

# THE COURIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY  
**JOEL E. SANDOZ.**  
Opelousas :  
SATURDAY, MAY 14th, 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. [Feb 12th, 1859.]

We are authorized to announce that **Mr. L. V. CHARRIERE**, 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.]

We are authorized to announce that **Mr. PIERRE MOULLE** is a candidate for Assessor, at the Election of November next. May 7th, 1859.

We are authorized to announce **Mr. LAFAZETTE CALDWELL** a candidate for the office of Swamp Land Commissioner in the Second District. Election in November next. [April 23d, 1859.]

**Mr. J. S. S.**, one of our subscribers who receives his paper at Flat Town, writes to us that he gets his paper very irregularly. He has drawn lately, at one time, six numbers, that is that of January 25th, March 5th, 19th and 26, April 9th and May 7th.

We can assure **Mr. S.** that we mail our paper regularly every week, with that of our other subscribers, and the fact that he advances would prove what we say. We shall endeavor, notwithstanding to find where the fault lies and correct it if possible.

As will be seen by an advertisement elsewhere, **Mr. Tosi** the celebrated artist who has given us such a beautiful sample of his talent on the violin, on Saturday last, will give us a second Concert and Ball, at the Varieties, on Monday next.

No doubt the amateurs of music as well as those of dancing will patronize the Concert and enjoy the Ball with such a good music.

**Calcasieu**—Our sister Parish has had its Convention to appoint delegates to the Democratic Convention of Baton Rouge. James Andrus, of Rapides, is authorized to cast the vote of the Parish.

**Hon. Thomas O. Moore**, of Rapides, is recommended as the choice of Calcasieu for Governor, and **W. V. Pugh**, for Lieut. Governor.

**Robt. A. Hunter**, for Treasurer. **E. W. Robertson**, for Auditor. **E. W. Moore**, for Attorney General. **W. I. Hamilton**, for Superintendent of Public Education.

The office of Secretary of State was left to the discretion of the proxy.

A company of the Cote Gelée vigilance, numbering about thirty five, or forty men, headed by **Major St. Julien**, galloped into our town, last Thursday morning, and ordered an individual named Prosper to leave the parish, giving him three days time to take himself away. He is accused of stealing. (Lafayette Echo)

**THE RIVER STILL RISING**—The N. O. Bee of the 7th instant says:

"The river continues to swell slowly. At the junction with Customhouse street, it has become necessary to throw up a small ridge of earth to keep back the gradually intruding water, which has already caused no small inconvenience to boats in discharging and receiving freight. By the way, it seems to us that steamboat pilots should be careful to run boats directly in the middle of the river opposite those places where the levees are in danger of being broken by the washing of the waves."

**MR. MAUR STUART**—A very delightful session of St. Maurice Stuart's Academy, which was closed on yesterday, the Professor left for Port Gibson, where, we understand, a class awaits him. A large number of ladies (parents and visitors) attended the closing exhibition, and were highly entertained with the beautiful exercises brilliantly and gracefully executed by the accomplished and well-instructed pupils. It is unnecessary to commend the Professor, as a good wife needs no such. We always welcome his presence and regret his departure.—True Southerner.

**AN ACT** For the relief of certain associates of Harrison Rogers, late Sheriff of the Parish of St. Landry.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Session assembled, That the said Harrison Rogers, Joseph Richard, Alphonse De Ballon, Placide T. Gaudry, and the estate of J. Baptiste David, certain associates of Harrison Rogers, late Sheriff of the Parish of St. Landry, are released and discharged from all liability to the State in their said capacity, without prejudice, however, to the right of recourse of the State against the other associates of the said Harrison Rogers, or any other parties liable to the State for the said debt.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, That the said Harrison Rogers, Joseph Richard, Alphonse De Ballon, Placide T. Gaudry, and the estate of J. Baptiste David, be and they be permitted to the State the sum of twelve hundred dollars, the amount for which the compromise has been made therewith, this act, so far as the estate of said David is concerned, on condition that he shall, within the space of thirty days, after the date of the passage of this act, pay to the State the sum of five per cent per annum interest from the date of the passage of this act.

**A SWINDLER'S MONOMANIA**—Some time ago we gave an account of a singular case, who is laboring under a monomania that is a millionaire, and who lately gave a great deal of trouble to certain parties in this city, by ordering goods and furniture for a new mansion, amounting to many thousands of dollars. Despite the publicity given to the case, the monomaniac, during the past few days, has victimized at least a dozen other people. We also learn that about a week ago, he married a young lady who believes him to be possessed of a magnificent competency. The person referred to is a carpenter by trade, who has accumulated a few hundred dollars, and who is perfectly rational upon every other subject than that of dollars and cents. He should be taken care of by his relatives, if he has any.—Philadelphia North American.

## DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

Pursuant to a call advertised in the Opelousas Courier of the 29th of April last, and following numbers, the Democrats of the Parish of St. Landry met at the Court House, in the Town of Opelousas, on Saturday the 10th May, 1859, for the purpose of electing Delegates from this Parish to be sent to the Baton Rouge State Democratic Convention, on the 25th of the same month.

In the opinion of Mr. Chas. H. Mouton, the Meeting was organized by choosing **Henry J. Garland** Esq., as President, and Messrs. A. Garrigue and **Joel E. Sandoz** as Secretaries.

On motion of Mr. Mouton, the following resolutions for the rules and government of this meeting, were proposed and adopted:

Resolved, That an expression of a choice for any candidate on the State ticket shall be made by ballot, and that the President of this Convention shall cause the ballot box to be opened for this purpose, and no choice shall be made for any candidate in this Convention except by a majority of the votes cast.

Resolved, That the President shall appoint two committees, one to examine the names of those who shall be entitled to vote under the resolutions imposed in the following resolution:

Resolved, That all citizens, who have been acting in connection with the Democratic party before, and who have voted for President Buchanan, or who have become of age or acquired the right to vote, since that period, but who have not voted against the Democratic party since they have become of age or have acquired the right to vote, shall have the right of voting in this Convention, and no other.

Resolved, That the candidate who shall receive a majority of the votes cast for Governor shall be declared to be the choice of the Democratic party of St. Landry, and the Delegates appointed or elected to represent this Parish in the State Convention to be held at Baton Rouge on the 25th May, 1859, are hereby instructed to vote for said candidate until his name be withdrawn from the Convention, and no other shall become necessary for the harmony of the party to vote for another candidate.

Resolved, That the Parish of St. Landry shall send one Delegate to represent this Parish in the State Convention, and that the Delegates appointed or elected to attend said Convention, shall cast the vote of the Parish for the whole Parish Delegate; but none shall have the right of being represented by proxy.

Resolved, That the Democrats of St. Landry shall support the nomination of the Democratic State Convention, which is to assemble at Baton Rouge on the 25th May, 1859.

**Mr. A. R. Hawkins** proposes the adoption of the following resolutions, which, after having been read in English and translated into French, were voted on by one when it appeared that the two first were adopted and the last was rejected:

Resolved, That the Foreign and Domestic Policy of the present Administration meets with our cordial approval, and we hold it to be the duty of every good and true Democrat to give a hearty support thereto.

Resolved, That the meeting held at Odd Fellows Hall in New Orleans, in April last, intending as it undoubtedly was to create divisions and dissensions in the Democratic ranks, and to divide the party into every true and loyal Democrat; and we unhesitatingly reprobate every similar movement throughout the State looking to the same object.

Resolved, That this Convention repudiates in the strongest terms, and does and will not recognize any man or body of men who have directly or indirectly identified themselves with this movement, or who are known in any manner to sympathize therewith.

**Mr. J. W. Moore** then proposed to the order of the meeting on the candidates in nomination for the office of Governor of the State, in conformity with the first resolution adopted, which proposition was adhered to, and the President appointed as committee to receive the ballots, Messrs. A. R. Hawkins and **John H. Sandoz**. When **Mr. J. W. Moore** proposed **Maj. A. S. Heron** as a candidate.

**Mr. Hawkins** proposed the **Hon. Thomas O. Moore**. **Mr. Cottrell** proposed the **Hon. Wm. F. Griffin**. The votes having been counted, it appeared that **Maj. Heron** had received 135 votes, **Hon. Thomas O. Moore** 37 votes, and **John W. F. Griffin** 1 vote.

The result then proposed to the name of **Major Andrew S. Heron** as the choice of the Democratic party of St. Landry, for the office of Governor of the State of Louisiana.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Opelousas Courier, and such other Democratic papers as may choose to publish the same.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned sine die. **HENRY J. GARLAND**, President. **JOEL E. SANDOZ**, Secretary.

**LORD CAMPBELL AND TRIAL BY JURY**—Lord Campbell, Chief Justice of the English Bench, announced in a speech at Edinburgh, Scotland, that he intended introducing a bill in Parliament providing that in civil cases, after a deliberation of six hours, the opinion of a majority of the jury should be received as a verdict. This bill was last month brought before the British House of Lords, and after a long discussion, it was passed by a majority of sixteen votes in its second reading; that body regarding the proposed reform as a dangerous innovation upon an old, time-honored and well-entrenched custom. In his speech in favor of this bill, Lord Campbell showed that the operation of the change he proposed had been attended with good results in Scotland, and urged the trouble and expense caused by the dissenting of one juror, that a second trial was never so satisfactory as a first one, and that the necessity of returning a unanimous verdict often led to improper compromises by the jurors. The bill was strenuously opposed by the Lord Chancellor and Lord Lyndhurst, who made long speeches on the subject. The last named stated that the present law requiring the jury to be unanimous, was one of the fundamental maxims of the Kingdom, that it had existed for 500 years, had been adopted by the most eminent lawyers of the country, and that no satisfactory cause for a change had been shown. He stated that Judge Best, who in 1848, in cases out of twenty, the jury never retired, and that in not more than one case in 500 was it discharged in consequence of disagreement. He doubted whether a verdict rendered by nine would be as satisfactory as verdicts now rendered, and thought that the losing party would avail himself of all possible litigations to set the verdict aside. If nine jurors could render a verdict in civil cases, he wanted to know why the same number would not answer in criminal cases? He thought the strongest arguments in favor of the present system was that by requiring unanimity, full and complete discussion is insured, the minority instead of yielding too readily to the views of the majority, naturally being led to re-examine the facts upon which they acted, and for which their own duty demands them unwilling to be unconvincing. Similar grounds were taken by the Lord Chancellor. —N. O. Bulletin.

**DEATH OF MRS. SOULE**—We are sincerely grieved to announce the death of the wife of the Hon. Pierre Soule. She died at Wednesday night quite suddenly, although some weeks previously she had been extremely ill. Mrs. Soule was one of the most accomplished ladies in our community, and was remarkable for her amiability, refinement and piety. She leaves a numerous circle of friends to deplore her premature demise. —N. O. Bee, 7th inst.

## THE CUBAN NEWS.

The Cuban expedition, for which so much inquiry has been made since the 1st of April, when it was, according to announcement, to raise the revolutionary flag in the Island, has been heard from at last. The first news is news of failure. One vessel, with thirty-five men and some munitions of war tried to make a landing near one of the most frequented ports of the Island. But their boats were leaky, the captain, who was a mere contractor to do the job for a thousand dollars, was wretchedly seasick, and the vessel was wrecked. The Captain General, quiet as he has seemed to be, was all the time aware of their coming, and their point of destination, and had a war steamer in readiness to pick them up when they should come along. If there are any more vessels on the same errand, they will be fortunate if they shall have the same fate, and be turned from the adventure for which there are so few visible chances of success. For our own part we have been utterly unable to comprehend any grounds for the hope of a successful rising among the Cubans for a change of government, and the experience of the two or three partial efforts to stimulate and to aid one, has given us a profound distrust of all expeditions from without. There may be, and it is very natural that there should be, a large number of Cubans who earnestly desire to throw off the Spanish yoke and take Cuba for the Cubans. With all such we sympathize truly, and most warmly with those Cubans who, by their zeal in resistance to Spanish rule, have incurred penalties and banishment, and in a foreign country sigh for their own, and labor and struggle for their liberation. But it is with pity and regret we see them exhausting themselves in efforts that are palpably futile—that meet no response among their compatriots in the Island, or find a stern despotism so perfectly organized that the response is choked into silent silence. It looks to us like a Quixotic delusion for a score and a half of men, however brave, to think of capturing Cuba from the deck of an American coaster with nothing prepared but a paper constitution, some proclamations and a few hundred weight of powder and ball.

The newspapers and correspondents, call this a filibustering expedition; but it is not what is commonly indicated by that designation. The published list of names attached to the schooner shows them to have been Spanish Cubans, we suppose, with an exception. There is no American name on the roll, and this gives a melancholy dignity to the enterprise, as a loyal attempt of the oppressed in Cuba to right themselves and free their own country men. There is no remark of invasion by foreigners; and in that sense it is fairly an attempt at revolution, not an incursion of "filibusters." Whatever bitterness these unfortunate men, let this be remembered to their honor, that they put their own hands to the work—which they thought a work of liberation.

The last account leaves them in a fearful position. They are destitute, in a foreign port, and there great enemy, the indolent Church, has sent to demand them from the authorities. We are left to conjecture by what title he makes his demand; whether under an extradition treaty with the Haytian Government, or under the right of superior force, to pursue those who rise against authority. No neutral places, to seize them. These involve some nice points of international law; but of them will, we hope, be found a means of rescuing these unfortunates from their peril and bringing them back in safety to the United States. They must be convinced, now, that a successful Cuban revolution, without some external aid, and which only a powerful government can give, is a chimera of the imagination.—Piscayune.

**A SAGACIOUS DOG**—A watchman in one of the districts has got a dog, which is looked upon as one of the most remarkable examples of canine sagacity on record. He is an ugly looking mongrel cur with the usual appendage curtailed, and would probably not strike the fancy of any amateur, but his master would not part with him for a hundred dollars. He is the faithful companion of his vigil—volunteer supernumerary without pay or pension—and serves both his master and the city. If the watchman, worn out with fatigue, sits on a door step and allows himself to be carried away to dream-land, Jack watches over his slumbers. He walks up and down some thirty yards, with the regularity of a sentry, and should any suspicious noise strike his attention, or the familiar step of the stranger making his round be heard, he runs back and noisily awakens his master by pulling at his sleeve. He scents a drunken man two squares off, but never hurls him; if the worshiper of Bacchus has fallen, crushed by his heavy burthen of grape juice, Jack runs around him, barking gaily and frisking in a very fanciful manner, until the poor fellow is carried away. But he is truly great at arresting thieves, and there his sagacity shines brightly. He discerns the various degrees of offense as ably and precisely as any newspaper editor could do; a case of simple larceny is denounced by him with a bark; he growls savagely at the burglar, and jumps at the robber's throat without warning. Jack has earned for his master a reputation for vigilance and zeal, unequalled by any other watchman, and well deserved, too, for the dog is worth any policeman in his sagacity. (N. O. Piscayune.)

**EFFECTS OF TOBACCO ON THE MOUTH**—Both smoking and chewing produce marked alterations in the most expressive features of the face. The lips are surrounded by a circular muscle, which completely surrounds them and forms their pulpy fullness. Now, every muscle of the body is developed in precise ratio with its use, as most young men know; they endeavor to envelop and increase their muscle in the gymnasium. In spitting and holding the cigar in the mouth, this muscle is in constant use; hence the coarse appearance and irregular development of the lips, when compared to the rest of the features in chewers and smokers. The eye loses its natural fire and becomes dull and lurid; it is unexpressive and unappreciative; it answers not before the world; its own gaze vacantly, and often rebels conversation by its stupidity.—Scout.

**FORBEARANCE**—Every man and woman has his and her infirmities of temper and disposition which require forgiveness; peculiarities which should be managed; prejudices which should be indulged; fixed opinions which should be treated with respect; partial feelings and delicacies which should be consulted; all this may be done without the slightest violation of truth, or any infringement of religion. Indeed, these are the sacrifices that repay a man in the decline of life for all he has yielded in the commencement of it; this makes a parent delight in his children, and repose on them, when his mind and his body are perishing, and he is hastening away to the end of all things.

## THE WAR NEWS.

The accounts from Europe make the continuance of peace almost hopeless. The diplomats appear to be in a state of confusion, and the preliminaries will hardly meet at all. It has broken down on the preliminaries. The next tidings will probably bring with them the sound of the cannon which will have roused Europe to a war of which the wisest statesmen among the nations seem to see the end.

It is a strange conflict in the aspects with which it commences. If there be a liberal, progressive country on the continent of Europe, it is Sardinia. The grounds of its difficulty with Austria are clear, and that treaties which secure respect to the rights of the people, and the duty of breaking up established governments and territorial rights by external interposition, in behalf of oppressed nationalities, for the good of the general cause of order, and they declare that treaties which secure respect to the rights of the people, and the duty of breaking up established governments and territorial rights by external interposition, in behalf of oppressed nationalities, for the good of the general cause of order, and they declare that treaties which secure respect to the rights of the people, and the duty of breaking up established governments and territorial rights by external interposition, in behalf of oppressed nationalities, for the good of the general cause of order, and they declare that treaties which secure respect to the rights of the people, and the duty of breaking up established governments and territorial rights by 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