THE COURIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY
JOEL H. SANDOZ AND WM. H. SPENCER.

Opelousas :

SATURDAY, : : : : : JUNE 2nd, 1860.

☞ ADVERTISERS. ☜

Should bear in mind the fact that the circulation of the OPELOUSAS COURIER is the largest of any Newspaper printed in the Parish of St. Landry.

☞ We are requested to announce Hon. C. H. MOUTON, of St. Landry, as a candidate for Judge in the District composed of the parishes of St. Landry, Calcasieu, Vermillion and Lafayette, at the next Election. [April 7th, 1860.

REMOVAL.—The printing office of the *Opelousas Courier* is now kept on the West side of Main street, upstairs in the building between the stores of Ney & Dupré and R. Hollier.

FIRE.—About 1 o'clock on Tuesday night last, the kitchen of the Union Hotel, in this place, was discovered to be on fire.

The impossibility of saving both the kitchen and one adjoining building, already strongly threatened by the approaching flames, was apparent from the moment the fire was first discovered.

Happily for the safety of the tavern, and, perhaps of much of our town, there were soon citizens enough present to capsize the small building and thus prevent the conflagration's becoming general.

Our fire engine did not appear on the ground. Why have we not a well organized fire company in Opelousas? Time may show how wrong our citizens are in not providing against accidents by fire. n peace, prepare for war!

We are pleased to see that Mr. Laas, the energetic proprietor of the Union, is fitting up again, and in a few days will be as good as ever. Success to the Union.

OUR DISTRICT COURT.—In compliance with an order of his Honor, B. A. Martel, Officers, Jurors, Lawyers, and litigants, met at the Court House on Monday last for the purpose of holding a "special term."

First day—On motion, the Jury was quashed.

Second day—On motion, the Court was ditto.

Vas fa floun der cras nich.

ALL RIGHT.—From the signs of the times in St. Landry, the effort to get up a respectable Convention at Donaldsonville, New Orleans, or any where else in this state, in order to send a new set of delegates to Baltimore, will prove a fruitless one,

The Democracy of St. Landry recognize only the authority of the *Democratic State Central Committee*, and approve of its action in the premises: She will be represented at Baton Rouge on Monday next.

If any man go to another place, claiming to represent the Democracy of this Parish, he will be a counterfeit, unindorsed by the democrats of St. Landry. There has been, and will be, no meeting here for that purpose. This is as it should be. The only hope of the South, is to maintain the bold stand taken by her delegates at the Charleston Convention.

MADAM ANNA BISHOP IN ST. LANDRY.— On last Saturday evening the inhabitants of Opelousas were thrown into a little flutter of excitement by the arrival of Mr. J. M. Weston, the gentlemanly agent of *Made. Bishop*, announcing that the celebrated cantatrice herself, who has won a world-wide fame as a singer from connaisseurs of music on both continents, would, with the assistance of Mr. F. Rudolphsen, an eminent baritone, and Mr. Thos. Aug. Hogan, the pianist, give "*Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concerts*" on several evenings of the present week, at the Opelousas Varities.

Infidelity is the curse of the age, and many of our friends could not believe that such a treat was in store for the denizens of a back woods town. Ignorance is often the mother of unbelief; and, if the doubting had read the papers, and watched the course of the musical stars in their erratic wanderings over the earth, they might have known that such an event was, at least, within the bounds of possibility; for, newspaperdom has been teeming for months past with glowing descriptions of concerts given by the *Simon pure Madam Anna Bishop* and her troupe, in their recent tour through Texas and some of our neighboring Parishes, until they were at our very doors.

However, the hope of seeing some amusement to brake the dull routine of Village life, brought quite a respectable audience to the Varieties on Monday night. The uncultivated ear may not appreciate, and the unschooled pen may fail to do justice to the eminent in the science of music, but, "a cat may look at the king," and the humblest admirer may speak of that which only pleases.

When Mr. Hogan appeared and ran his fingers hurriedly over the ivory keys, ere beginning the *Grand Fantasia*, it was apparent to the knowing ones that an artist was before them, and the delight of the listeners was great. His performance satisfied all that he is a skillful to no ordinary degree in his chosen art.

Mr. Rudolpheen next appeared upon the stage; his rich clear and powerful voice sent a thrill of joy through the entire audience.

La Contatrice elle même s'avance, amid shouts of applause; the mellow notes of "*oh, fuce di quest' Anima*," warbled from a melodious throat, floated through the air, the house comes down, and the first concert is a decided hit. All present are anxious to come again.

Tuesday evening found the Varieties filled with the beauty and intelligence of St. Landry, composing an appreciative audience, which was charmed with the performance from the "*Invitation a la valse*" to final "Buette Buffo"—from the begining to the end of the concert, so much so that *Made. Bishop* was induced to give another concert on Wednesday night, which was alike successful.

On Thursday they left us for the town of Washington; since then they have been discouring sweet music to the Washingtonians.

The people of St. Landry will retain pleasing reminiscencies of Madam Anna Bishop's visit.

Mr. Hogan not only performs but composes like a true lover of his profession.

Mr. Rudolphsen, both sings and acts, like a man who is eminent in one profession and could be so in another if he chose. He helps to keep "A little Farm" wonderfully well, and out laughs the "*Little Fat Man*" himself.

All we know of Madam Anna Bishop is, she looks, acts and sings in such a manner as to speak to the heart and command universal admiration. The trilling of the "Robin Redbreast" in her native brake, is not more melodious than the warblings of her voice; the influence of home will hereafter settle over the soul with a stranger, a sweeter spell, from the fact of having heard her sing, in melliflorous tones, "*Home Sweet, Sweet Home*."

The three combined should command better houses than they have been able to attract here; and if you don't believe every word we have written, just go to Washington to night and satisfy yourself that the half has not been told. 'Tis your last chance, for to-morrow, Northward the Star of song takes her way.

WHO BEATS IT?—On the 25th of last month Mr. L. D. Verret, of Bois Mallet, sent us a sample of corn and cane, raised on the prairie land of that neighborhood. The stalk of corn has two well matured ears in full roasting ear; the cane, with the leaves straightened up, is taller than a man's head.

Pretty good for the poor prairies of Bois Mallet!

PROFESSOR JOHN DOLLAND, THE HORSE TAMER.—During the week Mr. Dolland has been astonishing the natives and gentling horses. The Professor goes southward, to take the fire out of untamable in St. Martins. Horse-folks, give him a trial; he'll do what he says.

DON'T FORGET.—The conclusion ball of Professor Stewart's Dancing Academy comes off at the Opelousas Varieties, on Monday evening the 4th instant. The ladies will all be welcome, and gentlemen can make themselves so.

We call attention to the card of Mr. W. H. Judge, to be found in another colum of to-day's paper.

Mr. Judge has been for sometime in our town he is a workman of the finest order of talents, and does his work faithfully. We recommend him to those having work done in the clock, watch, or jewelry line.

A NEW PAPER.—The first number of *the Tensas Gazette* edited by Mr. Quail the proprietor, and published at St. Joseph, comes to us with the true Democratic banner flying at it mast-head. Its typographical appearance is neat, and the editorial department in the hands of a vigorous writer. We commend the *Gazette* to the Democracy, and its columns to the advertising public. May it continue to advocate good principles, develop the resources of Tensas, and yield a handsome profit to the proprietor.

SLANDER FOUL.

Under the head of "Louisiana Intelligencer," the *Weekly Picayune* of the 26th ultimo, gives the following delectable *morceau* of *truthful* information to its readers:

VIGILANCE COMMITTE.—The Baton Rouge *Gazette and Comet says*:

"A terrible condition of society obtains in the "Opelousas Parishes at this time. There are Vigi-"lance Committees, and counter Vigilance Commi-"tees, perpetrating outrages, too varied in nature "and numerous to mention. Is not this such a state "of things as the Constitution provides against, "when the Governor is made the commander in chief "of the Army and Navy of this State, and of the "militia thereof, except when they shall be called "into service by the United States?"

Whence did the *Gazette* and *Comet* get its information, and by what means has it been humbugged into the base act of thus slandering the citizens of "the Opelousas Parishes." Their is not one word of truth in the above paragraph, and its whole tenor is to deceive. Some such information as this, and, peshaps, from the same source, once sent ex-governor Wickliff on a wild goose chase. Would not the ably edited and wideley circulated *Picayune* act more wisely, if it should select its items for "Louisiana Intelligence" from the local papers, published in the region of country about which it enlightens its readers? By such a course, it would be less likely to lead astray its patrons, and do injustice to a loyal people.

The above calumny has found its way into the *Christian Advocate*:—not a very christian act to libel the citizens of a portion of the State by wholesale.

CARRIAGE TRIMMING AND FURNITURE SHOP.—See card of Mr. Lamure, in another column.

☞ We are requested by Mr. Jas. S. Greenlee, the proprietor of the Eagle Hotel in Washington, to state, that from and after the 1st day of June next, his prices for board and lodging, per month, will correspond with the usual prices of the town to wit:

Board and lodging per month	$18
" without " " "	12

Reasonable enough for the good fare of the Eagle Hotel!

LETTER OF SENATOR SLIDELL.

To General A. G. Carter, President of State Democratic Convention, Port Hudson, La.:

SENATE CHAMBER, 19th May, 1860.

Dear Sir: The members of the State Democratic Convention having been called by the State Central Executive Committee, to reassemble at Baton Rouge to receive the report of their delegates to the late Charleston Convention, and to take such action as may be deemed necessary and proper, I hope that it will not be considered intrusive on my part to submit a few brief suggestions as to the course to be pursued by the Democracy of Louisiana at this critical moment, when not only the organization of the great National Democratic party, but the very existence of the Union is endangered. Had I no other motive for now addressing you, it would suffice that I desire to place on record my full, unqualified and emphatic approval of the action of the Louisiana delegation at Charleston, to identify my political existence with theirs, to share all their responsibilities, to receive, in common with them, the endorsement and justification which I know they merit and am confident they will receive from the Convention; or, if I be disappointed in this just exceptation, to submit with deference to the implied censure which a failure to sustain them would convey.

Although I had not the honor to be a member of our delegation, I was at Charleston during the sitting of the Convention, had daily communication with our delegates, and, while on no occasion present at their deliberations, had full and free conversations with most of them on the questions pending before the Convention. I have not the presumption to suppose that my counsels exercised any influence on their actions; their high character, sound judgement, independent position, political and social, forbid such an idea; but I say with pride and pleasure that I found entire sympathy and almost perfect coincidence in the views we mutually entertained and expressed. They will render you a full account of their stewardship and give details of the proceedings at Charleston, into which the limits of an ordinary letter will not permit me to enter. But there are a few salient points, necessary for the proper understanding of the position in which our delegates found themselves, to which I will allude. Experience has demonstrated that the organic basis of representation in National Conventions is essentially false, and that it does not secure a fair reflex of Democratic principles, or offer a fair probability of the selection of candidates, acceptable to the States by whose votes in the electoral colleges their election can only be effected. States, hopelessly abolitionized, such as Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont, Michigan and Wisconsin, neutralize the votes of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas. This injustice must be remedied by the adoption of some more equitable basis of representation, or the slave States must hereafter refuse to enter into a national Convention. If, besides the votes as cast at present, an additional vote were given to each State for every Democratic Senator and Representative it might at the time have in Congress, this objection would be in a great degree, removed. But this inherent difficulty in the basis of representation was greatly aggravated by the unconstitutional manner in which the majority, composed almost entirely of delegates from States not to be relied on for electoral votes, exercised their power. The first manifestation of this disposition was in the adoption of a rule, without precedent in any previous Convention, by which the majority were enabled to exert absolute authority in all the States where the opposers of a sound platform and the friends of Judge Douglas had the ascendency; thus stifling in the delegations of New York, Ohio and Indiana at least twenty-five votes, that would otherwise have been cast for the resolutions reported by seventeen States and for another candidate than Douglas, while Pennsylvania and New Jersey, the only other States that can be relied on for Democratic votes in the Presidential election were deprived of the power to give a solid vote. The unanimous vote upon fragments in the case of New Jersey, whose delegates had been recommended not to divide their votes, for when the distinguished Chairman of the Convention decided that the rule authorized the majority to control the entire vote, his decision was overruled on an appeal by a majority of four, while, if New Jersey had been allowed to vote on this question, the Chair would have been sustained.

Seventeen States adopted a platform of principles which they submitted to the Convention. These States cast one hundred and twenty-seven electoral votes, every one of which might be relied on for our nominees in November had this platform been adopted with candidates who could honestly and honorably stand upon it. Pennsylvania and New Jersey, the only free States, California and Oregon excepted, upon whose support we can confidently rely in the Presidential contest, were not represented in the Committee on Resolutions, because the persons selected for that purpose did not choose to carry out what they well knew to be the wishes of their respective delegations. Had they been properly represented in the committee, the majority report, with immaterial modifications, would have had the unanimous support of the nineteen States whose electoral votes may be counted on in November. The delegations of eight States, as you know, retired when the majority of the Convention refused to adopt resolutions which they considered indispensable, to their safety. Having thus retired, they awaited the further action of the Convention, in the hope rather than the expectation that reflection would induce the majority to retrace their steps and present to the retiring States a platform which they could accept with honor. Had this been done, the retiring delegations would have resumed their seats, as they then had and unquestionably still have the right to do. The adjournment to Baltimore leaves everything precisely in the same state in which it would have been had it been only to the next day, and not for six weeks.

What then should our State Convention do? I cannot better answer than by refering you to an address on the subject signed by a number of Senators and Representatives, and of which I send you a copy, recommending it to the careful consideration of the Convention, with this qualification only, that I think our delegates should meet at Richmond, and adjourn over to a day subsequent to that fixed for the meeting of the Convention at Baltimore. This, I believe, was the intention of the singers of the address, although it is not clearly so expressed. It certainly was mine.

We have this day received the news of the nomination made by the Black Republican Convention at Chicago. I had supposed that Mr. Seward would certainly have been their candidate for the Presidency, and had the Charleston Convention resulted in the harmonious adoption of a sound platform and the nomination of a man pledged to carry out its principles, I would have preferred that a direct issue should have been presented to the people of the free States by the nomination of Mr. Seward. That issue would, in my opinion, have been, shall the Union be preserved or destroyed? Mr. Lincoln may be, and probably is, as hostile to the institution of slavery as Mr. Seward, but his record on the subject, which I have not yet had the opportunity to examine, is comparatively obscure and incomplete, and his election, especially if the contest be complicated by any division in our own ranks, would not present as absolute and unmistakable a test of Northern sentiment as that of Mr. Seward.

In conclusion, permit me to avail myself of this opportunity of returning my heartfelt thanks to the Convention for the signal honor conferred on me at their previous meeting, in March. I shall ever treasure it as the proudest recollection of my life. What may yet remain of that life shall be devoted to the effort to prove myself worthy of the confidence of Louisiana, and of that Democracy of which I have ever been, in weal or in woe, in sunshine or storm, an unflinching, and, I trust, not an inefficient supporter.

Very faithfully and respectfully,
Your friend and servant,
JOHN SLIDELL.

CRUELTY OF THE CHECK-REIN.—There are some apologies, we know, for the use of this cantrivance. It may help, at times, in the management of a young unbroken colt. In the case of carriage horses, too, it improves their appearance; and when they are to be driven at only a moderate pace, it may perhaps do no harm. It is held, also, that horses which are not sure-footed are less apt to stumble, if checked up, and if they stumble are less liable to fall. But at best, it seems to be an unnatural and cruel piece of aparatus, especially for team-horses. In the endeavor to haul his load the horse naturally throws his head forward, so as to get a sort of leverage; or, as one expresses it, he tries to "throw his weight into what he has got to do." What then, if his head is girded up into the air? He works at very great disadvantage.

When a man has hard work to do, he naturally rids himself of all unnecessary ligtures, clothing and weights. He does the same if he is going to run, walk a long distance, fight, or recreate in any way. He seeks to get free play of muscle and free respiration. Now, why should he treat his faithful horse differently, unless he wishes as wantonly to oppress or injure him? The *New England Farmer* is hardly too severe in saying that "any person whose attention has been called to the subject, and who still persists in the use of the tight check-rein, ought to have his own head placed in a similar position for a considerable time. If I were the Grand Sultan, every man who tormented his horse with a check-rein should hold his arm at right angles with his body for an hour at a time once in twenty-four hours, as long as he continued the check-rein. For working horses the use of this pernicious strap is especially cruel. The horse, in endeavoring to put forth his strength needs the free natural use of his head and neck." And anything which cramps and restrains him is cruel to the animal and makes him less serviceable to his owner.—*American Agriculturist.*

THE CENSUS OF 1860.—The following excellent take-off on questions proposed to be asked by the census-takers of 1860, is from the Cleveland Plaindealer:

What is your age?

Where were you born?

Are you married, and if so, how do you like it?

How many children have you, and do they sufficiently resemble you as to preclude the possibility of their belonging to any of your neighbors?

Did you ever have the measles, and if so, how many?

Have you a twin brother several years older than yourself?

Have you parents, and if so how many of them?

Do you read the New Testament regularly?

What is your fighting weight?

Which do you like best for light reading, "The Gunmark of Moscow," by Cobb, or Seward's last speech?

How many times has your wife wished she was dead, and did you reciprocate the wish?

Do you use boughten tobacco?

Were you and your wife worth anything when married, and if not, what proportion of her things were your'n, and your things her'n?

Where you ever in the penitentiary?

How will the coming Heenan-Sayers fight the championship effect the sale of Hawthrone's Marble Faun?

If four barrels of emptiness poured on a barn floor will cover it, how many plays can Dion Bourcicault write in a year?

Are you troubled with biles?

Are beans an article of angular diet in your family, and if so, how does it go?

State whether you are blind, deaf, idiotic, or have the heaves?

How many chickens have you, and are they on foot or in the shell? Also, how many scoceda neums?

Is there a strawberry mark on your left arm?

Which food do you prefer, rum or mixed drinks?

State how much pork, impending crisis, Dutch cheese, popular sovereignty, standard poetry, Gayette papers, slave-code, camp, red flannel, Constitution and Union, old junk, perfumery, coal oil, liberty, hoopskirts, ect., you have on hand?

Persons liable to be "censussed" will do well to cut the above out and put it up in a conspicuous place.

POISON IN LIQUORS.—Dr. Cox, Ohio liquor inspector, lately made an annalysis of a number of samples of the "genuine article."

A bottle of what was sold by an importer of genuine champagne, contained *one-quarter of an ounce of sugar of lead*. The same gentleman analyzed sixteen samples of wine—Port, Sherry and Madeira—in which *not one drop of the juice of the grape* was found. The base of the Port wine was diluted sulphuric acid, colored with elderberry juice, with alum sugar and neutral spirits. The basis of the Sherry wine was a pale malt, sulphuric acid from bitter almonds, with a per centage of alcoholic spirits from brandy. The Madeira was a decoction of hops, sulphuric acid, honey, Jamaica spirits, etc.

CALEB CUSHING A TURNIP.—The Macon Telegraph, a few days since, called the Chairman of the late Charleston Convention a *turnip*. The editor apologises for this freak of the types, and says that he meant to say that Mr. C is a *trump*.

It is generally conceded, out this way, that the *trumps* of the Charleston Convention withdrew from that body, and as we do not read that M. Cushing stood in that category, we are inclined to believe that the Te'egraph was nearer right in calling him a *turnip*

The young lady who was "lost in thought," has been found. She was hugging an idea—it looked like a man.

A MAN MISSING.—John Henry Bradbury left Tigerville, La., in July or August, 1858, for his home in Rome, Ga. Having never arrived or been heard from, I call upon the hearts of strangers to assist me in the search of that dear brother. All who read this, let them imagine a sister's long suspense and grant her the boon she asks. Any information can be communicated to Mrs. W. H. Mitchell, Rome, Ga. [March 29, 1860.

GOOD ADVICE.

Is it any body's business,
If a gentleman should choose,
To wait upon a lady
If the lady don't refuse?
Or to speak a little plainer,
That the meaning all may know,
Is it any body's business
If the lady has a beau.

Is it any body's business
When the gentleman doth call,
Or when he leaves the lady,
Or if he leaves at all?
Or is it necessary
That the curtains should be drawn,
To save from further trouble
To outside lookers-on?

Is it any body's business
But the lady's, if her beau
Rideth out with other ladies
And he doesn't let her know?
Is it and body's business
But the gentleman's, if she
Should accept anothers escort,
Where he doesn't chance to be?

If a person's on the side-walk,
Whether great or wheather small,
Is it any body's business
Where that person means to call!
Or if you see a person
While he's calling anywhere,
Is it any body's business
What his business may be there?

The substance of our querry,
Simply stated would be this—
Is it any body's busines
What another's business is?
Whether 'tis, or whether 'tisn't,
We should really like to know,
For we're certain if it isn't
There are some who make it so.

OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS

Of the Board of Police of the Town of Opelousas.

SATURDAY, May 19th, 1860.

At a special meeting of the Board of Police of the town of Opelousas held this day present:—Messrs James Ray, President, R. H. Littell, F. A. King, Auguste Perrodin, James D. Israel, Homere A. Lazour and J. J Beauchamp.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The President of the Board, reported, that he had employed Messrs Thos. H. Lewis & Porter, attorneys at law, to prosecute the claim of the Board against Jean Louis Courez, and had agreed to pay them a fee of fifty Dollars in the District Court, and an additional fee of twenty five Dollars should the suit be carried to the Supreme Court, the expenses for printing of briefs to be paid by the Board.

The president presents the following report, to wit:

"The undersigned Robert Hart Littell and James Ray appointed by a resolution of the Board of Police of the town of Opelousas to meet and confer with John P. Hudson, President of the corporation of the Opelousas Methodist Church at Opelousas, appointed by said corporation and authorized by the same to procure from the said Board of Police of the town of Opelousas the control of, or title to the public Cemetery of said town on such terms and conditions as he and the said Council may agree upon, have this day met in the town of Opelousas and enterred into the following agreement subject to the approval of the said Board of Police—to wit:

The said Board of Police of the town of Opelousas, gives and cedes to the said corporation of the Opelousas Methodist Church, the use and entire and exclusive control of the Protestant Cemetery in the limits of the corporation of the town of Opelousas, known as the public Burying ground or Cemetery with all and singular the rights and privelege now enjoyed, claimed and exercised by the said Board of Police of the said town of Opelousas, upon the following conditions to wit:

Not more than five dollars shall be charged for the enterment of a white person, not more than five dollars for a free person of color, and not more than two dollars and fifty cents for slaves—Paupers shall be therein buried free of costs, but expense of coffin &c of burial shall be at the costs of the town, or Parish as the case may be. All denominations of christians, and jews shall the right to be therein enterred if demanded.

In consideration whereof the said Opelousas Methodist Church promises and obligates itself to keep the fence around the Cemetery in repairs and make such other improvements as they may permit.

In testimony where of we hereunto affix our signatures, the 12th May, 1860. JAMES RAY.
R. H. LITTELL.
J. P. HUDSON.

On motion it was ordered that the following be added to the condition of the above agreement.

"Now, whereas it is distinctly understood between the Contracting parties that if the corporation of the said Methodist Church shall fail to comply with any portion of the contract stipulated as aforsaid, thereby producing dissatisfaction, that the said contract shall become null and void and the control of the said public Cemetery shall revert to the said Board of Police of the town of Opelousas.

On motion of Mr. Littell

Resolved, That the above agreement be adopted and that the same committee be and is hereby authorized and empowered to complete the contract, with the said corporation of the Opelousas Methodist Church.

On motion of Mr. Littell,

Resolved. That the committee appointed by this Board to cause Main street to be opened as far as the Catholic Church be allowed further time to report and that Mr. J. J. Beauchamp be added to said committee.

A bill of Louis Lastrapes for swearing the Board of Police for the year 1859 and 1860, amounting to ten dollars, was ordered to be paid on the usual warrant.

On motion the Board adjourned.

JAMES RAY, President.
JOS. D. RICHARD, Clerk.

DIED.—In Prairie Basse, Parish of St. Landry, on Tuesday last, 29th May, Mr. SIMON GONOR, aged about 78 years.

—In Plaquemine Brulée, on the 29th, May in this Parish, Mr. JULIEN BRASSEUR, aged about 66 years.

MADAME ANNA BISHOP'S

LAST CONCERT TAKES PLACE TO-NIGHT AT WASHINGTON.

Runaway,

FROM the undersigned at Opelousas, on the 30th May last, a negroman named John, aged about 28 years, about 5 feet 6 inches high, strong built, speaking french and English. It is supposed that he has taken with him a small american bai horse aged about 7 years, having fresh collar marks on both shoulders, not branded.

A liberal reward will be given to whomsoever shall bring said boy to the undersigned or lodge him in one of the Jails of this State.

NOEL LARCADE.

Opelousas, June 2nd, 1860.

NOTICE.

MICHEL DEVILLE, of the Parish of St. Landry, applies by his petition, for the appointment of Administrator of the Estate of Appoline Jeansonne, widow of Paul Ledoux, deceased, late of the Parish of St. Landry.

Therefore, any person intending to make opposition to said appointment, will file the same in writing, in my office, in the Town of Opelousas, within ten days, from the date of this notice.

L. LASTRAPES, Clerk.

Opelousas. June 2nd 1860.

NOTICE.

LEANDRE C. BOURQUE, of the Parish of St. Landry, has applied by his petition to be appointed Administrator of the Estate of Julien Brasseur, 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 present notice.

L. LASTRAPES, Clerk.

Opelousas, June 2nd, 1860.

State of Louisiana.

District Court.—Parish of St. Landry.—No. 9004.

ROBERT H. LITTELL. of the Parish of St. Landry, Administrator of the Estate of Joseph Mansfield, deceased, late of the Parish of St. Landry, having filed his final Tableau of said Estate accompained by a petition praying for the homologation of the same:—And whereas the prayer of said petition has been granted by an order of Court, dated May 31st, 1860.

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

L. LASTRAPES, Clerk.

Opelousas, June 2nd, 1860.

MR. LAMUR, Carriage Trimmer,

HAVING just established himself on Bellevue street in Opelousas, near the Store of Madam Rose Thierry, will polish, varnish and trim carriages of every kind; he will also attend to the repairing, polishing and varnishing of furniture.

He hopes by attention to business and moderate charges to merit and recieve a portion of Public patronage.

Opelousas, June 2nd, 1860.—6m.

WATCH-MAKING.

THE undersigned, being no longer engaged with Mr. Delarue, has the honor to announce to the public that he has established himself in Opelousas, where he will repair clocks, watches and jewelry. The most difficult jobs in his trade will be done in the most approved style and workmanlike manner. Repairs on Chronometers, Patent Levers etc., fully guaranteed.

His shop is on Main street, nearly opposite the store of Messrs Perrodin.

W. H. JUDGE.

Opelousas, May 26th, 1860.

State of Louisiana.

District Court.—Parish of St. Landry.—No. 8980.

JEAN PIERRE LAFLEUR, of the Parish of St. Landry, Administrator of the Estate of Marie Simon Fontenot, deceased, late of the Parish of St. Landry, having filed his final Tableau of said Estate accomained by a petition praying for the homologation of the same:—And whereas the prayer of said petition has been granted by an order of Court, dated May 21st, 1860.

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

L. LASTRAPES, Clerk.

Opelousas, May 26th, 1860.

State of Louisiana.

District Court.—Parish of St. Landry.—No. 8981.

JEAN PIERRE LAFLEUR, of the Parish of St. Landry, Administrator of the Estate of Jean Pierre Bte Fontenot, deceased, late of the Parish of St. Landry, having filed his final Tableau of said Estate, accompained by a petition praying for the homologation of the same;—And whereas the prayer of said petition has been granted by an order of Court, dated May 21st, 1860.

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

L. LASTRAPES, Clerk.

Opelousas, May 26th, 1860.

State of Louisiana.

District Court.—Parish of St. Landry.—No. 8986.

LUCIUS J. DUPRE, of the Parish of St. Landry Administrator of the Estate of Marsden Campbell, Jr, deceased, late of the Parish of St. Landry, having filed his final Tableau of said Estate accompained by a petition praying for the homologation of the same:—And whereas the prayer of said petition has been granted by an order of Court, dated May 23rd 1860.

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

L. LASTRAPES, Clerk.

Opelousas, May 26th, 1860.

State of Louisiana.

District Court.—Parish of St. Landry.—No. 8992.

DORSIN LAFLEUR, of the Parish of St. Landry, Administrator of the Estate of Landry Grange, deceased, late of the Parish of St. Landry, having filed his final Tableau of said Estate, accompained by a petition praying for the homologation of the same:—And whereas the prayer of said petition has been granted by an order of Court, dated May 25th, 1860.

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

L. LASTRAPES, Clerk.

Opelousas, May 26th, 1860.

GRAND SOCIETY BALL.

ST. MARS STUART'S Dancing Academy will terminate with a *Ball* on Monday 4th of June

Entree cards can be obtained from the Teacher.

Opelousas, May 26th, 1860.—2t.

Public Sale.

Estate of John Roy, deceased.

THE public are hereby informed that there will be sold, at public auction, to the last and highest bidder, by the undersigned auctioneer, or some other duly qualified officer, at the premises hereinafter described, on

Wednesday, 13th June next, 1860,

the following described property belonging to said estate, to-wit:

A LOT OF GROUND,

being situated in Léonville in said Parish and containing two superficial arpents; bounded North and East by lands belonging to the Estate of Jean Bte. Déjean, deceased, South by the Bayou Têche and West by the public road, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon erected, or in any way thereunto appertaining.

One creole horse, a mare and colt.
One horse cart.
About 15 head of gentle horned cattle.
One flat boat, one skiff.
One Calèche, 2 grind stones, 1 bridle, saddle, and one pair of spurs.
A small lot of hogs.
One lot of carpenters tools.
One Gin stand, one half barrel of molasses.
A lot of household and kitchen furniture, an armoir, beds bedding etc.
One Land Warrant for one hundred and sixty acres of land.
One work ox.
One branding iron.

Terms and Conditions:—The immoveable property on a credit of one and two years from the day of sale; and the moveable, all sums under twenty dollars payable cash, and all sums of and over twenty dollars payable on a credit of one and two years from the day of sale.—Purchasers giving their notes with approved personal security to the satisfaction of the administrators, and the immoveable property remaining specially mortgaged unto said estate until full and entire payment of the purchase money and all interest which may accrue thereon, all sums not punctually paid at maturity to bear 8 per cent interest per annum until finally settled.

AUG. N. ROBIN,
Auctioneer.

Opelousas, May 12th, 1860.

PUBLIC SALE.

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

THE public are hereby informed that there will be sold at public sale, to the last and highest bidder, by the undersigned auctioneer, before the Court House door in the town of Opelousas, on

Wednesady 6th of June next, 1860,

the following described slave, belonging to the Estate of William Irwin, deceased, late of the Parish of St. Landry, to-wit:

A negrowoman named FANNY, aged about 50 years.

Terms and Conditions:—One and two years credit from the day of sale; Purchasers furnishing security *in solido* to the satisfaction of whom the right, and all sums not paid at maturity to bear interest at 8 per cent per annum from time due until paid. And moreover the slave sold remaining specially mortgaged unto the Estate until full and entire payment of capital and interest.

ROB. BANGUEREL.
Auctioneer.

Opelousas, May 5th, 1860.

Public Sale.

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

THE public are hereby informed that there will be sold at public sale, to the last and highest bidder, before the Court House, in the Town of Opelousas on

Wenesday, the 6th, June next, 1860,

the following property, belonging to the Estate of Amélie Eleonar Rillieux, deceased widow of Jean Lesassier, late of the Parish of St. Landry, to wit:

A NEGRO BOY

named Joseph, aged about 16 years. This slave will be sold without guarantee save that of the title, he being subject to epilepsy.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—Twenty-seven thirtieths of the purchase price payable in one and two years credit from the day of sale. Purchasers furnishing good and sufficient security *in solido*, to the satisfaction of whom the right, and moreover the slave remaining specially mortgaged unto said Estate until full and entire payment of capital and interest which may accrue thereon at 8 per cent per annum from maturity until paid.

R. BENGUEREL.
Auctioneer.

Opelousas, May 5th, 1860.

FOR SALE.

A SPLENDID PLANTATION, situated within three miles of Barre's Landing four of Opelousas and about four from Washington, situated on each side of the Bayou Têche, 680 arpents on the East and 400 arpents on the West side 450 to 500 arpents are under fence, balance is wood land.

The improvements consists of a good dwelling house, negro cabins, sugar house, cotton house etc., etc. DUPRE & GARLAND.

Opelousas, May 19th, 1860.

FOR SALE.

A SPLENDED SUGAR PLANTATION situated on the Bayou Boeuf, consistiag of 1700 arpents of land, well improved as a sugar plantation, about ten miles above Washington in the Parish of St. Landry. DUPRE & GARLAND.

Opelousas, May 19th, 1860.

Residence for Sale.

A house and lot, located in a desirable part of Opelousas will be sold on reasonable terms. Apply at the *Courier* Office.

May 12th, 1860.—tf.

Corn Meal for sale.

RAPHAEL HOLLIER, will keep constantly a good supply of Corn Meal for sale at his Grocery Store, on Main street.

Opelousas, May 26th 1860.

ESTRAYS.

TAKEN UP as estrays, on the 20th May instant, by the undersigned, on Plaquemine Ridge, in this Parish, a Creole Horse, sorrel color, pale sorrel long mane and tail, aged about 7 years, recently brunded on the right thigh P

And an American Horse Mule, bay color, about 3 years old, short mane and tail, branded on the shoulder about thus bS.

The owner is requested to come forward, pay costs, prove property and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed according to law.

B. ST. BLANCAT.

St. Landry, May 26th 1860—5t

B. B. COURRAYE, Public Auctioneer.

OFFICE at the Clerk's Office, Marksville, Avoyelles. All sales entrusted to Him will receive prompt attention. [Feb 25 1860—1y.

AUGUSTE N. ROBIN,

Public Auctioneer for Parish St. Landry.

Office at the Recorder's, Opelousas.

Louis Tauhtlle,

Auctioneer for the Parish of St. Landry.

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will sell, at private sale, a Cotton Plantation, situated on the Bayou Courtableau, immediately below the Plantation of Dr. John A. Taylor, containing 155 superficial arpents, all enclosed, 100 of which in good condition for cultivation. The buildings on the place are all new.—Good Gin house &c.

The undersigned will also sell therewith, at the option of the purchaser, four choice negro men.

The terms and conditions will be made tosuit the purchaser. ☞ For further information apply to the Courrier office, or to the undersigned.

P. C. RICHARD.

St. Landry April 21st 1860. 2m.

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale his house and lot situated in the Town of Opelousas. The house is large and well constructed, and nearly new, together with a new kitchen, servants room, a good well, in short a very comfortable residence, in a retired place, and yet near the centre of the town.

For further particular apply to the undersigned.

J. PEFFERKORN.

Opelousas, March 31st, 1860.

For sale at private sale.

A well improved Cotton Plantation, situated on Plaquemine Ridge, about 8 miles from the town of Opelousas, measuring four hundred and twenty superficial arpents, with the growing crop, as also 25 slaves thereto attached, work stock, cattle, etc.

The same will be sold on such conditions as will suit purchaser.

For particulars, apply at the office of the *Opelousas Courier.* [May 26th 1860

NOTICE.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his customers that groceries are a cash article; all amounts owed to him for the same are due on the 1st of each month.

He expects, and hereafter, will require from all persons punctual payments, or cash on delivery, for his groceries.

A. J. BALDWIN.

Washington, May, 26th, 1860.—tf.

CYPRESS LUMBER FOR SALE.

200000 feet of assorted cypress lumber can be bought at resonable prices from the undersigned, in Washington, La.

A. J BALDWIN.

May 26th, 1860.—tf.

UNION HOTEL.

THE undersigned, having recently purchased the above popular stand in Opelousas, is prepared to receive transient and permanent boarders.

Neither care nor expense, on his part, shall be spared in order to merit public patronage.

FREDERICK LAAS.

Opelousas May 26th 1860.—1y.

FOR THE SPRINGS.

THE undersigned takes this method of announcing to his friends and to the public of this and neighboring Parishes that he is now prepared to carry persons who would wish to go either to the Bell-Chency, the Beaver Creek or the Point aux Loups' Springs, at moderate prices. Those from St. Martin who should take the mail of the undersigned, by Breaux Bridge, will only pay eight dollars for the trip through up to the Springs. Horses and carriages can always be got at the undersigned for private or express trips.

The undersigned will spare no trouble nor expenses to merit a share of the patronage of the public NOEL LARCADE.

Opelousas, May 19th, 1860.

GOING, GOING, GONE!

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