THE PATRIOT.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE PARISH OF SAINT LANDRY.

BY ALEX. LIVINGSTON & CO.

ALEX. LIVINGSTON. CHARLES N. KALER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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ADVERTISING.

Advertisements will be inserted at 5 cents per line for each and every publication. A liberal discount will be made for yearly and standing advertisements. ☞ No charge less than One Dollar will be made.

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Arnaudville ..... DR. JOHN C. MILLS.
Franklin ..... ADOLPHUS OLIVIER.

OPELOUSAS:

SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 15.

☞ We are requested to announce that A. M. PERRAULT is a candidate for the office of Town Constable. Election in April next.

☞ Letters and communications connected with the business of this office should be invariably directed to the "Publishers of the Opelousas Patriot."

☞ The French department of this paper will hereafter be under the editorial charge of ONEZIME A. GUIDRY, Esq.

JUDICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.—The attention of Administrators of Estates, as well as defendants in judicial processes, is invited to the following section of a law passed at the last session of the Legislature:

AN ACT relative to Judicial Advertisements.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That when there are two or more newspapers published in the Parish where such proceedings are had, or such sale is to be made, the Defendant in the judicial process shall have the sole right of selecting the newspaper in which said advertisement is to be made; Provided said selection be made within three days after the notice of such proceedings, or the seizure made under said process; and if the Defendant neglects to select, then the plaintiff shall have the right to do so.

MRS. HOY'S FEMALE ACADEMY.—We beg leave to call the attention of our readers and of parents and guardians to the advertisement of Mrs. Hoy, in another column. The course of instruction, it will be seen, has been slightly changed since the death of Capt. Hoy, but the classes and departments are yet sufficiently numerous and varied for the acquisition of both, a useful and ornamental female education. The patrons of the school speak in the most complimentary terms of its character, and the proficiency of the pupils, and from what we have seen and heard, we are satisfied ourselves, that there is no better school in this country, or one more deserving the patronage of the public. The corps of teachers now consists of Mrs. Hoy, Miss Hoy and Mme. de St. Ange, all of whom are highly educated and accomplished ladies, and teachers of experience and ability. With such a school at home, there is no need of sending children abroad.

It is with pleasure that we inform our readers and the public, to-day, that the bridge at Washington, is now completed and ready for use. This is a consummation that has been anxiously and impatiently wished, and waited for, by our merchants and planters particularly, and the public generally; the crossing, near the bridge, where a temporary bridge had been provided for the use of the public during the process of constructing the new one, had, since the rains become so bad, and we may say, dangerous, that many of our planters delayed sending their crops to the Steamboat Landing until the completion of the new bridge. We also take pleasure in connexion with this announcement, in saying, that the contractors, Messrs. James Lyons and David Huson, have acquitted themselves, in a laudable manner, of their part of the contract; having given us a bridge which surpasses any other that we have ever seen over the Grand Louis, in excellence of material and solidity of construction.

The bridge would have been finished sooner, we understand; but for the heavy rains within the last two months, which impeded the progress of the work considerably.

Louis Napoleon on the War.

A Paris letter to the NewYork Herald, attributes the following language to Napoleon at a private soirée at St. Cloud, in regard to the late war speck with England:

"Such a war," were his words. "is not to be dreamed of for a moment. The whole Christian world would cry shame upon it. We are in alliance with England for good and ill, but England would cut off her right hand rather than strike a blow at America." His majesty uttered these words with marked emphasis, and in the hearing of twenty persons who were standing in his neighborhood. It was evidently his desire that they should be repeated. The old Bonaparte policy, as instanced in the sale of Louisiana to the States by the first Napoleon, was to cherish America. The great Bonaparte was then at war with England, and his object was to foster the nascent power that had gallantly asserted its independence, so that one day its maritime strength might from a counterpoise with the gigantic naval force of Great Britain. Napoleon the Third has an acute and far seeing vision. "So deal with your friends, as remembering that one day hence they may become your enemies," has been sententiously remarked, and his Majesty may possibly look forward to the contingency of lukewarmness, where all now is *couleur de rose* and romantic ardor on the part of his ally, in which case, the policy of his ancestor—that policy which, though another and more circuitous path, he follows not less closely, may, in this instance, have a very cogent attraction for him. Whenever the day arrives that he quarrels with England, as come it will, perhaps, if he lives, he will look to America—and many think he will not do so in vain.

The Missouri House of Delegates have enacted a bill which prohibits the president, professors or tutors of the University of that State from preaching or exercising the functions of a minister of the Gospel, or of any of the learned professions, passed by a large majority. This, says the St. Louis Republican, virtually gags president Shannon, or will have the effect of legislating him out of his place.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The Senate organized to-day. The House went into an election for Speaker, and the following is the result of the third ballot: Richardson 74, Campbell 55, Banks 22, Humphrey Marshall 30. The House adjourned after the third ballot, and at present there is no prospect of an organization.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The Senate met this morning, elected a Chaplain and swore in several members. Senator Broadhead gave notice that he would soon introduce a bill providing a right of way for the Pacific Railroad. In the House there were nine ballots for Speaker, the result nearly the same as yesterday. It is thought that Fuller (Whig) will be the most prominent candidate for to-morrow.

SENATE.—Senator Adams gave notice today that he would offer a bill proposing an amendment of the naturalization laws.

HOUSE.—The House balloted six times today for Speaker, without success. The last ballot stood as follows:

Campbell 80; Richardson 74; Fuller 19, Banks 8.

The House adjourned after the sixth ballot.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—There was nothing done in the Senate to-day. In the House, six ballots were taken for Speaker, but there was no election, and will probably be none this week. Some of the members are writing home for instructions from their constituents. The President's Message will be printed as soon as the House organizes, and not read until the next day, in which case copies will be mailed a few hours in advance of the sending to New York, St. Louis, etc.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—In the Senate today, Mr. Weller gave notice that he would introduce a bill asking right of way for a railway telegraph to the Pacific.

In the House, six ballots for Speaker were had, and after the second Campbell withdrew. The last ballot stood Richardson 73, Banks 49, Fuller 28, Pensington 17. There is no prospect of an election, unless the Northern and Southern Americans unite. [Bulletin.

MOBILE ELECTION.—The municipal election in Mobile on Monday last was conducted with the utmost order and regularity. The Advertiser publishes the official vote, and says:

Of the result yesterday, the American party has reason to be proud—all things considered, it was the greatest triumph yet achied by the party in Mobile. Our ticket carried all before it, electing Mayor, Councilmen, Aldermen, every name on it; carrying every Ward in the City. Even the "Bloody Fifth," as it was wont to be called, which gave a large majority against us in August, and which has never been with us before, as a Ward yesterday "wheeled into line," and rolled up a fine majority for our candidates. The American candidate for Alderman carried the Ward by over eighty majority. It will be observed that the vote is unusually small, only some 1740 in all, but that of this vote the Americans got considerably more than two-thirds. Withers, excess over Munroe the Anti-American candidate, is upward of one hundred and fifty more than all the votes Munroe received. We call this a pretty good day's business—at all events it finished Anti-Americanism here, which is all our party set out to do.

The Register bewails the result in most moving terms, and declares it "a crying shame that in the commercial metropolis of Alabama the obnoxious principles of this Order should prevail."

Our Town.

Marksville begins to resume some of its former lively and business-like appearance; thanks to the short spell of cold weather we have had, some or our people have thought it safe to return to the homes from which they had been driven by fear of the dreaded epidemic that so fatally visited us. The stores are now all opened; the travelers, instead of merely casting a hurried glance through the stage blinds at our deserted looking place, now make an occasional short stay, going about town and thus giving it some of its former life.

However, the dreaded visitor is not yet satisfied, it has again done its work in one of our best families—M. C. Moreau, Sr., died on Thursday last, some say of yellow fever, while others maintain that typhoid fever was the cause of the death of this respectable and esteemed citizen.

Mr. M...., a distinguished physician who has been called in some of the cases that happened out on the prasrie, expressed his opinion, yesterday, that no fear of an epidemic should be entertained. [Villager.

SAM.—The NewYork Mirror thinks—no matter what the foreigners and fusionists may say or do—"Americans are bound to rule America." It says:

It is scarcely five years since we heard a brazen-faced demagouge threaten in the Park that 50,000 Irishmen could be rallied within sound of the City Hall bell. And also elsewhere German bands clamored for German organization, to impress German policy and ideas on our Government. Americanism, thus challenged, has risen to teach these Irishmen that, as such they can have no quarter here, if they think to try their nationality in the scale against ours. As Americans, we will meet and treat them as brothers, and share with them all that they can fairly claim, but as for foreigners putting their strength against us—we will put them down. We have the power, and ours the right to govern our own country, and woe be to all who dispute the field with us. Americans will rule America.

EMIGRATION TO ENGLAND.—The Tribune says it learns from good authority that in consequence of the great numbers of disabled and destitute German, Polish, Irish and other passengers, who have been sent to Great Britain, perhaps to Ireland also, during the last summer and autumn by the Commissioners of Emigration of NewYork, the British Government have determined to take stringent measures against all ships conveying that class of passengers hereafter to the United Kingdom.

The Phrenological Journal says, that, in sleeping that posture should be chosen which is promotive of deep and full inspirations, because nature renders the latter deeper when we are asleep than awake, except in action. Hence a high head, by cramping both the windpipe and the blood vessels, is bad. The head should rest on a line with the body.

One of the wealthiest farmers on the Connecticut tells the following story:

"When I first came here to settle, about 40 years ago, I told my wife I meant to be rich—she said she did not want to be rich—all she wanted was 'enough to make her comfortable.' I went to work and cleared up my land. I've worked hard ever since, and have got rich—as rich as I want to be. Most of my children have settled about me, and have good farms. But my wife aint comfortable yet." [Haverhill, N. H., Republican, 1822.

Varieties of Cotton.

The different kinds of cotton which are imported and used in Great Britain have been examined under the microscope by Dr. Ure and by Mr. E. Wilson. To their observations we are indebted for the following measurements: In examining a sample of cotton, it is usual to take a portion of it between the forefinger and thumb, and laying the portions as they are successfully drawn out back again on and parallel to the filments from which they have been drawn out, and repeating this process several times, small tufts are formed, in which the respective lengths of staple may be observed.

The fibres of cotton when drawn out from the mass in which they appear entangled, display so many irregular twists as to give them a jointed appearance, and, as Mr. E. Wilson observes, "in this state they resemble a string of oval beads, pointed at each extremity, and connected by their points."

The entire fibre appears to taper finely to both ends, that which is adherent to the seed being somewhat the thickest. Under the microscope the fibre is observed to be continuous, moderately twisted, flat, ribbon-like, clear and transparent in the middle and opaque towards each margin. The finer and more uniform the fibre, and more inclined to twist, the better it is suited for spinning into fine yarn. But if the fibres are short, broad and formed of flimsy ribbons, they are less suited for machine spinning, though they may yet, as before mentioned, be twisted into thread by the delicate fingers of the Hindoo.

The value of cotton depends on the length, strength and fitness, as well as on the softness and equality of the fibre. But these essential qualities are modified by color and cleanliness that is, freedom from knots and impurities, so that there may be less waste in spinning. Formerly, color had great influence, but now the great distinction is into long stapled and short stapled. The different kinds of cotton differ from each other not only in the above properties, but also in considerable differences in quality between different samples of the same kind of cotton. The finest quality of Sea Island is sometimes worth three times as much as the common quality of the same class. The variation of quality in most of the other denominations is from 20 to 25 per cent. and in none of them is more than 50 per cent." These are sometimes divided into three or four qualities, as ordinary, middling, fair and fine. At other times these are still further sub-divided, as into inferior, ordinary, middling, good-middling, middling-fair, fair, good-fair, fine, or good and fine. "Except the better qualities of Sea Islands there is no sort of cotton which is now confined in its use to any peculiar or exclusive purpose. By mixing different sorts together, and by careful management in preparing the mixture for spinning, the manufacturers can now make a substitute for almost any particular kind of cotton, except the very best. It is only requisite to add, that the long stapled cottons are generally used for the twist or warp, and the short stapled for the weft."

Sea Island, or long stapled cotton, the most highly esteemed of the cottons, is remarkable for the length and firmness of its fibre, as for its silky softness. Among white cotton, it is distinguished by a slight yellowish tinge of color. This kind sells in England from eighteen pence to two shillings, and has sold as high as five and seven shillings a pound. The quantity is limited, from the peculiarity of physical circumstances required for its production. The fibres are equable, about 1½ inches in length, and, examined under the microscope, about one two thousandth part of an inch in diameter, formed of flattened cylinders, transparent in the middle, opaque towards the margin, and more or less twisted. Dr. Ure has observed some kinds crimped transversely with irregular bandages, and some with flimsy ribbons and warts, which adhere to the sides of the filaments, called neps by spinners. Mr. Wilson describes the Sea Island as thick and narrow, but looking the finest of all as seen with the naked eye. This kind is employed for spinning the finest yarns.

Upland, or short staple cotton, under which names are now usually included the produce of the interior of Georgia and Carolina, as well as Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Tennessee. It used to be, and is sometimes still, called Bowed, from the cotton of Georgia having been formerly cleaned with the Indian cotton bow. Though shorter in the staple, and unequal, this is white in color, much esteemed and forms the bulk of the commerce. The staple is one inch to one and a quarter inches in length. The best kinds are fit for spinning as high as No. 50, some higher; the shorter kinds are worked up into No. 30, and other coarser yarns; but mixed with good Egyptian or with Pernambuco cotton, even these can be spun into higher numbers. Under the microscope the fibres appear less twisted than others, of the width of about one-fourteen hundredth of an inch; thin and broad.

The best Egyptian cotton ranks next to Sea Island in quality and length of staple, though it is not usually so well cleaned. It was only about the year 1821 that the Pasha began the cultivation, by importing seed from America and the Mediterranean and from Brazil. These different kinds may therefore be met with in cultivation there, though the Sea Island yields the best kind of cotton. Maho, which is used here like that kind, for the finest yarns. It has a staple of 1¼ to 1½ inches in length, from 1 1500th part to 1 2000th part of an inch in breadth uniform, spiro-cylindrical, thin and broad. Some excellent cotton has been sent from Port Natal, that from the Island of Bourbon used formerly to be much esteemed. Some has also come from the west coast of Africa. [DeBow's Review.

A Great Invention.

The Patent Petticoat Lifter. It seems that Yankee ingenuity has not yet, by any means, been exhausted. One of our NewYork exchanges gives the following description of the very "latest diskivery:"

"The latest notion from the land of shoepegs and wooden clocks, is an apparatus whereby ladies can manage their skirts while stepping into or out of a carriage, going up or down stairs, and in the streets, and all the while keep their hands to their pockets. The plan is perfectly simple, and the inventor exhibited at the Crystal Palace, a lady's figure with the machine attached, to a large and admiring crowd of both sexes, the other evening. There are four small pulleys attached to the waist, underneath the dress, over which are rove small cords, one of which is attached with diaper pins, severally to the front, rear and sides of the skirt, at about the height of the knee. The other ends terminate in loops, which are led into the pockets on either side. If a lady wishes to go up stairs, she pulls loop No 1. in the right pocket, and instantly the dress rises in front, so that the ascent is made with perfect grace. No. 2, in the left hand pocket, elevates the rear in the same manner, and all pulled at once lifts all the skirt knee high! This manœuvre is intended for very muddy crossings.

What-d'ye-call-'ems.

There are said to be 435 students now at the medical college in NewYork city.

About six times the usual winter wheat, it is said, has been sown in Western Missouri this year.

Col. Cobb, father of the Hon. Howell Cobb, died in Athens, Ga., last week, aged 72.

The American party of Boston have nominated Dr. Nathaniel B. Shurtleff for Mayor of that city.

Some $15,000 have been subscribed and pledged in NewYork for the consecution of a colonization steamship to run to Liberia.

The California steamers George Law and Star of the West, which arrived at NewYork on the 29th ult., brought each $2,000,000 in gold.

The result of the election in Nebraska for a delegate to Congress is still in doubt. The present returns indicate the election of Bennett, the anti-slavery candidate.

A witty Doctor says that tight lacing is a public benefit, as it kills off the foolish girls and leaves the wise ones to grow to be women.

At a sale of the estate of the late Samuel Pointer, in Halifax county, Virginia, the sum of $600 was paid for a mud stone—a mineral supposed to have wonderful healing virtues.

Dr. H. P. Bostwick, of Brideport, Conn., has recently received and accepted an appointment under the Russian Government, as Surgeon. He is to be stationed at Odessa.

Gov. Minor, of Connecticut, has issued his proclamation announcing that the amendment to the Constitution, lately adopted, that voters must be able to read and write, is now part of the organic law of the State.

A dispatch faom Chicago says that the missing mail bag supposed to be stolen from the Philadelphia office had reached here. It contained the valuable registered letters supposed to have been stolen.

Much dissatisfaction exists in Lewis county, N. Y., on account of the commutation of the sentence against Cavannah, the murderer. An indignation meeting has been held at Martinsburg, at which Gov. Clark was burned in effigy.

Several NewYork ladies, of social and literary standing, are said to have signed the following pledge: "We engage to employ in our dress and furniture American fabrics in preference, and as far as we can, with reasonable effort, to the exclusion of foreign productions."

Dudley Selden, Esq., who died at Paris on the 7th inst., was taken ill on the 5th, while walking with his servants on the Boulevards. On the 6th he was to give a grand dinner to Mr. Fillmore, Mr. Mason, Mr. Thorndike and other distinguished gentlemen. The day following he died.

THE IRISH CRIER.—"In Cork," said O'Connell, "I remember a supernumerary crier, who had been put in place of an invalid, trying to disperse the crowd by exclaiming, with a stentorian voice, "All you blackguards that isn't lawyers, have the presence of the court entirely, or I'll make ye, by the powers.'"

Col. J. C. Fremont has taken a house in NewYork for the accommodation of himself and family during the winter, that he may enjoy greater facilities in preparing and publishing the results of his Pacific Railway exploration, which will be ready for the press before the adjournment of Congress.

The Muscantine (Iowo) Inquirer says that the railroad hands working on the bluff at the foot of the city, are rolling out ear load after ear load of iron ore—the genuine article—and building up the grade with it. It lies in a huge mass near the surface of the bluff, and apparently in inexhaustible quantities.

The Boston Advertiser publishes a letter from the Greek island of Zante, greatfully acknowledging the receipt of 560 sacks of Indiana corn, contributed by the inhabitants of Boston and other cities in the United States for the relief of the sufferers from famine in that island.

The Norfolk and Portsmouth heroines, Miss Annie M. Andrews, who so kindly volunteered her services to the sufferers of the yellow fever, is now stopping at the St. Nicolas Hotel, New York. Miss Andrews also made a donation of $1000 to the Howard Association. She has finished her charitable work, and is on her way to her home in Syracuse.

The American Institute has purchased the NewYork Crystal Palace on condition that they can procure from the Legislature the passage of an act authorizing the Common Council to lease them the ground for the term of twenty-five years. The amount to be paid for the Palace is $125,000. The Institute takes the management and control of the edifice immediately.

A man in Mount Vernon, Maine, has raised in the open air, for the last three years, the coffee plant, the seed of which was brought five years ago from Cuba. It grows about two feet high, and produces its berries in pods something like peas. The plants, he says, have matured even this season, and the berries ripened without injury froms frosts.

The Charlotteville (Va.) Advocate has been shown a memorial to the Legilature of Virginia, which is being circulated, proposing material alterations of the slavery laws, as follows: Forbidding the separation of parents and young children; recognizing the marriage of slaves; and to allow persons of color to be taught to read and write, "so as to assist their moral and mental elevation."

Winter seems to have set in unexpectedly in Maine. At Banger on Saturday the river was closed with ice, and some thirty vessels frozen in. The ice in many places is said to be quite thick. The Kennebec is also closed above Bath. The closing of navigation in that region is earlier than the average, and quite unexpected to lumber merchants, who will suffer considerably in consequence.

In the United States Circuit Court of Boston, a servant girl has brought suit against the estate of a citizen of Roxbury, Mass., for $25,000 on a promissory note for that amount which she produces, and alleges was given her by the deceased just before his death, in consideration of her kindness and attention during his last illness. Hon. Rufus Choate and E. R. Hoar are pitted against each other in this legal battle.

The laws of Delaware punish with severity all manner of crime. A man named Laborious, has just been convicted at Washington of horse stealing, and sentenced to restore to the owner $250, to pay a fine of $100 to the State, to stand in the pillory one hour and be whipped with twenty lashes. The same man has also been convicted of larceny, for which the sentence is to be whipped with five lashes, to be imprisoned one day after the expiration of his sentence in the former case, to restore $34 L.0. and to wear a convict's jacket six months and pay the co...

THE POOLE MURDER CASE.—This case is engrossing public attention in NewYork. A jury was empannelled on the 28th ult. Some of the first talent of the NewYork bar is enlisted in the case. Ogden Hoffman, A. Oakey Hall and J. R. Whiting for the prosecution, and Gen. Nye, James T. Braddy and and H. F. Clark for the defense.

The bill which has been introduced in the Tennessee Legislature to purchase the Hermitage, in the name of the State, proposes to establish an agricultural and military school at that place—the purchase to require the use of State bonds to an amount not more than $60,000.

SAM IN CONNECTICUT.—At the election held on Tuesday week in New Haven, Hartford and Bridgeport, Conn., the Americans swept every thing before them. In New Haven the contest was the most exciting ever held for town officers, over 3500 votes having been cast. The American Union majority was 406. In Hartford the majority was over 200. Both Hartford and Bridgeport, at the previous election, went against the Americans.

An interesting divorce case was tried recently before the Supreme Court, sitting at Providence Rhode Island. A lady was married when about 16 years of age, to a man who soon after left her. Some years, after, as neither she nor his brothers had heard from him, they supposed him dead, and she married again. About a year afterward her first husband appeared, and the Court now granted her a divorce from him, legalising her marriage with the second.

A MAN OUT OF SHAPE.—There is a man attending the Northern Dispensary as a patient, whose case is very remarkable. He was standing stooping forward, when a bag of grain, from the fifth story, fell upon him, hence his present crippled condition. His breast bone is strangely pressed forward; his heart is felt beating several inches below its proper place; his ribs are very much displaced, yet no bone is broken. He is about sixty years old, and is a great curiosity to the medical men of the city.

The Memphis Navy Yard, which has been abolished by act of Congress, cost the United States during its brief career, from the year 1844 to 1846, the good round sum of $1,092,616 in appropriations from the national treasury, and to meet this the sale of the place only produced $45,055, thus leaving a balance of $1,047,560, for which we have nothing to show. Besides this, the yard cost during its existence, $27,300 for salaries of commandant, purser, and superintendent.

It is said that a writing-master of NewYork has recently written, on one sheet of paper, the whole of the Old Testament (excepting the Chronicles, which are but repetitions of Samuel and Kings) into one fancy-piece, which is framed as a picture, covered with a large plate-glass. It is apparently a fine drawing of the front of a temple, but the lines, instead of being single marks, are lines of writing, so fine as to need an eye-glass to read them, yet formed with the most exquisite skill. The piece contains 27,594 lines, and looks like an engraving. It cost the writer the labor of thirty-one months.

The Indians regard a thin husk on corn as an indication of a mild winter. This being true, the one just approaching, will be of the gentle kind, as the husks are said to be very thin.

The cost of various articles used in war has risen greatly since the European war broke out. It is stated that saltpetre has risen from to 14 cents per pound, gunpowder from 10 to 20 cents. Galena led is one cent per pound higher, and naval stores generally are about 25 per cent higher.

Prepayment of Postage to be Made by Stamps Oonly.

It will be recollected that by the act of March 3, 1855, requiring the postage on all letters not free sent by mail within the United States, and from or to foreign country, to be prepaid, it was also enacted that from and after January 1, 1856, "the Postmaster General may require postmasters to place postage stamps on all prepaid letters upon which such stamps may not have been placed by the writer." In view of this fact the Union says:

We learn that the Postmaster General has decided to require postmasters to comply with, and carry into effect this provision of the law; and, if not already done, to supply themselves with postage stamps accordingly by sending their order for them to the Third Assistant Postmaster General. Of course it is not intended nor expected that this regulation shall throw upon postmasters the labor of affixing postage stamps to letters where the writers might, without inconvenience, have done it for themselves. The main thing is for postmasters to keep themselves supplied with stamps, that all persons having occasion to use may readily obtain them.

DIED;

At her residence, near Opelousas, on Monday morning, 10th instant, at 4 o'clock, Mrs. MARTHA P. consort of the Hon. THOMAS H. LEWIS, aged 45 years.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS. *MORE BARGAINS!*

The undersigned has this day arrived from New Orleans with a carefully selected supply of

Provisions,
Groceries,
Tobacco,
Dry Goods,
Hats, Boots,
Shoes, Clothing,
Stationery,
Hardware, Crockery, Wooden Ware,

and many other articles suitable for the country trade. Also, on consignment, Hay, Oats, Bran, Oil Cake, Corn Meal, Cracked Corn, Hominy, Dyspepsia Rye Flour, etc., Potatoes, Onions, Apples, Oranges, and all kinds of Fruits.

Also, Lime, Pitch, Tar, etc.

☞ Orders for Straub's celebrated Corn Mills, and Dr. Newell's Cotton Press Screws, received and filled with dispatch. Also for the Washing Machine which is now being so extensively used throughout the parish.

Country merchants, planters and all in want of goods and supplies, would do well to call before purchasing elsewhere, as Sugar, Molasses, Cistern Sugar, Cotton, Wool, Hides, Peltries, Eggs, Wax, Moss and Moss Blankets will be received in exchange for goods at fair market prices.

Call and see.

Terms, cash or barter. E. L. NIMMO,
at Anderson & Thompson's Warehouse.

P. S.—E. L. N. will hereafter be weekly receiving fresh supplies of Provisions, Groceries, etc.

INSURANCE, INSURANCE.—E. L. NIMMO, Washington, La., Agent for the Equitable Fire Insurance Company of London—Capital $2,500,000 and the Merchants Insurance Company of Philadelphia—Capital $400,000. Will take fire risks on Stores, dwellings and out Houses, Cotton Gins, Sugar Houses and the merchandise and produce contained therein. Also on merchandise and produce and hulls of boats against the dangers of the River. Terms as liberal as in New Orleans.

Office at Anderson & Thompson Warehouse.

PLOWS.—The undersigned has now on hand and will constantly keep for sale, at his shop in Washington, the celebrated BALL PLOWS.

R. B. HARDESTY.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, Thursday, Dec. 6.

COTTON....The demand was unusually active yesterday, and resulted in sales of fully 17,000 bales, without quotable change in prices. We quote:

Inferior	5¼@7	Middling Fair	10c.
Ordinary	7@7½	Fair	10¼
Middling	8@8½	Good Fair	.....
Good Middling	9¼@9½	Good and Fine	.....

SUGAR AND MOLASSES....Sugar was in good request, at higher prices for the better qualities, with sales of 700 hhds. Fair to Fully Fair 8¼@9¼.....Of Molasses 3000 bbls were disposed of at 32@33c per gallon, mostly at 32½c.

FLOUR....Prices were still higher. Sales 224 bbls Ohio at $9 12½, 608, in two lots, at $9 30, 1596 St. Louis, for shipment to Rio, at $9 45 (alongside ship), 1400 at about $9 45, and 400 in several lots, at $9 37½@9 50 per bbl for Superfine.

GRAIN....Corn was firm, and we noticed sales of 200 sacks Inferior and Green at 80c, and 840 at 85c per bushel. Wheat was dull, with sales of 1300 sacks at —, 1050 at $1 95, and 1070 at $1 96 per bushel.... Of Oats 2500 sacks were sold, including 400 on Louis at 50c, 400 at 51, and 1350 in two lots, at 52c per bushel....Of Bran 50 tons, in bulk, were taken at 83@85c per 100 lb. Rye was lower, and 900 sacks were disposed of at $1 per bushel of 56 lb.

PROVISIONS....We noticed only retail sales of Pork at $20@20 50 per bbl for Mess....Of Beef 50 tierces and 400 bbls Prime Mess were sold on private terms....Nothing of any consequence was doing in Bacon or Lard.

HAY....Sales 175 bales Ordinary NewYork at $17 50, and 112 Ordinary Western at $20 per ton.

COFFEE....Good demand, with sales of 3517 bags Rio, as follows: 1456 at 10¾, 1245 at 11¼, 500 at 11½, 200 Prime (from the Rebecca's cargo) at 12, and 16 Skimmings at 9½c per lb. Dispatches from New York report prices advancing in that market, with an active demand.

NEW ORLEANS CATTLE MARKET.

Jefferson City, December 4.

PRICES:

Western Beeves, fine to choice	7@8c. per lb
Do. good to fine	7c. per lb
Do. ordinary	4@6c. per lb
Hogs	7@8c. per lb
Choice Sheep	$3@6 per head
Milch Cows	30@70 per head
Calves and Yearlings	$10@11 per head
Veal Cattle	10 50@11 per head

STEAMBOAT.

NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS, WASHINGTON AND BAYOU BŒUF PACKET. The elegant and fast running steamer SYDONIA, GUSTAVE LOUAILLIER, master, built expressly for this trade, will, as soon as there may be water sufficient, ply as a regular packet, between Opelousas, Washington, Bayou Bœuf and NewOrleans. This boat is a safe, comfortable and fast runner, admirably built, and having been thoroughly repaired, painted and renovated, makes her the best boat in the trade, for the traveling community. The officers will use all their exertions to satisfy those who will encourage them. For further information, apply on board.

Dec. 15, 1855.

N. B.—The Sydonia will transport freight for as low a price as any boat in the trade.

PUBLIC BALL.—The undersigned will give a "Public Ball" at the St. Louis Hotel in Grand Coteau, on THURSDAY, the 20th inst., and will continue to give Balls every fifteen days from that date, during the "*Carneval.*"

Grand Coteau, Dec. 15, 1855.

LOUIS A. PATIN.

JUDICIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—JULIEN JULES JACQUES FONTENOT, of the Parish of St. Landry, has applied by his petition to be appointed Administrator of the estates of Jules Jacques Fontenot, and Celeste Blaire Fontenot, both deceased, late of said Parish;

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.

Clerk's office, Opelousas, december 15, 1855.

A. GARRIGUES, Clerk.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—District Court Parish of St. Landry....No. 7609....Estate of James B. Hargroves, deceased.

STEPHEN W. QUIRK, of the Parish of St. Landry, Administrator of the Estate of James B. Hargroves, deceased, having filed his ordinary tableau of the debts paid by him for said estate, accompanied by the receipts &c., and by his petition praying for the homologation and approval of the same, and whereas, the prayer of said petition has been granted by an order of Court, dated December 6, 1855.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given to all persons interested to show cause, if any they have, within thirty days from the date hereof, why said tableau should not be homologated and approved.

Clerk's Office, Opelousas, December 8, 1855.

A. GARRIGUES, Clerk.

SALES AT AUCTION.

NEGROES FOR SALE.—By power of Attorney, and special request, through the ministry of a Public Auctioneer and Notary Public, I will offer for sale for Cash, at my residence in Big Cane, St. Landry Parish, La., the following described property of M. I. Rawlins, on Saturday, the 29th of December inst., 1855, viz:

One family of Negro Slaves.

Manuel, aged 27 years,
Kitty, his wife, aged 26 years,
And their five children,
Sophia, aged 10 years,
Henry, aged 8 years,
Eliza, aged 6 years,
Charles, aged 4 years,
Harriet, aged 2 years.

Another Family.

Samuel, aged 26 years,
Rachel, his wife, aged 24 years,
And their four children,
Lucinda, aged 7 years,
Lewis, aged 5 years,
Peter, aged 3 years,
Jessee, aged 18 months, and one orphan girl, Mary Ann, aged 9 years.

Also, one Waggon, two American Horses and one Creole Horse.

THOS. H. RAWLINS.

December 8th, 1855.

PUBLIC SALE.—There will be offered at public Auction to the last and highest bidder,

On THURSDAY, January 10, 1856,

at the last residence of Francis Cullom deceased, near the town of Washington in this parish, the following described property belonging to the estate of Mary Ann Mixer, deceased, to wit:

A certain Tract or Lot of Land, lying and being in Pine Prairie in the Parish of St. Landry, containing 70 Acres more or less, together with the Buildings and Improvements thereon.

Also, Household and Kitchen furniture, consisting of articles too numerous to mention. One Mare and Colt, &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE:—All sums under ten dollars payable CASH. All sums of ten dollars or more payable on the 1st of March 1857.

The land aforesaid to be sold on one and two years credit from the 1st of March 1856. Purchasers to give their notes in solido, with security to the satisfaction of the Tutor, and the land and Buildings thereon, to remain specially mortgaged until full and final payment of the purchase money is made.

Opelousas, December 8, 1855.

THOS. P. FRITH, Tutor.

POLICE JURY—Parish of St. Landry—Meeting of December 4, 1855.

Resolved, By the Police Jury of the Parish of St. Landry that, at a meeting of the Jury, to be held on Monday the 14th day of January 1856. The amount of Taxes to be assessed and levied on said Parish, for the service of the present year 1855, will be fixed and determined.

The following is an estimate of the expenditures that are required:

For ordinary Parish purposes.

Payment of Officers	$1,000 00
Bridges	5,000 00
Repairs on Public Buildings	500 00
Repairs on Bridges and Public Roads	1,200 00
Errors on Tax Roll	1,630 00
Support of Indigent persons	1,400 00
Criminal cases before Magistrates	1,100 00
	$12,730 00

Extra Proportional.

Appropriations and warrants issued and unpaid	$12,580 00
Witnesses in Criminal cases before the District Court	1,555 00
Pay of Jurors in District Court	1,500 00
Maintaining prisoners	595 00
	$16,630 00

Attest: GUY H. BELL, Clerk.