

THE COURIER.

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

Opelousas: SATURDAY, AUGUST 25th, 1860.

National Democratic Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE U. S. JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE, Of Kentucky.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE U. S. GEN. JOSEPH LANE, Of Oregon.

ELECTIONS FOR THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

Oct. S. ROUSSAULT, Elector.—PIERRE LACOSTE, Sub. BERNARD AYOUB, Elector.—C. D. YANCY, Sub. THOMAS LARDEY, Elector.—S. F. GOODE, Sub. J. B. SPANNS, Elector.—JULIUS LELAND, Sub. JAMES G. OLIVER, Elector.—JAMES K. FLORES, Sub. W. M. LEVY, Elector.—W. R. PAGE, Sub. Elector.

We are requested to announce Hon. C. H. MOUTON, of St. Landry, as a candidate for Judge of the District composed of the parishes of St. Landry, Calcasieu, Vermillion and Lafayette, at the next Election. [Aug. 17th, 1860.]

We are authorized to announce that ROBERT F. PATYER, Esq., of Vermillion, is a candidate for District Attorney of the new Judicial District composed of the Parishes of St. Landry, Calcasieu, Lafayette and Vermillion. [Aug. 4, 1860.]

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.

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

THE BEAUTIES OF THE BELL AND EVERETT PLATFORM.

At a crisis like this in the political history of a young and growing republic, are freemen, contending in earnest for the recognition of constitutional rights, to be wheeled and satisfied by glittering generalities, which keep the word of promise to the ear, but will break it to the hearts of the people in the hour of trial? Many issues have heretofore divided the American people into different political parties. Most of them have been definitively settled at the ballot-box, the palladium of our liberties, without destruction of the equality of the States or disintegration of the Union which we love for the memories of the past; to which we cling for the blessings of the present and the hopes of the future.

The question of slavery has always been a Pandora's box to our people, out of which have issued evils to fight the souls of our patriotic statesmen. It has divided a Union of pious men engaged in the service of their God, and made a Church North and a Church South; it broke up the old Whig party. The Democracy of the whole land long struggled successfully against its baleful influence, but even that has become abolished in the North.

The danger still lives and every day becomes more imminent; it now hovers like the angel of death, with its sable wings over the land of Washington. Discuss it as you will, the only question which now separates the American people is that of resistance on the part of the South to the unconstitutional encroachments of the North upon her constitutional rights.

Let us glance at the positions which the various political parties now occupy in relation to that question, and see which deserves the support of the Southern men and patriots everywhere.

Before the meeting of the Charleston Convention, the power of the Democratic party was recognized as omnipotent throughout the Union; but when that Convention assembled, the shadow of Nemesis was there in the shape of Stephen A. Douglas and his satellites, coming with their motto of "reconstruction" and denouncing to the people of the South that they must stand upon a platform which declared that "no matter what the decision of the Supreme Court may be on this abstract question, still the right of the people to make a slave Territory or a free Territory is perfect and complete under the Nebraska Bill," and take the Little Giant of Squatter Sovereignty as their standard bearer in the next Presidential campaign. This man with Herschel V. Johnson is the nominee of the Squatter Sovereignty Convention, "taking a short cut to all the ends of Black Republicanism," and solidifying the castles of Southern men.

It is strange that, not only honor, but self-preservation dictated to the Southern delegates to leave a Convention, where Northern families were invited to feast upon them, not only principles but a man they wanted not, and neither the choice of a majority of the States nor of a majority of the delegates, but placed in power by the adoption of the unheeded vote of a delegate from States hopelessly abolished, not one of which will cast a single electoral vote for the Democratic nominee.

Divisions in the Democratic ranks impaired the life-long genius of the Party with the hope of a victory. Self-constituted representatives of the self-baptized "Constitutional and Union Party," met in an un-blessed national convention, amalgamated the fossil remains of the old Whig party with the gory corpse of Young Sumner "yet green in earth," put the congressional mass in motion under the lead of John Bell of Tennessee, and Edward Everett of Massachusetts, on a platform subscribed with the glowing platitudes, "The Constitution of the Country, The Union of the States, and the enforcement of the laws."—Being all things unto all men, if they only may catch a few votes.

This artificial maneuvering, and the dead bodies into unnatural life, and the hereditary enemies of Democracy, sprang fully armed, into the ranks of the opposition, like the fallen warriors of old from the dragon's lair.

Their platform is not only un-just, but it looks in all directions to catch the popular breeze. It means all things, and it means nothing. All politicians profess to be in favor of the Constitution. It is the battle cry of the soldiers of the "irrepressible conflict," it is the shield and sword of Greeley, Childs, Sumner, Lincoln & Co., but in the Constitution as they construe it, not what we understand by that sacred instrument.

Most men claim to be in favor of "the Union of the States," but do not mean the same thing when they say that expression. Is it to be a Union of equality and justice, or is it to be such a Union as Wm. H. Seward understands, "a Union to bind a colonial vassalage," a bond to be maintained at the terms of a large blood-donated, and maintained by Southern force?

Good citizens will be disappointed of the laws, but what we do understand by the enforcement of the laws is the State laws of Mr. Everett, native State, made in direct contravention of the laws of the United States, and which he so cordially approves, or is it the federal law that he so cordially favors, is it the "Black Code" of Louisiana or the Liberty Bill of Ohio, which is to be enforced? If either of these is the price of liberty, and should not a free people demand of those whom they are

called upon to honor with the highest offices in their gift, a candid and unequivocal expression of opinion about matters of vital importance to their interests? They cannot shut their eyes and close their lips upon the issues which now threaten the disintegration of our common country.

Take our confederates of the Patriot may plead with eloquent pen and Siren tongues in behalf of their favorites, but, if successful, they will only thereafter have the mortification of knowing they have lured their fellow-citizens to political destruction. They may contend that "whatever exposition the Supreme Court of the United States may make of the true meaning and interpretation of the Constitution and laws, necessarily constitute a portion of their political creed," but we see nothing in their platform which pledges to abide by the decisions of the Supreme Court, and the Supreme Court of Mason and Dixon's line the Bell and Everett again play a different time.

There, men stand upon the platform of the Constitutional Union party, who are in favor of the Constitution of the country, the Union of the States, and the enforcement of the laws, only as they understand them; and if the legal judges do not interpret them to suit their notions, they appeal to a higher law, "where sits a judge whom no power can corrupt." This shows the semi-elastic quality of their platform, which will embrace all men, no matter how widely they differ. It is idle to tell us that "the question of slavery is a practical relation to the existing Territories of the United States is definitely settled, not only by the Constitution but by the irrevocable law of climate and soil."

The troubles in Kansas are fresh in the memories of the people. The clash of arms in interminable strife at Harper's Ferry has hardly died away upon our ears, when the horrors of insurrection threaten the citizens of Texas. The question of slavery in its practical relations to the existing Territories of the country now divides the Democratic party. The Black Republican cohorts under the lead of Lincoln and Hamlin are making desperate efforts to get possession of the reins of Government, on the "sacred principle of opposition to the institution of slavery. 'Men may say, peace! peace! But there will be no peace,' until the equality of the States and the constitutional rights of the people of every section of our common country are honestly recognized and fully guaranteed by the honest politicians who unceasingly bellow "the Constitution, the Union and the enforcement of the laws."

The only party which fearlessly meets the issue presented by Lincoln, Hamlin & Co. is that party which still contends for the principles of the National Democracy, headed by John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, and the gallant Joseph Lane, of Oregon. Can any patriotic man object to the principles contained in the platform upon which they stand? It is plain and unambiguous, fully pledging them to maintain the Union, Constitution and laws, and to give good citizen. Those who oppose it are lending aid and comfort to rebellion.

But we are glad to know that a "whispering South," and a "conservative men of the North," will give it and their hearty support in November next.

THE EFFECTS OF TRAVEL.—Recently we have seen letters from several of our fellow citizens who, on business or pleasure, are going through different parts of the country.

A letter from a well known citizen of this Parish, now in New York, says from all he has been enabled to learn, in the North, the present contest for President of the United States, lies between Lincoln and Breckinridge.

A gentleman from this Parish, writing from White Sulphur Springs, thinks that the old Dominion will go for Bell and Everett, and if the election goes into the house, one of the other of them will be President. Strange to say, the ground upon which he bases this opinion is—

The Black Republicans will support his favorite.

Mr. Cyring, Dugan, a firm supporter of the old Whig party during its existence, derisively a number of the Native American Party, has lately returned from an extensive tour in the North. He comes home satisfied that there are really but two candidates in the field—Breckinridge and Lincoln—and the conservative men of the Union will now to select between these two. He himself is now a warm supporter of "the gallant young Kentuckian and the Marion of the Mexicans?" So will be all free men of the South, when they thoroughly understand the condition of affairs at the North, and the real issue now before the American people.

Breckinridge alone offers resistance to the encroachments of Lincoln & Co., one of the other will be the man. Choose ye between them.

Dr. John A. Taylor, after a visit to Niagara Falls and a tour through the North, thus writes from Georgetown, D. C.

"In this region of country, and indeed wherever I have been, little seems to be of much interest, or of spoke of, save the presidential contest. To the whole country it is most fully a momentous one—to us of the South, its importance cannot be overrated. Nothing analogous to it has ever been seen in the history of parties, or political contests. I declare to you I had no conception of the malignant and covetous ferocity with which this personal warfare is carried on by the Black Republican party against us.—Our divisions are madness; these people intend no mere feating triumph of a party; those in the South who fret about this contest as one for a more abstract principle about slavery in the territories, are committing extreme folly.

I think I have had some opportunity of judging of the tone and temper of this contest in the free States, and it is my opinion, deliberately formed that I believe they will elect Lincoln, "Old Abe," whose claim to the Presidency is based entirely upon his fierce and fanatical hatred to every thing Southern.

What are we to expect from such a government as his will be?—The purse and the sword in his hands—is a question that every Southern man should ponder. All the divisions among ourselves are sheer folly, mere madness! The abolitionists intend to elect their president without asking us any questions—a few months will demonstrate the correctness of what I say.—In the meantime, let us not be foolishly and idly wasting our time in wrangling about the rival candidates supported in the South, but be thinking about "what is to be done when the worst of evils that can befall us is upon us."

At a time like this, tell us not that "the slavery question is definitely settled."

There is but one way to avert the dangers which now hover over our heads, and that is for the South to stand purely for Breckinridge and Lane, the only men who can make head-way against the abolitionists of the North.

APPEAL WITH PROBABLY PAID RESULT.—On Wednesday last a "reconvention" took place, at the Union Hotel, in Opelousas, between C. Gausson and M. Carr. The former was dangerously, if not fatally, wounded by a ball.

At an examination before Justice McDougall, Mr. Carr was bound over to appear at the next term of our District Court.

DEMOCRATS, DON'T FORGET!—To-day is the appointed time for the ratification of the nominations of John C. Breckinridge and Gen. Joseph Lane, for President and Vice-President of the United States, by the people of the Parish of St. Landry.

Free discussion is tendered to the friends of both Douglas and Bell. Come, come, come! A fine time and a good barbecue may be expected.

The Supreme Court commenced its annual session here on Thursday last.

Much business is not anticipated, and plenty of time allowed. A respectable number of Attorneys are in attendance.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

The delegates appointed by the state Convention of the Democratic party, held at Baton Rouge on the 5th of March last, to represent the Democracy of Louisiana, in the National Convention at Charleston, deem it their duty to their constituents, and to the people of Louisiana, so far as their interests may be affected by the action of said National Convention, to give a clear and explicit statement of the reasons which led to the formation of the Convention which adopted a Constitutional Platform, and nominated John C. Breckinridge for president, and Joseph Lane for Vice-President of the United States. The Convention of the 5th of March, unanimously adopted the following declaration of principles, viz:

Resolved, That the Territories of the United States belong to the several States as their common property, and not to the individual citizens thereof; that the Federal Constitution recognizes property in slaves, and, as such, the owner thereof is entitled to carry his slaves into any Territory of the United States, and hold them as property, and in case the people of the Territories, by an unfriendly legislation, or otherwise, should endanger the tenure of such property or discriminate against it by withholding that protection given to other species of property in the Territories, it is the duty of the General Government to interpose, by the active exertion of its Constitutional power, to secure the right of the slaveholder.

The declaration being a clear and unambiguous statement of the equal and Constitutional rights of all the States—especially securing the rights of the people of Louisiana upon the present political contest—your delegates, regarded in the light of positive instructions and left bound to insist upon a recognition of those principles before going into a nomination of candidates, and not to the individual citizens thereof.

In obedience to this high, behest the delegation from Louisiana proceeded to Charleston, and, in conjunction with the fifteen Southern and two Pacific States, with large minorities from some of the Northern States, they urged upon the Convention the adoption of a Platform upon which all the States could stand with honor and safety, but were opposed by a vicious numerical majority assembled exclusively from States hopelessly Abolitionized, from which there was not the remotest hope of receiving an electoral vote for the Democratic nominees. Under these circumstances your delegates considered that the course of honor, and their personal honor, required them to withdraw from the deliberations of said Convention, and to return their action back to the power that had created them.

The State Convention of the Democratic party of Louisiana was accordingly reassembled at Baton Rouge on the 4th of June last, and the action of the delegates approved with almost entire unanimity.

The Convention, however, upon assurance of a highly satisfactory character, and with the hope that a returning sense of justice would induce the majority to reconsider their action at Charleston, instructed your delegates to proceed to the adjourned Convention at Baltimore to await its action, before taking those steps to vindicate the honor and integrity of the party which might be forced upon them, as a last resort, but which was likely to result in its partial disintegration.

How these reasonable hopes were disappointed, those assurances falsified, and this fair bearing disregarded by the Convention, has become recorded history and is patent to the world.

The Convention at Charleston compelled us to retire from its deliberations, solely on the ground of its refusal to recognize the equality of the rights of the States in the common Territories; but the adjourned Convention at Baltimore added to this wrong the injustice of refusing admission to the representatives of the protesting States, against the clearest and most unquestionable principles of right and Democratic action.

The flagrant injustice done to Louisiana in rejecting her regular delegates, and admitting as delegates, required them to be named, on those appointed by the motley assemblage at Douglasville, composed of the allies of all parties, and representing only a fraction of the State, needs no comment at our hands.

After this repudiation of principles so vital to the interests of the South, and these acts of injustice had been finally consummated, delegates from a majority of the States, and the President of the Convention, Hon. Caleb B. Smith, were forced, from a sense of honor and of justice, to withdraw from its deliberations.

This resulted in the spontaneous assemblage of the delegates from all the Southern and the Democratic States of the Union, in the Maryland Institute, in Baltimore, which adopted a platform of principles, guaranteeing the equal and Constitutional rights of all the States, and nominated John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, and Joseph Lane, of Oregon, for President and Vice-President of the United States—names, which, it is confidently believed, from the whole history of their lives, their known ability, patriotism, and integrity, are entitled to the support of every true Democrat and every lover of the Constitution and the Union.

It is now proper to present to the voters of Louisiana a correct statement of the present aspect of political affairs.

The nomination of Mr. Douglas by a fraction of the party, mostly from Northern Abolitionized States, his declaration that "no matter what the decision of the Supreme Court may be on this abstract question, still the right of the people to make a slave Territory or a free Territory is perfect and complete under the Nebraska bill," and other declarations equally objectionable, showing his principles are only a "short cut to all the ends of Black Republicanism," and the fact that he is not likely to receive the electoral vote of a solitary State, place the candidature of Douglas and Johnson out of the pale of serious consideration. Moreover, whatever Mr. Douglas might have had on his mind, or whatever sympathy may have been felt for him, we think has been entirely obliterated in other States, when in the most ungrateful manner, he has refused all honorable overtures, with the paribitic men of other parties, for a union against the common

enemy, showing that they are solely animated by a reckless purpose of railing or ruining the Democratic party.

Further, it being conceded on all hands that in this State Mr. Douglas is in a hopeless minority, therefore his support by a Democratic candidate, to the enemy and a wanton abandonment of the Democratic party.

The devotedness of the Democratic party have inspired some activity for Bell and Everett, with a portion of the life-long and ancient enemies of the Democratic party, galvanized into temporary life, more from hereditary hostility than from any reasonable hope of success or belief that their support will arrest the rapid encroachments of Northern fanaticism, or avert the terrific but fearfully impending ills of a dismembered Republic and of intestine strife. There is but the feeblest hope that this ticket might carry one or two States and the effect of supporting it, consequently, in this hour of peril, only to weaken, by division, the moral force of the South, and destroy that to our most cherished institutions which would be found in an entire unity for the defense of our common honor and our common interests.

Without quoting from the expressed opinions of Mr. Bell on questions of vital importance to the South, or referring to vague and unmeaning platforms containing no distinct avowal of principles, upon which he is running, or going into a critical examination of his political antecedents, which he behaves every Southern citizen to do, let it suffice us, on this occasion, to present a candid statement of the only grounds on which his election to the Presidency can be predicated. It will be conceded, by his most sanguine supporters, that he has not the remotest chance of being elected by the people, and his sole reliance is that the election may go into the United States House of Representatives. In this event, from what quarter can he reasonably look for support? The only aid, and from the true Democracy no aid, whatever could be expected, for the only aid, while the dictates of patriotism should induce them, as a whole of the last evils, to vote for Bell, they would be driven to such a vote, as the Constitution happily provides that in the event of failure of an election by the House, the duty of selecting a Chief Magistrate devolves upon the United States Senate—at this moment a conservative and Democratic body.

It is, therefore, conclusive, and beyond cavil, that the only possible hope for the friends of Mr. Bell is solely from the friends of Lincoln, the sworn enemies of the South—the mad devotees of the blood and iron policy of the "irrepressible conflict" and of a higher law" than the Constitution of our country. Can any true man conscientiously give his support to such a ticket, with such prospects, and such inevitable consequences?

In short, the main issue before the people of Louisiana is the preservation of her equality as a sovereign State of this great confederacy, the protection of the institution, with all its concomitant blessings—the best possible condition for the African, and an institution which experience, from the days of our colonial history to the present time, has shown to be fraught with incalculable benefits. Its products have been freighted on oceanic vessels, given employment to thousands in army lands, built up cities, towns and villages, extended the limits of Christian civilization, and been one of the main supports of commerce, manufactures, arts, science and religion. Its distinction of color in the Southern States has obliterated all other social distinctions, placing all white men, whether rich or poor, on a common equality—producing a nearer approach to a social Democracy than exists elsewhere upon the face of the earth.

It has developed in her sons, great individuality and strength of character, and their achievements, alike in the forum and on the field, have shed lustre on the American name, wherever our country has required the statusman or the soldier.

Upon the preservation of this institution, intact under the Constitution, depends our political existence as a State and Nation, and our obligation to point our fellow citizens of Louisiana to the impending danger of the present political crisis, rises above all considerations of party.

Upon those who have stood by the Democratic party in all its glorious triumphs, and its occasional defeats—who have held to principle through civil and through good report, and who enjoy to stand firm in this hour of peril. We have the most cheering hopes that our worthy candidates will be chosen by the Electoral Colleges. The patriotic and reflecting are waking up to the momentous consequences involved in the present contest, and the purposes of a ruthless fanaticism may yet be stayed by the Constitutional action of the people.

If, however, in this you are to be disappointed, let your warning voice be heard—let your hands be guiltless of the fearful evils which are likely to follow. Be true to yourselves, to your principles, your Constitutional rights, and to your sister States of the South.

F. H. HATCH, R. A. HUNTER, EMILE JASPER, R. TAYLOR.

Committee on the part of the Louisiana Delegation and Delegates.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

W. W. KING, President pro tem.

CANDID.—The Missouri Republican, a Douglas paper, of the 29th ult., furnishes an unanswerable proof that Douglasism is a "short cut to abolitionism." It informs its readers that Mr. Bowen, who hated slavery so bad that he left Missouri and went to Illinois to live, has come out for Douglas. He believes to be a better anti-slavery man than Lincoln, and therefore goes for him against the recent free press of the Missouri Republican, for the correctness of his reasoning by publishing it as a special and gratifying piece of intelligence.

[Notches & Co. Traders.]

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SELLING LIQUOR TO DRUNKEN MEN A CRIME IN MISSISSIPPI.—The Supreme Court of Mississippi has affirmed the validity of the law making it penal for retailers to sell liquor to a drunken man, and declaring that the owner of the establishment is responsible for the act of the barkeeper on his behalf.

A good law, and a correct decision. It would be well if such was the law in other States.

SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY

REVIEWED BY CHRISTIAN ROSSELL.

At the meeting held on Wednesday night on Canal street, by the friends of Bell and Everett, we were pleased to witness a striking exception to the trashy declamation and rapid rant of most of the speeches delivered upon that occasion. This exception was a pleasing one, because wholly unexpected.

We allude to that portion of Counselor Rosell's speech in condemnation of Squatter Sovereignty. With that anatomical vigor and impressive manner which have secured for him such a distinguished position at the New Orleans bar, he reviewed the powers of the coördinating branches of Government, and in particular those of the Supreme Judiciary; he laid down, with great perspicuity, the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty, and in particular those of the Supreme Judiciary; he laid down, with great perspicuity, the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty, and in particular those of the Supreme Judiciary; he laid down, with great perspicuity, the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty, and in particular those of the Supreme Judiciary.

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MEDICAL MEETING.

At a meeting of the St. Landry Medical Association, held at the Office of Dr. John Taylor, in the Town of Opelousas, on Saturday, the 18th of August, 1860, Dr. George Hill was appointed President, and Dr. James Ray, Secretary.

The President upon taking the chair, after few appropriate remarks, stated what considered to be the object of the meeting, as follows, to wit: To elevate the profession of the practice of Physic among the Medical Faculty of St. Landry; to establish a higher standard of professional ethics among the members of the profession; to elevate the standard of the medical profession, and to elevate the standard of the medical profession, and to elevate the standard of the medical profession.

Whereupon, it was resolved that a committee of Four, viz: Drs. R. H. Little, James Ray, Eugene Pile and John Taylor be appointed to draft a constitution, Code of By-Laws and Rules of Etiquette, and to report from time to time such interesting cases as may occur in the practice of any member of the society.

Resolved, that all the duly qualified Physicians of St. Landry are respectfully invited to attend said Meeting in person or by proxy and bring with them their Credentials, the object of the said society being to receive as members such only as are duly qualified in the practice of Physic.

Resolved, that these proceedings be published in the Opelousas Courier and Patriot and be signed by any member of the society.

On motion the meeting adjourned until Saturday 1st of September next at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAMES RAY M. D. Secretary.

DEMOCRATIC RATIFICATION MEETING.

There will be an assembly of the democracy of Gros Chevreuil and vicinity at Audreessen's Bridge, on Bayou Teche, on Saturday, the 15th, of September next, in order to ratify the nomination of Breckinridge and Lane for President and Vice-President of the United States.

The public generally are invited to attend. Popular orators will make speeches, and a barbecue will be given on the occasion.

MASS MEETING AND BARBECUE OF THE DEMOCRACY.

The Democracy of the Parish of St. Landry will hold a mass meeting in Opelousas on Saturday, August 25th 1860, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of ratifying the nominations made by the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore, of John C. Breckinridge and General Joseph Lane, for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States. Distinguished speakers from abroad will address the meeting, and a grand barbecue will be given to those in attendance.

FREE DISCUSSION!

H. C. L. No. 19, F. A. M.

A regular meeting of this Lodge will be held on Wednesday the 20th of August at 4 o'clock P. M. All our brothers in good standing are invited to attend.

By order of the W. M. E. PILATE, Secretary. Opelousas, August 25th, 1860.

\$25 REWARD.

Runaway from the undersigned, near Washington, Parish of St. Landry, on the 9th of July last, a negro man of a good color, named E. Brown, aged about 20 years, about 5 feet 11 inches high, raw boned, having a scar about his face, a few spots about the mouth and a mark on one of his cheeks.—Was bought in March last from M. Chan, of the Parish of St. Landry.

The above reward will be given to whomsoever will bring said boy back to the undersigned, or a liberal reward if lodged in one of the jails of this Parish. —GEO. F. DAVIS, St. Landry, August 20th 1860.

Negro Woman and Girl to Hire.

A good cook, washer and ironer, with her A. M. daughter, 11 or 12 years, can be hired at a reasonable price by applying to the Courier Office. Opelousas, Aug. 25th, 1860.—J. F.

2500

Nine feet Pieuix for sale, at Barry's Landing two thousand five hundred good cypress Pieuix for sale. Opelousas, August 25th, 1860.—J. F. BALDWIN.

Taken up as an Estray.

BY the undersigned, at the crossing of Bayou des Cannes, on the 30th July last, an American iron grey horse not branded, tall rather short, a little way backed.