in our City Council, and now imminent danger threatens New Orleans, which might and should before this have been adequately protected.

The coast of such a levee for New Orleans as would have created absolute confidence for all future time startled some of the members of Council who approved the measure and admitted its importance, and the jealousy of advantage to be derived by lands outside of our corporate limits awaken the active opposition of others, and after discussing the question nearly one year they were finally content to order the expenditure of $10,000 to add three feet to the height of the old protection levee on Claiborne and Toledano streets.

The high water is now threatening the city, and even the proposed work has not been done. Indeed Council cannot have failed to perceive that in case of a crevasse that should overflow the lands above this apology for a levee, it would have afforded us no security. The inhabitants above it would not quietly be drowned out by an embankment that is now built on their territory, or a new one that cuts off their natural drainage. We are fully convinced that $10,000 if it had been expended according to the recommendation of Council, would in case of actual danger, have been utterly useless. The levee, unless defended by force, would not stand a day.

Even now the levee, low as it is, has been opened by authority of the Jefferson City Council to secure the drainage of the rear of that suburb, and if it be rebuilt and strengthened, it will again be cut when the interests of the residents of that locality require it to be done.

This view of the question presents the want of expanded and liberal action on the part of our Council in a strong light.

A protection levee which will meet the wants of this city and protect it, not only as it now is, but when it has expanded into grander proportions, must be placed above the urban property in the parish of Jefferson.

The passage of an act by the last Legislature authorizing the construction of such a levee, will meet the wants of the public, and it is submitted whether we should not now guard ourselves by constant watchfulness of the levees above us, and cooperate as a city with the draining commission in securing the levee proposed by the act before another period of high water shall come.—*Picayune.*

COLD BLOODED MURDER.—On Tuesday evening last, a man by the name of Frank O'Neal shot Joseph Dooley, killing him instantly. It appears from what we have gleaned in relation to the matter, that O'Neal owed Dooley, for some time, twenty dollars, which he had refused to pay, and several days previous to the murder got intoxicated and deposited in the hands of Dooley's bar keeper forty dollars, for safe keeping. Dooley, the next day learned that O'Neal had deposited the money, and he consulted an attorney as to the course to pursue to secure the amount due him. The attorney, as a matter of course advised him to garnishee the money in the bar keeper's possession, which he did after taking necessary preliminary steps. The legal proceedings instituted by Dooly to secure his rights, greatly incensed O'Neal, as he had no disposition to pay the debt, and stated that if Dooly did not return the money he would kill him, which threat, as stated above, was carried out to the letter. O'Neal took advantage of the excitement occasioned by the shooting and escaped. It is thought that he had a skiff in readiness, and as soon as the deed was done, run to his boat and pushed into the river. He has not been heard of since.

The citizens of Napoleon offer a reward of one hundred and forty dollars for his arrest and delivery to the proper authorities in this place, viz: Mr. Dooley, widow of the deceased offers one hundred dollars in addition to the above, and we learn that Mayor Kline offers an additional reward of twenty-five dollars in behalf of the city—which makes a reward of two hundred and sixty-five dollars. It is to be hoped that this disciple of Cain will be arrested and receive and punishment which his crime deserves.—*Napoleon Planter.*

WRETCHEDNESS IN NEW YORK.—The New York *Express* contains an account of a case of intense wretchedness in that city, which, it is to be hoped, has before this been in some measure relieved. In the miserable attic of a house in Division street, says the paper of Saturday, there lies a young girl far advanced in consumption. She was born in Vermont, well educated, and brought up accustomed to every comfort. Change of circumstances obliged her to come to New York and seek her living by the needle. Friendless and alone, she sets out for the miserable pittance she sewing girls receive. She made an acquaintance who helped her at her work, and shared her precarious gains. At last overtoil, alternate confinement in hot rooms and exposure to the weather, unseasonable hours and improper food, broke down the constitution of the poor girl, consumed to the free mountain air of Vermont. She was struck by consumption; and when she could no longer work, she was deserted by her friend. Her little savings were soon dissipated. Sick, emaciated to a skeleton, and actually *starving to death* in her attic, that can scarcely be called a shelter, she was accidentally found a few days ago by one of those benevolent women who spend their time searching out objects for Christian charity.

Easter comes very late this year; as late, all but a single day, as it can come. It happens on the 25th of April. It last fell on that day in 1761, and will not fall on the same day again till 2011. Since the introduction of the Georgian Almanac, this has been the case in the years 1760, 1707 and 1791. The period in which Easter can fall, reaches from the 22d of March (earliest date) to 25th of April, (latest date,) leaving thirty-five different days for the celebration of this festival. Easter will fall only once (1886), on the latest date, the 25th of April.

Wit is a dangerous tool. It may tickle, but tickling can't safe it, while it makes no much it gives us pain.

NEW MEXICO AND SLAVERY.

The law recently passed by the Territorial Legislature of New Mexico for the protection of property in slaves is received with bitter denunciations by the Black Republican press at the North. They hold that it legalizes and establishes slavery, and some of them intimate that it may be held to be the duty of the next Congress to interpose its authority and annul the act. The uncertainty whether the avowal of such a purpose may not obstruct them in getting the minority which is necessary to make the attempt succeed, probably delays the announcement of the purpose. It may come after awhile. But in the interim some Southern journals are quite disturbed with an apparent parallelism of this claim of federal power to annul an act for the protection of slavery, with the claim of a federal duty to protect a slaveholder against hostile territorial legislation, or territorial refusal of protection. They imagine they see in the obvious danger and clear unconstitutionality of such unfriendly interposition, and additional and conclusive motive for conceding an absolute power of the territorial legislatures at all times, over all branches of the subject, to abolish and expel as well as to regulate and protect slaveholding.

But there is a logical difference in the two cases, which ought to appease such apprehensions. Before the late judgements of the Supreme Court the subject of slavery in the Territories was a political one. Parties had then opposite opinions of the constutional powers of Congress to forbid, to permit, or to introduce it, and carried these questions into the legislation and politics of the country to a degree which was exasperating and became dangerous. An agreement was finally enacted that there should be no political intervention for or against the slaveholders by Congress, but that the inhabitants of the Territories should be left to shape their own institutions, subject to the constitution of the United States. The constitutional question was subject to a judicial construction, which should be binding, and take away the right of political agitation. The judicial decision has been had as plainly as language could make it and that declares slavery to be legal in all the Territories of the United States by force of the constitution. There is no longer any rightful question of intervention or non-intervention by Congress to establish slavery. That is among the effete issues which a new and authoritative exposition of the supreme law has swept out of the way. There is no longer a question of political opinion, or policy or expediency, but the plain and single one of submission to establish law.

What is invoked as intervention has nothing to do with the establishing of a status, which the fundamental law has fixed, but the obligation to respect what the law has declared, and to carry it into effect. The Legislature of New Mexico has legislated to protect what the constitution of the United States recognizes as property. If Congress should interfere to annul this prohibition, it would be a manifest violation of the constitution or a direct attack upon the rights of property, amounting to confiscation. It is a very illogical deduction that because Congress cannot interfere to destroy a right of property in one territory, it cannot interfere in another, to combinations to annul the same rights or neglects which have the same effect. Indeed, the abstinence from interposition in the one case and the obligation to interpose in the other rest on the same rules of duty to provide a good faith for maintaining in good faith the judicial construction of rights under the constitution of the United States.

It may very well be that thoughtful men, in view of grave consequences and practical results, may forbear to invoke the action of Congress, except in some case of emergency, where permanent interests are at stake, and an issue is desired for purposes worthy of such interposition—but such forbearance will not be based on any admissions that they have not a constitutional right to such protection, or on the illogical deduction that the denial of a right of interposition to destroy, includes the denial of the right to interpose to protect property and rights vested under the constitution.—*N. O. Picayune.*

SENTENCE OF THE WIFE POISONER.—James Stephens convicted in New York Supreme Court of poisoning his wife, was sentenced on Thursday morning March 31. A preliminary motion for a new trial having been disposed of, the clerk asked the prisoner what he had to say. The prisoner rose slowly, but without a motion, and spoke as follows:

"I have very little to say. I am now standing before four Judges, and what I have to say will not alter the case. But one thing I will say, I will soon be before a higher Judge, who knows all the secret thoughts of our hearts, and knows mine, and I hope that I am not afraid to go there.

Mr. Ashmead then asked him if he, Stephens, had anything further to say? to which he responded, no that is all.

The Judge pronounced sentence, concluding as follows:

The sentence of the Court is that you be taken hence to the place whence you came and that on the 20th of May you be hanged by the neck until you are dead and may God have mercy on your soul.

ANOTHER CASE OF WIFE POISONING.—In Rappahannock county, Va., a man by the name of James H. Johnson has just been convicted for the murder of his wife by poison. The case is this:

The poison was strychnine. It was administered in a glass of lemonade, given in the presence of a neighbor, but under curious circumstances. The prisoner brought into the room where his wife and visitor was seated two glasses of lemonade, handing one to his wife, retained the other himself. She remarked to him that it would be more polite for him to attend first to his guest, and to that he replied his guest could help himself from the pitcher, but that the lemonade in her glass contained bitters, which the doctor had recommended her. She tasted the liquid, but objected to its intense bitterness. He finally prevailed on her to swallow the nauseous draught, and then coolly rode out to accompany his friend home. In an hour or two the poison did its work.

A MAN SHOT BY HIS DEERMOND WIFE.—The wife of Capt. B. F. Bentley, of Montongahela, Pa., a young and beautiful woman, is subject to periodical derangement of the mind. On Wednesday morning last she got possession, by some means, of the Captain's pistols, procured powder and lead and loaded them, and went into the garret of the house. Discovering her whereabouts the Captain went after her, and as he ascended the last flight of stairs, she presented one of the pistols and fired. The ball or slug entered his neck in front of the jugular vein, scored all through the jawbone, and was found lodged in the upper opposite side of the mouth, shattering bones and teeth in its deadly course in a horrible and frightful manner. The unfortunate husband, is still alive, but cannot recover.

THE PROSPECTS OF WAR—ITS OPENING SCENE.

It would not be at all surprising if the next steamer should bring us news of a collision between the Austrian and Sardinian forces—a collision which must precipitate a general war. For some time the two armies have been lying nearly opposite to each other, the Ticino separating them, and constituting a feeble barrier which either can pass at will. Probably before now this inconsiderable obstacle has ceased to be a line of separation, and has become a line for strategic operations, and the maneuvers of hostile and contending forces. Before this moment scabbardless swords may have flashed across the Ticino; the gun may have sounded that is to be the signal of bitter conflict upon the Italian plains and along the valley of the Danube; the Austrians may be in full march upon Turin, or the Sardinians thundering at the gates of Milan. But these are mere speculations as to the point which chance or design may signalize for the opening scene of hostilities. It is possible that the first shock of war may be felt in some other place—upon the banks of the Trebbia, or in the States of the Church. It is probable, however, that the opening conflict will be on the Ticino, because it is there that the opposing forces most nearly approach each other, having clearly been thus stationed for defensive or offensive purposes, as may become necessary. The Ticino is a small stream, a confluent of the Po, dividing Sardinia from Lombardy. It is just in the neighborhood of this stream that are to be found the most important strategic points in a contest between Sardina and Austria, and the territory immediately bordering on it embraces the points most likely to be assaulted, but at the same time offering the greatest facilities for the concentration of large masses, either for defense on the one hand, or aggression on the other. On the Sardinian side, not above fifteen miles from the river, and about the same distance from each other, are situated the towns of Novara and Mortara; the first of which is memorable as the scene of that disastrous defeat which crushed the hopes of Italian liberty in '49. These towns are connected by railroad line with both Genoa and Turin, so that whatever forces Sardinia possesses can be readily centered at any point along the Ticino, and this is the line to be guarded by her, in the first place, and to be used as the basis for offensive operations, should the opportunity offer. South of the Po, between that river and the Trebbia she has natural and artificial defenses which might almost bid defiance to attack. The classic Trebbia, renowned as the scene of Roman defeat and Carthaginian triumph in ancient times, and of the victories of Suwarrow over the French armies in 1799, divides Southern Sardinia from Austrian Lombardy. Even after crossing this stream an Austrian army would find an almost insuperable barrier in the mountains immediately behind, and the immense and nearly impregnable fortresses of Genoa and Alexandria, against which more than one Germanic host has worn out its strength and exhausted its energies.

This line, from Genoa northward to the Po is perhaps as strong as any other of equal extent in Europe. Alexandria was founded by the Lombards about six centuries ago, after the destruction of Milan by the Emperor Frederick the Great, to serve as a defense against the invasions of the Germans, who then claimed the mastery which they now exercise over Northern Italy. Florence and the Guelphic cities of Lombardy, forming the Lombard League of those times, projected the new city, and named it Alexandria, after the reigning Pope, who was chosen head of the League. It became a strong, almost an impassable barrier for many years against Germanic invasion, and still remains the limit of Austrian dominion towards the West. Two years ago, Sardinia made extraordinary efforts to increase the efficiency of both Alexandria and Genoa. The Liberalists throughout Europe subscribed large amounts in aid of this object, and a handsome sum was sent even from the United States. By this means the fortifications were placed in a state of perfect repair; new and formidable works were erected, and the ramparts were made to bristle with artillery. It is therefore supposed that these works are now, if not impregnable, at least as nearly impregnable as scientific effort can make them.

For these reasons we can not suppose that the Austrians will make any real demonstration on the Trebbia. It is on the Ticino, as we have already stated, that the opening conflict may be anticipated. Should the initiative be taken by the Austrians, they will probably at once strike for Turin, by way of Novara. The recent news that the Sardinian Government had prepared to remove from Turin to Genoa, can only be accounted for on the supposition that such a movement is apprehended. On the other hand should Sardinia strike the first blow, which will probably be the case if she receive the contingent asked of France, it will undoubtedly be levelled against Milan, which lies only twenty miles eastward of the Ticino, with the double purpose of rousing the revolutionists of Lombardy and Venice, and cutting off the Austrian forces in Parma and Tuscany from communication with Vienna.

In a few days we shall probably have definite information which will set aside the necessity of further speculation. We think the war has already commenced, because everything indicates the speedy outbreak of hostilities; and military authorities concur in assuming that if undertaken at all it must be commenced before the middle of April.—*Delta.*

DEMORALIZING INFLUENCE OF POLITICS.—One of the great objections to becoming a politician is the demoralization connected with the position. The politician has more temptations placed in his way than any other citizen. To be popular with the "boys" he must drink at ward meetings, and take side in favor of shoulder-hitters and rowdyism. He must attend conventions, target shoots, dog fights and chicken diddles, he must act stakeholder at a horse race, and so decide the last heat as will add to his popularity with those who have bet the most money. The politician commences life by tippling, and too often finishes up his career by having the worst of habits fastened upon him for the remainder of his life. More men are ruined by politics in this country than by gambling. They keep bad hours, bad company, neglect their families, and go to the bad generally. For this reason, no man but a man invincible to the temptations of strong drink should ever think of becoming a politician; all others are sure to fall before this devasting power, and sooner or later will come to an unhappy end.—*Knickerbocker.*

BATHING IN THE DEAD SEA.—A pleasant correspondent of the Boston Post, writing from Jerusalem, thus humorously describes his Dead Sea bath:

The Dead Sea has nothing of the desolation which it has been the pleasure of travelers to describe, and it seemed to smile at the secret dread with which it inspires the pilgrim. I, of course, took a bath here; and for a swimmer who has a fancy to keep his legs as well as his head out of water, I can imagine it must be quite pleasant. My French friend, who is not a little inclined to corpulency, complained that he could not get down into the water, and floated about, now one side up now another, for all the world like an inflated bladder. On emerging from the water it was rapidly evaporated by the sun; and the salt crystalizing on our bodies, gave us the appearance animated of sticks of rock candy, or a family resemblance to Lot's wife. With a sensation upon our skin, as if we had been pickled for family use, and with a taste in our mouth compounded of Glauber salts and assafedita, we concluded that one bath in the Dead Sea was enough for a life-time.

"Now girls," said Mrs. Partington, the other day, to her nieces, "you must get husbands as soon as possible or they'll be murdered."

"Why so, aunt?"

"Why, I see by the papers that we've got almost fifteen thousand postoffices, and nearly all on 'em dispatches a mail every day—the Lord have mercy on us poor widows," and the old lady stepped quickly to the looking glass to put on her new cap.

"With mothers, and women in love, there is a patient resignation which surpasses human energy, and perhaps reveals the existence of certain chords which God has refused to man.

"Have you no shame, sir?" "No, neither of us has any—you because you have no sense of shame, and I because I never do anything to be ashamed of."

STOCK DESTROYED.—There has been a much greater destruction of stock by the high water this spring than is usually supposed. At the first rising of the water, though nearly every one anticipated an overflow, yet a great many left their stock in the bottoms with the design of trusting to chances, or of seeing to it *after awhile*, and thus the large destruction. We had supposed that the suffering from last spring's flood had taught our people a lesson of warning that never would be forgotten, but thus it is with human nature, it never urges to effectual action until the danger is upon us with its goading sting.—*Madison (Ark.) Journal, 2d inst.*

SINGULAR EFFECT.—A beer-loving Touton of this city some days since was told by his fair Katrina, to whom he was betrothed that she loved another. He pulled his hair, smote his bread-basket, and at a drug store purchased five grains of arsenic, first writing a note in German to his fickle but not frail one. But the arsenic didn't work, and the next day he took ten grains and wrote another letter. That failed to kill him, and the next day he took fifteen grains, and wrote another letter to Katrina. But that failed to kill him, and the next day he took twenty grains, and wrote another letter! and for nine days he has been taking arsenic, increasing his dose five grains a day, till he is actually *getting fat on it*, notwithstanding the counteraction caused by unrequited love, and he swears he will keep on till she marries him, or he has to bake his poison into arsenic loaves and eat it in slices!—*Milwaukie News.*

CONSISTENCY.—About a week ago a man named Foster, was hung in Charleston, for the crime of burglary, while another by the name of Hay convicted of murder, had his sentence commuted a short time ago, by Gov. Gist. In speaking of the murder the *Mercury* says: "A more wanton, cold-blooded murder—one that more clearly exhibited the heart devoid of social duty and fatally bent on mischief—the element of murder—has scarcely ever been perpetrated."

"Agriculture," says Socrates, "is an employment the most worthy the application of man, the most ancient and the most suitable to his nature; it is the common nurse of all persons, in every age and condition of life; it is the source of health, strength, plenty and riches; and of a thousand sober delights and honest pleasures. It is the mistress and school of sobriety, temperance, justice, religion, and in short, of all virtues, civil and military."

There is said to be a fellow in this city who is habitually so sleepy that his curiosity cannot be awakened. Such is not the case with his wife.

A large number of dry goods merchants in Buffalo have recently substituted female clerks for those of the masculine gender.

AN ACT

Relative to the time of holding the District Court in the Fifteenth District.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened*, That the terms of Court in the several parishes composing the Fifteenth Judicial District, shall commence as follows: In the parish of St. Landry, on the first Mondays of April and October; in the parish of Calcasieu, on the first Mondays of June and December; and in the parish of Lafayette, on the third Mondays of June and December.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That this act shall take effect from and after the date of its passage.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That all laws contrary to the provisions of this act, be and are hereby repealed.

Approved March 10th, 1859.

AN ACT

To prohibit the issuing of licences to free negroes and free persons of color, for the purpose of keeping billiard tables, coffee-houses and retail stores where spirituous liquors are sold.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened*, That from and after the passage of this act, no license shall be granted to any free negro or free person of color, in this State, to keep a coffee-house, billiard table, or retail store, where spirituous liquors are sold.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Approved March 11th, 1859.

AN ACT

Relative to Defaulters.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That it shall be the duty of the Auditor of Public Accounts, on the fifteenth day of December, annually, to publish in the official Gazette of the State, for thirty days, the names of all persons who may have become defaulters to the State during the year, with the amount of said defalcation: and no person who shall be published as such shall be entitled to receive his commission, until he has exhibited the proper discharge from the Auditor.

Approved March 12th, 1859.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE NEW ORLEANS BEE,
FRIDAY EVENING, April 8th, 1859.

Our general market has been rather inactive during the past week, though for some articles a good demand has prevailed. Cotton has been active during a portion of the time, and prices have held an upward tendency, under the influence of more favorable advices from Europe. Flour has been dull, while Grain has met with a fair demand, at steady prices. Provisions of all kinds remain dull, with a drooping tendency in the rates. In Sugar and Molasses only a moderate business has been done.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 1st instant, 23,019 bales. Cleared in the same time 61,610 bales, making a reduction in stock of 38,596 bales, and leaving on hand, including all on shipboard not cleared this day, a stock of 373,899 bales.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Inferior	6 a 7½
Ordinary,	8¼ a 9½
Good Ordinary,	10½ a 11
Low Middling,	11¼ a 11¾
Middling,	11½ a 12½
Good Middling,	12¼ a 12½
Middling Fair,	13 a 13½
Fair,	— a —

SUGAR.—The market has been inactive during the greater part of the week at easy prices for buyers, especially for the fair and lower qualities. The sales have amounted to barely 4000 hhds., and the market closes at the range the following quotations.

Inferior,	3½ a 4½
Common,	5 a 5¾
Fair to Fully Fair,	6 a 6¾
Prime and Choice,	6¾ a 7¾
Prime and Refined,	7½ a 10

MOLASSES.—The demand has been moderate, with sales of only 5000 bbls. during the week at 26 a 30c for inferior to good fermenting, and 30 a 31½c per gallon for prime and choice, the latter qualities, however, being very dull during the most of the week. Half bbls. also have been very dull at 33 a 35c per gallon, according to quality.

FLOUR.—The market has been very dull during the greater part of the week, with sales of only 2000 to 3000 bbls, mostly at $5 75 a $6 87½ for superfine, $5 a $5 30 for undranded, and $6 25 a $7 per bbl for extra and choice extra brands.

PORK.—The market has been dull, with sales of some 1200 bbls. at a range of $16 50 a $17 50 per bbl. for Mess, according to condition and weight, the retail rate being $17 a $17 50 per bbl.

BACON.—The demand continues inanimate, and prices still tend in favor of buyers. We have noticed sales of 600 to 700 casks during the week, mostly at 7c for Shoulders, 8c for Ribbed Sides, and 11 a 11½c per lb for Clear Sides.

GREEN MEATS.—We have noticed sales of only 25 casks at 6c for Shoulders, 7c for Hams, and 8c per lb for Sides.

BEEF.—The last sales reported were at $16 for Family Mess, and $14 per bbl for Mess.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—Good Western Butter has been selling at 9 a 13c, and Cheese at 8 a 10c per lb., according to quality.

LARD.—The market continues dull, and the sales of the week have been confined to a few hundred bbls and tierces, mostly at 11c for prime, and 10 a 10½c for No. 1, and a few hundred kegs at 12½c per lb.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—We quote Kentucky Bagging at 12 a 15c, and India at 12½ a 12½c per yard, with sales of a few hundred pieces and bales at this range. Bale Rope is held at 6¾ a 7½c for handspun, and 8 a 8½c per lb. for machine-made, and 300 to 400 coils have been sold at these rates.

COFFEE.—The demand has been moderate, with sales of 10,000 bags during the week, at 10½ a 11½c per lb. for ordinairy to prime. Stock on hand 19,000 bags, and market generally firm.

WHISKY.—The market has been heavy and drooping, with sales of 1500 to 1800 bbls. during the week mostly at 24 a 25c for Rectified, and 25½ a 26½c per gallon for common.

Public Sale.

By the undersigned Auctioneer, in and for the Parish of St. Landry.

THE public are hereby informed that there will be sold at public sale, to the last and highest bidder, by the undersigned Auctioneer, at the last residence of Mrs. Pierre Cormier, at Plaquemine Brulée, on

Wednesday, 18th May next, 1859,

the following described property belonging to the Succession of Mrs. Rosalie Dugas, widow of the late Pierre Cormier, both deceased, late of the Parish of St. Landry, to wit:

A NEGRO-MAN, named Noel, aged about 50 years.

A NEGRO-WOMAN, named Scholastie, aged about 34 years, with her two children, Aspasie, 9 years, and François, 3 years

A NEGRO-GIRL, named Victoire, aged about 10 years.

About 24 head of gentle horned cattle, one yoke of work oxen, two work horses, about 8 head of horse creatures, one frame house, a corn crib, negro cabins, fences, &c, household furniture, plantation implements, kitchen utensils, and many other articles the enumeration of which would be too tedious.

Terms and Conditions:—One, two and three years credit from the day of sale. Purchasers furnishing notes with security *in solido* to the satisfaction of the Administrator of the Estate, said notes made payable to his order, at the office of Chs. H. Mouton, Esq., in the town of Opelousas, and bearing interest at 8 per cent. per annum from time due until paid. And moreover the slaves remaining specially mortgaged unto said Estate until full and entire payment of capital and interests which may accrue thereon.

EVTE. DEBAILLON, Auctioneer.
Opelousas, April 16th, 1859.

Public Sale.

THE public are hereby informed that there will be sold at public sale, to the last and highest bidder, through the ministry of a duly licensed Auctioneer, at the Court House, in the Town of Opelousas, on

Tuesday, 17th of May next, 1859,

the following described property, held in community between Pannel Scott and Henrietta and Fanny L. Scott, minor heirs of Henrietta Matilda Pannel, deceased, the issue of her marriage with Edwin B. Scott, to wit:

A PLANTATION,

being the last residence of said deceased, situated in Bellevue, in the Parish of St. Landry, measuring five hundred arpents of land, more or less, bounded on the North by the Plantation of Benjamin R. Rogers, on the West and South by the Plantation of Mark W. Harwell, and on the East by the Bayou Bourbeux, together with the Buildings and Improvements thereon erected and thereto pertaining.

Terms and Conditions:—One half of the purchase price payable cash, and the balance in one and two years credit from the day of sale, with interest at the rate of six per cent per annum from the day of sale. The land remaining specially mortgaged until full and entire payment of capital and interests which may accrue thereon.

Opelousas, April 16th 1859.

Public Sale.

Succession of Auguste J. Pitre.

BY virtue of an order of sale issued by the Clerk of the District Court, in and for the Parish of St. Landry, I will offer for sale, on *Tuesday 26th April*, 1859, at the late residence of Auguste J. Pitre, deceased, the following property, viz:

150 head of Sheep, Hogs, one saddle horse, mares, colts, creole horses, mules, oxen, about 20 head of gentle horned cattle, ox and horse carts, one gun, a calèche, household furniture, and sundry other articies of moveables.

Conditions:—One half of the purchase price payable on the first day of April next, 1860, and the other half payable on the first of April following, 1861; all sums not punctually paid at maturity to bear interest at 8 per cent. per annum from time due until paid. Purchasers furnishing security *in solido* to the satisfaction of the Administrator. Payments to be made at the office of Chs. H. Mouton Esq., in the town of Opelousas.

EVTE. DEBAILLON, Auctioneer.
Opelousas, April 16th, 1859.

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Plantation of the undersigned, near Opelousas, La., on the night of the 2d inst., the following negroes, to wit:

HAMMOCK, negro-man, aged about 24 years, (black,) 6 feet high, sharp featured, quick spoken, a carpenter by trade, can read and write, and had, when he left, a black valise well filled, has writing materials with him.

HENRY, griff boy, aged 27 years, tall, slender, and round shouldered, voice a little effeminate, (rather shrill), height 6 feet.

MOSES, negro-man, (black) low set and stout, height 5 feet 11 inches, and weighs about 175 lbs.

All of the above negroes were purchased of traders in New Orleans, on the 25th and 30th ult., and had on, when they left, the apparel usually worn in a traders yard.

A reward of Sixty Dollars, ($20 a head) for the apprehension of the same will be paid on their delivery to me in Opelousas, or on their incarceration in any Jail within the State, and $100 if taken without its limits.

From information in my possession it is believed that these negroes will endeavor to pass through Texas on their way to Mexico.

GEO. HILL.
St. Landry, April 16th, 1859.

Catholic Church of Opelousas.

THE use of the Pews of this Church for one year, will be sold at public auction, as usual, for cash, on Sunday 24th instant, (Easter Sunday) at the Church, immediately after Mass.

On the part of the Church Wardens.
Opelousas, April 16th, 1859.

NOTICE.

DALICOURT JOUBERT and AUGUSTIN PIERRE BELAIR, of the Parish of St. Landry, having applied by their petition to be appointed Administrators of the Estate of Auguste J. Pitre, deceased, late of the Parish of St. Landry;—

Now, therefore, any person intending to make opposition to said appointment, will file the same, in writing, if any they have, at my office, in the Town of Opelousas, within ten days from the date of the present notice.

L. LASTRAPES, Clerk.
Opelousas, April 16th 1859.

THOMAS BACON

WILL cry sales of estates and others in the Parish of St. Landry. His prices will be moderate. [April 16.—1y.

SPECIAL TERM OF THE DISTRICT COURT IN AND FOR THE PARISH OF ST. LANDRY.

THE public are hereby informed that a special Jury Term of the District Court, in and for the Parish of St. Landry, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of Opelousas, by the Hon. B. A. Martel, Judge of the 15th Judicial District, on Tuesday the third day of May next, 1859.

L. LASTRAPES,
Clerk of said Court.
Opelousas, April 2d, 1859.

BUTCHERY.

THE undersigned having taken the lease of the Meat Market of the Town of Opelousas, and being now well provided with good beeves he hereby informs his friends and the public in general, that henceforward he will sell his beef meat at 6 cents per pound.

RENE MOURET.
Opelousas, April 9th, 1859.

HOT COFFEE AT THE MARKET-HOUSE.

THOSE who wish to drink a cup of hot coffee or chocolate early in the morning, can do so by taking a walk to the Market-House.

Opelousas, April 9th 1859.

FOR SALE.

A Negro-woman aged about 40 years, good cook, washer and ironer, with her two children, a girl 9 years old, and a boy 6, fully guaranteed.

Apply to the undersigned or to the *Opelousas Courier*. JAMES H. LYONS.
Washington, La., April 9th, 1859.

FOR SALE.

A Tract of Land, two miles long and half a mile broad, on the Big Cane Ridge, Parish of Avoyelles. Apply at this office, (Opelousas Courier)

Opelousas, April 9th, 1859.

GOOD BARGAINS.

FRESH TEAS.

THE undersigned wishing to retire from business will sell his stock of Groceries, under the regular price for cash.

He takes this opportunity to request all those who are indebted to him to come and settle.

He likewise offers for sale or lease his property situated at the corner of Court & Bellevue streets, near the Court House.

CORNELIUS DONATO.
Opelousas, March 19th, 1859.—10m.

DR. CULVERWELL ON MANHOOD.

A Medical Essay on a new, certain and radical cure of Spermatorrhœa, &c., without the use of internal medicines, cauterization, or any mechanical appliances.

JUST PUBLISHED, the 6th edition, in a sealed envelope