THE COURIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY

JOEL H. SANDOZ.

Opelousas :

SATURDAY, : : : : JUNE 25th, 1859.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor,
THOMAS O. MOORE, of the Parish of Rapides.
For Lieutenant-Governor,
H. M. HYAMS, of the Parish of Orleans.
For Secretary of State,
PLINY D. HARDY, of the Parish of St. Landry.
For Attorney General,
T. J. SEMMES, of the Parish of Orleans.
For Auditor of Public Accounts,
E. W. ROBERTSON, of the Parish of Iberville.
For Treasurer,
B. L. DEFREESE, of the Parish of Jackson.
For Superintendant of Public Education,
HENRY AVERY, of the Parish of East Baton Rouge.

☞ On Thursday and Friday next, we will have Eldred's Circus and Menagerie in our town, where they will give us four performances, as will be seen by reference to the advertisement in another column

☞ For a list of visitors at the Pointe aux Loups' Springs, see our french side.

DEMOCRATIC PARISH MEETING.

At a democratic meeting held at the Court House of the Parish of St. Landry, on the 18th June 1859, and held in conformity with a previous notice published in the *Opelousas Courier*, for the purpose of choosing delegates from this Parish to the District Convention which is to be held at Alexandria on the 4th of July next, in order to designate a candidate to represent the 4th Congressional District in the House of Representatives at Washington.

The meeting was organized by calling Dr. John A. Taylor to the chair and requesting Mr. Joel H. Sandoz to act as Secretary.

On motion of Dr. J. B. Lee, seconded by A. R. Hawkins, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That this meeting approves and ratifies the action of the late Convention at Baton Rouge, together with the resolutions passed by said Convention, and engages zealously to support the nominees.

Resolved, That we fully endorse the course pursued by our late Representative, the Hon. John M. Sandidge, and our Senators in Congress, the Honorables John Slidell and J. P. Benjamin.

Resolved, That recognizing Dr. Edward M. Millard as a Democrat, we cordially recommend him to the Convention which assembles at Alexandria, as a fit successor to the Hon. John M. Sandidge, and enjoin upon our delegates to sustain him so long as the harmony of the Democratic party is not imperilled.

On motion of the Hon. B. A. Martel, the President is requested to appoint nine Delegates to the Alexandria Convention ; whereupon the chair appointed the following named gentlemen :

Wm. Offutt,	A. Garrigues,
B. A. Martel,	Chs. H. Mouton,
John G. Pratt,	P. D. Hardy,
F. Lutz,	L. V. Chacheré,
Thomas S. Hardy,	

Calls being made for Dr. Millard, he walked to the stand and in a voice which betrayed his emotion, made a few very appropriate remarks, thanking the meeting for the honor conferred on him in this occasion, assuring them that if he should receive the nomination which his fellow-Parishioners chose to confer upon him he would prove himself a true Democrat.

On motion of Dr. Lee, the *Opelousas Courier* is requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

On motion of the Hon. B. A. Martel, the *Opelousas Patriot* is also requested to publish the same.

On motion of the Hon. B. A. Martel, the thanks of this meeting were returned to the President and Secretary.

On motion of Dr. Lee, the meeting adjourned.

JOHN A. TAYLOR, President.

JOEL H. SANDOZ, Secretary.

AN AFFRAY.

From the Natchez Courier, 7th inst.

The peace and quiet of our city was outraged on Saturday night last about 9 o'clock, by another act of violence. An affray took place in Main street, between Wall and Pearl streets, between Henry Schelling and William B. Irving resulting in the latter receiving a pistol shot in the lower part of his stomack, and in another young man, a bystander, being shot in the leg. The injury to the latter is only a flesh wound and not considered dangerous. [Mr. Irving died on on the Monday night following.]

Some dispute had taken place earlier in the evening between Schelling and Irving resulting in the arming of each party, and their meeting with this horrible result.

Is it not about time for public opinion to put down, through the instrumentalities of Courts and Juries, this carrying of deadly weapons?—Bad enough is the practice, when done by those of any age; but more especially of young men, whose discretion has not been improved by the responsibilities of age or family. A sudden quarrel occurrs. Passion and liquor have excited the parties Death to one or both ensues by the use of a deadly weapon. Experience has shown that it is impossible to convict the survivor of crime. A thousand circumstances have probably intervened to aggravate the feelings, or excite the reasonable apprehension of the one who commits the homicide, and the result is, the death of one, and the acquittal of the other. 'Unanointed and unanealed,' a man has passed into the presence of his God, and yet no Jury can convict; for the imperfections of humanity and the reasonable doubts that Mercy suggests, speak for acquittal. The peace of society has been outraged, all will allow; the "image of the maker" has been destroyed by violence; humanity finds it easier to forgive and forget, than to punish.

Let the stern arm of the law, unbending, relentless, swift, severe, be turned toward the first, the second, the third, the every offender that carries a concealed weapon. Let it be considered as the offense against society. The offender can be convicted of this offence. Public opinion will precede, go along with, and follow the prosecution, until after a few exemplary cases, men of all ages will be taught that it is alike felonious and disgraceful, to carry concealed weapons, or to exhibit them in a rude, angry and threatening manner.

MURDER.—On the 27th ult., near Bethany, in Caddo parish, Mr. L. F. Holt, a respectable planter of this parish, was shot by Shed Bown. After Mr. Holt was shot, Mr. J. F. Camp, struck him two or three times. Mr. Holt expired in a few minutes. The perpetrators of this outrageous deed immediately made their escape. Should they be taken a legal investigation will take place, as the coroner's inquest found a true bill.

(*Shreveport Southwestern, 1st inst.*)

A traveler domiciling at a hotel exclaimed one morning to the waiter:—"What are you about, you black rascal? you have roused me twice from my sleep by telling me that breakfast is ready, and now you are attempting to strip off the bedclothes. What do you mean?"

"Why," replied Pompey, "if you isn't going to get up, I must have de sheet any how, cause dey're waiting for de table cloff."

GREAT BATTLE IN ITALY.

FRENCH OFFICIAL REPORT.

The Paris *Moniteur*, of Monday, the 6th, publishes the following full despatch:

MAGENTA, *June 5th*.—Yesterday our army received orders to march on Milan, across the bridges thrown over the Ticino at Turbigo.

The movement was well executed, although the enemy, who had retired behind the river, and occupied the opposite bank in great force, offered a most determined resistance.

The road was very narrow, and for two hours and upwards the Imperial Guards sustained the shock of the enemy.

Gen. McMahon subsequently moved on Magenta, when after a sanguinary conflict, he repulsed the enemy at every point, and took possession of the town.

The French loss at Magenta was about 2000 killed and wounded.

The Austrian loss is estimated at 5,000, besides, 1,000 prisoners which remain in our hands.

Later in the day the *Moniteur* published the following more comprehensive despatch:

MAGENTA, *June 5*.—The total number of Austrians taken prisoners in the several engagements at the crossing of the Ticino and the village of Magenta is 7000 and upwards.

The total number of Austrians placed *hors de combat* is at least 20,000.

No advanced movement has been made to-day the army either resting or being engaged in reorganization.

A later despatch from the headquarters of the All ed camp says that the people of Milan had risen against the Austrians, and that the latter had evacuated the city and castle.

In the precipitation of their flight, the Austrians left all the canon and treasure of their army behind them.

Another despatch from Headquarters says:

"We are encumbered with prisoners. We have taken 12,000 Austrians."

The Austrian accounts by way of Vienna do not differ materially from the French, but they claim that the result of the contest was undecided.

They acknowledge, however, the evacuation of Milan.

The London Times, of June the 8th, says:

"This hard-fought battle is even yet undecided, but on the whole the French have the best of it."

The statement that Gen. Canrobet was mortally wounded rests only on report.

The following is the full Austrian account of the battle by way of Vienna:

"There was a fierce battle at Turbigo and Buffalora, on the 4th.

"At first only two brigades of the first corps were engaged, but they were subsequently reinforced.

"On the afternoon of the same day the third Austrian corps took part in the action, which was severely contested."

It is reported at Paris that Marshal Vaillant is to be superseded by Marshal Randon as Minister of War.

The first news of the battle at Magenta was telegraphed to the Empress Eugenie by the Emperor Napoleon from Novara. In that despatch the Emperor says:

"A great victory has been won at the bridge of Magenta. Fifteen thousand of the enemy were killed and wounded, and five thousand have been taken prisoners."

The rejoicing at Paris was very great. On the night of the 5th, the whole city was illuminated in honor of the victory.

The London Advertiser, of the 8th, says that the Government has received telegraphic despatches from the British Minister at Vienna, giving an account of the battle, or series of battles.

"The Austrians have taken a large number of prisoners.

"The loss on both sides was very great.

"The Austrians had four Generals and five staff officers wounded, and one Major killed.

SECOND DESPATCH.—FURTHER DETAILS.

The report of the crossing of the Ticino by the Austrians is fully confirmed, at Buffalora and Turbigo, on the 4th. There was a great fight at both places.

The great battle was, on the 5th, at Magenta, twelve miles from Milan. The French claim a decisive victory.

Seven thousand Austrians were taken prisoners, with three canon and two standards.

The French General, Espinasse, was killed, and Marshal Canrobert mortally wounded, as were five French Marshals.

Gen. Barguay D'Hilliers has been superseded in command by Gen. Forey.

Milan was in a state of insurrection, the insurgents declaring for the King of Sardinia. The Austrians had evacuated Milan, but it had not been occupied by the French.

The rumors in Paris were that the loss of the French at Magenta was 10,000. The number of the force engaged was 150,000 French, and 180,000 Austrians; and the report says 100,000 French, and 130,000 Austrians. The latter admit four generals and five staff officers wounded.

Gen. Hess commanded the Austrian army and the Emperor Napoleon the French.

The latest rumors detract from the alleged French victory. It is believed that the French will enter Milan, and proposals for peace will be made.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN THE PARISH OF FRANKLIN.—We learn that on Thursday last, the 26th ult., Richard Boler and James A. Coxe were killed at the plantation of N. L. Hower, Esq., on Deer Creek, by a man named Glasscock, the overseer of Hower. It seems that a flock of goats belonging to Coln. Boler had been troublesome at the plantation of Hower, by getting into the field and causing damage. Glasscock shot several of the goats, and Boler becoming enraged with him on account of it, went over to Hower's place in the forenoon of Thursday, made an attack on Glasscock and beat him with a stick, threatening that he would return that day and kill him. Glasscock prepared himself for the attack, and in the afternoon Boler returned, bringing Coxe (who was his son-in-law) with him; both armed. Boler opened a gate and rode into the field, Coxe remaining on the outside. When Boler had got within less than a hundred yards of Glasscock he fired at the latter. Glasscock then shot Boler dead, who fell from his horse about forty steps from the spot where he was shot. After firing at Boler, Glasscock perceived Coxe in the act of leveling upon him from the opposite side of the fence, and turning to defend himself, shot Coxe dead also. Glasscock surrendered himself into the custody of the law, and undergoing an examination before Justices Cloud and King, was discharged.—*Harrisonburg Independent, 1st inst.*

A town meeting in Wareham, Mass., recently voted: "That all persons in the town, owning dogs, shall be muzzled."

IS SCHOOL TEACHING DIGNIFIED.

The errors of mankind are innumerable; every age and country has had its share; but, among them all, there is scarcely one remarkable or more disastrous in its influences than that which has prevailed, and still does in many enlightened nations, our own not excepted, namely: that persons without any special qualifications, nay, even those who are unfit for any other occupation, may make very tolerable instructors of youth. No fallacy can be more preposterous, and no course of action more shortsighted, than that which has resulted from it. It is not thus that they think and act on other subjects.

To say nothing of the learned Professions, in any one of which a man might seek long for employment without preparation; they who build our houses, make our shoes, teach our sons to ride and daughters to dance, and cut our coats and hair, must all understand their business; and an apprenticeship of several years must be served by a cabinet maker, before he is allowed to undertake the formation of an elegant piece of furniture, when nothing can result from failure but the loss of the rude material and the workman's time. But the youthful mind, that most delicate and complex piece of the Almighty's workmanship is committed to men who have never studied even the first principles of its structure, and that too, at a time when its parts are more easily disarranged, and when such disarrangement produces the most fatal and lasting results. As long as such views practically prevail, it is in vain to look for the fruits of wise and thorough instruction. Little can be effected towards raising popular education to its proper level, till we have a supply of teachers trained to their business, and the occupation of teaching takes rank among the learned professions. When the title of School Master, now almost a reproach, shall be a passport to respect, then, and not till then, will the general education be what it ought to be; and who is entitled to a higher degree of consideration from the community, than the competent, faithful, laborious instructor of youth? What nobler work can task the human energies, than that of training immortal beings to act well their part in life, and to enjoy the rewards of virtue through interminable ages. It may be affirmed without the least hesitation, that there is no office in general society more important and honorable than that of teaching the young, and none on which the present and future happiness of the race depend. But, in consequence of an almost universal deficiency of qualifications, the office has been rendered inefficient for the great purposes of human improvement, and the teacher himself degraded from the rank which he ought to hold in the scale of society.

He must be raised to his proper elevation in that scale, or we must be content to forego the advantages of a higher moral and intellectual developement of the popular mind.

Without qualified teachers we cannot have good schools. Nor can we have these qualified teachers unless the occupation of teaching is raised to the rank of a learned profession; until teaching is looked upon as a science.

Parish Natchitoches. EDUCATION.

ENGLAND AND THE WAR.

The attentive reader of European intelligence can scarcely have failed to remark the cool, if not absolutely hostile tone displayed towards France by the London *Times* since the commencement of the war with Austria. We have seen letters written by the regular correspondent of the *Times* from Sardinia which studiously represent the people of that kingdom as altogether inimical to the policy or their sovereign, and disposed to welcome the Austrian as friends. Even the telegraphic accounts of the battle at Montebello furnished to the *Times* by its letter-writers rather favor Austria, hinting at the superiority of force on the part of the French deprecating the fight to a fifth-rate victory, accusing LOUIS NAPOLEON of inordinate ambition, and indulging in warm panegyrics of the great tenacity and courage of the Austrians. In fact, every since the outbreak of hostilities, the *Times* has evinced a foregoing determination to disparage France, and to traduce the motives of her monarch. That influential sheet has been swift to catch up and circulate every flying rumor prejudicial to the good faith and honor of LOUIS NAPOLEON; such for instance as the publication of an imaginary treaty of alliance between France and Russia. It has intimated repeatedly that the ruler of the French is only awaiting a favorable opportunity to exhibit his inborn enmity to England; and on every possible occasion it has sought apparently to stir up and foment those strong international prejudices between Englishmen and Frenchman which cordial understandings and professions of mutual friendship and esteem have imperfectly smothered, but can never wholly extinguish.

Now the London *Times* has an object in playing this seemingly dangerously game, and that object will not be deemed at all extraordinary by those who are familiar with the policy which governs that astute journal. The *Times* never attempts to combat public opinion in Great Britain, but has often evinced wonderful sagacity in perceiving it while in a latent state. Never does the *Times* run counter to the will of the nation. The sentiment of the people is the sentiment of the *Times*, and the sole marked superiority of that print over its cotemporaries consists in this, that it discovers the tendency of the popular mind whilst in the embryonic state, and thus appears to direct and shape it while in reality it merely hastens its birty and development. To apply this rule to the case in point is easy. We have not a particle of doubt that the London *Times* discerns the latent hatred towards France cherished by the British people, and which, if the war continues, will be certain to exhibit itself in an open and visible form. It sees clearly enough that England cannot do otherwise than feel averse to a war which may increase materially the territorial possessions of her great rival, and must in any event add considerable to the already overshadowing prestige of her military renown. England and France have never been and can never be heartily united by ties of friendship. They are segregated by the animosities of a thousand years. They are diametrically opposite in feeling, in religious faith, in political institutions, in traditional emulation. The history of each is but the record of a fierce and perpetual struggle, relieved by brief intervals of sullen repose, or patched-up reconciliations. There is an antipathy of race, which no artificial devices can overcome. It may be lulled temporarily by stringent political necessities, but is sure to return and assert its supremacy when the exigency has ceased. The Gaul and the Saxon cannot love each other. When Russia sought to subjugate, Turkey, and to acquire domination over Western Europe, the instinct of self-preservation, more potent than national prejudice, induced France and England to coalesce against that gigantic power. The case is very different now. France is engaged in a war which cannot consolidate the strength, increase the glory, or enhance the safety of the British Empire, but which in all human probability is destined to render France stronger, and make her arbitration more potential in the councils of the European continent. England has much to lose, and nothing to gain by this war. Is it wonderful that she looks coldly upon it—or that the *Times*, which is the concentrated expression of English sentiment, freezes to an icicle whenever it alludes to France or her Emperor?

Moreover England has no cause of quarrel with the Hapsburger. There is no competition between Austria and England. There are no rivalries of commerce, or maritime power, of political aggrandizement, to jeopard the kindliness of their relations. It is true the British people do not admire the inexorably like to see Italy free, but they would rather bear with the former and postpone the latter than witness the triumphs of NAPOLEON III. and his army. In short, with England it is a question not of sympathy for oppressed nationalities, but of policy and interest, and we may consequently feel entirely sure that France will find no ally in England during this war. It will be much indeed if our Anglo-Saxon cousins maintain their neutrality. They may do so, if the war is confined to the present combatants. Let Germany or Russia take the field, and England will certainly claim her share of fighting.—*N. O. Bee.*

How to enjoy a kiss.—Some chap who thinks he knows a thing or two, thus discourses about kissing: Of course you must be taller than the lady you intend to kiss. Take her right hand in yours, draw her gently towards you, pass your left arm over her right shoulder, diagonally down across her back under her left arm, and press her to your bosom, at the same time she will throw her head back and you will have nothing to do but to lean a little forward and press your lips to hers, and the thing is done. Don't make a noise over it, as if you were firing percussion caps or trying the water guages of a steam engine, nor pounce down upon it like a hungry hawk upon an innocent dove, but gently fold the damsel in your arms, without deranging the economy of tippet or ruffles, and by a pressure upon her mouth revel in the sweet blissfulness of your situation without smacking your lips on it as you would over a roast duck.

PLINY D. HARDY.

The Democratic Convention has brought to light a name very well known in our parish—a name borne by a man of youth, and prospects, endowed with an eloquence full of promise, and which will secure for him a fulfilment of all his hopes.

Mr P. D. Hardy of Opelousas has been designated by the convention for the office of Secretary of State.

We say this as a preface to our remarks, that we admire this principle of action in a democratic nation, where the people casting their eagle glance over the millions of men that compose the powerful unit called society—and perceiving in the vast crowd a man, known perhaps to but few, but having the double crown of youth and talent—say to him: mount the pedestal that our votes have raised for you.

The convention has offered this pedestal to Mr Pliny D. Hardy—It is honored in honoring.

Mr Hardy was born we believe in Maryland—Having come to Louisiana when young—and having been a student of Grand Coteau college, he speaks with equal facility the language of Racine, as well as that of Shakespeare.

After he graduated at Grand Coteau, he turned his attention to the law. Gifted with a remarquable facility of elocution, having brilliant fancy—warmth, and rich imagination—those qualities of a warm climate, without which there can be no true oratorical talent, Mr Hardy has created rapidly a brilliant reputation as an orator.—We are happy to add, what cannot be said of all whom the caprice of error of the people has made statues of, that Mr Hardy is now at the summit of reputation.

Before his first steps in his political career, Mr Hardy was known by his talents.—As all those whom nature has marked out for the shinning lists in democratic countries—he mounted not the tribune suddenly, but gradually ascended. And as he was found to be perfectly at his case on that eminence where others stumbled or fell—he remained there—and for the thousand subjects that have presented themselves at the bar, or in politics, he has found himself possessed of mind and ability to grasp there as by inspiration.

Ah! Pliny D. Hardy, happy is the man of whom it may be said.

Maecte animo... Marcellus eris.

But it has been said to us, that there was a time, in 1855 when Mr. Hardy was a Know-Nothing—Yes, at the creation of that party, he was seized as well as many other valiant natures with that wicked, fatal, anti-patriotic fever, that cursed a greater part of our country its history, its religions but he was likewise of the number of generous hearts, who after having seen the programme of that party boldly denounced a cause—that the American people should proclaim reprobate! reprobate! reprobate!

We add, that which increases the merit of Mr Hardy's actions, is, that he abandoned the party before his first defeat—that is, when the future appeared to him as his own.

We remember to have seen, at that, time, Mr Hardy, in a gathering under the beautiful lilacs of private residence on Cote Gelée.—"The party offers me, said he to us, a nomination on its parish ticket. The blow on my head being too recent, I have no wish to accept, I will not present my name anew, until I have been exposed in person to one or more campaigns." Talent! loyalty! modesty! probity! energy!

Behold the man. [*Pelican of Avoyelles.*]

LARGE SHIPMENTS OF SPECIE.—The recent enormous shipments of specie from New York to Europe are exciting much remark in that city. The *Persia* on the 25th took out over $3,000,000, the largest amount of specie which ever left that port in a single ship—and that, too, after $8,451,000 had already been despatched during the month. The steamships *Arago* and *Vigo* and *Weser*, were to have sailed from New York last week, and it was thought that they would carry out nearly if not quite as much as the *Persia*. This will give a shipment of over *fourteen and a half millions* in a single month. The New York *Times* thinks that, in view of the large imports of the year thus far, it will not be safe to assume that less than eight or ten millions a month for the next three months will be exported to Europe The *Times* adds:

This cannot fail to make itself very seriously felt upon the banks, and through them upon general business. A return current may possibly set in, but this is too remote a chance to serve as a basis for financial action. It is not felt just at the present moment, because it comes upon us at the dull season of the year, when there is but little demand for money for business purposes. But dull as it is, the banks are already expanded to twice the amount of their capital—and if, under my sudden alarm, the banks were to adopt precautions against these excessive shipments, it would undoubtedly create a very decided stringency in the money market even now. By-and-by, however—in August and September, the Southern and Western deposits will be required to move the crop, and they will no longer be available for the support of our money market, and something very much like a crisis may then occur.

THE WAR AND THE DEMAND FOR BREADSTUFFS.—The London *Economist*, alluding to the rapid rise in the price of breadstuffs, owing to the war speculates as follows upon the probable demand upon this country for a supply:

"Among 80,000,000 of people, the taking of 600,000 men, that is one out 130, more or less, from ordinary occupations, will have but little influence upon production, and no more upon consumption than will be caused by waste. What they actually eat as soldiers is less than what they get home. A large portion of these are idlers from the cities, and in Europe the labor of agriculture is customarily performed by females. No conscript is taken where his labor is necessary to his family. The mere movement of the men is of no commercial importance. Where their operations extend over a large agricultural surface, they, however, destroy and prevent agriculture, and in so far cause a demand from other quarters. If this is confined to Northern Italy, while all the ordinary sources of supply are undisturbed, the commercial effect of the war will hardly be felt. There never was a more propitious moment for war than now, since crops of all sorts in Europe are very abundant, capital and money abundant and cheap, and enterprise not recovered from the panic of 1858."

The hideous nature of war has seldom received a better literary illustration than from a letter which has just appeared in the London Times. The information is taken from the Petersburg Gazette of April, 1813, and published in the Times of May 22, 1813, some months after the French retreat from Moscow. The document states that in the government of Minsk there were burnt, up to the end of January, 1813, the dead bodies of 13,707 men, and 2746 horses. In that department there still remained to be burnt—of the former 30,107, and of the latter 27,316. These were all lost at the passage of the Beresina; but the total number taken into account as being consumed by cremation in Russia were 213,616 human corpses, and 95,816 dead horses.

FINANCIAL EXPERIENCE.—A business man of Hartford, (Conn.) who was accustomed to pay roundly for well endorsed paper, which he could not pass through the banks, made out one note for $500 payable "sixty days after death." The discount looked at the names, saw they were good, thought it was a usual sixty day note, and gave the money for it—less than the usual enormous shave. At the end of two months the note was not paid, and when it was carried to a notary public, he first discovered the long time on which it was payable! The shaver declines to take any more such paper.

CANDIDATES.

☞ We are authorized to announce that Dr. EDWARD M. MILLARD of this Parish, is a candidate for Representative of the Fourth Congressional District in Congress, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention which will take place in Alexandria on the 4th of July next. [June 4.

ATCHAFALAYA, June 9th, 1859.

To the Editor of the Opelousas Courier.

You will please announce that Mr. JOHN J. MORGAN has consented to become a candidate for re-election to the Legislature, subject to the decision of the Democratic Parish Convention.

HIS FRIENDS.

☞ 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. 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.

☞ We are authorized to announce that Mr. PIERRE MOUILLE is a candidate for Assessor, at the Election of November next.

May 7th, 1859.

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

☞ We are authorized to announce M. E. GIRARD, of Lafayette, as a candidate for District Attorney of the 15th Judicial District, at the November Election. [May 21st, 1859.

St. Charles College, Grand Coteau.

THE 4th of July, at 9 o'clock A. M. exhibition in memory of the declaration of Independence. [June 25th.

LOOK AT THIS :

$ 500 REWARD !

RUNAWAY or was taken away from the plantation of the subscriber, on the 15th inst., the negro-man HAMMOCK, aged about 23 years, about 6 feet 1 inch in height, high cheek bones, rather sharp featured, quick spoken, long legged and walks very much like an Indian.—Had on when he left a black cotton velvet coat.—A carpenter and blacksmith by trade.—Can read and write, and is no doubt in possession of a forged pass.

I have good reason to suspect that he is in the company of a white man whose name is unknown to me, as I saw a suspicious character prowling around my plantation on the day of the night on which he absconded. As I did not get nearer to the white man than fifty feet, I am unable to give a correct description of him further than to say that he is about 5 feet 8 inches in height, stoop shouldered, very heavy *black whiskers which indeed might have been false*, high cheek bones and had all the appearance of a foreigner.

I will give the above reward for the apprehension of the white man together with such testimony as may insure his conviction, and for the negro, all legal charges for his apprehension and incarceration in any jail either within the State or out of it.

GEORGE HILL.

Parish of St. Landry, June 25th, 1859.

NOTICE.

DOCTOR ROBERT H. LITTELL of the Parish of St. Landry, having applied by his petition to be appointed Administrator of the Estate of Julien C. Gonor, 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, June 25th 1859.

Tuning and repairing Of Pianos, Organs and Harmoniums.

ADOLPHE FLANDRAIN has the honor to inform his patrons of Opelousas and vicinity, and the public in general, that he will be in the Town of Opelousas on or about the 1st of July next. He will be provided with all the tools, instruments and utensils necessary for the main and large repairs on Pianos, Organs, Harmoniums and other such instruments, and will thus save the trouble and expenses of sending like instruments to New-Orleans to be repaired.

His long experience in this branch of business, in his capacity of Piano-maker and tuner in the first and best manufactures of Paris, has procured him the patronage of a large number of families of New-Orleans.

Mr. Flandrain guarantees his work, and his prices will be very moderate.

His residence, (in New-Orleans) is on Royal street, No. 227, at the Corset's store.

References: Opelousas, Joel H. Sandoz and Louis Vatter.

Opelousas, June 18, 1859. 28—4t.

SALE AT AUCTION.

THE public are hereby informed that there will be sold at auction, to the last and highest bidder, at the residence of Estève Fournier, 6 miles north-west of Opelousas, *On Monday, the 18th July next*, 1859, the following described property belonging to said Fournier, to-wit:

A NEGROMAN named Adam, aged about 22 years.

A lot of about seventy head of gentle horned cattle, seventy head of sheep, 2 yoke of work oxen; 1 pair of work mules; a lot of hogs; 2 american mares and colts; two gentle horses; 1 half breed mare, 1 two year old colt; one waggon; 900 fencing pickets; 1000 rails; 1100 feet of planks; about 800 covering boards; one ox-cart; a lot of ploughs, harrows, &c. &c. ffic.

☞ The terms and conditions will be made known on the day of sale.

LOUIS VANHILLE,
Auctioneer.

18th June 1859.

CHEAPER YET!!

THE undersigned being about extending his Store, for the purpose of admitting a full supply of Fall and Winter Goods, from New York, would take this opportunity to announce to his many patrons and the public in general, that he wishes to dispose of all his Spring and Summer Goods, and for that purpose, he will sell the same at such a low price that those who will take the trouble of coming and price his goods, will not leave his store without purchasing a full supply.

Opelousas, June 18, 1859. S. LEVY.

4th of July Ball,

AT THE BELL-CHENEY SPRINGS.

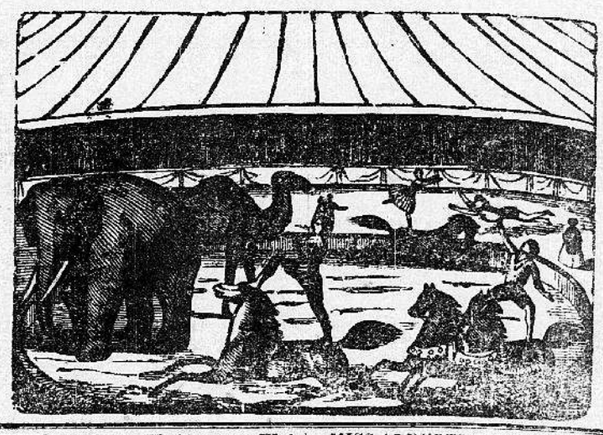
THE undersigned have the honor to inform their friends and the public in general that they will give a public Ball at the above Springs, on the evening of the 4th of July next.

Entrance gratis.

PATIN & DELAHOUSSAYE.

June 18th, 1859.

G. N. ELDRED'S GREAT ROTUNDA SOUTHERN MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS.



WILL perform at Washington on Wednesday, June 29th ;—Opelousas, Thursday and Friday, June 30th and July 1st.

Admission, 75 cents ; Children and Servants, 37½ cents.

Afternoon and Evening.

COMPLETE NEW OUTFITS, just received from New York, new and splendid water proof PAVILION, SEATS, and all the appurtances necessary to give splendor and effect to the performances of this wonderful and popular troupe. This mammoth Pavillion is capable of seating 2,600 persons comfortably, and was constructed for Mr. G. N. ELDRED, *by the most celebrated Pavilion Maker in New York.*

HORSES,—PONIES,—EDUCATED MULES, WILD ANIMALS, among which are Lions, Tigers, Leopards, Lamas, Zebras, Black Tigers, California Tiger Cats, Monkeys, Birds &c., together with the greatest curiosity now shown in any exhibition, being a BABY MONKEY, the offspring of one of the Mamczets, which nurses and tends it with all the care and affection of maternal solicitude.

THE TROUPE OF EQUESTRIANS, Clowns, Acrobats, Men of strength and agility, grace and athletic power, is unequalled by any that ever before travelled in the South North, East or West, and challenges any company traveling to contest with them the palm of superiority and excellence.

THE CLOWNS, JIMMY REYNOLDS, *the Jester of the Poets*, whose world wide reputation causes thousands daily to flock and hear his laughable witticisms and well-turned epigrams and repartees, assures the inhabitants of San Antonio, that his emporum of speeches, jest jokes, hits at the times, and fancy funniments, shall be forthcoming, for their amusement and especial edification.

MIKE LIPMAN, the singing Buffo and Joker, will dance, talk, tumble, say good things and make unusual sport and merriment.

MISS ALBERTINE E. ROBERTS, the young, fascinating and beautiful Equestriene, Danseuse and Vocalist, will appear in her novel and graceful act entitled.

THE ÆRIAL NYMPH, *Or the Fairy Triumph*, Miss Roberts will also execute some of the favorite dances which have rendered her so popular, as well as sing many of the popular burlesque songs of the day.

THE TROUPE OF EQUESTRIANS comprises gentlemen of unrivalled talent, in every grade of the Profession, making such a combination of Acrobatic and Equestrian ability, as always insures the immense audiences, that daily and nightly crowd the Rotunda Pavilion, of the

GREAT SOUTHERN CIRCUS, among the more distinguished members of the Troupe my be found

Mons. LA THORNE, the man of prodigious strength—*the Great Iron Globe Hurler*—Puller against Horses, &c.,

Mr. THOMAS WYETH, the Great Seminole rider.

MASTER SAUNDERS, the equestrian prodigy whose wonderful act upon a bare-back horse, astonishes every beholder.

The extraordinary Patagonian Brothers, JOHNSON and LOWLOW in their startling feats upon a chair on the top of a pole 60 feet high.

Masters EUGENE and DE LORME, in their graceful and starling performances upon the corde de la trapeze

Mr. MOSE LIPMAN, the great Vaulter and 2 horse rider.

Mr. G. N. ELDRED, in his flying 4-horse act.

MASTER LA ROIX, the Infant Equestrian and Acrobatic Prodigy.

LITTLE HARRY, the Infant Tumbler Vaulter, &c.,

Wonderful Performing Horse Champion, instructed and performed by Mr. G. N. ELDRED. The United States is challenged to produce his equal, for beauty intelligence and training.

JOSEPH LEER,

DEALER in Furniture of every description, wholesale and retail, Bridge Street, Washington, La. [June 25th 1859.

Notice to the Public.

THE undersigned has just received a fine assortment of Dry Goods and others, as also a good supply of Groceries, which he offers for sale, cheap for cash. Straw hats and others, shoes for ladies, gentlemen and children, jaconats, calicoes, muslin, cotton of all kinds and qualities and also an assortment of *PERFUMERY & SWEATMEATS.*

He avails himself of this opportunity to offer for sale a pretty little plantation, well established and consisting of a fine dwelling house, kitchen, a store where he presently sells his goods, corn house, and warehouse, the whole in very good order. This situation is justly considered as an excellent one for commerce, and particularly for a baker shop.

For particulars apply to the undersigned, on the premises, at Auzenne's bridge.

J. B. PERISSIN.

Bayou Têche, St. Landry, June 11, 1859.

Notice of dissolution of partnership.

THE public are hereby notified that the firm heretofore existing under the name and style of *Debaillon & Carrière* was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st of June instant. Mr. John P. Gurnett is charged with the liquidation of the affairs of the partnership, but each member retains the right of using the signature of the firm for purposes of liquidation.

Mr. Gérand Carrière will continue the same business, and avails himself of this opportunity to tender his services to his friends and the public in general.

EVTE. DEBAILLON,
G. CARRIERE.

Washington, La. 11 Juin 1859.

Estate of Alex. Larose Fontenot.

THOSE who may have claims againt the late Alexandre Larose Fontenot, or his Estate, are requested to present them duly authenticated, to the undersigned, at his store in Ville Plate, for settlement;—And all those who are indebted to the same are also requested to come forward and settle up within thirty days from the date of the present notice, if they wish to save costs.

MARCEL DAIRE,
Testamentary Executor.

Ville Plate, St. Landry, June 18, 1859.

State of Louisiana.

DISTRICT COURT, *Parish of St. Landry.* } No. 8778

Estate of André Ratel, deceased.

ARSENE SAUCIER, of the Parish of St. Landry, Administrator of the Estate of André Ratel, deceased, late of the aforesaid Parish, having filed a Tableau of Settlement of said Estate, accompanied by his petition praying that the same may be homologated ;—And whereas the prayer of said petition has been granted by an order of Court dated June 16th 1859.

Therefore, notice is hereby given to all interested, to make opposition in writing, in my office, within thirty days from the date hereof, why said Tableau should not be homologated, the Administratrix discharged of all further liabilities and her bond cancelled.

L. LASTRAPES, Clerk.

Opelousas, June 18th 1859.

Louis Vanhille,

Auctioneer for the Parish of St. Landry.

State of Louisiana.

DISTRICT COURT, *Parish of St. Landry.* } No. 8779.

Estate of Eugénie Saucier, dec'd.

ARSENE SAUCIER, of the Parish of St. Landry, Administrator of the Estate of Eugénie Saucier, deceased, late of the aforesaid Parish, having filed a Tableau of Settlement of said Estate, accompanied by a petition praying that the same may be homologated ;—And whereas the prayer of said petition has been granted by an order of Court dated June 16th 1859.

Therefore, notice is hereby given to all interested, to make opposition, if any they have, within thirty days from the date hereof, why said Tableau should not be homologated, the Administrator discharged of all further liabilities and his bond cancelled.

L. LASTRAPES, Clerk.

Opelousas, June 18th 1859.

State of Louisiana.

DISTRICT COURT, *Parish of St. Landry.* } No. 8773.

Estate of Honoré Fuselier, deceased.

HELOISE BORDELON, of the Parish of St. Landry, Administratrix of the Estate of Honoré Fuselier deceased, late of the Parish of St. Landry, having filed a Final Tableau of settlement of her administration of the affairs of said Estate, accompanied by a petition praying that the same may be homologated ;—And whereas the prayer of said petition has been granted by an order of Court, dated 2nd June, 1859.

Therefore, notice is hereby given to all interested, to make opposition in writing, in my office, within thirty days from the date hereof, why said Tableau should not be homologated the Administratrix discharged of all further liability and her bond cancelled.

L. LASTRAPES, Clerk.

Opelousas, June 4th, 1859.

State of Louisiana.

DISTRICT COURT, *Parish of St. Landry.* } No. 8774.

Estate of Pauline Fontenot, dec'd.

JEAN PIERRE LAFLEUR, of the Parish of St. Landry, Administrator of the Estate of Pauline Fontenot, deceased, late of the Parish of St. Landry, having filed a Final Tableau of Settlement of the affairs of said Estate, accompanied by a petition praying that the same may be homologated;—And whereas the prayer of said petition has been granted by an order of Court, dated June 2nd, 1859.

Therefore, notice is hereby given to all interested, to make opposition in writing, in my office, within thirty days from the date hereof, why said Final Settlement should not be homologated, the Administrator discharged of all further liability and his bond cancelled.

L. LASTRAPES, Clerk.

Opelousas, June 4th, 1859.

FOR THE SPRINGS.

THE undersigned takes this method of announcing to his friends and