THE COURIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY:

JOEL H. SANDOZ AND WM. H. SPENCER.

Opelousas :

SATURDAY, : : : FEBRUARY 4th, 1860.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.

The Democracy of St. Landry are requested to meet at the Court House in Opelousas, on Saturday the 26th of February instant, to nominate Delegates to the State Convention to be held in Baton Rouge on the 5th March next. The Baton-Rouge Convention will chose Delegates for the National Democratic Convention which is to be held at Charleston, and upon their action hinge the hopes of the South in the approaching presidential canvass.

A full attendance is desired.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.— This august body is again taking holiday until the 6th instant. We notice our friend Hon. T. C. Anderson is once more among his constituency, bland and courteous as ever, distributing public documents, and talking over the affairs of the nation.

He looks fresh, and seems but little worried by the labors through which he has gone.

Since Mr. Anderson left us the votes for Auditor have been counted, and it was ascertained that he was not elected to that high station ; therefore, he retains his seat in the Legislature. We hope he will devote his talents in the legislative halls to the advancement of the interests of the people of St. Landry.

☞ Mr. McHenry Husband has just returned from the City with a fresh supply of groceries, an assortment of Dry-Goods and various "fancy notions."

He is now prepared to give drink to the thirsty, feed the hungry and clothe the naked cheap for cash, or low on a short credit and sure pay. Give him a call at F. A. King's old stand, corner of Main and Landry Streets.

THE WEATHER.—For some time previous to Tuesday last, we had been enjoying fine, warm weather; but in the evening of that day, we had a sudden shower, the wind whipped round to the North and, before night, it came as cold as if immediately from the snows of the Rocky Mountains. Wednesday morning found plenty of ice in our streets, and old Boreas' blasts still howling through the branches of the leafless trees.

A few more cold snaps during this winter, will cause immense loss to our stock owners. The cattle are already poor, and grass, owing to the long drought of the fall and early cold of the winter, scarce and unnutritious in the prairies. Stock owners want mild weather and an early Spring.

☞ Hon. John J. Morgan, of the House of Representatives, will please accept our thanks for polite attentions from Baton Rouge.

☞ Our thanks are due Hon. T. C. Anderson for legislative favors.

☞ We give our readers but little original matter this week, because we are waiting for the wagon, and our exchanges come to us laden with but little news that excites the interest of us outside barbarians.

MURDER BY NEGROES.

One of our most respectable planters, Mr. Laurant Normand, was murdered, on Tuesday last, at 11 o'clock at night, by two of his own negroes. The following are the facts, as far as we have been able to learn, of this attrocious crime:

Mr. Laurent was going the rounds of his negro quarters, when he was waylaid, one having a hoe and the other an axe. The first stroke was given by the one having the hoe, which fellid him, without his uttering a cry, when they both fell on him, and most dreadfully bruised his head, and then left him.

Early the next morning, before day-break, Spencer and Daniel, the assassins, took a horse to go and hide the body, and if Daniel's version be true, it appears that Spencer refused to accompany his accomplice, and Daniel would not go by himself, Spencer woke up a young negro boy named Richard, and forced him to take his place.

Daniel and Spencer, not being satisfied, since they were sure of being hung dealt him other blows, to their heart's content, & placed the body on the horse. The negro boy Richard led the horse by the bridle, and was accompanied by Daniel, when they proceeded to hide the body in a gully behind the plantation, and then went to their cabins. His disappearance was not noticed but at sun rise in the morning, and the finding of blood at the place the murder was committed, led to the conviction that he had been murdered. The negroes were questioned, and it was only after being convinced that every body knew it to be so, that the mulatto boy Gabriel, decided to show the place where the assassins had hid the body.

Neither of the murderers tried to make his escape. For a long time past they had made up their minds to murder their master, and were ready to suffer the consequences of their crime. The negroes Spencer, Daniel and Richard were arrested and conducted to the Alexandria jail, as we have no jail in our parish. They will be tried on the 2nd of February next.

The proceeding of their trial only will show the circumstances of this atrocious crime and establish the real number of the guilty and the part of culpability attached to each of them.

Mr. Laurent Normand was the father of a numerous family; he was a very experienced farmer, and had the talent to acquire a large fortune by his labor and activity.

(The *Pelican*.)

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION IN MEMPHIS.

THE CITY POST OFFICE BURNED!

[*From the Memphis Avalanche Extra, Jan. 27.*

About half past three o'clock this morning the livery stable known as the Gaiety Stable, adjoining the postoffice, on Second street was discovered to be on fire. The fire made rapid progress and before it could be checked, reduced the stable, the postoffice adjoining and the whole property known as the Post-office Block, to a heap of smouldering ruins. A considerable amount of goods was saved from the stores burned, but still, the loss is immense.—Forty horses are reported to have been burned. We ourselves counted thirty-two carcasses charred and half consumed. It was rumored at one time two men were killed by an explosion of chemicals in a drug store, but we have been unable to trace the rumor to any reliable source and are disposed to believe that the demoniacal incendiary, who caused the fire has not upon his soul the guilt of human life sacrificed by his diabolical act. There seems no doubt the fire was the work of incendiary. When discovered by a man sleeping in the stable it had actually attacked the bed upon which he was lying, the pillow-case being in a blaze. A bar-keeper in Cordano's drinking saloon was badly though not dangerously burned. He reports several men in the room from which he escaped badly singed. Whether all escaped or not is uncertain. So rapid was the progress of the flames that the fire department, though early upon the ground, were unable to check them at all, and confined their efforts mainly to saving the surrounding property.

The stable burned belonged to Stratton, McDavitt & Co., and was worth about $5000—insured for 2000 in the Marine and Fire Insurance Company of Memphis. It was occupied by J. M. Woodward, whose loss is probably $12,000 to $15,000. He was insured for $5000 in the Charter Oak Insurance Company, of Hartford—$10,000 in all. The fire is supposed to have originated in the hay in the back part of this stable.

The fire from the stable communicated to the postoffice building owned by John Overton, and valued at $30,000, insured for $18,000—$9000 in the Bluff City Insurance Company, of Memphis, and $9000 in the Memphis Insurance Company. The post-office fixtures and furniture were mainly burned—loss probably $3000 to $4000

All or nearly all the letters, papers and stamps in the office were saved.

Anthony Cordano's drinking saloon, estimated loss, $3500; probably insured.

Goodyear & Co's drug-store; loss heavy, probably $8000; insured for $3500 in the Ætna Insurance Company, of Hartford.

Italian confectionary, fruit store, &c., loss unknown; no insurance.

Fowlks & Co., grocers, cotton factors, &c., much of their stock was saved; insured for $5000 in the Memphis Insurance Co.

There were about fifteen offices in the post-office block, occupied mainly by lawyers and doctors, who mostly met with slight losses, but none so large as to require particularizing.

The insurance on the property destroyed amounts to about $41,000. The loss is probably about $65,000.

THE INAUGURATION.

We subjoin the inaugural address in full of Governor Thomas O. Moore, delivered at Baton Rouge Monday, shortly after noon, in the Hall of the house of Representatives at Baton Rouge, after Gov. Wickliffe's short farewell address:

I assume the office of Chief Magistrate of the State of Louisiana with unaffected distrust of my ability to meet its responsibilities so as to give full satisfaction to you. It was with real reluctance that I consented to be a candidate, and the people thought fit to elect me without either solicitation on my part. Owning no obligation to particular persons or particular interests, my thanks for the honor conferred upon me are due to my fellow-citizens belonging to the same political communion with myself, and to the people of the State at large, and it shall be the earnest effort of my administration to deserve the support of all.

In accepting the nomination of the Democratic party, I necessarily stood pledged to spare no exertion to vindicate its principles and establish its measures. It is my conscientious conviction that by them alone can the Federal and State Government be safely administered. Its policy in Federal affairs has supported the interests of all sections, elevated the national character, and enlarged the boundaries of the Union. In State affairs it has respected the rights of all persons and of all classes, and with unshrinking fidelity protected them from aggression and proscription. These are the true objects of all just government, and to these its policy will be directed. It can best advance the public good by steadfastly adhering to the principles by which these results have been produced.

The Constitution makes it the duty of the Governor to take care that the laws are faithfully executed, and the power of appointment has been confided to him to a limited extent to assist him in the performance of this duty. His responsibility for the conduct of public officers must be measured by his power over their appointment. He cannot be held accountable for what may be done or omitted by those to whom he has given no trust and whom he cannot remove. But he should be held to a strict account for the character of those whom he may select for public employment. I shall invite a rigid scrutiny into the manner in which this, as indeed all other official duties are performed, I will not knowingly, appoint to office any man who is not qualified to discharge every duty belonging to it, with knowledge, skill and fidelity, integrity and competency must be essential prerequisites to the appointment of public officers. These being fully shown, reasonable weight may be permitted to political considerations, mere partisanship constitutes no claim upon the appointing power. The support of a party for reward is a degradation—not a merit, for the principles of a party can only be considered valuable where they contribute to the general good. As Governor of Louisiana, it will be my first duty to see that the public service under my control is conducted with honesty and capacity.

Economy in the administration of a Government ought always to be insisted upon, and retrenchment in all cases, when it can wisely be made. Unfortunately a disposition to retrench the treasury expenditures is usually directed to branches of service in which it is least demanded. There is really no just cause of complaint against the salaries of the officers of the State, yet these are usually attacked when there is a desire to curtail the public expenses, and they are attacked because all are familiar with them, and few know where to look for the leaks that empty the treasury. But prodigality rarely exhibites itself on the surface of Government expenses. It is in the details of administration that extravagance is to be detected, and whenever the subject is properly investigated, it may be found that large sums of money are wasted which could be saved to the treasury by the observance of a correct system and the exaction of a stern accountability. I shall take pains to call the attention of the General Assembly to such reforms in all the departments of government as the people may demand. The subject belongs particularly to the legislative branch of the Government, and my hearty cooperation will be given to every measure that will tend to lessen the public burthens. But nothing of any value can be accomplished without a careful scrutiny and a rigid inquiry conducted with a steady determination to expose extravagance wherever discovered, and then with an unflinching hand apply the appropriate remedy.

But while urging frugality in the administration of the government, let it not be supposed that I am unwilling to aid in such judicious expenditures as will develop the resources of the State. Louisiana has been something of a laggard in the career of internal improvement. It is within a brief period that railroads have been commenced under the auspices of the State; and even to this day not a dollar has been spent for a geological survey of the State—an object of primary importance to every parish within her borders. Under the guarded provisions of our constitution it is almost impossible for the State to fall into any very serious error in aiding in construction of useful works. The danger lies less in extending constitutional assistance to corporations for building railroads than in the careless execution of the laws by which the State becomes a corporation. Unless studiously watched, the restrictions imposed by the organic law will be evaded by the corporations, and the State not only exposed to loss, but the spirit, if not the letter of the constitution, be violated.

A careful review of our State affairs and a vigilant examination into our resources, is more incumbent on us now than heretofore, in view of the disturbed state of our relations with a large portion of the people of other parts of the Union.

Louisiana has always been moderate and conservative in her sentiments. She has never at any period of our national history countenanced extreme opinions or violent measures. Her citizens have ever been loyal lovers of the union of those States as made and administered by our fathers. If her devotion to the Union shall be weakened, it will be because that intolerance has resulted in practical oppression, or porduced a state of things to which no sensitive people can submit.

But loyal as Louisiana is supposed to be to the Federal Union, it must not be forgotten that she is something more than a mere State of the Union. She is by her position, by her principles, and by her choice a Southern slaveholding State, and events seem to be hastening to a crisis the relation which those States bear to the Union, in which her duty to herself and to her sister States may be brought into painful conflict with her devotion to the Union. A great party has grown up at the North and West whose sole bond of union is animosity to the institutions of fifteen States of the Union. So bitter is this hostility felt towards the slavery that these fifteen States regard as a great social political blessing, that it exhibits itself in legislation for the avowed purpose of destroying the rights of slaveholders guaranteed by the Constitution and protected by acts of Congress. Popular addresses, legislative resolutions, executive communications, the press and the pulpit, all inculcate hatred against us and war upon the institution of slavery, an institution interwoven with the very elements of our existence. The fanaticism engendered in the popular mind by the doctrines taught and the enmity excited manifested itself very recently by an irruption of armed men in the State of Virginia, whose object was to incite insurrection, and whose means were treason and murder. The abrupt end to which the conspiracy was brought, and the sharp, quick and just punishment of the conspirators, proved that the South had not over estimated the stability of her institutions. But the apologies and eulogiums which developed at the North a wide-spread sympathy with the felons, have deepened the distrust in the permanency of our Federal Government, and awakened sentiments favorable to a separation of the States.

The Representatives of these feelings against us and our domestic institutions are now struggling to obtain possession of the Government, so that federal law may illustrate their doctrines, and federal power enforce them. I cannot contemplate without the most serious alarm the condition to which the Southern States will be reduced, if a political party, organized only in one section of the country, and without followers or sympathizers in the other, should obtain possession of the Government, when the only foundation on which that party rests is detestation of slavery, and when the minority slave section will be without the power to protect itself through the instrumentality of federal authority. When that time arrives the Southern States will be practically without representatives in the federal government, and the South occupy the position of subjugated States.

The Union cannot last without a recognition of the vital principles of the constitution, that the States are equal in the confederacy. Every State must be permitted to determine her own social institutions and left the enjoyment of them in peace, and the Territories, common property of the States, must be freely opened to settlement by the people of the confederate equals. The insulting demand that there shall be no more slave States must be abandonnd, because it not only tends to make us politically inferior, but because it brands as disgrace an institution which we prize as a blessing. So a like offense is offered and wrong inflicted on the South by the heresy of popular sovereignty, by which slaveholders are to be excluded from the Territories by unfriendly legislation on the Territorial Governments. The Supreme Court of the United States has settled the principle that must rule, neither Congress nor the Territorial Governments can constitutionally exclude slavery from the Territories. A Southern man can therefore rightfully take his slaves into the Territories. As the Territorial Governments are without the legal power to exclude slavery, it is difficult to understand how they can be allowed to do indirectly that which they are prohibited from doing directly. It is the duty of Congress to protect the property which is taken to the Territories under the sanction of the Constitution, and to guard that property from the neglect or unfriendliness of the Territorial Government, which is but the creature of Congress. The Southern States deny nothing to the Northern which they claim for themselves. They insist only on equality, and it remains only to be decided in the struggle now pending whether this equality will be conceded to them, and I am one who does not despair that it will.

There is a patriotic minority in the non-slaveholding States who are faithfully upholding the rights of the South, and battling for the maintenance of the Constitution. The entire South makes common cause with this minority, constituting a great national party, all striving to conquer and annihilate that sectional party, whose success will immediately jeopard and finally sever the Union. The triumph of this great national organization will be the beginning of a return to that "perfect union," that "general welfare," and that "domestic tranquillity," that the Constitution of the United States was intended to promote and secure. Such a triumph would greatly restore the old harmony and awaken again the old sentiments, and it is the last hope of those, who, like myself, desire to see the Union perpetuated. Louisiana does not wish to see these States severed from their present political connections. But no man who has watched the course of the public mind can fail to have observed that in Louisiana, as in the other Southern States, the progress of disunion feeling has been marked and rapid. I am sure, however, that all concur in this, that Louisiana, dearly as she loves the Union, will never seperate herself from her sister slave States. Identity of interests, and the sympathy growing out of like social institutions would, without the compulsion of political necessity, lead her to take whatever position the dangers of the times might demand her to assume. The dangers are grave and indeed appalling ; and it is proper that we prepare to meet them, as our sister slave States propose to do, by a thorough organization of our militia system. This would be judicious under any circumstances, and its good effects will be enduring, even if the present emergency pass away. It is my belief, as well as my hope, that it will, and that there will yet be allowed to all the States independence and equality, and that harmony and peace will be restored to our people without a sacrifice of interest or a loss of honor.

PEMBERTON MILL DISASTER.

Full and dreadful particulars.

Our Western exchanges come to us this morning with full and heart-rending particulars of the late dreadful calamity at Lawrence, Mass., of which we have already had dispatches:

LAWRENCE, Mass., Jan. 10.—One of the most terrible catastrophes on record occurred in this city this afternoon. The Pemberton Mills fell with a sudden crash at about five o'clock, while some six or seven hundred operatives were at work. The mills are a complete wreck. Some two or three hundred persons are supposed to be still in the ruins.

At present, it is impossible to give anything like a correct statement of the loss of life, but from the best authority it is believed that at least two hundred are dead in the ruins. Eighteen dead bodies have already been taken out, together with some twenty-five persons mortally wounded, besides some fifty in different stages of mutilation.

Mr Chase, the agent of the mill, and Mr. Howe, the treasurer, escaped by running from the falling building.

It is impossible yet to tell the cause of the disaster.

Our reporter has just come from the ruins, and the scenes there beggar all description. Some two or more acres of ground are piled up with every description of machinery of the fallen buildings.

Huge bonfires are burning to light two or three thousand persons who are at work, as if for their own lives, to rescue the unfortunate persons, many of whom are still crying and begging to be released from their tortures.

Every few minutes some poor wretch is dragged from his prison, and it is heart-rending to hear their cries as they are drawn out with legs and arms crushed and torn. One man, shockingly mangled, cut his own throat to end his agony.

The whole city seems to be in mourning. Many are running through the streets and with frantic cries are searching the ruins. Temporary hospitals have been arranged for those rescued. Many stood by the wreck frigid with despair, after a terrible crash caused by the cleaning away threatened death to all who may still be alive in the ruins. Gen. H. K Oliver is conspicious and active in directing those persons who are endeavoring to rescue the victims of the disaster.

Gangs of men, with ropes below, are constantly dragging out huge pieces of the wreck which imprison so many. Some of the rescuers were killed in their humane efforts. Since we left the scene of disaster reports of more of the dead and dying are constantly coming to us. Surgeons are coming in from all directions, and everything that can be done at such a painful moment is doing for the suffering victimes of the fatal calamity; the mystery of which will have to be cleared up by an inquest.

11:30 P.M.— At about 10 minutes after 5 o'clock this afternoon our citizens were warned by the cry of fire, which proceeded from the Pemberton Mill, about four-fifths of which had fallen a shapeless mass, without the slightest warning to the nearly 800 human beings who were then at work. The building was never considered to be as staunch as it ought to be. It was built above seven years ago, and was then thought a sham: indeed, before the machinery was put in, the walls spread to such an extent that some 22 tons of iron stats were put in to save it from falling by its own weight.

From the best information that can be gathered, the building appeared to crumble and fall from the eastern corner or end. It fell inwards.

The fire department at once repaired to the spot, but there being no fire, they at once set to work with a will to remove the rubbish. They very soon reached some rooms, so that the dead and wounded were taken out as fast as they could be reached. Mr. Charles Beachelor helped remove some twenty-six in various conditions, some still living. Mr. Branch, overseer, has not been found. The City Hall has been converted to a temporary hospital for the dead and wounded, till recognized. Mr. Palmer was deeply buried in the ruins all the time, and thinking there was no prospect of being extricated, cut his throat to end his sufferings. Still he was taken out and lived some time. One woman, in the part of the mill still standing, became frightened, and threw herself out of the fifth story door, breaking an arm and injuring herself so that she cannot recover. The laboring force of the mill is about nine hundred and sixty, and it is supposed that about seven hundred human beings were actually burried in the ruins.

A woman just rescued says there are some twenty-five more in the vicinity of her yet alive.

About half past nine, fire was discovered. This additional horror struck terror to the hearts that had before been hopeful of saving more lives. Still the work of removal went on; the force-pump and engines on the ground were at once got to work, and have been pouring torrents on, so that at 11:30 the fire does not seem to gain, and hopes are entertained that it will be stayed.

Those near the breaking out of the fire were almost on the point of extricating a woman, not much hurt, but the flames drove them back, and the woman is supposed to have perished.

The Mayor has telegraphed for the Lowell firemen, who will arrive here about 1 o'oclock.

12, *Midnight*.—Calamity succeeds calamity. In ten minutes the whole mass of ruins has become one sheet of flames. The screams and moanings of the poor creatures can be distinctly heard, but no power can save them.

1.30, A. M.—The Pemberton Mill are, now, a black, smoking mass of brick, mortar and human beings, promiscuously mingled. Probably not les than two hundred beings in the flames. The Washington Mill, was in great jeopardy, the wind blowing toward the Duck Mill, whose counting-room touches the Pemberton.

2. A. M.—Through the almost superhuman exertions of the firemen, the Washington Mills are now considered out of danger; on the Duck Mill the prospect is not so good. Everything that can be done is being done. Fire Companies are present from all the neighboring towns.

Between forty and fifty physicians are in attendance at the City Hall and other places where the injured need their services. The ruins having burned up, it will be many days before a true knowledge of the killed and wounded can be arrived at.

The fire, which finally sacrificed the buried human beings, caught without doubt from a lantern of burning fluid, which was accidentally dropped. One fireman dropped down dead in the street from over exertion.

The street are filled with a mass of human beings, every one eager to do and see and hear.

Friends who before the fire were alternating between hope and fear, are now settling down into hopeless despair.

A portion of the operatives had left for supper previous to the falling of the building, about 600 remaining. The building was five stories high, 280 feet long, by 70 wide, with a wing on the west side 45 feet square, shaped like the letter L. It ran 2760 spindles; 960 operatives were employed.

Three persons are known to have been literally roasted alive. Eliza Dow has since died, and others are dying. The fire is subdued. Only two bodies have been taken out since the conflagration.

One o'clock P. M., 11th.—We have but very little additional in regard to the dreadful catastrophe. A large number of the killed were young girls, many of them being the main support of their parents. The fire was confined to the ruins of the Pemberton mills.

The loss of property is estimated at $600,000.

LATEST PARTICULARS FROM BOSTON.

BOSTON, *Jan.* 11.—The Lawrence catastrophe casts a gloom over the city. Hon. David Sears presided at a meeting of twenty gentlemen to-day who subscribed $2,000 for the relief of the sufferers, and appointed a commitee to solicit further contributions. The trains to Lawrence are crowded. A strong force of reporters are on the ground, and accounts received are voluminous, but really afford but little news.

John Ward, operator in the carding-room of the second story, who was miraculously saved with his wife, describes his escape as follows:

"I was in the carding room with the second overseer, lightening up. It was five or ten minutes before five, and we had but a few burners lighted. Suddenly we heard a loud thundering crash overhead, and looking up saw the shafting coming down all over the room; terrified I stood fastened to the spot, although I knew the building was coming on me; then I heard the overseer shout. I tried to jump out the rubbish, but something struck me sensless; when I came to I found myself in the rubbish covered with blood from wounds on my face. Finally I crawled up and got to the top and found a lot of ruins hanging over me, which liked to have taken my life, but I succeeded in getting out. I passed a dead girl and two mangled bodies. When first I was knocked down I fell under a heavy grinding stone, which was too heavy to give way to the weight above."

Ward found his wife at the City Hall.

The following is one of the heart-rending incidents.

Margaret Hamilton, aged 14. This was her first day's work. Her devoted mother attended, and when asked what injuries her daughter had received, replied: "Her arm is broken, and her head is broken, and, oh, my God! (and here the poor woman burst into tears,) my poor darling is all broken!" The unfortunate girl died to-day. The daughter was the main support of the mother and four children.

Miss Olive Bridges, of Calais, Maine, who work in the fifth story, seized the hoisting chain of the elevator, and went safely down, and escaped uninjured.

Before the building caught fire, a number of those imprisoned beneath the ruins could be seen and conversed with. Drinks and refreshments in some cases were passed to them.

When the fire spread over the ruins, they found escape hopeless, and bid adieu to friends, and in sevesal cases gave directions as to the disposition of their effects. In one part of the building a hole was battered through a wall, and through it could be seen three young women, who said they were not at all injured. One thrust her arm through the small hole, and begged to be drawn through it; but before the apertnre could be made large enough, the flames drove the men away, and the prisoners perished.

A jury was summoned, who, after reviewing the dead, adjourned until to-morrow.

The insurance on the mills was $415,000—said to be against fire only.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.—The Mississippi river is now rising rapidly along its whole line. In the lower valley, the river begins to excite serious apprehensions. At Pointe Coupée, for several days, it has been rising at the rate of twelve inches in twenty-four hours. The rise has been quite as great just above this city.

At the present moment, the river opposite New Orleans presents an angry, turbid, tumultuous aspect. The waves sweep along with great power. The surface of the stream, broken into great whirls or eddies, tosses about the heavy drift wood as feathers are driven by the breeze.

We do not yet anticipate a great flood, but there is enough of warning for all to prepare to resist serious danger. We will continue to live under more or less of apprehensions until we shall have adopted a levee system that fully meets the necessities of the case.

(*N. O. Picayune, 31st January.*)

CRIME IN NEW YORK.—We learn from the *Express* that one hundred and three persons were murdered in the city of New York during the past year, either by their own hands or by the hands of others. The police arrested 68,890 persons for offenses against the laws, and of that great number only 8754 were brought to trial in the criminal court, and only 3973 were convicted and punished.

THE STATE RIGHT OF LOUISIANIAN.—The first number of the veteran Jerome Bayon's new English and French political journal was issued yesterday. It look well, typographically and editorially; and in the latter department, very clearly and frankly sets forth the programme of principles it will uphold. One of its features is opposition to the election of the Judiciary by the people; the Judges should be chosen by the people's delegates, meaning, we presume, the Legislature.

The State Rights Louisianian is to be issued every Sunday for the next three months, after which it will be published as a daily. The office of the paper is at No. 10 St. Peter street, in the Pontalba building.

ARREST OF A LOUISIANIAN IN FRANCE.—An American citizen was lately notified by the French military authorities that he must attend on a certain day at the office of the Prefect of the department in which he lived, to draw in the conscription for seven years' military service. He resisted the demand, and was arrested and carried before a military on the grave charges of resistance to and contempt of the law. Marshal Maynau was present in the court when the case came up M. Roussel, a Parisian lawyer, employed by the American, commenced his speech thus:

Gentlemen! you have committed a most grave error in arresting my client. He is not only a citizen of the government which, of all others, protects with the most energy and the most jealousy its subjects, whether in Europe or elsewhere; whether they be full or only partial subjects. I warn you, also, that of all the legations of the United States in Europe, that of Paris is the most sensitive to the rights of its people

The appeal had the desired effect. The gentleman, who was a Louisiana creole was acquitted, with an apology for the error.

THE SEQUEEL.—Our readers have all heard the story of soaping the clergyman's tin horn at a campmeeting so that when he went to call the congregation together, he blew the "soft soap" over his brother clergymen, and how he exclaimed:

"Brethren, I have served the Lord thirty years, and in that time have never uttered a profound word, but I'll be d—d if I cant whip the man that soaped that horn!"

Our readers, we say, have all heard this but perhaps never heard the sequel as given to us by a gentleman present.

Some two days after a tall, swarthy, villainous-looking desperadoe strolled on the grounds and leaned against a tree listening to the eloquent exhortation to repent, which was being made by the preacher. After a while became interested, finally effected, and then taking a position on the anxious seat commenced groaning in "the very bitterness" of his sorrow. The clergyman walked down and endeavored to console him. No consolation—he was too great a sinner, he said. Oh, no—there was pardon for the vilest. No, he was too wicked—there was no mercy for him.

"Why, what crime have you committed?" said the preacher, "have you stolen?"

"Oh, worse than that!"

"What! have you by violence robbed female innocence of its virtue?"

"Worse than that!—oh, worse than that!"

"*Murder*, is it?" gasped the horified minister.

"Worse than that" groaned the smitten sinner.

The excited preacher commenced "peeling off" his outer garments.

"Here, Brother Cole! shouted he, "hold my coat; I've found the fellow, that soaped that horn?"

Col. Towneley, of England, lately refused the sum of $10,000 for a thoroughbred short-horn bull.

Navigation on the Hudson is pretty much at a close, the ice having taken possession of the river.

PUBLIC SALE.

Estate of Widow Ant. Paillet, deceased

BY virtue of an order of the Honorable The Fifteenth Judicial District Court of the State of Louisiana, in and for the Parish of St. Landry, of date the 31st January 1860, the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Félicité Oursol, deceased Widow of Antoine Paillet, will sell, through the ministry of a lawfully commissioned Auctioneer, on the Plantation hereinafter described,

On Wednesday the 7th March next, 1860, to the last and highest bidder, the following designated property, belonging to said estate to-wit:

The undivided half of

THE PLANTATION,

where Hilaire Paillet now lives, together with the undivided half of all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Parish of St. Landry, South of, and near to the town of Opelousas, containing three hundred and sixty-eight superficial arpents, more or less, bounded on the South by lands of Caleb L. Swayzé, North by land of Evariste Débaillon, and West by the plantation of Mrs. John Cook, and by lands of Jean Bte. V. Richard, being the same land adjudged by a family meeting of the late Antoine Paillet to deceased, sold by her to B. Auguste Donato and Hilaire Paillet, by public act before Yves Davy, Notary Public, on the 25th March 1848, and resold (that is to say the undivided half) by the said B. A. Donato to the deceased, on the 4th December 1848, by act before the same Notary.

Also, the following

SLAVES:

Zacharie, negroman aged about		65	years.
Patrick,	" "	48	"
Eugène,	" "	40	"
Hypolite,	" "	37	"
Edward,	" "	37	"
Charles,	" "	35	"
Jules,	" "	15	"
Clarisse, griffe,	"	47	"
Julia, negro-woman,	"	18	"
Catherine,	" "	13	"
Jacqueline, an orphan girl	"	8	"
Annette,	" "	6	"
Vacinthe,	" "	4	"
Marie,	" "	2	"

A Spanish Mule ;

The undivided half of about 40 head of horned cattle ;

The undivided half of 3 pairs of oxen ;

Three hundred barrels of corn ;

Two thousand bundles of fudder ;

About 30 barrels of sweet potatoes ;

Nine ploughs and 3 harrows ;

A lot of axes and hoes ;

A cross cut and whip saw ;

A lot of cotton baskets and sacks ;

A CERTAIN LOT OR

PARCEL OF GROUND,

situated in the town of Opelousas, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, being the last residence of the deceased Félicité Oursol, bounded North by North Street, South by lot of P. L. Hebrard, East by lot of Madam Perret, and West by Union Street, it being the same property purchased by deceased from Wm Prather, as appears by act passed before E. H. Martin, Recorder, on the 8th October 1846.

One four wheeled carriage and a set of harness ;

An American Horse ;

A lot of Beds and Bedding ;

Household and Kitchen Furniture ;

A lot of 26 Chairs ; one fine Rocking Chair ;

One fine service of Silver-ware, and Crockery-ware ;

One Clock ; a lot of China-ware ;

A lot of Wines of different kinds, &c., &c.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS :—Five-sevenths of all purchases of and under twenty-five dollars cash on the spot, and the balance of all such purchases, at one and two years credit from the 1st of March 1860 ; All purchases over twenty-five dollars, payable in one and two years from the 1st of March 1860 Purchasers furnishing security, and the lands and slaves remaining specially mortgaged to the Estate until full payment ; each instalment to bear 8 per cent interest per annum after its maturity.

HILAIRE PAILLET,
Administrator.

Opelousas, February 4th 1860.

FOR SALE,

A FINE TRACT OF LAND, measuring about 1600 superficial arpents good arable land, well timbered, situated at about 12 miles North-West of Opelousas, will be sold cheap either the whole or by fractions. ☞ For further particulars apply to the editors of the Courier. [Feb. 4, 1860.

LOST! LOST!!

BY the undersigned, between Washington and Col. R. B. Marshal, near Evergreen, a note of hand drawn by D. D. Arden, for $685 76 cents, or thereabout, with 8 per cent interest per annum from date until paid, and dated about June 1855. There are some credits on the note, amount not recollected. The said D. D. Arden holds my note for $250, drawn in favor of J. Barlow, dec'd. I hereby warn all persons not to trade for either of the above notes, as the latter is considered in part an offset to the former.

DAVID HUBOUR.

Washington Feb. 4, 1860. 9—3t.

COTTON, WOOL AND HIDES.

THE undersigned [illegible] the season, and will pay the market price either in cash. or in sight drafts on New-Orleans.

He still carries on his tannery, where he has at present an assortment of good leather for farmers, saddlers and shoemakers, which he will sell *cheap for cash*, or which he will barter for hides or wool.

VICTOR TOUCHY.

Washington, February 4th 1860—3m

Groceries, Goods and Notions!!

THE undersigned having just returned from making purchases in the City, has the honor to inform his customers and the public in general, that he has on hand, at F. A. King,s old stand, corner of Main and Landry Streets, in Opelousas, in addition to his previous large stock, a supply of

FRESH GROCERIES,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

CUTLERY, PATENT SAW-MILLS. CHURNS, Egg-Beaters, Eg-Friers, &c , &c.

In fact, he will endeavor to accommodate his customers, both as to articles and prices.

McHENRY HUSBAND.

Opelousas, February 4th 1860.

CORYDON SIMMONS,

Notary Public and Auctioneer in and for the Parish of St. Landry.

Orders left at Big Cane Post-Office will be promptly attended to. [Jan. 28—1y.

HERRMAN BODEMULLER, Bellevue st. near Rachel's old stand, teaches music on the violin and guitar, and repairs musical instruments and tunes pianos [January 29, 1859.

PUBLIC SALE.

Estate of the late Jesse Hayes, deceased.

THE public are hereby informed that there will be sold at public auction, to the last and highest bidder, through the ministry of a duly licenced Auctioneer, before the Court House in the town of Opelousas,

On Tuesday the 6th of March next, 1860.

A certain Lot of Ground,

belonging to the Estate of Jesse Hayes, deceased, situated in the the town of Opelousas, measuring one hundred and sixty nine feet 7 inches front on North street and one hundred and sixty nine feet 6 inches in depth; bounded, East by the property now owned by Jacob Anselin, North by the property owned by Benjamin R. Gantt, West by North street, and South by South street, with the buildings and improvements thereon.

Terms and Conditions:—Said property wil be sold on a credit of one, two and three years; payable in three equal annual instalments from the day of sale; purchasers to furnish their notes with good and solvent security to the satisfaction of the administrator of said Estate. All sums not punctually paid at maturity, to bear 8 per cent, per annum interest therefrom until paid, and the property to remain special mortgaged by privelige in favor of the succession until full and entire payment of capital and interest.

OMER POIRET, *Administrator.*

Opelousas, February 4th, 1860.

PUBLIC SALE.

Estate of Amélie Eleonore Rillieux, decd.

THE public are hereby informed that there will be sold at public sale, to the last and highest bidder, through the ministry of Robert Benguerel, or any other Public Auctioneer, at the last residence of said deceased, in the Town of Opelousas,

On the 23rd day of February next, 1860, the following described property, belonging to the succession of said Amelie Eleonore Rillieux, deceased widow of Jean Lesassier, to-wit:

THE HOUSE AND LOT,

being the last residence of said deceased, situated in the town of Opelousas, consisting in lot No. 2 in Square No 2 of the plat of said town, and measuring one hundred and sixty-nine feet 7 inches on Bellevue street by a like depth, bounded North by North street, South by property of McHenry Husband, East by Court street and West by Lot No. 1 of said town, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon erected and thereto pertaining.

The following described Slaves, viz:

A negrowoman named *Rachel*, aged about forty-four years, together with her child named Violette, aged about 8 years.

Joseph, her boy, aged about 16 years.

James, her second boy, about 11 years.

Hellen, her daughter, about 13 years.

Frozine, negrowoman about 29 years.

Marianne, a negrowoman aged about 32 years.

A lot of silverware, household furniture; beds and bedding; 1 gun; Kitchen utensils, and many other articles the enumeration of which would be too tedious.

Terms and conditions:—All sums under $25 cash, and all sums of and upwards of twenty-five dollars payable thus: 27|30th thereof at one and two years from the day of sale; and 3|30th thereof in one, two and three years credit from the 1st of March next.—Purchasers furnishing good and solvent security in solido to the satisfaction of the administrator of said estate; and all sums not punctually paid at maturity, bearing interest at 8 per cent per annum from time due until paid. And moreover the landed property and slaves remaining specially mortgaged unto said estate until full and entire payment of capital and interests.

GUSTAVE DONATO,
Administrator.

Opelousas 21st Jan. 1860.

SANITARY GRUEL.

I. X. L. Nourishing Remedy.

Invented and Prepared by

P. MARMAY,

OF RIOM, FRANCE.

THE inventor of this new and invaluable remedy has taken patents in France, England, Scotland, Ireland, Belgium and the United States.

This truly hygiénic composition is a "natural" preparation of a pleasant taste—so much so that it is used as a "relish" by those in good health, and an infallible remedy in case of sickness.

The most obstinate constipation yields to the daily use of the Invigorating Gruel; in such cases the soup made of it must be taken twice a day, morning and evening.

This Invigorating Gruel has been tried by distinguished physicians, and it has been used triumphantly in every disease of the stomach, such as: Dyspepsia, Gastritis, Heartburn, Megrim, Sick-Headache, Pains in the Stomach, Costiveness, Vomiting, Chronic Diarrhea, &c., &c.

The astringent effects ordinarily resulting from Tonics, Bitters and Vermifuges, so valuable in many cases, are modified by the use of the INVIGORATING GRUEL, which can without fear, be given to persons of the most delicate stomachs.

The Invigorating Gruel is taken in different ways; with a broth—with salt or sweetened—with or without the orange-flower water. A sufficient, and should be put in contact [illegible] remain 15 or 20 minutes.

☞ To be taken morning and evening.

For further particulars, apply at the General Depot, No. 44 Conti street, between Charter and Royal, New Orleans.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by A. RENAUD TRABER, principal agent in the United States, Depots in all the principal cities of the United States.—In New-Orleans, at No. 44, Conti Street, between Chartres and Royal Streets, and in Opelousas, at Messrs. P. L. Hebrard's and John Posey's Drug Stores. [Dec. 3d, 1859.

THE UNIVERSITY'S FAMILY REM