THE COURIER.

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

Opelousas:

SATURDAY, JUNE 23rd, 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. Hellier.

BELL AND EVERETT.

Our *confrère* of the *Patriot* publishes a call for the friends of Bell and Everett to meet at the Court House to day, for the purpose of sending delegates to the convention at Baton Rouge on the 4th proximo. This call will be like that of Hot Spur to the spirits in the vasty deep; he may call, but they won't come. Such conduct may throw another fire-brand in the midst of the southern people to keep them from acting as a unit in the coming contest, but it can subserve no other end. Who are the Bell and Everett men of Louisiana? Are they the opposition members of our late legislature, who, for the purpose of throwing discord into the democratic ranks, published their determination to support the Charleston nominees; or are they the still more recent neophytes in democracy, who denounce the conduct of the seceding delegates and approve of the Douglas-Cottmanskoff Convention at Donaldsonville?

N'importe, when the bell rings to day, there will be "a cheil amang them taking notes, and faith, he'll print 'em."

BALTIMORE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

With much anxiety, in the hope that "coming events cast their shadows before," we have examined our exchanges, to see if the result of the Baltimore Convention might be adumbrated by any thing we could learn before going to press; but, in vain!

Our latest news only tells us that the Convention was called to order on the 18th instant, at precisely half past 11 o'clock A. M., by Mr. Cushing, the president.

All the States, except South Carolina, were represented.

Mr. Cushing delivered an eloquent speech, in which he counseled harmony and conciliation.

At 5 o'clock P. M., the Committee on credentials was to report.

At 9 o'clock, the Convention was discussing the important subject of who were and who were not to be admitted as members of the Convention, the seceders from Charleston, or those who have been electeeted in their stead.

The outside pressure was strong and Douglas' friends standing up to him manfully, but, from a test vote of the Convention, it is thought he is over board forever.

Rumor speaks of Hon. Caleb Cushing for the Presidency and Hon. Jeff. Davis for the Vice Presidency. Further the telegraph saith not.

We still hope for harmony and victory when the Ides of November come,—but 'tis idle to speculate.

POLITICAL THIMBLE-RIGGING.

In earlier days, the professors of the witch-like art of leger-de-main, performed their tricks for the amusement of their audiences, winning their bread and reputations by their rapidity and skill in the sleight of hand, hoping to elude detection, but endeavoring to deceive none.

Later, professional gamblers improved upon their most extraordinary feats, by which *they* tricked the unwary out of their dimes.

At the present period, political gamblers are so advanced in the art of hocus-pocus that the "Wizard of the North" himself could never guess by what means they effect some of their astonishing metamorphoses.

"All would be deem'd, e'en from the cradle, fit
To rule in politics, as well as wit;
The grave, the gay, the fopling, and the dunce,
Start up (God bless us!) statesmen all at once!"

The falling of an apple caused Sir Isaac Newton to discover the attraction of gravitation, the fanfaronade of the *Patriot* about "the true democracy," induces us to make these sage reflections:—What simple things will sometimes put the philosophic mind into a train of reasoning which will ultimately lead to primary truth!

In its precocious youth, the *Patriot* was a rampant Know-Nothing; in its manhood, Independent; in its premature old age, it is God knows what! Only a little while ago, it was pouring out the vials of its wrath upon the devoted head of the Little Giant; immediately afterwards, it was intensely Southern, State-Rights and Fire Eating; the time approaches and even now is, when all patriotic men should stand to their colors, but, at the first summons from the enemy to surrender, the power behind the throne shouts, hocus-pocus, presto, veto, change! And lo! The *Patriot* instantly becomes the tamest of Submissionists. No man knows under which cup the ball now is, whether under Bell and Everett, Lincoln and Hamlin, or the Baltimore nominees.

It is useless for us to quote from the many tirades of the *Patriot* against Stephen A. Douglas and his followers:—To show them was the delight of that paper for many weeks. But we beg to place before our readers a few extracts from the leader of the *Patriot*, of January 21st, 1860, and from its leader of last Saturday, the 16th instant, and let them judge how they tally.

In the *Patriot* of Jan. 21st we find the following:

I am the sole owner and proprietor of the Opelousas Patriot.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

"In all matters controversial with the North and the South on the question of slavery, commerce or manufactures, I am Southern in all my antecedents, education, associations and principles. I have no proclivities towards the morals, politics or religion of the Puritan. I am now ready to advocate and support an independent confederacy of the slave States, whenever it may be deemed by them proper and necessary. I am a democrat and of a democratic family, and I intend to remain so.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

"Southern people hold the cards and whips of commerce and cash, and they intend *to hold them*. They feed the millions and they intend to defy the millions. The trashy fugitive and Magazine Literature of our Eastern and Northern people will not answer the requirements of our sons and daughters, and we should not let them go amongst them. We have the power, if we have the will to form a Southern Government, which dead nations and commonwealths never dreamed of. We have all the materials, elements, honor, pride and independence to form it. Why should we not do it? If these opinions and views smell of the sulphur of secession, I desire that they may not sink in the nostrils of any body. In my humble way I shall endeavor to support these opinions, and the future management of this sheet may show how well it is done.

"RODOLPHE CHACHERE."

After the Charleston Convention, the same "sole owner, proprietor and editor of the *Opelousas Patriot*" sings no lugubrious palinode, but a change comes over the spirit of his dream, and he denounces the seceding delegates in unmeasured terms.

After the Donaldsonville Convention, another change comes over the spirit of his dream, and we find him contributing his feeble efforts to bolster up the heterogeneous mass of political hacks and office seekers, who assembled there to do the bidding of their master Stephen A. Douglas.

Listen to him:

"Pursuant to the invitation of the Charleston Convention, a regular organized national democratic body, with full power to represent the party; the democracy of Louisiana assembled through its representatives at Donaldsonville, and elected delegates to the adjourned National Convention at Baltimore. These delegates will no doubt be admitted to represent the State, as they will go in obedience to an urgent invitation, and representing as they do, the real democracy of the State, irrespective of any dictation from high official sources.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

"We think that Louisiana has acted patriotically in resisting the revolutionary scheme of the rebelling delegations. The seceding movement, for whatever purpose intended, was detrimental to the harmony, and tended to the dissolution of the Union. We thought it wrong at the time of the Stampede, and we feel proud in being sustained in our position by the true democracy of the State, who are opposed to schisms founded on mere personal considerations; and who adhering to the great maxims and principles of the party, will oppose every thing calculated to engender sectional discord, or weaken the ties that bind us together in one harmonious system."

Et tu Brute!

"O! for a tongue to curse the slave,
Whose treason, like a deadly blight,
Comes o'er the councils of the brave,
To blast them in their hour of might!"

Who represented the 1200 or 1500 voters of "the real democracy" of St. Landry in that convention? True, the modern Warwick, Dr. Cottman, requested the Hon. T. C. Anderson (a man in whose nostrils the very name of democracy stinks) to do so; but Mr. Anderson wisely concluded not to take that responsibility. Who represented the almost unanimously democratic vote of Calcasieu? Who represented the democracy of more than half of the Parishes in the State, and how were the delegates chosen in those Parishes that they pretended to represent at Donaldsonville? O shame, where is thy blush!

Relative to the eulogiums passed upon the new fangled delegates to Baltimore, we have only to say, Benedict Arnold before the heights of Quebec, battling in the ranks of his country for American freedom, and Benedict Arnold betraying that same country at West Point, are two very different men; the former was a patriot, the latter, a traitor.

Politically speaking, the same thing is true of many men now labeled "democrats."

"SAVE THE UNION! OLD FOLKS, YOUNG FOLKS, SAVE THE UNION!"—We call the attention of the traveling community to the advertisement in another column, of Mr. Frederick Laas, proprietor of the Union Hotel, in which he announces that he has repaired the old stand, and is now ready to receive boarders and tranciient customers, and to do every thing that can conduce to the comfort and enjoyment of all who may favor him with their patronage.

Union lovers should come forward and see what Frederick is doing to "save the Union."

All those wishing to be sewed up, b'owed up, sawed up, or ginned up, are earnestly referred to the card of Mr. C. N. Gaussoin, agent, in another column, "Gus" is a clever fellow and agent for sewing Machines, engines, saw-mills and gins of the best quality.—Give him a ca'l.

We call attention to the law-card of Mr. V. Cormier, to be found in another column. Mr. Cormier has located in our sister village Washington, where he may hereafter be found by those desirous of engaging his services.

Mr. J. W. HORTON, at Michel Bordelon's, in Prairie Basse, has a good pack of negro-dogs which follow even a cold trail with almost unerring certainty. From them, we are told, it is next to impossible for the fugitive to escape. Those standing in need of M. Horton's services would do well to give him a call.

See advertisement in another column.

Charles M. Waterman, ex-mayor of New Orleans, sought a watery grove on the 17th instant. He is much lamented as a kind-hearted public-spirited, impulsive and honorable man.

We refer the reader to the advertisement of A. Millspaugh, in another column, to be concluded next week.

Summer Goods and Clothing cheap.—See advertisement of Bloch, Firnberg & Co.

SENTENCE OF EUGENE PEPE.—In consequence of the announcement in our paper, the First District Court-room was crowded yesterday morning. Eugene Pepé was brought in by Captain Fremaux and some of his officers, and he listened to his sentence silently and with respectful attention, but concealing all expression of concern. In reply to the usual question by the Clerk of the Court if he had any thing to say why the sentence of the law should not be passed upon him, he answered, "Nothing at all." After the sentence he was removed from Court by the private staircase and taken back to the Parish Prison. The remarks of Judge Hunt were very impressive. He spoke as follows:

Eugene Adams—You are here to-day to receive the sentence of the law under a conviction for the murder of Michel Dedinger.

It is proper on this solemn occasion to declare that you had an impartial trial by a jury of your own countrymen; that you enjoyed and excersiced all the rights accorded by law to an accused; and that your defense was conducted with great ability by learned, experienced and eloquent counsel. But your conviction was inevitable; it was the result of the clearest, fullest and most conclusive evidence of guilt; it was in the course of public justice and in the order of Providence.

The evidence in the case has been reported by the newspapers faithfully and in detail; but the Court, for the more easy and ready appreciation of the sentence of the law, will make a brief statement of the prominent facts.

Michael Dedinger kept a coffee-house at the corner of St. Andrew and Laurel streets. On the 8th April, 1859, you went there to take a drink; you behaved in a disorderly manner—breaking some of the glasses. Dedinger told you he would not allow you to act in such a way, and he laid his hands upon you gently and lawfully and put you out of the house. In a few minutes after you passed in front of the coffee-house, where Jacob Dedinger, a boy of fourteen years of age, the son of the deceased, was playing at marbles with another boy. You trod upon Jacob's heel, and he looked up and saw that you had a long knife in your hand, and were going towards the bar-room. He was alarmed and ran to warn his father against you. This was about about nine o'clock at night. The doors of the coffee-house had been closed, but not fastened. At the same time that Jacob ran to his father, you broke the glasses of the door of the coffee-house on St. Andrew street, and passing rapidly round to the door on Laurel street, pushed it open and rushed ferociously upon Michael Dedinger, laying hold of him with one hand, and stabbing him mortally with the knife which you bore in the other. He then also laid hold of you. When thus clenched together, you suddenly let your body drop, and fell, causing him to fall upon you, and you then gave him a second fatal stab in the side. He struggled with you; and with the aid of his daughter the knife was taken from you. He rose and walked five or six steps and fell dead.

Michael Dedinger was murdered; he was in his own house, and in the midst of his family; he had given you no cause of provocation, and had only maintained towards you his right to his property, and to the orderly and peacable management of his coffee-house His wife, and daughter, and son, and an old man named Grap, were the wretched witnesses of his savage action. When Dedinger fell dead, as well as in spirit, you ran away on all fours—on your hands and feet

An attempt was made on your part to prove that here had been a contest between you and the deceased, and that when he put you out of the house he threw you down with great violence; but it was a complete failure; the testimony introduced by you not commanding the respect of belief of the jury concluded that you had been instigated to the homicide by a wicked and depraved spirit, and that the facts attending the killing showed a heart regardless of social duty, and fatally bent upon the destruction of the life of a fellow-creature, and they accordingly returned a verdict against you.

The law of Louisiana, for ihe purpose of giving security and protection to human life, provides that whoever shall commit the crime of murder, shall be cut off forever from society, either by death or by imprisonment at hard labor in the State Penitentiary; and it leaves the punishment to the discretion of the jury. The 1st. Sec. of the "act relative to crimes and offenses" enacts: Sec. 1. Whoever shall commit the crime of willful murder, on conviction thereof, shall suffer death, and the 25th Sec. of the act relative to criminal proceedings enacts: "Sec. 25. That in all cases where the punishment denounced by law is death, it shall be lawful for the jury to qualify their verdict by adding thereto 'without capital punishment.' And whenever the jury shall return a verdict qualified as aforesaid, the person convicted shall be sentenced to hard labor for life in the State Penitentiary." In this case the jury believing that justice and public policy demanded the severer example, returned an unqualified verdict of guilty—the doom of death.

Eugene Adams: The act which has brought you to your psesent deplorable condition was committed while you were laboring under the pernicious excitement of liquor. A creature of mere impulse, of a wild and reckless temper, unchastened by the restraints of moral discipline and of religious education, you were transported, without any reasonable cause, into a frenzy of rage, a demoniac fury, and took away the life of an unoffending citizen For this atrocious wrong, your life has been delared forfeited by the laws of your country.

Unhappy young man! May your melancholy fate serve to teach others the necessity of restraining their evil passions, and of abstaining from an excessive indulgence in the use of spirituous liquors—the most fruitful source of crime! and may it especially impress on parents and other guardians the duty of inculcating on the minds of youth the great precepts of Christian love, and of guiding them in the paths of law and righteousness.

The life of man is naturally short, but yours has been contracted, by crime, to a still briefer period. In a few days your mortal existence will terminate, and you will stand in judgment, for the deeds done in the body, before a just and offended God. Use the precious moments that remain to you to obtain religious instruction, and endeavor, through faith and penitence, to secure the pardon of Heaven. He who is all-powerful, is all-merciful; and he has declared to those who however grievously they have erred, yet sincerely believe and repent, that, "though their sins as scarlet they shall be as white as snow." Humble yourself, then before God. On your return to prison send for some holy minister of the Gospel, and seek, with his pious aid, to become wise unto salvation Do not delude yourself with the hope of a pardon from the Governor; nor surrender up yourself to the consideration of things of this world, but devote yourself entirely to the immortal change of estate that awaits you. And may, God Almighty enlighten your understanding and purify your heart, and through the merits of Him who died to save sinners, receive you into his blessed favor.

As the organ of the law the Court will now proceed to pass its sentence upon you:

In consideration of the verdict of the jury finding you guilty of the crime of murder, and of the 1st section of an act of the legislature of this State—entitled an act relative to crimes and offenses, approved 14th March, 1855—affixing the punishment of death to said crime, you, Eugene Pépé, alias Adams are hereby sentenced to suffer death. And it is ordered that this punishment be inflicted upon you by hanging you by the neck until you be dead; and that this sentence be executed by the Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans, within the walls of the Parish Prison, on such day as the Governor of the State of Louisiana in his warrant shall direct. And it is further ordered that you be remanded to prison whence you came, there to be kept in safe cuatody.

THE PRESS OF LOUISIANA.—The following journals of Louisiana sustain the Central Committee in re-assembling the State Convention, and approve the action of our delegates to Charleston:

Courier—New Orleans.
Delta—New Orleans.
Advocate—Baton Rouge.
Gazette & Sentinel—Iberville.
Acadian—New River.
Attakapas Register—Franklin.
Tensas Gazette—Tensas Parish.
Register—Ouachita.
Banner—Bossier Parish.
Chronicle—Natchitoches.
Spirit of the South—Clinton.
Louisianian—Carroll.
Ledger—Bayou Sara.
Democrat—Point Coupee.
Pelican—Avoyelles.
Courier—Opelousas.
Advocate—Claiborne.
La Meschacebe—St. John Baptist.
Meridional—Vermillion.
Jeffersonian—Bienville Parish

Others of our interior exchanges have not yet spoken out, but when they do we think the list will be considerably increased. Those above named are all Democratic journals, with one exception.—[*Baton Rouge Advocate.*

Happiness must arise from our own temper and actions, and not immediately from any external conditions

THE NUMBER SEVEN.

In six days creation was performed, and the 7th was consecrated to rest. On the 7th of the 7th month a holy observance was ordained to the children of Israel, who feasted 7 days and remained 7 days in tents; the 7th year was directed to be a Sabbath of rest for all things; and at the end of 7 times 7 years commenced the grand jubilee; every 7th year the land lay fallowed; every 7th year there was a general release from all debts, and all bondsmen were set free. From this law may have originated the custom of binding young men to 7 years' apprenticeship, and of punishing incorrigible offenders by transportation for 7, twice 7, or three times 7 years; every 7th year the law was directed to be read to the people; Jacob served 7 years for the possession of Rachael, and also another 7 years; Noah had 7 days warning of the flood, and was commanded to take the fowls of the air into the ark by sevens; the ark touched the ground on the 7th month; and in 7 days a dove was sent; and again in 7 days after. The 7 years of plenty and 7 years of famine were foretold in Pharao's dream by the 7 fat and the 7 lean beasts, and the 7 ears of full corn and the 7 ears of blasted corn. The young animals were to remian with the dam 7 days, and at the close of the 7th taken away. By the old law man was commanded to forgive his offending brother 7 times, but the meekness of the last revealed religion extended humility and forbearance to 70 times 7. 'If Cain shall be revenged 7 fold truly, Lamech 70 times 7. In the destruction of Jericho, priests bore 7 trumpets 7 days; on the 7th surrounded the walls 7 times, and after the 7th time the wall fell. Balaam prepared 7 bullocks and 7 rams for a sacrifice: Leban pursued Jacob 7 day's journey; Job's friends sat with him 7 days and 7 nights, and offered 7 bullocks and 7 rams as an atonement for their wickedness; David in bringing up the ark, offered 7 bullocks and 7 rams; Elijah sent his servant 7 times to look for the cloud; Hezekiah, in cleansing the temple, offered 7 bullocks and 7 rams and 7 he goats for a sin offering. The children of Israel, when Hezekiah took away the strange altars, kept the feast of unleven bread 7 days, and then again another 7 days. 'King Ahasueras had 7 chamberlains, a 7 days' feast, and sent for the Queen on the 7th day; and in the 7th year of his reign she was taken to him. Queen Esther had 7 maids to attend her. Solomon was 7 years building the temple, at the dedication of which he feasted 7 days; in the tabernacle were 7 lamps; 7 days were appointed for an atonement upon the altar, and the priest's son was ordained to wear his father's garment 7 days; the children of Israel ate unleavened bread 7 days; Abraham gave 7 ewe lamps to Abimelch as a memorial for a well; Joseph mourned 7 days for Jacob. The rabbins say God employed the power of answering this number to perfect the greatness of Samuel, his name answering the value of the letters in the letters in the Hebrew word, which signifies 7—whenee Hannah, his mother, in her thanks says, 'that the barren had brought forth the 7th.' In Scripture are enumerated 7 resurrections—the widow's son, by Elias; the Shunamite's son; the soldier who touched the bones of the prophet; the daughter of the ruler of synagogue; the widow's son of Nain; Lazarus, and our blessed Lord. Out of Mary Madelene were cast 7 devils. The apostles chose 7 deacons. Enoch, who was translated, was the 7th after Adam, and Jesus the 77th in a direct line. Our saviour spoke 7 times from the cross, on which he remained 7 hours; he appeared 7 times; after 7 times 7 days sent the Holy Ghost. In the Lord's Prayer are 7 petitions, expressed in 7 times 7 words, omitting those of mere grammatical connection. Within this number are contained all the mysteries of the Apocalypse, revealed to the 7 churches of Asia; there appeared 7 golden candlesticks, and 7 stars that was in the hand of him that was in the midst; 7 lamps being the 7 spirits of God—The book with 7 seals; 7 kings, 7 thunders; 7 thousand men slain; the dragon with 7 heads and the 7 angels bearing 7 vials of wrath. The vision of Daniel 70 weeks. The fiery furnace was made 7 times hotter for Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego; Nebuchadnezzar ate the grass of the fields 7 years. The elders of Israel were 70.—There are also numbered 7 heavens, 7 planets, 7 wise men, 7 champion of Christendom, 7 notes in music, 7 primary colors, 7 deadly sins, 7 sacraments in the Roman Catholic Church. The 7th son was considered as endowed with pre-eminent wisdom; the 7th son of a 7th son is still thought by some to possess the power of healing diseases spontaneously. Perfection is likened to gold 7 times purified in the fire; and you say, 'you frighten me out of my 7 senses.' Anciently a child was not named before 7 days, not being accounted fully to have life before that periodical day. The teeth spring out in the 7th month, and are renewed in the 7th year, when infancy is changed into childhood. At thrice 7 years the faculties are developed, manhood commences' and becomes legally competent to all civil acts; at four times 7 man is in the full possession of his strength; at five times 7 he is for the business of the world; at six times 7 he becomes grave and wise, or never; at seven times 7 he is in his apogee, and from that time he decays. At eight times 7 he is in his first climacteric; at nine times 7, or sixty-three, he is in his grand climacterick, or year of danger; and ten times 7, or three score years and ten, has by the Royal Prophet been pronounced the natural period of human life—There were 7 chiefs before Thebes. The blood was to be springled 7 times before the altar; Naaman was to be dipped 7 times in Jordan; Apulcius speaks of the dipping of the head 7 times in the sea for purification. In all solemn rights of purgation, dedication and consecration, the oil or water was 7 times sprinkled. The house of wisdom, in Proverbs, had 7 pillars."

An old friend by our side reminds us that the war of Independence occupied 7 years, and that Burgoyne surrendered to Gates in 1777; so that, as Americans, we have good reason to cherish this hallowed number, and, as a Christian people, to keep holy the 7th day.

THE REASON WHY.—"Sonny, do you love me any?"

"Oh! don't I though?"

"What for?"

"Because you always bring me candy when you come to see Sissy Jane. Give me some more!

"And what does Jane like me for?"

"Oh, because you take her to the theatre, and give her so many nice things. She says as long as you are fool enough to fetch her shawls and bonnets she won't sack you nobow—now give me some candy!"

FOR A FIT OF AMBITION.—Go into the church-yard and read the grave stones; they will tell you the end of ambition. The grave will soon be your bed-chamber, the earth your pillow; corruption your father, and the worm your mother and sister.

What is the shape of a kiss? A lip tickle (elliptical.)

ANNIVERSARY SERVICE.

ON Thursday, the 28 June instant, at 9 o'clock in the morning, at the Catholic Church of Opelousas, there will be a Funeral Service, for the repose of the soul of Widow ALEXIE SAIZAN, deceased. All parents and friends of the family are requested to attend.

Opelousas, June 23rd, 1860.

A. MILLSPAUGH, *Agent*,
Washington La.

Taken up as an Estray,

BY the undersigned, at Gros Chevreuil, in the Parish of St. Landry, on the plantation formerly belonging to Jacques Arnaud, a sorrel mare mule, blaze face, aged about 8 years, gentle in harness and under the saddle, carrying a bell and branded on the left thigh about thus CJR

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take the mule away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

AURELE ARNAUD.

Gros Chevreuil june 23rd, 1860. 29—5t

H.·. C.·. L.·. No. 19, F.·. A.·. M.·.
ST. JOHN'S DAY.

A meeting of this V.·. L.·. will take place on Saturday the 23rd inst. at five o'clock P. M. for the celebration of St. John's day. All transcient brothers in good standing are invited to attend.

By order of the W.·. M.·.

E. PILATE, Secretary.

Opelousas, June 16th, 1860.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE undersigned offers his services to the public as a brick-maker. He will go wherever he may be called to put up and burn brick-kilns; and whenever entrusted with such business and not perfectly successful, no charge will be made. Those who wish to construct furnaces in the ground to burn brick, can call upon the undersigned, who undertakes to make them in such manner as to exclude all fear of loss. He can burn 100,000 bricks in this manner on four furnaces, and persons, who have once burned a kiln in this way, can afterwards burn bricks themselves; the bricks are completely burned in four days These furnaces last a lifetime.

Address the undersigned at Lastie Nézate.

LABORDE.

Opelousas, May 28th, 1860.

I certify that Mr. Laborde is a brick-maker to whom may be confided the making of furnaces, in the ground for burning bricks. He made one at my house, with which he perfectly succeeded; and I would advise all farmers who may want brick, and especially sugar planters, to have one of these furnaces built; they are of incalculable advantage.

LASTIE NEZAT.

Opelousas, June 23rd, 1860.

TO TAX PAYERS.

THE Tax Roll of the town of Opelousas, for the year 1859, is now complete and can be examined at the Sheriff's Office, at the Court House, during the legal delay, at the expiration of which it will be placed in the hands of the town Collector for collection.

JAMES RAY, President.

Opelousas, June 23rd, 1860.

HORSE BREAKING.

THE undersigned will gentle all wild or spoiled horses which may be brought to him, in Washington, La.

PRICES.—Spoiled horses $ 10 each.
Wild horses 5 each.

G. B. MILLER.

June 23rd, 1860—tf.

V. CORMIER.
Attorney and Counselor at Law.
Office, in Washington, La.

BEING permanently located in Washington, will attend promptly to any professional business confided to him in the courts of St. Landry and neighboring Parishes.

Opelousas, June 23rd, 1860.—1y.

Estate of Jean Pierre Close, dec'd.

ALL persons having claims against the above estate will please leave the amounts thereof with the Clerk of the District Court, so as to enable the administrator to ascertain the indebtedness of the deceased.

CHARLES CLOSE,
Administrator.

Opelousas, June 23rd, 1860.—tf.

NEGRO DOGS.

THE undersigned has a pack of excellent negro dogs, and offers his services to the public for catching runaway negroes All orders left at the *Courier* office or with the undersigned at Michel Bourdelon's, in Prairie Basse, will be promptly attended to

J. W. HORTON.

Opelousas, June 23rd, 1860.—6m.

H. M. SMITH, *Surveyor*
In and for the Parish of St. Landry.

All orders left at S. J. Barry's, in Grand Coteau, promptly attended to.

June 23d. 1860.]

NOTICE.

A french gold watch, English case, golden dial and box, engraved, with a gold chain, has been stolen from a house in the Town of Opelousas. This watch bears the number 163. The person to whom these articles may be offered is requested to keep the same and let the fact be known at the office of the *Opelousas Courier*.

Opelousas, June 23rd, 1860.—4t.

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby informed that Samuel P. Clark is fully authorized to act as my agent during my absence.

JOSEPH GIBBS.

Opelousas, June 23rd, 1860.—3m.

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to buy a pretty little plantation (5 arpents front by 40 in depth, situated on Plaquemine Ridge) planted in cotton and corn, are requested to call upon the Editors of the *Courier* or the undersigned, on Bois Mallet who will sell likewise a young negro woman, aged 17 years, and 20 head of gentle cattle. Cash is not expected for the whole purchase, $1400 00 in cash will be required to extinguish certain debts; the terms for the balance of the purchase money will be favorable to the purchaser.

F. FERAY,
Agent of Mascéna Belard.

St. Landry, June 16th 1860.—6m.

Public Sale.

Estate of Julien Brasseur, deceased.

THE public are hereby informed that there will be sold at the last and highest bidder, through the ministry of a duly commissioned auctioneer, in Prairie Bellevue, in the Parish of St. Landry, on

Monday 28th of June instant, 1860,

the following described property belonging to the Estate of Julien Brasseur, deceased, late of the Parish of St. Landry, to-wit:

JESSE, a negroman aged about 55 years.
MARIE, negrowomon " " 14 "
CELINE " " " 40 "

A frame house, on Prairie Bellevue, being the last residence of said deceased.

About 100 pannels of cypress fencing.
1 work ox.
2 horses.
2 milch cows and calves.
1 corn crib.
An old carriage.

Household furniture and many other articles the enumeration of which would be too tedious.

Terms and Conditions:—One third payable on the 1st of April 1862, one third on the 1st of April 1863, and the last third on the 1st of April 1864. Purchasers furnishing their notes with security *in solido* to the satisfaction of the administrator, with interest at 8 per cent per annum from maturity until paid, said notes made payable to the order and at the domicil of the said administrator. And moreover, the slaves remaining specially mortgaged unto said Estate until full and entire payment of capital and interest which may accrue thereon.

LEANDRE C. BOURQUE.
Administrator.

St. Landry, June 16th, 1860.

Public Sale.

Estate of Adolphe Close deceased.

THE public are hereby informed that there will be sold at public auction, to the last and highest bidder, by a duly commissioned auctioneer in and for the Parish of St. Landry, at the last residence of said deceased, on Bayou Tèche, in said Parish, on

Tuesday the 17th July next, 1860,

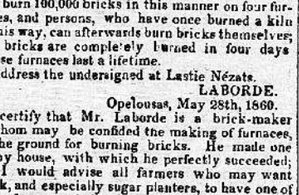
the following desbribed property, belonging to the succession of Adolphe Close, deceased, late of the Parish of St. Landry, to-wit:

A negrowoman named Mélie, aged about thirty years, with her two children, to-wit: Hart, a boy aged 7 years and Jean Pierre, also a boy one year old.
A double barreled gun.
A creole horse.
A dwelling house in which the deceased last resided, situated on Bayou Tèche, in said Parish of St Landry.

Terms:—Cash.

JOHN CLOSE,
Administrator.

Opelousas, June 16th, 1860.



PAPEGAUT.

THERE will be a *papegaut* at Opelousas on Sunday, the 24th day of June, 1860 chances: $1 each.

The prizes are thus distributed:

For the body $ 10 00
For each limb 5 00

Address to F. Sensat.

There will be on the same night at the same place a little flare up to which the prices of entry will be ten cents.

Come every body, you shall be satisfied.

Opelousas, June, 16th, 1860.

GOULDING BAGLEY & SEWALL,

MANUFACTURERS OF STATIONARY AND PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES BOILERS AND SAW-MILLS. Southern agency at Ney & Dupré's, Main street, Opelousas, La.

CAMILLE N. GOSSOIN, Agent

MR. GOUSSOIN will take pleasure in giving all persons wishing to purchase steam engines any information on the subject, and will hold himself in readiness to furnish engines, from 5 to 50 horse power, at New Orleans prices, also circular saw-mills and the celebrated "Eagle Cotton Gins."

Planters wishing to adopt steam power to their gins, will, find it to their advantage to call on Mr. Goussoin, who will pay particular attention to those small engines, suitable for cotton gins, and furnish them, boilers and all complete, on as favorable terms as they can be bought at in the city of New Orleans.

Opelousas, June 16th, 1860.—tf.

SUMMER GOODS AT COST.

WE beg leave to call your attention to our stock of summer goods, which we are determined to sell at extremely low prices. We will sell our stock of ladies dress goods much lower than what those articles have been sold heretofore. Our stock of gents furnishing goods which consists in a large assortment of Black Alpacca Barpoor and Merino coats and pants at cost in order to make room for the arrival or our fall stock of clothing.

Shoes now on hand will be sold at cost, also our stock of straw hats.

Coats from $2 upwards.
Pants from $1 25 do.
Hats from 15 cts. do.
Shoes from $1 do.
Jaconets from 15 cts do.

And in fact every article as low as the article can be bought in New Orleans. Try to secure an early selection.

BLOCH FIRNBERG & CO.

Opelousas, June 16th, 1860.

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-Cheney, 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.

TAKEN UP AS AN ESTRAY.

BY the undersigned, at Plaquemine, in the Parish of St. Landry about the 30th May last, a creole mare, aged about 9 years, gentle to the saddle and harness, branded on the left shoulder about thus F–I, and on the left thigh about thus S–Eo, she has been roaming about my place since last January.

The owner is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take her away otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

WM. G. KNOX.

Plaquemine, St. Landry, June 9 1860.—5t

Robert Dengnerel,
Auctioneer for the Parish of St. Landry.

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED
SEWING MACHINES
For family and plantation sewing.

C. GAUSSOIN, agent for these incomparable machines, is now in Opelousas. Samples of these machines may be seen at the store of Ney and Dupré. GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES ARE SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS!!

The advantages claimed for this Machine are:

That it makes a *stronger* and *handsomer* seam than is made by hand, or by any other machine.

That it makes a more *elastic* seam, which will withstand *the tests of wear*, and *washing* and *ironing better than that made by any other machine.*

That the *speed* at which it is used *is higher than any other*, and the *power required to operate it is less* than that required by *any other machine.*

That it is *nearly noiseless* in its operations.

That its construction is *more simple*, and its liability to disarrangement less than any other.

That it can be *more quickly learned*, more easily kept in order, got ready for use, and changed from one quality or grade of work, than any other.

Its applicability to the entire range of Family Sewing—from the finest and most delicate texture to the heavier and coarser fabrics.

That it uses thread or silk from the *original spools*—no re-winding—no shuttles or bobbins to fill.

That it finishes its work and fastens the end of every seam; each stitch is independent of its neighbor.

It has no leather pad.

A child ten years of age can work them with perfect ease.

The undersigned is also agent for the Eagle Cotton Jin. Goulding, Bageley & Sewall's Steam Engines and Saw Mills.

C. GAUSSOIN Agent.

Opelousas, May 5th, 1860.

GOING, GOING, GONE!

THE undersigned has made arrangements to leave Opelousas on the 1st of August next. He has now on hand a large assortment of every kind of goods which can be found in a country store, of which he must dispose before that date, therefore, those who would consult there own interest, will do well to give him a call; because, sell he must, and sell he will, every article in the "*Opelousas Cheap Store*" before the time mentioned.—After he has disposed of all his stock, he will rent the store until the first of December, 1860.

The undersigned does not wish to sacrifice his goods, but he will, between this and the 1st of August, sell, at whatever price he may be enabled to get, all of his splended assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
SADDLERY, CUTLERY,
PERFUMERY, HATS,
BOOTS, SHOES, etc., etc.

If buyers wish to purchase cheap, now is their time! S. LEVY.

Opelousas, April 21st, 1860.—tf Aug. 1st.

A GOOD BARGAIN.

A fine Sugar and Cotton Plantation, situated in Bellevue, distant about 3 miles from the Town of Opelousas measuring 1000 arpents of land, part of which is well timbered. There is upon the place, a fine brick sugar house with a steam engine in good order, a good cotton gin, and one of the finest dwelling houses in the Parish, negro cabins, corn cribs &c.; and adjoining this splendid estate there is a tract of wood land of 1200 arpents upon which the owner has a privilege to take wood for the use of the plantation.

Also 22 slaves of both sexes and divers ages, among which 16 working hands.

The whole will be sold together, at such a price and on such conditions as will suit the purchaser.

For further information apply to the undersigned or at the office of the *Opelousas Courier*.

MICHAEL KING.
near Opelousas.

June 9th, 1860.

UNION HOTEL.

FREDERICK LAAS, having recently purchased, repaired and completely fitted up, the above well known and popular hotel on Main street, Opelousas, is now fully prepared to receive and accomodate, both travelers and permanent boarders.

A large and airy stable is attached to the Hotel, well supplied with provender, where every attention shall be given to the traveler's horse.

His table shall always be supplied with the comforts and luxuries of life; neither care nor expense, on the part of the proprietor, shall be spared in order to make his patrons comfortable, and entitle him to public patronage.

Opelousas May 26th 1860—1y.

SURVEYING.

THE undersigned, having entered into a copartnership *under the style of Chevis & Ritchie*, for the purpose of surveying, locating, buying and selling lands on commission, will attend with care and punctuality to all business placed in their hands

They hope, through an acquaintance with the country, close attention to business, and a faithful discharge of their duty, to merit and obtain public patronage.

Office, in Washington, La.

F. F. CHEVIS.
H. B. RITCHIE.

June 9th, 1860.

MR. LAMUR,

JUST arrived in this town, has established a work shop for the repairs of vehicles and household furniture, such as painting and trimming of carriages and varnishing and polishing of furniture. He hopes that a strict attention to his work and the moderation of his prices will soon insure to him a liberal share of the public patronage. He will also go to the domicil of those who may require him in the country.

His Shop is near Rose Thierry's millinery establishment, Bellevue Steeet, Opelousas.

June 21860—6m

NOTICE.

EULALIE LANDRY, of the Parish of St. Landry, has applied by her petition to be appointed Administratrix of the Estate of her deceased husband Uiger Lencios, 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